-British Troops The British Repuls -Spain and the Spen Ahemed Essed Effend slam, in an interview with hursday, explained the gyptian revolt, with the oh at the Sultan had not contri e also declared that the Sp

he Anglo-Turkish

rabi as a rebel. The Sheik Ul Islam paid I cond visit. Lord Dufferin an had received instructions t nment to sign the draft of t nvention as agreed upon by hin sha on the 18th inst., which it subject to further considerat afferin gave the Sheik reassuri ons in regard to the intention

ARABI'S FORCES. Arabia has 25,000 men and l-el-Kebir. The Seventh have been ordered to Seran

According to authentic information 25,000 men at Kafr-el-Dwar. mber of men are constantly entre Tel-el-Kebir, and there is little at the big fight of the war wil

The prisoners taken at Serapeum or report that many of the enemy's died during the retreat across the el-el-Kebir.

There are increased signs that A ring from Kefr-el-Dwar. The enemy have thrown up en ats on the extreme right across the ard Lake Aboukir, probably in nce of the movement of the High Sunday which threatened to o

I Effendi, the loyal Governor of I, has been appointed provisional of Ismailia, and proceeded in the Khedive's rday eserea," which also takes Lord 0 esford, Morice Bey, Dulier ral Bey and three of the Kh ers, who immediately proceed

t Ismailia, the Egyptians have co h water Canal, but the supply of suffice for some time.

ne British have captured Ruchdi ? erly the Khedive's Minister of Fr Seulikar Pasha, of the Khedive's , who espoused the cause of Arabi e have arrested 19 Greeks who ging the Arab quarter.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVING FORWARD ne troops now at Nefisch, with the n of three squadrons of the Hou lry, two guns, a detachment of and mounted infantry have gone far, on the Freshwater Canal, miles west of Nefisch, leaving one there to guard the bridge over

Garnet Wolseley intends pushin interior at once. A tramway i ly laid between the railway statio uay.

e Government schoolmaster arriv Said from Cairo on the 14th. Hel torchlight processions parade nig and hoyscalling on Allah to sende English and all Christian dogs. ic Archbishop, for fear of his l all demanded of him by Arabi. is levying war contributions thr the country. Every fellah must 2 to 8 piastres, according to his

ed by Mehemit Naadi, Govern an, to inform the Khedive that he and are loyal and will not reco

ns, half his cattle and a measu

The Work of Lightning.

rge Coleman was killed by light reading a book under a tree. ravelling photographer was kille ing in his car at Corinth, Ky. Frank Acorn of Dedham, Mass., by lightning while at work at z machine.

ntning struck the rod supports er vane on the steeple of the D at Colt's Neck and split the st

Chautauqua Lake lightning struck daughter of James Hamilton, tea bes from her feet and burning of ut not otherwise injuring her. tin gutter leading to the cistern in Galveston, Texas, conduct ng stroke into the house, when Irs. Emily Scheidmandt and two! at were lying beside her.

rt Fleming and William Bird of , Kansas, were standing on the driver while riding in a a thunder storm. Lightning both without injuring the stunning him for a minute.

d of hay on which Philander You Charles and two grandsons at Worcester, Vt., was struck g. One of the grandsons, aged led, and all were rendered unco oung recovered in time to rescue from the burning hay. One of vas also killed.

awayanda, N.Y., lightning s e summer boarding house of throwing the plaster from earing a great hole in the roof, it on fire and splintering the ght and left through the mid ding. The hotel was filled

out no one was injured. Charles Huber of Mickapoo, K infant on her lap while her and Katie Rogers, aged 12, de of her. "We are safe here ' said the boy. A bolt of lig large tree in front of the p ney were and killed the two ch the mother and infant totall

EASANT PARAGRAPHS.

haven't been away this summer it you feel reconciled to learn that nmmer hotels out of six will more expenses.

lish judge holds that a young man d home with a girl and said he wife would have just such a lisp as s snilty of proposing marriage. lishman has eloped with his mow because she had the money and hter had none. This is the hardearning a living yet discovered. Louis girl 16 years old, pretty as a nd having a voice as soft as current split the panel of a common pine one blow of her fist. She is not

yman having told a poor woman the whole, Providence had treated well, she agreed to it. "I don't said she, "but I sometimes think even with me on corns."

years ago a fortune-teller prophea young girl at Fresokill, L. I. e when she was 30 years old. Last inctual to the day, she died. Just nrise, her mother and sister spy, a shadow come into the room a window and hover over the bed rs. Newman lay dying. It remainfew seconds, after which she was be dead.

ried woman in Ohio having agreed husband to give their property to ted daughter, who had grown up she was their own, has, now that and is dead, told the story in hopes ng the whole of his estate. The however, insists that she shall to the agreement she voluntarily th her husbard, and the case is in

e girl only 12 years old last week ato the deep water at Bath, Long and clung to a little boy aged 9, fallen into the water, until rescue I took them both out. The father scued boy gave her a gold watch in as a token of his gratitude, more than one young man who in a s will be glad enough to fall into r on condition of her jumping in

ness of discrimination is one of the uisites to the successful pursuit of onal horse-stealing in Arkansas. confronted recently by two sheriffs, ering him with a "bull-dog" revolthe other with a long rifle-barrelll, a thief said, "Gentlemen, if you d guns like that" (pointing toward olver), "I'd have given you a tussle n't want no truck with them taran--amd he thrust his thumb in the diof the slender barrelled weapon.

lorado Sheriffrecently caught a young nief, and being pleased with his mane him employment on the ranche nder bonds awaiting trial. But in n a week the young man fascinated, off and married the Sheriff's daugho is only 15 years old. The girl is home and saw her husband for only minutes after the marriage. The has taken steps to have the marriage d. He wants to know what that man won't steal.

chief sportsman of Hartwell, Ga., that he practised with a toy rifle e could hit a nail with the little bulry time, and then went frog hunting mill pond. Seeing a big specimen ting on a log, he began firing. On enty-seventh round the game rolled water, but when taken out it was ere has arrived at Port Said from alive, though terrible swollen. The n Egyptian officer, who says that ad mistaken the bullets for flies, them in his mouth, swallowed every thout discovering the error, and been he officers and soldiers under carried overboard by the weight of

A Woman and her Balloon.

Carlotta, aeronaut, who ascended Congress Spring Park, Saratoga. sday afternoon, descended safely. s when the balloon was seen to veer north it struck a new current, and ime was whirled around in a vortex, basket was shaken and twisted in a il manner. Her barometer showed e was two miles and a half high, and so cold that her breath condensed and d as on a January morning. Just after an to descend the valve cord broke, e could not control the balloon. It own quite rapidly toward the large woods and she could not control her place. She did not dare to throw ballast, for fear she could not dewhen she desired. The balloon came ng down, and bounded along on the the trees until finally its cords got d in the branches, and it was held fast top of a tree in the depths of the Baker woods. Fortunately, the atof James Cleveland was attracted balloon as it descended, by the great tion among the chickens and turkeys, set out and found har in her perilous n. He was obliged to chop down the hen the balloon and the aeronaut also lown with only a few scratches. The which is sixty-five feet in circumwhen filled, was borne on Mr.

ds, and the sixty-seventh with this A Strange Phenomenon.

and's shoulders out of the woods, and

Carlotta, with her silken car, reached

ga by private conveyance about 10

in the evening. The distance to the

woods is about six miles. This is the

th ascension that Mlle. Carlotta

kerel fishermen returning from the coast describe a strange phenomenon they do not pretend to explain. They at beginning at a point off Monhegan, nd extending north-east for sixty-five nty miles, the blue water is sharply a whitish stream some thirty miles in The line of demarkation is perfectinct and extends downward like a far as the eye can penetrate. Mackrimming into the white water are rly affected by the change, and distheir movements great activity and ess. Capt. Stephen J. Martin, a fisherman and an employe of the States fish commission, remembers 1849, in the same region, the ocean ed a similar appearance, and that the enon was repeated in 1851 on ahe stern part of George's bank.

ROUGET DE LISLE.

Some Facts About the Author

M. de Freycinet unveiled the statue of Rouget de l'Isle recently at Choisy-le-Roi. While the guests were waiting for this some of the visitors went to the house where Rouge de l'Isle passed the last few years of his

life. People are still alive who re him, weary and taciturn, crawling pain fully along as he tried to aid digestion by a walk after breakfasting off bread and chees at the cost of his friend M. Voiart or after dining with Gen. Blein. Half a century ago no one could have recognized, in the gray-haired, wrinkled old man, the brilliant young officer who stands brandishing his sword on high with his left hand clasped on his heart singing "Aux arms, citoyens," on the market-place of Choisy-le-Roi. Among the persons invited by the municipality was M. Amedee Rouget de l'Isle, the nephew of the hero of the day, and bearing a striking resemblance to his uncle, if one may judge from the portraits of the time. The nephew looked round at the declarations and at the manifestation, which was more political than personal, and explained, with all the authority of one who has written from authentic documents the life and memoirs of the author of the "Marseillaise," that his uncle was not a republican, and that his family were royalists, who had given their support to the cause of constitutional monarchy. When Rouget de l'Isle wrote his famous poem, which has been adopted as the national anthem by the republic, it was modestly entitled the "Chant de Guerre," and composed for the army of the Rhine. A number of anecdotes were related about

the life and habits of the little old man whose Alsatian costume and poverty covered the auther of the song which has become the war cry of the revolution, and which sounded in the ears of the old aristocracy as they marched proudly and disdainfully to the scaffold. The secret of his long and lonely life has been told. It is said that he was very fond of fireworks, and was a clever pyrotechnist. He was paying his attentions to a young lady at Courbevoie, and one Sunday when he was invited to dine by the parents of his intended he took some fireworks with him and promised to let them off in the morning. Before he left he kept his promise, and the young lady with her parents, repaired to the garden. The stick of one of the rockets fell so unfortunately that the young girl was mortally wounded, and died within a few days, to the inexpressible grief of her lover. He remained faithful of her memory, and is said never again to have smiled on a woman. The garret where Rouget de l'Isle died is still to be seen, and when the owner of the house tells those who call on him the story of the man whom Choisy-le-Roi delighted to honor, it was impossible not to remember the anecdote told by M. de la Ferriere. One day Brig. Gen. Rouget de L'Isle was talking to Mme. Dolouriere and one of the ladies of honor to Queen Marie Amele at Lyons. The ladies, who had heard of the manner in which the general had struggled to obtain promotion, were surprised to learn that the so'dier was about to be placed on the half-pay list with out the brevet rank which would increase the pension to which he was already entitled. They asked him how he could account for having been forgotten by the restoration and Louis Philippe. "Oh, family affairs, ladies ! family affairs !" said the general. He was pressed for a further explanation, and then said that the small amount of interest he had hoped to have commanded had been taken from him by the conduct and notoriety of one of his nieces, a 'daughter of his brother. "What niece?" asked the ladies, anxious to know her name. "The Marseillaise!" replied the general, who was at once understood, for the hymn of Rouget de l'Isle will even in France be associated with the hideous scenes enacted on the Place de la Revolution and with the horrors committed in the provinces by the butchers and iconoclasts; who sang it as

Why she Talked to the Fly Screen Man.

they violated God's altar and slew his

priests.-Paris Letter to the London Globe.

She knew he was the fly screen man by the samples under his arm, but she held the door open and permitted him to say : "Madam, I notice that you haven't a fly

screen at any door or window." "Not a one," she answered.

"You must be overrun with flies?"

"We are."

"Flies are a terrible nuisance?"

"Yes, indeed." "And this seems to be a good locality for

er," she quietly replied.

house has taken place.

mosquitoes?" "Oh, yes, sir."

"I presume they bother you nights?"

"And a great deal of dust blows into a house not protected by screens?" "A great deal, sir. "And how many windows have you in the

"Sixteen. "Each one ought to have a half size."

"And I can make them cheaper for you than any other man in the business."

"I think you can." "Do you prefer plain green or figured?" "Well, I always did like plain green."

"Very well; I will measure the windows and take your order." "You needn't trouble yourself any furth-

"What! Don't you want screeps." "No, sir. The other day the woman across the street had ten minutes' conversation with a tin peddler, and she's had her nose in the air over me ever since. A flyscreen man is about three times as high as a potato man, and I've been talking with you

to let her see that she isn't the only lady in

town who can put on airs. She's mad as a

hen by this time, and now you get up and dust or I'll have my dog run you clear to the river. - Detroit Free Press. Montreal has had another sensation in the shape of an action for defamation of character brought by a notorious courtesan against one of the city journals. As the proprietors of the paper in question are prepared to justify their statements and are about to

subpoens witnesses, a general stampede of high-toned frequenters of the plaintiff's

HANAGEMENT OF CATTLE

From the Advance Report of the Experimental Department Ontario Agricultural College.]

Any branch of science that is intimately related to the more prominent necessaries human life must be the most interesting all sciences. The beauties of study astronomy and geology cannot, for example, compare in intrinsic value with animal physiology and chemistry as taught through the upbuilding of a fattening steer and of oushel of wheat; yet the discoverer of a planet or of a new compound secures the world's applause, as against the producer of improved food for man. That this will always be so is not evident, because, as the world becomes more practical, it will also become more honest in the distribution of favours that bear upon the every-day comforts of its people.

THE PURPOSE OF CATTLE FATTENING is to obtain the largest quantity of the best quality of beet, at the least cost, under three years of age.

To aim at breeding, raising and fattening one cattle beast from every ten cultivated acres of the province.

To grow all the food required for these purposes within ourselves. The animals to weigh alive not less than

1,500 pounds each. The net cost of production, giving credit for manure, not to exceed five cents per

pound, live weight. To obtain one ton of manure per month from each cattle beast over two years old, when stabled to finish the fattening process.

The value of such manure, under the best management, to be made worth \$2.50 per THE ANIMAL IN CATTLE FATTENING.

In any case it is desirable to have:

Purity of sire; A certain age and sex : A quiet disposition;

Quality, as indicated by fine head and ears, fine bone, horn, tail, and a medium thick skin, having plenty of fine, soft, silky hair, with mellowness :

A weight-carrying frame; Such a breed will mature, or pre-mature, from two to three years of age Having the character of doing best upon

Ontario pastures; Giving the best quality of flesh, with least offal;

Sure breeders and good nurses : The Shorthorn grade is best for weight, early maturity, and stall-feeding; The Hereford grade is best for hardiness

and grazing disposition; The Aberdeen Poll grade is best for an even average of all requirements; The Galloway grade is best for extreme hardiness and quality of flesh;

The Devon grade is best for good nursing and sure breeding.

THE FOOD OF FATTENING CATTLE, Its use is to:-Keep up animal heat, or life; Repair the waste; Increase growth; Produce flesh and fat. Its value is affected by :-The particular breed Age of the animal; Individual character; Conditions of life, such as temperature;

Management. In growing our own cattle food, the first question should be, How much beef can we get per acre? the second, How much manure

are we able to return? The amount of increase that may be calculated up n as the produce of certain quantities and kinds of food depends upon paragraphs eight to thirty.

Chemically, we can calculate upon getting one pound of flesh from any food that has ten parts of dry substances in its composition; thus, 100 pounds of Swede turnip, having as much as ninety parts of water, will only give the pound of flesh, while 100 pounds of corn, having only thirteen parts of water, will give ten pounds of flesh.

Practically, foods give results according to their chemical analysis, when combined, or mixed, to suit the particular animal

For example, a mixture of corn, peas and cats will give better results than corn alone, although seven per cent. lower in nutritive

Never forget the difference between "life" food and "fattening" food: starch and sugar keep up heat and life, and unless they are supplied along with fats and oils the fattening process will be slower, because heat and life would have to be supplied

from the fats and oils; if given in excess starch and sugar will produce fat on animals. A young animal, building its bone and muscle, requires different kinds and quantities of food from the more mature one. Hay, straw and other fodders are best for the immature animal; they are also heat and fat makers, and would fatten alone, though

Rapid growth and much fat are opposed to each other; so, to grow carcase and also fatten early, requires bone-forming and fatforming materials—they must go together.

A maturing animal—cattle two to three years old-having built the most of its frame, requires less fodders and more flesh and fatformers. Grain in many forms is therefore best for finishing fattening cattle.

From birth to the time a cattle beast is ripe, the daily rate of increase on an average should not be less than one and one-half pounds—thus, a three-year old should weigh ,600 pounds; a two and one-half-year-old, 1,360; and a two-year-old 1,100 pounds

But, in fact, the daily rate of increase is more up to two years than at any time afterwards. A two-year-old, well done to, will weigh 1,400, and if carried on to three years will not scale less than 1,800 pounds. This may be called pre-maturing.

Very much, then, of the success of obtainknowledge of individual character and the

proper proportions and kinds of food.

The best kind of permanent pasture—a mixture of certain grasses and clovers—under favourable conditions, will give a greater daily increase than any other form

A two-year-old cattle beast puttosuch pe ture on May 15, when it weighs 1,100 pour will stand 1,400 on Oct. 1 following. The addition of grain under such cit

fodders; feed these either upon the fields or ng cattle in Ontario im

lace of three acres of ordinary pastur maintaining one; the principal soiling crops are corn, lucerne, red clover, tares and oats, When it is desired to prepare for exhibi-

tions or for extra condition at Christmas, soiling, in a loose box, all summer, in addition to grain, cannot be surpassed by any other form of feeding. Straw cut and slightly fermented is onefourth more valuable for fattening

Green oat straw and pea straw together are about equal in value to hay. Thirty-five pounds swede turnips, six pounds clover hay, and 2½ pounds oil cake will produce one pound of beef.

One ton of fermented cut straw and two hundred pounds oil cake is equal to one ton of hay.

Six pounds hay, one pound bran, twenty pounds turnips and five pounds corn meal will add one pound to the weight of a good two-year old steer. Six pounds hay, one pound bran, twenty

pounds turnips and six pounds pea meal will do the same thing. The like quantities of hay, bran, turnips, and 71 pounds crushed oats. will do the same

Corn, peas, oats and barley will pay to fatten cattle, when not over one cent. per pound in the market. Barley meal gives a fine finish and sleek,

mellow handling. In soiling, green fodder is safer when cut and mixed with cut straw or hay, allowed to slightly ferment and sprinkled with meal. It is still an unsettled question whether

cooked food or raw food is best for cattle All animals fatten cheaper and faster on prepared raw food, as against whole or un-

cut hav and roots. Every animal that chews the cud must have bulk; it is not enough to give sufficient nutritive value in small quantities; the stomach must be filled to give material for ruminating.

Most foods are better in combination than

Combine so as to have little or no waste. Fat-producing and flesh-producing food together will give sixty per cent. more increase than when given singly. For young cattle give one of flesh to eight

of heat producing substances, and to older ones give one to six. Most food of young cattle goes to make-

up bone and muscle, leaving third-class Most food of half-grown animals goos to make flesh, leaving second-class manure. Most food of mature animals goes to make fat and support life, the excess becoming

first-class manure. Exclusive of water chemically, animals coming to maturity will eat about one-fiftieth of their own weight per day.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FATTENING CATTLE. Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under average conditions of age, temperature and fatness.

All animals increase in weight in proportion to the quantity and character of the food consumed, if fed exactly according to breed, size and condition of surroundings. Give fattening cattle as much as they

will eat, and often-five times a day. Never give rapid changes of food, but change often. A good guide for the safe quantity of grain per day to maturing cattle is one pound to

every hundred of their weight; thus, an animal weighing 1,000 may receive ten pounds

Early stall feeding in the fall will make the winter's progress more certain by thirty Give as much water and salt at all times as

they will take. In using roots, it is one guide to give just so much, in association with other things, so that the animal will not take any wa-

In building, have warmth with complete ventilation, without currents, never under 40°, nor over 70° Fah.

A cold, damp, airy temperature causes animals to consume more food without corresponding results in bone, muscle, flesh or fat, much being used as fuel to keep up Stall-feeding is better for fat-making than

The growing animal, intended for beef, requires a little exercise daily to promote muscle and strength of constitution; when ripe, only so much as to be able to walk to market.

box or yard management, irrespective of

Currying daily is equal to seven per cent of the increase. Keep the temperature of the body

about 100°, not under 95°, nor over 105°

Don't forget that one animal's meat may be another animal's poison. It takes three days' good food to make up for one bad one.

The faster the fattening, the more the profits; less food, earlier returns, and bet Get rid of every fattening cattle beast be-

fore it is three years old. Every day an animal is kept, after being prime, there is loss exclusive of manure. The external evidences of primeness ar full rumps, flanks, twist, pulse, sh ulder vein

A good cattle man means a difference of one-fourth. He should know the likes and dislikes of every animal. It pays to keep one man in constant atten-

lance on thirty head of fattening cattle. Immediately an animal begins to fret for food, immediately it begins to lose flesh; never check the fattening process. Never begin fattening without a definite

A steady, frosty winter is better than an There is no loss in feeding a cattle bear

No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the con-

sumption of any kind or quality of food—
the manure must be properly valued.

On an average it costs, on charging every
possible item, twelve cents for every additional pound added to the weight of a two
or three-year-old fattening cattle beast.

In this country the market value of store
cattle can be increased thirty-six per cent.
during six months of the fattening Social

during six months of the fattening In order to secure a sure profit, no store cattle beast, of the right stamp and well done to, can be sold at less than 41 cents

per pound, live weight.

In the finishing of a two-year-old for beef, during the last six months of winter its financial history consists of three things of nearly proportionate values :-

(1) Value of animal, previous to entry for finishing, 1,200 pounds at 5 cents.... \$ 60 00 (2) Cost (not value) of food for six months 35 00 (3) Total value of fattened cattle, 1,500

lbs. at 7 cents \$105 60 Cash profit.....(4) Value of manure produced...... Total profit..... \$ 40 00 During winter feed thus for finishing :-First month-Common turnips, 40 pounds;

straw, cut, 7 pounds; hay, cut, 5 pounds; oats, crushed, 5 pounds. Second and third months-Swede turnips, 40 lbs; hay, cut, 7 pounds; straw, cut, 3

pounds; corn, 8 pounds; bran, 2 pounds. Fourth and fifth months-Swedes and mangels, 50 pounds; hay, 10 pounds; corn and peas, 10 pounds; bran, 3 pounds. Sixth month-Mangels and swedes, 50

pounds; hay, 12 pounds; corn, peas and oats, 12 pounds; bran, 3 pounds; oil cake, 3 pounds.

A Woman on Woman

Upon the whole, it is a dreadful bother to be a woman, and to do the business up in

good shape. In the first place, you've got to look well, or else you're nobody. A man may be homely, and still popular. Whiskers cover up most of his face, and if he has a large mouth nobody mistrusts it; and if he has wrinkles, bad on his forhead, his friends speak of his many cares, and of his thoughtful disposition, and tell each other that his wrinkles are lines of thought. Lines of thought, indeed! when in all probability his forehead is wrinkled by the habit he has of scowling

at his wife when the coffee isn't strong A woman must always be in good order throughout. Her hair must be frizzed and banged as fashion demands, and she must powder if she has a shining skin; and she must manage to look sweet, no matter how sour she may feel; and she must hang just so, and her laces must be always spotless, and her boot buttons must be all in place, and her finger-nails clean, and she musta't whistle nor climb fences, nor stone cats.

nor swear when she's mad. She can't go out alone, because she must be protected. She can't go anywhere when it rains, because her hair won't stay crimped, and she'll get mud on her petticoats and things. She can't be a Free Mason, because she would tell their secrets and everybody would know about that goat and that gridiron. She can't smoke, because it wouldn't be feminine. She can't go courting, because it is unwomanly. But she must get married before 30, or everybody will feel wronged. People will sigh over her and wonder why it is that the men "don't seem to take," and all the old

maids and widows will smile significantlyand keep quiet. It is everybody's business who a woman marries. The whole neighborhood put their heads together and talk over the pros and cons and decide whether she is good enough for him. And they criticise the shape of her nose and the way she does up her hair, and relate how lazy her grandfather was and how her Aunt Sally sold

beans and buttermilk. A woman must wear No. 2 boots on No. 3 feet, and she must manage to dress well on seventy-five cents a week; she mustn't be vain and she must be kind to the poor, and go regularly to the sewing society meetings, and be ready to dress dolls, make

aprons and tidies for church fairs. She must always have the masculine buttons in the family sewed on so that they never will come off while in use, and she must keep the family hosiery so that everybody would mistrust that there were toes inside of the stockings when they are

She must hold herself in continual readiness to find everything her husband has lost-and a man never knows where anything is. He will put his boots away on the parlor sofa, and when he has hunted for. them half an hour he will appear to his wife with a countenance like that of an avenging angel and demand to know "What she

has done with his boots?" She must shut all the doors after her lord and master, and likewise the bureau drawers, for a married man was never known to shut a drawer. It would be as unnatural as for a hen to go in swimming for re-

Ah, there are a good many tricks in the trade of what is called "Lving together!" A woman is expected to take care of the baby even after the first infantile wonder multiplies into a round dozen. And if he doubles up with the colic, or the trials of cutting teeth, necessary evils of the mumps and measles, and scarlet feyer and rash, and throat distemper, and short sleeves and bare legs, and pins sticking into him. and too much candy, and a bad temper. why, her husband tells her that "he does wish she'd try to quiet her baby." And he says it just as if he fully believed that she alone was responsible for its existence; and as if he thought she was considerably to

blame for it, too. We might go on indefinitely with the troubles being a woman brings; and if there is a man in the world who thinks a woman has an easy time of it, why just let him pin a pound of false hair to his head. and get inside a new pair of corsets and put on a pull-back overskirt, and be a woman himself, and see how helikes it.

The gigantic oak on Mount Vernon known as "Washington's Oak," was destroyed by lightning the other day. The tree had many historic associations, and Washington's favorite resting place after the heat and labors of the day was beneath its