

### Satisfactorily Explained.

"Henry," she said, and there were what a novelist would call tears in her voice as she spoke, "I don't believe you love me any more."

He took the cigar from his mouth and looked at her in surprise over the top of his newspaper.

"Maria," he said, "don't be foolish." "There!" she exclaimed. "There's evidence of the truth of what I said. 'Don't be foolish!' Did you ever speak to me that way before we were married?"

"No, my dear; I did not," he admitted.

"Then," she said reproachfully, "my slightest wish was law; then you never sat around like a dummy, smoking a cigar and reading a paper when I was in the room; then you seemed anxious to please me and were ever on the watch to do some little favor for me."

"It is true," he admitted. "You were never lazy then," she went on. "You were full of life and spirits; you were energetic."

"Quite true," he said. "If you love me now as much as you did then," she persisted, "you would strive as valiantly as ever."

"My dear," he said in that calm, dispassionate tone that makes the average woman want to get a poker or a broom, "did you ever see a boy trying to get an apple or a cherry that was just a little out of his reach?"

"Certainly," she answered, "but—" "He keeps jumping and jumping until he gets it, doesn't he?"

"Of course." "But does he continue jumping after he has got it?"

"Certainly not. There's no need of it."

"Well," he said, as he turned to his paper again, "you're my cherry, and I don't see any reason why I should keep on jumping any more than the boy." She didn't say anything, but she thought and thought, and the more she thought the more undecided she became as to whether she ought to be angry or not.—Chicago Post.

### A Mind Cure.

An attack of hiccoughs had considerably aggravated Mr. Twiller's natural irritability.

"Can't ye do something to help me out of this?" he asked indignantly. "Ye want to see me hiccough myself out of existence? I s'pose you think it would be funny to think of my wrestling with a harp and a pair of wings and the hiccoughs all at once, don't ye? I s'pose ye—" but here another spasm caught him.

"What can I do?" she asked pleadingly. "I can't hold your breath for you and count nine, you know."

"No. But ye can scare me, can't ye?" "Ye can holler 'Boo' in my ear when I'm not expecting it, or something like that."

"Mr. Twillers," she answered freezingly, "I am surprised at you. The idea of my engaging in any such nonsense is sufficiently absurd to be worthy of you. I have something more important than 'boo' to say to you."

"Eh?" "I will have to have a new wrap this winter."

"What's that?" "And while it is a little more expensive to start with, I have decided that sealskin will be the most economical in the end. So to-morrow you can give me a check."

"Mary—are you insane? What does this mean?"

She looked at him for a moment and then said, "Your hiccoughs are gone, aren't they, dear?"

"Why—er—yes, come to think of it, believe they are."

"I thought," she said, "that if anything would scare you that would."—Judge.

### Told Her Troubles.

The following conversation is reported to have taken place between a minister and a widow, both of Aberdeen. The widow, who called upon the minister, seemed desirous of relieving her mind of something which oppressed her, at which the reverend gentleman, wishing to hurry matters, exclaimed:

"My good woman, you see I can be of no service to you till you tell me what it is that troubles you."

"My good woman, you see I can be of no service to you till you tell me what it is that troubles you."

"Well, sir, I'm thinkin' o' getting married again."

"Oh, that is it! Let me see; that is pretty frequent, surely. How many husbands have you had?"

"Well, sir," she replied, in a tone less of sorrow than of bitterness, "this is the fourth. I'm sure there never was a wumman see completely tormented wi' a set o' deeing men as I've been, sir."

An Arkansas lover to his sweetheart: "There's not a globule of blood in my heart that doesn't bear your photograph."

### The Horse's Foot.

LET IT ALONE—DO NOT DOCTOR, PARE OR PAD IT MUCH.

The proper time to begin the practice of farriery is when the foals are young. Attend to their feet early and often. The writer has found them crippled at 14 days of age. Look at them carefully soon after they are foaled and continue this care, as you would have sound, servicable horses, at short intervals, and use only the rasp on the surface of the feet to true and balance them and keep them at proper angles to the limbs they support. No knife is needed for use on the foot, for the sole, bars and frog should never be removed with the knife unless there should be thrush or injury. Then all of the diseased portions of the frog should be carefully removed with the knife and something applied to purify the parts and assist nature in healing them. The best thing the writer knows of for this purpose is plain borax. Another very important matter in the care of the feet of horses is that of having the shoes removed and reset or new ones put on, as the case may require, every three weeks. This is all important, and the feet cannot be kept true, balanced and at a proper angle to the limbs they support if the shoes are allowed to remain on too long without removal, as directed. It must be borne in mind that a foot in a healthy state of growth grows about three-eighths of an inch each month and grows irregularly, at times very irregularly. It is an erroneous idea that the foot needs "protection," as it is called, by placing many different sorts of things besides the shoe on the bottom of it. The experience of the writer has been to him convincing proof that nature has provided all the protection that is necessary for the bottom of the foot. If this natural protection is allowed to remain in the foot, there will be no need of tar, oakum, leather, etc., to take its place. In fact, if the natural "protection," so called, is left undisturbed, there will be no room at the bottom of the foot for anything to be applied except the shoe itself.

The construction of the foot—the horny box—consists of an outside horn, called the wall; the bars, considered by some authorities as a continuation of the wall, the frog and the sole. Neither of these substances has either blood or nerves and is of course insensible to pain. In preparing the foot for the shoe none of these should be removed except the wall and so much of the bars and sole as the rasp will reach as it is moved around the wall at surface to true and balance the foot and place it at the proper angle to the limb. Now, if the foot is prepared for the adjustment of the shoe in this manner, there will be no room left in which to place a lot of tar and oakum. Well and good. As such things are only a great detriment to the health and comfort of the foot, it is fortunate that there is left no room for them. The feet need and must have air, a free circulation of it all around them, and they cannot be kept in a proper degree of health if this important requirement is denied them. Oh, what a lot of inventions there are for sale to try to improve on nature! There are hoof ointments, springs of various kinds, bar shoes, pads made of rubber and various stuffs, shoes with rubber inserted into them at the ground surface, and the latest of all the useless things to beat nature that the writer has yet seen is a steel plate nailed to the foot between the shoe and the wall and made to take the bearing off the frog. This thing covers the whole surface of the foot, and there is packed in between this and the sole, bars and frog some composition called dressing, thus completely shutting out the air. The experience of the writer has convinced him that it is not requisite or beneficial to the proper condition and comfort of the foot to have the frog confined in any way, either by resting upon the bar of a shoe or upon a steel plate. One of these will be found as harmful as the other. As far as the frog itself is concerned, the steel plate will exercise a more baneful influence than the bar of the shoe, as it covers the entire foot surface. The frog is provided as a cushion; its rubber-like consistency should be convincing proof of this.—R. Boylston Hall in Horseman.

A Galt dealer in bones, who recently had 70 pounds of pine roots palmed off on him at so much a pound, is the latest victim of that peculiar form of honesty which enables the rustic to put the biggest potatoes on the top of the sack and the best sample of wheat near a hole in a bag, where a cute buyer is liable to get a handful from.

P. O'Shea, a New York book publisher, has just received a postal card which was mailed to him at Wilkesbarre, Pa., twenty years ago by one of his agents. It miscarried in some manner, and got into the hands of some person who has just re-mailed it. Besides the two New York post-office stamps, it bears a Wilkesbarre stamp of Aug. 14, and the message on the reverse side is dated Wilkesbarre, Aug. 14, 1877.

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POST OFFICE—F. J. KERR, POSTMASTER. Office hours from 7.45 a. m. to 3 p. m. Mail going south closes at 8 a. m. Mail going north closes at 3 p. m.

#### NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law), when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publishers lays himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.