# ACRICULTURAL.

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Tetrarchus Perisa

Fall Fallowing. It is singular a farming process should be so little understood and practiced, that is to thoroughly efficient in ridding land of all pernicious weeds, and which to perfectly fits it for the production of a profitable spring crop, and especially this this if the fall-fallowing succeeds the cutting of the grass on meadow land.

the grass on meadow land.

By fall-fallowing, I meen plowing in Joly stake tomatoes ——Prepare new strawberry the surface so well cultivated as to kill all fresh seeds within vegetation distance of

the surface. This, with the warm, weather weed seeds within four or five inches of the surface to grow, and destroys the product. Few weeds ripen their seeds before the proper haying time, and after they are out off and removed in the hay, very few will make sufficient growth to blossom and manare seeds before the middle or last of August; at or before which time the ground should be plowed, care being taken to see that every green thing is turned under and covered with soil. Even though a seed be sufficiently matured so that if the plant be cut and left to dry on the surface, it would germinate by being covered together with the mass of succulent growth and the roots, the fermentation that takes place will destroy its vitality and cause it to decay with the rest.

In case of the summer-fallow, we have to plow early and plow several times, besides the very many harrowings and cultivatings, taking the whole Summer and involving a loss of one crop and great labor; but with the fall-fallow, we first get our hay crop and then plow only once, and have no more labor with harrow and cultivator than in the same length of time with the summerfallow. No process can be so perfectly destructive to perennial weeds; by cutting the hay early, the weeds are cut before maturity, and most growth of top up to that time only serves to exhaust the vitality of the roots; if then taken off, but feeble growth is afterwards made, and the subsequent plowing and continuous cultivation are sure destruction to all. Fall fallowing not only cleans the land, but it enriches it : by allowing the clover to attain full size. the largest root growth is secured, and in a short time after haying, if not pastured (and it should not be), in favorable seasons a large second growth is secured to be turned under and this is in the best possible condition for decaying and enriching the soil, and when plowed up in the Spring, it forms the best of all preparations for a paying crop of barley, oats or early potatoes.

It is surprising how prone men are to persist in the old-fogey, expensive, soil-exhausting system of summer-fallowing when a way so much quicker and better exists for cleaning the land.

#### Ants as Insect Destroyers.

Farmers or gardeners, in their contest with insects, have not as yet called to their aid. as they should, other insects and birds, the natural enemies of insect hordes, says the Sun. Too generally all insects are looked upon as enemies, although it is well known that many kinds of insects are very benificial in protecting fruits and grains from the ravages of other insects. The ants, although generally regarded as an ur mitigated nuisance, have been found, by careful observation, to be useful in several ways. The car ker-worms, which are a most destructive pest to orchards in scme sections, are sometimes destroyed in large numbers by them. The editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry says that ants are great destroyers of canker worms, and probably other worms or insects of the smaller varieties. He watched with great interest the work of a large colony of black ants which attacked the canker-worms on an elm tree in his grounds a few weeks ago, and was delighted with the nature and results of their labors. Two processions of the ants were moving on the trunk of the tree, one going up empty, the other coming down, each bringing with him a canker-worm, which he held fast in his mandibles, graspmg the worm firmly in the centre of the body. Although the prey was nearly the size of the destroyer, the plucky little ant ran down the tree in a lively way, deposited its booty in its nest in the ground, and instantly returned for another slaughter. There were at one time as many as 40 coming down the tree, each bringing along his victim, and doing the work with apparent ease. Extending his observations, he noticed that the ants ran up the trunk and out in the limbs, thence onto the leaves of the tree where the filthy worm was at work and, seizing him with a strong grip at about the centre of the body, turned about with the equirming worm and retraced his steps. The worm was dead by the time the ant reached the ground. If this move of the ants is common they must prove valuable friends to farmers and fruit raisers, and should be protected in every way possible. We do not believe that the birds that prey upon worms will do the work in our orchards, which these ants were doing in an

## Sowing Orchard Grass.

Those farmers who desire to seed to Orchard Grass should prepare the land for the reception of the seed. which should be 80wn early in August. The land should be thoroughly well prepared, because this crop not only requires it, but well deserves it. remaining in the ground, as it does, for 20 or 30 years, or even more, when well treated by occasional top-dressings. The soil should be made fine by repeated harrowings. The seed is then sown and cross-sown, half each way, to get an even sowing, and the ground is then lightly brush-harrowed, and then rolled. The rolling is especially needed if the weather is dry. From two to three bushels of seed-about 33 poundsare sown per acre. As the seed is rather costly, it is well to sow an acre or two first, cut this the next year when it is ripe, and save the seed. One acre will produce enough to sow 10 acres.

## Timely Hints.

Plow for winter wheat at once. Yes, it is bad policy this season to let the garden go to grass !

We must not let cucumbers ripen if we Would not ruin the crop from the vines which feed them.

It pays to pinch off the tips of Lima bean Vines when they reach nearly to the tops of the poles. Pinch off the ends of melon his life is full of "whoa."

they will not take root.

There is room for a live young man in The Economics at

from Bram ston where she had deen

every neighborhood, who knows how deat with the insect pests of the farm. The Arb compels his horse to feed from the ground in order to maintain the curve of the backbone. This is the natural way of feeding, and is an argument for low mangers.

By land and from that time forth keeping beds and set the plants as soon as you choose. Raw bone flour is a good fertilizer; meeds that vegetate, and to keep bringing but the soil should be mellowed with old farm manure.

Cultivate between the raspberries. Now and the "latter rains," causes nearly all is the time to rid the land of weeds and suckers. Tie up the new canes to stakes securely set. Pinch off the main canes and laterals so as to induce a stocky growth. Do the same for blackberries.

Uncle Waldo is of the opinion that wire is a cheap material for fence, as it enables the farmer to use crooked posts, and also to set them at a larger distance apart than can be done when boards are used. But he is afraid to use or recommend barb wire to much extent, as there is great danger to strok, especially horses, from its use. Within the past three months two of the 12 members of the farmer's club to which he be onge have had horses injured on it. Larger fields and cheaper fences, says

Uccle Waldo, in the N. Y. Tribune affirms that at least one-half of the be t plow and on every farm could be profitably thrown in one field and never pastured --There are thousands of farmers, he thinks, who have planted largely of ledge, who would be willing to lose the whole of it if they could burn it up ; but the digging out of an old hedge involves nearly as much expense as making a new fence. He has had 32 years' experience with Osege Orange hedge, and finds it so troublesome to care for, that he would not allow a man to plant another on his farm if he would do it for nothing and care for it till it would turn

#### One Explanation of the Horse-Shoe Superstition.

The principal gateway at Allahabad is thickly studded with horseshoes of every size and make. There are hundreds of them nailed all over the great gates, doubtless the offerings of many a wayfarer who has long since finished his earthly pilgrimage. We could not find out what was the exact idea connected with this customprobably much the same notion of luck as we attach to finding a horseshoe, especially one with the old nails still in their places. It has been suggested, and apparently with some reason, that in ancient pagan times it may have been a recognized symbol in serpent worship, and hence may have arisen its common use against all manner of evil. The resemblance is obvious, more e-pecially to that species of harmless snake which is rounded at both ends, so that head and tail are apparently just alike. The creature moves tackward or forward at pleasure, hence the old belief that it actually had two heads, and was indestructible, as even when cut into two parts it was supposed that the divided heads would seek one another and reunite. It stands to reason that in a snake-worshiping community such creature would be held in high reverence. Even in Scotland various snake like bracelets and ornaments have been found, which seems to favor this theory, and at a very early period both snakes and horseshoes seem to have been engraved as symbols on sacred stones. We hear of the latter having been sculptured, not only on the threshold of old London houses, but even on that of ancient chuiches in various parts of Great Britain. And in the present day we all know the idea of luck connected with finding one, and how constantly they are nailed up (n houses, stables and ships as a charm against witchcraft—in Scotland, England and Wales, and especially in Cornwall where (not only on vans and ominibuses, but scmetimes even on the grim gates of the old jails) we may find this curious trace of ancient superstitions.

## MA Squirrel Punished by Sparrows.

Parties coming up Main street at an early hour of a re eat morning we e somewhat surprised to see a large and apparently tame gray squirrel hasten across the street and enter the doorway to the store of Rice & Rich. It was also notice I that his squirrelship was closely fellowed by a flock of sparrows, the majority of whom took a position opposite the door, so as to cut off his retreat. Half a dozen birds remained on the wing, fluttering, some three feet from the sidewalk, and near to the entrance. The squirrel made frantic efforts to force an entrance, and as he did so the birds, who during the fight kept up an incessant chattering, charge! upon him and brought him to bay. They eventually drove him from his position to the store of J. B. Spercer, and from there to the Boston store. Finding himself hard pressed, he beat a retreat, but the sparrows forced him from the sid swalk, and he sought an entrance to the store of J. B. Shaw. Here, also, he was foiled, and he broke for the other side of the street, closely followed opportunity to give him a clip and hasten his speed. He finally entered the Pierce block, and thus escaped further punishment. -Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

## . The Tomb of Rachel.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune from Palestine says of Rachel's tomb: Singularly enough this is one of the places in Palestine where the traditions of Jews, Moslems and Christians agree, and where the veneration of all is bestowed. Undoubtedly it is the spot where Rachel was overtaken by her last illness when she and Jacob was journeying southward from Bethel, and where Benjamin first opened his eyes to look upon this great world. The building is a modern, white, square structure, with a domed roof of carse plaster, and the pillar which Jacob sorrowfully set up to mark the site has long since passed away; but the spot is faichfully cherished in the hearts of all.

The tomb lies at the point where the Bethlehem and Hebron roads unite. Bathlehem distant. How near Rachel was to a good | you !" halting place when her life went out, and that of Israel's favorite son, after Joseph, was kindled!

A coachman is the saddest of all men, for

## A CALRESE PHYSICIAN.

endeling "Devil Destroyer."

Wong Cheo Fan, a Chinese doctor, arrived in Pailedelphia with the intention making that city his home, and ministering after his own peculiar rashion to the sile ments of his countrymen. He was disappointed to find the Coinces population so small and its health so good and will go to New York

Wong Choo Fan is rather a diminutive specimen of the Mongolian race, being but five feet in height and rather delicately proportioned. The doctor or "devil destroyer," as he is known in the Flowery Kingdom, speaks very excellent English, and consented, when questioned, to explain a few of his many odd methods for conquering disease. "Every sickness," he said, "is caused by a Nong T'sao-a 'disease devil'-and it is the work of the doctor to find out where the devil is and drive him out. What you call fever-hot skin, dry lips, high pulse is the work of a little imp with sight mouths, each mouth having a hot, scorching breath. The imo gets into the patient's stomach by flying down his throat and is usually in the air on a damp day like this. The little devil is as large as a grain of sand, but when he gets into the human body he grows to be about as large as a bean. He blows his hot bresth into every vein of the victim and causes bim | holes. great distress and thirst by drinking all the water in his stomach. The way to cure the patient is to poison the imp with a powder scraped from the inside of a tree which grows in the Province of Foo Chow."

The doctor exhibited some of the powder, which proved to be either quinine or cinchonidia !

"Spasms or fits," continued the Mongolia

disciple of Æsculapius, "come from the 'earth devil,' a creature that lives under the ground and sends a shock into the victim through his feet. You will find that nearly all persons when first taken with fits fall while walking, but after awhile, when the devil gets the victim weakened, the shock can be communicated from the earth, through the house and into the bed. It is very hard to cured them I cured a man in Canton who had been subject to fits for fifteen years by rubbing the soles of his feet with fat stewed out of a frog's heart. Opium is a very valuable help in such cases when taken internally, because it makes the patient's feet itch and prevents the devils from gaining an entrance. A very small proportion of Chinamen die of consumption, because three hundred years ago it was discovered by Tsang Loo, a learned doctor, that people became affi cted with the disease by breathing through the mouth instead of the nose. There are millions and millions of imps flying in the air all the time-more in cold weather than in warm-and to your eyes they appear like specks of dust. They hairs catch them and they die, but they go into the mouth where there are no hairs, and find a resting place in the lungs. In a short time the lungs are dug out and coughed up. The only cure is to lay the patient on his back and beat him on the chest with a switch until the imps are frightened and fly starved for thirty-six hours and has his tomorrow evening." mouth sealed up. Very often he dies, but that is because all the imps were not driven

## Food Fishes of Lake Erie.

In a paper read before the Buffalo Natural. those waters, owing in great measure to so many fish being taken when they are so full of ro. Some fish spawn late in the fall; the eastern salmon, salmon-trout, whitefish, brook-trout and lake-herring belong to this class, but the majority spawn in April, May for their spawn-beds where the water is They leave their winter quarters in deep water a month or six weeks previous to where the head of the holy spswning. The eggs hatch in from one to two weeks, according to the temperature. Bass are very prolific, yielding fully onefourth their weight of spawn. The bass and the maskalonge are the recognized gamefish of the lakes. Whitefish do not take the bait readily, but are caught in gill nets, and can be taken in great numbers just at the time they are ready to spawn. They aver age three and a half pounds in weight, though some are taken weighing ten to eighteen pounds. Sturgeon average fifty pounds, but occasionally one is caught that weighs a hundred pounds or over. Fish differ greatly in rapidity of growth. Some grow in one, two or three years to a definite size, and then growth seems to be arrested. Such fish are short-lived. Other kinds, which slowly and steadily increase in size, attain a great age. Pike have been known to be over a hundred years old.

## Baby is King.

It was just a young couple who were moving. They had been boarding with mother bat were going to housekeeping for them by the entire flock of sparrows, who lost no selves now. In front of the house stood a great load of furniture rad and blue and other bright colors. It consisted of a baby's rocking chair with the rockers off, a baby's crib and a perambulator, one small high chair and one large high chair, one hobby horse, one express wagon with the forward wheels gone, one doll's buggy. There might have been a cooking stove and a dining-table there, but if so, it was lost to sight to memory dear under the more numerous belongings of the baby housekeepers. And when the young father and mother came out they had the little emigrants with them and all the indescribable dolls, humming-tops and other paraphernalia that there wasn't room for on the load. Two happy babies going to housekeeping with their child parents ! And it's love, love that makes the world go round.

## A Brute.

A married couple were out promenading in the suburbs of Austin one day. Presently the wife said : "Think, Albert, if the briis in sight to the left, and only one mile | gands should come now and take me from

> "Impossible, my dear." "But, suppose they did come and carry me away what would you may?" "I should say," replied the husband, "that the brigands were new at the busi-

#### LOCKED UP HE HER TRUCK will do wall to do so before the

The Gran Opera Company performed "The Masontto" at the Park Theatre, Newark, recently, and at the end of the play Muss Jenn'e Pierse heard amothered cries coming from one of the ladier drewingrobins, She ca'le i assistance, and, upon investigation, the sounds were found to proosed from a large trunk which stoo! upon the floor securely locked. It was pried open, and in it was found in an almost unconscious condition Miss Minn's Figuran, who said she had fallen into it while she was pr-paring to put away her c atume.

Miss Figman did not take a leading pa in "The Maccotte" at the Park Theatre next, evening, owing to nervousness, but she went on at times and sarg in the chrise. At the end of the performance she received a reporter in the theatre office, and after ward accompanied him and others to the wardrobe-room. She is of medium height, with large blue eyes, a round and presty face, and a plump form. Her dress of thin white stuff fitted her to perfection. D.amonds glittered in her cars, and her Gunstorough hat was as white as snow.

The wardrobe trunk which she had looked was, she said, being repaired in a trank maker's stop, as the lock was ruined and the front was perforated with auger

The trank is 3 feet 6 inches in height and nearly 5 feet long. It is watertight, in order to protect the delicate dresses it contains when the singer is on the road. It was 'astened by a new Excelsior spring lxk. and the lock was so strong that P. H. Coyle, the gas engineer of the theatre, was ten minutes prying the lid off with a strong iron

Miss Figman was unconscious when she was lifted out of the trunk. She was so nearly smothered that it was feared for a few minutes that she would not recover. Manager J. L. Gray hastily called a physician, who administered restoratives.

"I was putting some articles of my wardrobe into a corner of the trunk," Miss Fig. m n expland, "and I suddenly tipped over and felt in bea forem st. I was terribly frightened by the bump my head got on the bottom, but I squirmed around and raised my head. Just then I saw the heavy lid falling, and I gave a loud scream that was forcur ately heard by Miss Pierce. The next instant the lid struck me on the head. I fell back unconscious, and the spring lock closed with a snap, so M ss Pierce said.

"They could not find the key of the trank, and knowing that I must have air, Mr. Coyle bored auger holes in the trunk. I know nothing of what was done of my own knowledge, for I did not recover consciousness until they had carried me into the green room. Oh! how my fingers did tingle with pain when I came to. I felt as if thousands cannot get through the nose because the of needles were shooting through every pore. I must have been nearly asphyxiated, and I am sure that if Miss Pierce had not come to the room by good fortune just as I screamed, I would have been taken out of the trunk dead.

"I have been weak and nervous all day, startled at the least sound, but I feel better out into the air again. Then the patient is now, and I will go on the stage and sing

## St. Winifred's Well at Holywell,

That many of our countrymen look on prayers offered at special shrines as specially efficacious is evident from the number of devout Welsh Roman Catholics of the upper ists' Field Club it is stated that Lake Erie | class, who, on the 27th of July, 1882, went and the Niagara River furnish thirty-seven on a pilgrimage to St. Winifred's well at marketable varieties of fish. But their | Holywell to offer prayers for the restoration numbers are becoming rapidly reduced in | to health of the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk. The pilgrimage was conducted by Very Rev. Cinon Monaghan, and prayers were said at the chapel at Holywell, and also at St. Winifre l's well itself. Of the many wells held in reverence by our ances tors, none probably has more fully sustained or early June. Black bass choose a place its old reputation than this, which has given its name to the town of Holywell. Accordshallow and the bottom is a sandy gravel. ing to the legend its waters gushed up within the Church of St. Bueno, at the spot Winifred rested, when, having been cut off by Prince Caradoc, itrolled on until it entered the consecrated build-This miraculous fountain, course, became a noted place of pilgrimage. William the Conquerer, Henry II., Elward I., and James II, were among the sovereigns who came here to seek parden for divers sins, and doughty warriors were ofttimes to be seen standing for hours in the well, with only their heads above water, absorbed in fervant prayer and craving the intercession of St. Winifred. Of one brave knight it is recorded that in the earnestness of his devotion he forgot all prudence and stayed in the chilling water till he was paralyled. His last audible words were "Sancta Winifreda ora pro me," after which he never more. Cold as the water is, it never freez :s, and the flow is always the same. It is said to be the most copious spring in Britain, yielding twenty-one tons of water per m .. ute Tais well is the property of the Dal of Westminster, who, in 1876, granted to the corporation of Holywell a lease of the well for one thousand years at a rental of one sovereign per annum. A recent visitor to the well took note of some of the votive offerings which had been deposited by grate ful patients, and which included thirty-nine crutches, six hand sticks, a pair of boots, and a hand-hearse.

## Early Fish Culture.

It shall be good for all Gentlemen and others baning the government of any rivers, brookes, or standing pooles, to replenish them with all such kinds of fish as may they be preserved or bred, as well of straying as others. There is a kinde of fish in Holland, in the fennes beside Peterborrow. which they call a poult, they be like in making and greatnesse to the Whiting, but of the cullour of the Loch; they come foorth of the fenne brookes into the rivers nigh there about, as in Wansworth river there are many of them. They stirre not all the sommer, but in the winter when it is most coldest weather. There they are taken at Milles in Welles, and at wayers likewise. They are a pleasant meats, and some de thinke they would be as well in other rive's and running waters, as Huntingdon, Ware, and such like, if those waters were replenished with them, as they may with small charge.—A Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line. L. M. 1590.

The last letter but one in the alphabet must be the least used, since "a word to the Y's is sufficient."

#### AIT AND WISDOM

Those who walk most are generally the healthiest; the road of perfect health is too haridw for wheele AGAH I

Adam is said to be the only man who power textilized his wife about "the way his mother need to cook."

Pareon "Rather drowny weather, this, Farmer Jones." "Ay, parson, so it be; 'minds one of sirmon time, doesn't it?" Strive to be rich in knowledge. A man gets more than the value of whatever he

gives in exchange for learning. There are truthe which some men despise because they have not examined, and which they will not examine because they despise,

It an untruth is only a day old, it is called a lie; if it is a year old, it is called a falsehood : but if is a century old, it is called a legend. The preacher was rather cynical than

charitable who took for the text of a wedding sermon, "Let there be abundance of peacewhile the moon endureth." He who has reined in and ourbed his

pleasures by temperance has propured for himself much greater honor and a greater victory than when he conquers an enemy. "I like hot weather the best," said a

Philadelphia girl, "because it makes pa and ma so slee; y that they don't come bothering around the parlor the nights I have com-

Get but the trath once uttered, and 'tis like a star new born, that drops into its place, and which, once circling to its placid round, not all the tumult of the earth can

One of the Two Million, Parish Parson (to Dobbe) -"They are going to give you the franchise." Dobbs - "What cheese?" Parish Parson-"The franchise." Dobbs -"I hope they'll gie us some bread wi' it. What's the good o' cheese without bread ?"

Smith met Jones on the deck of an ocean steamer one calm morning, after several days of very rough weather. "Why, I declare, Jones," said Smith, "you look years older then when I last saw you!" "No wonder." answered Jones, "I've had several berthe days lately."

gentleman bought a newspaper, and tende ed in payment a piece of forty sous. The newspaper woman: "I haven't the change; you can pay me as you pass along to morrow." The gentleman: "But suppose I should be killed to-day?" The newspaper woman: "Oh, it won't be a very great loss."

Irish Republicanism.—Irish Landlord— "How dare you speak in that manner! Do you know who I am?" Pat-"And who may your honor be?' Landlord-"I am Knight, Baron Knight, and Knight of the Garter." Pat-"Then I'll have you to know ttat I am Pa: Murphy, to night, to-morrow night, and the night after."

A village doctor, on going to see one of his patients in the country, took his gun along in the hope of having a little sport. A wag meeting him on the way, asked him where he was going. "To see one of my patients," answered the doctor. "Are you not sfraid you will miss him if you use that?" exclaimed the wag, pointing to the

Depositor-" Where is the cashier?" Bank Boy-"Gone to Canada." "And the President?" "Gone to South America" "Mercy save us! But the directors, where -" "Nobody knows," "Is any one left?" "Yes, me and the watchman." "Well, why didn't you go also, and make a clean sweep of it ?" "There wasn't nothing left when our turn came."

Not long ago a practical jokist conceived the idea of frightening passers through a country churchyard by dressing himself up as a ghost. One night about half-past eleven, a burly old farmer was coming along, when out jumped the apparition. "Well, who are you?" asked the agriculturist. The ghost wailed forth some some sentence ending with "ghost." "Now, look here." said the farmer as he began to drop across him with a stick, "you clear off; its time all you confounded ghosts were in bed." The ghost went.

## The Bet Still Undecided,

Two well-maning men, one from St. Louis and the other from St Paul, had an argument in the Sherman House on the pronunciation of the word depot. "I say its 'dee po!" said the St. Paul

"And I say its 'day-po!" answered the St. Louisian.

In the course of time they put up \$5 apiece and agreed to leave it to a tall, finelooking man on the other side of the rotun-

Going up to him, the St. Paul disputant said: "My friend and I have a small bet on the pronounciation of the word 'dee-po.' I say it is 'dee-po,' and he says it is 'day-

po.' Now, who is right?" "Pardon me," said the stranger, "but I never heard the word before. How do you

spell it, and what does it mean?" The betting men looked at each other dubiously, and one said : "D-e-p-o-t, a railway station "

"Oh, yes, yes; excuse me. You mean 'deppo,' of course. Yes, yes, depp. 1; is pronounced 'deppo.'"

"Look here !" yelled the St. Paul man, "where do you come from?" "Boston, sir."

"Well, there can't no Boston man settle a bet for me on the English language. Come on, let's interview Carter Harrison.'

## The Eye.

It is said that very quiet eyes, which impress and embarrass one with their quiet repose, signify not only self-command, but also much complacency and some conceit. Restless eyes that cannot look one steadily in the face denote a deceitful designing mind. Byes in which the white has a yellowish tinge and is streaked with reddish veins, prove much of strong passion and hasty temper. Very blue eyes bespeak a mind inclined to coquetry. Gray eyes signify dignity, intelligence, and excellent reasoning faculties. Greenish eyes falsehood and a fondness for scandal. A malicious mind is often indicated by greenish eyes. Black eyes show a passionate, lively temperament, and oftentimes a most deceitful disposition. Brown eyes are generally tender and true, indicating a kind and happy disposition,