WEDDING

Some Historical Reminiscences Concerning it.-How it Works on the Newly Married Couple, and the Young and old Maids Who "Dream" on it.

Peculiar Customs of the Sandemen Island.

The origin of wedding cake is lost in the shadows of antiquity. Civilization is gradually thrusting wedding cake outof common use, but the memory of man does not reach back to a period when wedding cake was unkdown. In Pompeiian houses have been discovered slices of a fabric so hard, black, and utterly indigestible that antiquarians have instantly recognized it as Roman wedding cake; and it is the opinion of the best modern authorities that a peculiar substance frequently found in Egyptian mummy cases, and supposed by early Egyptologists to be bitumen in an amorphous state, is simply wedding cake made in Egyptian forges four or five thousand years ago.

With the appearance of genuine wedding cake we are all familiar. We know the black cement in which fossilized fruits, spices, and slabs of yellow gum.shellac are imbedded, and the plaster of Paris with which the indigestible and deadly edifice is crowned. Attempts have been made of late years to substitute edible and harmless cake for the fatal and customary wedding cake, but these attempts, originating as they did in a total misconception of the nature and functions of wedding cake, failed to meet with any popular support. The true wedding cake—a small cube of which when placed under a maiden's pillow is so hard that it frequently causes a pressure on the brain, giving rise to frightful dreams of perpetual celibacy, and which, when eaten by a child under ten years of age, or admitted to any but a robust and pork-proof stomach, produces death in less than three hourshas nothing in common with edible cake ex-

cept the name. What was the original purpose which wedding cake was intended to serve? This is a question to which no satisfactory answer can be found in any literature. The "Kalevala" speaks of "the fatal wedding cake of Siva," but it does not throw any light upon the subject which Siva had in view in its distribution. The learned Sanchoniathon describes as "the boldest of the Phænicians" a soldier who "delighted in the roar of the lion, and feared neither wedding cake, nor deadly serpents, nor the wrath of kings." The fatal nature of wedding cake is alluded to by a score of ancient authors, but they never seem to have thought it necessary to explain why so deadly a substance was sent to the friends of newly married couples.

There is a custom prevailing among the inhabitants of the Sandeman Islands which may throw a little light upon the civilized use of wedding cake. When a native girl, whose exceptional beauty has brought her many suitors, is knocked down with a club and carried off by her accepted lover, the wedded pair within forty-eight hours of the wedding send a cup of poison discitled from the hula-hula-tree to each and every one of the bride's former admirers. If any recipient feels that he cannot become reconciled to the marriage, he drinks the poison and dies; but if he decides that he will survive the loss of his intended wife, he throws away the poison, and feels bound in honor never to show the slightest sign of disappointment. By this admirable system the husband is spared the pangs of jealousy, and is able to live on friendly terms with the surviving admirers of his wife. It is strange that the custom of sending wedding poison to unsuccessful suitors has neyer spread beyond the Sandeman Islands, but, as every one knows, each tribe or nation of Polynesians has its own peculiar customs, which are cherished with the utmost care as badges of independence.

Now it is quite possible that wedding cake was in its origin precisel; analogous to the wedding poison of the Sandeman Islanders. It may have been more swiftly fatal in prehistoric times than it is at present, and it may have been used solely with the view of securing newly married people in the possession of undisturbed happiness. At present it fails to accomplish this purpose because no one ever dreams of eating it. Of course an occasional child surreptitiously devours wedding cake and perishes miserably, just as occasional and entirely incomprehensible children lunch on corrosive sublimate, or drink with apparent relish quantities of sulphuric acid. So, too, in rare instances, determined suicides have compassed their nefa ious end with the help of wedding cake. Still, it is entirely accurate to say that no one to whom wedding cake is sent ever eats it, and it is highly improbably that the senders are ever actuated by a desire to destroy life.

If wedding cake was not originally intended as a means of removing dis atistied lovers, it was in all probability purely symbolic. The Jewish custom of eating unleavened bread at the Passover is an illustration of the symbolic use of food. Nothing more unpalatable than unleavened bread can well be imagined; but this very peculiarity made it all the more efficacious in reminding the Jews of their escape from Egypt. They could comprehend how terribly disagreeable Egypt must have been under the rule of the National party, when the children of Israel were glad to leave it, even at the cost of having nothing for supper except unleavened bread.

Now may not wedding cake have had in the beginning a symbolic reference to the escape of the bride from the state of celibacy? By sending wedding cake to her friends she may have meant to say, "Iwould eat even this rather than remain single." Or the wedding cake may have been intended to remind those to whom it was sent that they had better eat it at once and perish, rather than to attempt to pass through life without husbands or wives. If we once assume that wodding cake was as much a symbol among those who first used it as unleavened bread was among the Jews, we have an explanation of an otherwise almost inexplicable custom. The meaning of it is, of course, utterly unknown to those who now send wedding cake to their friends, but it is only one of many customs that have survived their meaning as well as their useful-

Navigation is closed on the Neva, which is blocked with ice.

Wages' Scottish Residence The announcement that in future the Prince of Wales when in Scotland will not reside at Abergeldie castle, says the English journal Land, will surprise no one who has any knowledge of that pokey stronghold. Abergeldie contains a multitude of very small badly arranged and ill-ventilated apartments, and from the point of view of convenience, it would be none the worse for being "turned inside out." During his future visits to the north the Prince will stay at Birkhall, his own shooting box near Ballaster. Abergeldie is the property of her Majesty, who merely lends it to the prince. Birkhall is finely sitnated and commands magnificent views over the lower Decside valley. It is a well-built and substantial house of a very plain style of architecture, and was erected not long before 1715 by one of the numerous branches of the Gordons. The Birkhall estate, which like the house is the property of the Prince of Wales, extends to 6,810 acres. It stands on the county valuation roll as being of the value of £750 per annum-£250 for the house, shooting, etc., and £500 as rent paid by the tenants. During the last three years his royal highness has spent over £20,000 in the improvement of the farms upon the estate and in the erection of new buildings. On one farm alone the expenditure has amounted to £4,000, exclusive of the tenants outlay. Most of the farm leases have been renewed during the last two or three years, and it is said that the conditions named in the leases were such as to be eminently satisfactory to the tenants. The result is that the prince is very popular on Deeside, and the news that he intends to pend some time every autumnat Birkhall has een received with pleasure by his tenants.

The Russian Sentry.

As a disciplinarian he was firm and strict. No point was too minute to be overlooked. Skobeleff's videttes were never caught napping. His knowledge of the details of military duty was universal-even to sounding all the bugle calls. An illustration of the discipline of his corps occurs to me. I had been talking with him of military breechloaders and discussing the merits of the various systems. Taking a "Berdan," with which the troops were latterly armed, from a soldier, he undid the breech and lock and explained the mechanism with the precision of a gunsmith. Returning the rifle to the soldier, he turned, and walking up to a sentry a few paces distant, he said, "Let me see your rifle "-extending his hand as he spoke. The man saluted and replied, "I cannot, your excellency." "But I want to see if i is clean, persisted the general. "I cannot, your Excellency," again said the sentry, a firm as a rock. Skobeleff smiled, pulled his ears, and walked on. I asked an explanation, whereupon he said that a ru e of war with him was that no sentry on duty was on any account to give up possession of his armsnot even to the Czar himself. "But," said I, "suppose the sentry had given up his rifle when you were seemingly so serious in asking it. What then?" "He would have been shot," quietly replied the General, "for disobedience to orders in the time o war. - The Fortnightly Review.

Utilizing Grass

Grass is the cream of the soil. Every ele mert in this composition has been drawn from of the seed-bed. Yet a great many people who supervise the management of lawns and | murder. gardens direct every green thing in the form of grass to be cast on the beaten track of the highway, as if such plant-growth, if allowed to decay where it grew, would exert a pernicious influence on the fertility of the land.

There is no better fertilizer for lawns than the grass which the lawn-mower cuts down. The mown grass should never be raked nf the lawn. If allowed to remain where it grew, every spear and stem will soon settle around the live roots of the growing herbage, where it wili decay, and thus provide excellent pabulum for the roots that produced a crop. If the grass and weeds must be removed, let all such accumulations be spread neatly around the vines of straw. ber ies, or near the bushes of blackberries or currants. If weeds and grass be collected in a pile, during hot and dry weather, every root and stem will soon die.

All the grass, weeds, and grass-roots that can be collected together, should be utilized for the purpose of mulching growing plants. Decayed grass will make rich land, and will keep the surface of the soil mellow. Don't allow grass to be wasted .- American Gar-

Alive in her Shroud.

On Tuesday afternoon last Mrs. W. L. Pettitt, wife of the teller of the first National Eank of Fort Wayne, apparently died, and the undertaker took charge of the | ed away. body. Arrangements were making for the funeral, and watchers sitting with the supfaint sigh was heard coming from the body. The watchers started to their feet with were wide open, while in a voice that was moment the attendants were speechless with then, with the revulsion of feeling, they al most screamed with excitement. The husbond came in haste, and with joy unspeakable elapsed again his living wife in his arms The doctor was sent for, and he was as much astonished as the rest of the household at beholding living what in his medical science he had declared dead. He administered the proper restoratives, and the patient rapidly recovered.

Wanting Protection.

From Moscow it is reported that since the Anglo-Afghan war English trade in Central Asia has made prodigious strides. To Bokhara alone two caravans are sent weekly from India with goods, and these are sold not only throughout Turkestan, but even in the southern districts of Siberia, whence they are gradually driving Russian products, and the merchants of Moscow have now petitioned their Government to establish a special prohibitive tariff for goods imported into Russia via Turkestan. English steamers already ply on the Upper Amu-Darja under the Afghan flag, and that these supply the towns of Central Asia with goods de pached by way of Balkh.

Victims of Melanchely, The terrible tragedy enacted York where a wife and mother deliberately killed herself and her three children, sent a shock throughout the entire community. It is the first and, and sad as it is to say it, will probably not be the last exhibition of a perverted and jangled mind, where gloomy and horrid impulses have displaced the sweetest of tempers and the most affectionate of dispositions; where, almost without warning, a lovely woman, possessing graces and beauties of both mind and body, is transformed into a demon as hideous as Dante or Milton ever

imagined. But all specialists in mental diseases declare that many a noble man and splendid woman is walking on the edge of this terrible precipice over which they are liable at any moment to plunge. This critical state of the mental faculties is one of the prices we areforced to pay for our finely wrought, high-strung civilization. It is a danger happily not frequent, but still a threatening one, which larks in excitable and diseased constitutions. Luckily it often proceeds from bodily ill-health and is curable, but unluckily, also, may break out in some

serious form before it is healed. An unaccountable desire to kill, without motives of hatred, revenge or passion of any sort, is a common symptom of this derangement of mind. The victim may be the most loved and cherished friend or relative. The mo e the mother loves her offspring the more she wants when she kills herself to kill her children, so that either they may go with her to a happier realm or not be left to pear the evils and burdens of a life which her melancholy has made unbearable to her. Often this temptation to kill, in order simply to gratify an insane desire to kill, is fought and resisted. But some day a suden opportunity carries them away. It is like the love of intoxicating liquor, which the victim knows is irrational, evil and destructive, and which he resists for years, only to be overwhelmed by some unforeseen and tempting chance. It is pronounced by some specialists to be a pu:ely nervous disturbance, and is akin to that feeling which nervous and restless people experience when, confined too long, they are tempted to throw a chair at the head of somebody, who is disturbing them by talking, humming, whistling, drumming wit i the fingers, or in some

other way irritating irritable nerves. A writer in the New York Times tells of one victim of this mania who lately confessed to Dr. Beard or Dr. Hammond that he came very near killing his gardener. They had no dispute, but the man was at work in the garden when his employer passed him. A spade that was lying near he picked up, intending to brain the gardener the moment he turned his back. Luckily the gardener did not do so, and the feeling passing off he escaped the danger. About a year ago a woman in Jersey City killed five or six of her children and then tried to commit suicide, but failed. It is seldom, says Dr. Spitzka, another specialist, that these victims of melancholy ake a fiendish delight in these crimes. Their gloom and despair create compassion for those that they imagine must, like themse ves, be victims of this dark temper, and they seek to put an end to the imaginary suffering.

The worst phase of this tragedy is its publicity. Those similarly affected will read, hear and talk of it; will compare with their own sympathies and experiences, and be the soil; and if that grass were returned, as | tempted to imitate it. It not unfrequently it should be, to the hungry land, every leaf | happens that such prominent events are foland stem would add to the productivenes | lowed by an epidemic or "carnival"-to use a much-abused word-of sui ides and

Two Ghost Steries.

Ghost stories, which have suffered an eclipse for some time, appear to be undergoing a revival. Here is one that is entitled to credence if any are. It is usually on y only servants or ignorant persons who see ghosts, but in this case the apparition was seen by two persons simultaneously, both of them possessed more than common vigor of mind. President Tyler had a sister who was

reckoned one of the most gifted women of her day. She was the namesake of Patrick Henry and the pet of Jefferson. She lived with her father, Gov. Tyler, at Greenway, in Charles City country, Va. One night, while sleeping in the bel with a cousin, a young woman of her own age, she awoke and saw her mother, who had been dead for some months, sitting in the window seat. It was a bright night in summer, and under the window was the bed of a younger sister who was an infant at the time of her mother's death. The apparition leaned over the c'ild and gazed intently on it. Miss Tyler remembered to have heard that an apparition would remain as long as the eyes were fixed on it. She looked steadily at it without the least alarm. Now comes the strangest part of the story. The girl lying by her side said quietly, "Maria, there is your mother." Then the form melt-

Some years afterward, after Gov. Tyler's death, his daughter was at Greenway again. posed corpse. At ten o'clock at night a | She was then m rried, and was visiting the first wife of her brother, President Tyler. He was absent at Washington, being in the alarm, stepped to her side, found her eyes | Senate. One night one of Mrs. Tyler's children became ill, and her sister-in-law went scarcely an audiblewhisper she recognized | to the nursery to help take care of it. She th m and asked for her husband. For a suggested that she should get a remedy from her own room, and, taking a candle in her wonder at the resurrection of the dead; | hand, started for it. On her return, as she passed the staircase, she saw her father standing before her. The same idea flashed into her mind that she could hold the apparition by her fixed gaze. She observed it carefully, and recognized a certain suit of brown cloth which she had sometimes seen the Governor wear, and she was self-possessed enough to look for a mole on his forehead which was a birth mark. Mrs. Tyler, after waiting some minutes, called to her to hasten, whereupon the figure vanished.

An Address to a Barber.

"I want a close shave. I am in a hurry. Do not put any ol or grease upon my hair. I never use bay rum or cosmetics. Please comb my hair up and back. I do not wish my hair trimmed or cut. I do not want any hair tonic or skin medicine. I do not want any shampoo or a bath. I have not heard the latest news from Egypt, nor do I want to. I care nothing for politics, or crime, or society. I do not care for stock or market reports. I am not a stranger in the city and I am not going to the ball this evening. I am a professor in a deaf and dumb institute and I am glad of it. Go ahead and shave the." Chicago Herald.

How to Pronounce "Clark." paper on ... merican speech and pronunciation published since his return to England, well says: "The words 'metropolis' and 'provinces, used in this way, I venture to call slang, whether the city which is get up above its fellows is London or New York, Anyhow the use of them is in no way distinctively American; indeed the misuse of the word province is, I fancy, excessively rare in America, and it is certainly borrowed from England. Each side of the ocean unluckily finds it easier to copy the abuses of the other side than to stick to the noble heritage which is common to both." What he has to say about the pronunciation of the word "cerk" is worth reproduction at length:

sounded "clark," while in America it is usually sounded "clurk." I say "usually," because I did once hear "clurk" in Englandfrom a London shopman—and because I was told at Philadelphia that some old people there still said "clark," and-a most importhat "clark" is the older pronucciation-the pronunciation which the first settlers must have taken with them. This is proved by ively "Scotch," in the modern sense of that word. Also in writers of the sixteenth and commonly written "clark" or "clarke." But of course "clerk" was at all times the most Latin origin of the word. It is plain theretraditional, but has been brought in artificially out of a notion of making the sound conform to the spelling. But "clurk" is no more imations to the French sound, and "clark" proximation. The truth is that we cannot sound "clerk" as it is spelled; that is we cannot give the e before r the same sound that we give it when it is followed by any other consonant. We cannot sound e in "clerk" exactly as we sound e in "tent." This applies to a crowd of words, some of Teutonic, some of Latin origin, in which the spelling is e, but in which the sound has, just as in "clerk," fluctuated between a and u. The old people at Philade phia who said "clark" also said "marchant." And quite rightly, for they had on their side both older English usage and, in this case, the French spell ng itself. The sound "murchant" has come in, both in England and in America, by exactly the same process as that by which the sound "clurk" has come in America, but not in England.

Rothschild's Start.

Rothschild was the third son of a baker at Fankfort. "There was not," he said, "room enough for us all in the city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there who had the market all to himself; he was quite the great man, and did us a favor if he sold us the goods. Somehow I offended him, and he refused to show us his patterns. This was on Tuesday. I sail to my father, 'I will go to England,' I could speak nothing but German. On Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England the cheaper goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester I laid out all my money, things were so cheap, and made good profit. I soon found that there were three profits-on the raw material, the dyeing and the manufacturing. I said to the manufacturers: 'I will supply you with the material, and you supply me with the manufactured goods.' So I got three profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a very short time I increased my £20,000 to more than £100,000.

"My success all turned on one maxim. said I cando what another man can, and so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and all the rest of them. Another advantage I had-I was an off-hand man; I made a bargain at once. When I settled in London the East India Company had £800,000 of gold to seil. I went to the sale and bought all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it to pay his army in the Peninsula. I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The government sent to me and said they must have it. When they got it they didn't know how to get it to Portugal. Lundertook all that, and sent it through France, and that was the best business I ever did."

London Pavements.

Beneath, every square foot of wood paving in London there is a layer of concrete foundation five or six feet thick. It is very much like the macadamized road, only that it is very deep and very solid. It is made of fragments of stone rolled down in cement and clay, and it makes a magniticent bedrock for the blocks of wood to rest upon. The way they roll their macadam streets here is instructive. Over the various layers of broken stone and cement they run a steam b ggest roller, which is quite as heavy as the railway engine in America. This goes back and forth over the same ground for days together until it has mashed the material down so that when it comes to be dug up for fixing street-pipes the only way to make any impression on it is with a drill and s'edge-hammer, such as would be used in blasting a granite cliff. Making streets in London is mighty unpleasant for the neighbors, but when the work is done it doesn't fizzle out in a few days. One sees macadamized roads as smooth as a billiard table right in the heart of London, wholly unaffected by the flow of heavy traffic. The streets are dirtier here than they are anywhere else on They have none of our streetsweeping machines, and when they "sprinkle" a street they simply flood it, so that there is nothing but a creamy quality of mud on the surface. To call London clean, as the natives always do, is a hideous and mocking sarcasm. To say it is the best paved city in the world is to tell the plain, unvarnished truth.

o ahead and shave

In 1878 Brazil had 333,201 slaves. On festivities are now into wretched tend

madiging good at 50 dears of and and actions

Cholera is increasing in Liera The German Government has the Bey of Tunis. The Servian Cabinet has agreed in office, the King having refused its resignation. Lieutenant Bove and seie tish to the Antarctic expedition has Genoa, all well. A violent earthquake has occur vininity of Afntab, Nothern Syria

The word "clerk" is in England usually

tant fact-that those who said "clark" also said "marchent." Now it is quite certain the fact that the word as a surname—and it is one of the commonest of surnames-is always sounded and most common y written "Clark" or "Clarke." I suspect that "Clerk" as a surname, so spelled, distinctearly seventeenth century, the word itself is clerky spelling, as showing the French and fore that the pronunciation "clurk" is not the true sound than "clark;" the true sound is "clairk," like French "clerc," and a Scotsman would surely sound it so. "Clark" and "clurk" are both mere approxis the older and surely the most natural ap-

important conference on the Easttion, with the object of conciliate pean interests. The Swiss Federal Council, actin representations of the French Go have made a thorough invest gar satisfied themselves that there is to ist Committee in Geneva can:on. The menacing language of the press toward Spain in regard to es fugees has caused a painful impra

Government circles in Madrid, ati a strong feeling of in lignation at people. quence of the report that nomaci northwest coast of Siberia had seen ed steamer, as the D nish polar "Dymphna" is known to be ited

that region. Mohammed Khosnadar has 165 post of Prime Minister of Tunis be succeeded by Selazsis Bey, was ways been favorable to France. of Minister of War and Minister have been abolished.

At Inverness on Saturday, Mr. is nounced the manner in which is lation of the Highlands was going a he said, was an instance of the and the land laws. He advocated the zation of land as a remedy.

The agency of the South America tres has engaged Sarah Bernham pally for the Brazils) for fifty represe the salary being \$165,000. Sae ra from Paris on the 20th of next and

will remain absent 135 days. Agrarian crime is rife in the Ball inces of Russia. Armed bands & threaten their landlords from to One landlord has been shot dead, other has received a threat ming ka

the agrarian "Executive Committee An election for a member of Pa was held in Edinburgh on France Waddy received S,454 votes and ton 7.718. Both candidates were Mr. Waddy considered the disestal of the Scotch Church not a pressing while Mr. Renton favored immed tablishment.

A riot occurred on Tacaday is M suburb of Vienna. A large number men, joined by the mob, stoned to and attacked and destroyed the pa tion., wounding the commissay troops restored order. Twelve and several police were injured, very se iously. Many rioters were

Trouble in Philipopolis between Government and the representative 1:d to an open rupture, which maya Governments, since it has been : cessary to send a special envoy to tinople to explain the condition the foreign abassadors and the Por trouble grew originally out of los aifferences.

We are informed that the intend to establish a line of Che steel steame s upon the waters of 12 lakes. If they do so the propeller "Asia " type will soon Lecome a ? the past. Those dangerou, ich clumsy monstrosities of vesse's Wa be able to compete with steel steams thousand tons burden, drawing third of water and provided with all the ges of an ocean steamer. The people country will owe the Canadian l'a way a debt of gratitude if such a brought about as a result of the ment of this line, Vessels of the "Asia" are too dangerous to be

When Ir land had a Parliament in Green the House of Lords consisted peers of the blood royal, the Lord lor, four Archbishops, one Duke !! quisses, eighty Earls, fifty-six eighteen Bishops. nine peeresses in the right, and sixty-five barons, or a to in all. The greater number of the peers maintained town houses on 3 great grandeur. with brilliant retir corresponding outlay. There is now Irish peer who keeps a town hous lower house was composed of 300 m most of them also had town house three descendants of the then le now represent Irish constituencies that were then in the centres of gall festivities are now gloomy and tra into wretched tenements.

LATEST NEWS SURD Lightening Flashes from Sparks From The R

villages were destroyed.

auspices of Louise Michel.

The Government has prohibited

ing of a conference at Antwern .

The sensational statement

portation of horses is incorrect

London that Russia was probibility

The Swiss Government has

Fortunately the majority of the

in the Lancashire colliery where

plosion occurred on Tuesday

ground at the time of the calamite

A most violent storm prevailed

The Pultowa police attempted to

200 persons concerned in the const

couraging a revolt of the peasant

most of them escaped by jumping

Railway, England, on Monday a

train from Croydon ran into

Eleven persons were injured and

and Reuss and Count Meunster, in

Prince Bismark, with Princes

On the London, Brighton & &s

out Denmark on Sunday night and

morning. Much damage was dor.

Several shipwrecks are reported.

Socialist paper Freheit, on account

part it took in arousing the allarels

ment in France.

windows.

badly wrecked.

ed Monkey. he most cantanke bad-tempered by do with," said as he pointed on icious-looking littl variety. The an goods box, to which hain, and was grin ving his teeth in a aging temper. He gray and blue in crously human who lly ugly and repuls This was his the reporter's visit, rebuke of his mas from springing "That fellow has

A MALIGIOUS P.

ples Caused by

was a baby," cont s, I have no doub atment, but to-day and as treachero who are still at la est coast of Africa. that is hard to t d of an inborn trea t can ot be cured Jacko-has a histo among my collectio duct. When he v years ago, he w s of North Fourth young lady, and a cherished pet. d and fairly obedie his bad temper in ing the ways of th nce he became mo and more than on and clambered ov

mistress, who w

the saying is, wa

orhood.

reacubled her ki m at home. The la e a tour of the wh into the dwellings ned some of the wo ally broke through lly proceeded to in of provender. In t red a young lady o luck, who threat and held him in ; a school-teacher, Then she delivered n, of the New Ma police station Jo monly troubleson eaning out a whols t in self-defense he that the only way im a sound thras e very next day h Uneasiness is felt in Copenhagen zing my little 3 ye rith his paws, draw aving the prints of This time I gave I at he will not soon ben Jocko had leer days, Mrs. Tilling upon me and dem

er I was willing to

eping him; but th

liffman next called

turn of Jocko. H

himal, and told me

reimburse me for

buld some day kill ed to keep him. h the wrist, and een weeks; but for her fierce pet often turned Jock oldest nights of wi ed, unlike others ng for cold weat ys turned up brid hy sort of mischie good inmate, and g to poison and to fo:led in both att he at length fell e and came to my c of frightening l tame turtles, ci ch him now." r. Cills went to a and dipping in ere diving into o, brought forth a nake, about seven

e middle as the aletwisted and wi ed, and darted fo angry, but a cen hed him, and he and the wrist and ned perfectly co ko caught sight o d into his box. v orted with fright t painful to lo snake was in d not be persua en he peered fort! ild have made a s ad. Jocko is a c ady learned seve his head like a ci ids with as much an. One drawba

on the part of st lly tries to supple h a vicious bite. recover her pet. hally resolved th matter stands opments may be anwhile Jocko ony of snakes. w er race animals. in efforts to escap oth and width an pen can describe Ris S

> You mustn't t ad," said a moth "she has a sof nder." The your for a moment, a bies have soft Yes." "Did pay of his head Yes," replied th and he has got it no had overheard ioining room, sa

The humane in ash a defensele estnuts in the di

my dear boy,

to-day."