Sweet Corn as a Forage Plant.

One of the lessons of the year, which has been most forcibly taught, has been the valof sweet corn as a forage plant. I do not mesn the spindling, washy, fodder corn most farmers are foolish—lezi—enough to most but fedder cern which has an sar to There cannot be too much of this kind of food on any farm. Next year the area here will be four times as great-all sweet The seed is now ready to pluckboth early and late varieties. There is more food to be obtained in an acre of sweet fodler corn than of any crop; the work is less and it pays several hundred per cent. profit. Wine was grewn as follows; the ground was overed with manure-mind, I say "cover-"not sprinkled, This was plowed unthe ground barrowed and furrows made three feet apart: the seed was then esttered in the furrows by hand, and a harwas run lengthwise over the furrows to over it. The same work may be done ith a drill. As soon as the corn was well an, a cultivator was run through once in a ow, and twice afterwards it was cultivated. working close up to the corn. Once it was gone over, ard the weeds in the rows pulled There was no heeing, as it was not necessary. It was kept mellow and clean.

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## Cutting up Corn.

family. Bit their there. With the For the curing of corn there is probably no of the fodder, than by cutting at the roots. placing in stocks, and so allowing to stand intil sufficiently dried. The mode of using shorse with pin, about which to form the dock, may answer a good purpuse. and prove convenient, but forgreater security to to bear upon the stook tself, the arrangement of the talks about a single hill that is left standing seems to serve a good purpose. In the the one hand and adoption of this mode, convenience seems to elect five rows at each cutting, giving two cassary to inquire nws on each side of the cna up n which the t the Huguenin of took is placed. With average corn, twentyfive hills will form a good sized stook, and being bound at the top by bending down the on , by some mys mindles, and almost invariably stand erect. rect, admit of a free circulation of air, and restless stream of the proper curing of the fodder. When a horse is employed, unless especial pains re taken, the stocks, with the weakening of the stalks by curing, are apt to become became Pettys and blown down, resulting in injury to both main and fodder. It is always safe to com mence cutting corn as soon as the kernels have become a little hardened by being sared over. Of three different modes test ed some years ago, by S. F. West, viz: by topping, cutting up as indicated above, and allowing to stand undisturbed until huaked, there was a marked advantage in weight of gain in favor of cutting up when the grain ad commenced to harden.

# Diseased Potatoes.

in fact,—charged off red, his. The be removed and sorted over, sustaining a in the cells or is ro longer displaced. and struck by the very great loss from decay. At that time, sensory ganglia everywhere chase to chanics. At a very tained; the seeds of disease had taken root ulant f is to ex ite a response. elled to work as and developed in the mass of stored tubers He mastered the beharvested. onged to be allowed

# Water Soaked Apples.

Fired to supply h mown as the King of Tom; k ns Co., a tendency to be heavily water soaked, a conof hickory in th ar-winged fruit and had not come in contact with the earth. But I observed certain facts which may nearest geograph ngs, like its Mer have had an influence in producing this conants have migrate dition, and may not. I can only state my Observations, and leave the matter for the and it is no mor m species of pier investigation of the scientific student. than it is to see In the first place, from about the first of lustrated by th ong our mounts they found a clim y left. Numeros was also noticeable, and that was, that the plants have take coaditions named, existed only upon those at doubtless can portions of the trees most exposed, or facing it, their coun the south; hence, upon the interior of the ked. although ree, or upon its northerly side, no water remains unknow waked apples were found. Whether there ts, without stee wany connection of the different conditions green thing abou lamed, and the result mentioned, I am not nts as surely so th prepared to state, but simply mention the re alleged to pr my items of experience or observation lera. These plan buching similar cases.

# Caring for Tuberose Bulbs.

The tuberose has long been admired, and resformerly considered to be beyond the are and cultivation of the farmer's wife ; a lort of hot-house p-oduct to be obtained by by an expenditure of money, but it is 10w common to find this beautiful mem-

ong tuberose bulbs is their extremetenderag if they are set in the ground, in the quility of mind and a peaceful domestic cir ting of them in the fall, and in the keepe cle.

ing of the bulbs through the winter. they are exposed to frost, either in the spring, before liting, crdnring, winter, they will be be greatly camera it not wholly destroyed. For that reason, in the fall the should be taken from the ground before there is any danger of a killing frost, because if the top is I ally frozen the influence extends to the bulb. They should be exposed in a sunny place, so as to become as throughly dried as possible, and when so dried, securely placed in a box or basket and conveyed to a warm, dry closet to remain during the winter, If chilled at a! during the winter, all bopes of future beauty will be b'asted, and the enjoyment derived from a fult bloom of spikes of tuberoses shouls be a sufficient inducement for exerc sing due diligence in their proper pro-

There is one thing it seems impossible to do-to make sheep do well in a stable in razion where it was he had no difficulty in the summer time. They will gain very fast | finding it. Indeed, it was a very old place. at pasture, with a little grain. In winter they at better, and with some roots, hay and grain, they will gain rapidly. Instead of selling my surplus sheep at a low price. I the dozen miles or so which lay between am going to feed them. I do not much expect to get any profit on the food, only enough to pay for it. The advantage will question, and who now tells the story, be in the fine lot of manure to be made from such food, this will pay for all of the trouble after riding through a long, shady avenue, and the grain goes into the home market. This idea of a home market in their own story dwelling, evidently an old-timer, homes, is just what never enters the heads | while his friend, Mr. Romayne, came down of most farmers. How much mers wisdom from a group of persons with whom he was better mode, taking into account the value | there would be in the p'an to look around | conversing on the piazza to greet and weland get some animals to fatten, and so keep come him. Introductions followed, and the grain at home, than to take it away to | then it became evident to the guest that market, and there compete with our farmers, who can raise it at so much better ad-

> A gentleman who had bred Ma'ay fowl for thirty years, and won more prizes with these fowls than any other fancier in England, says that breeding in-and-in does not necessarily cause deterioration, but all depends how this thing is managed. My rlan is to keep about five or six runs, and to rear 200 chickens each year, and to select the best birds from each run for crossing. thus secure sufficient crossing to prevent deterioration. Many animals are gregarious and the ma'es must frequently pair with their own daughters, for they expel the young males as well as all intruders.

### Does Death Sting!

One is remarkably exempt from the crime of hasty induction if he affirm that there is no sane or healthy mortal who anticipates his extinction with any degree of pleasure. The function of dying is absolutely vegeta tive-we fall to pieces like a flower. This very fact, that the process is chemical, confirms us in the conclusion that the final "throe" is as painless as the inconvenience is nothing to the fœtal pilgrim when he touches on daylight. A moment's examin-Farmers have not been seriously troubled | ation of the way we are to die will show therine had deposed with diseased potatoes for a number of marks of goodness in our "taking off." The herself assumed the years, until the present, in this vicinity. degree of sensitility is propertioned to the omed to parale the last season, while stopping at Quissett, integrity of the ti-sues. An inflammation g, sworl in hand, at Mass., I noticed that potatoes were quite | hightens it; age depreciates it. Any defect One day Potemen extensively diseased, and that where, in | in nutri ion disturbs the comfort of the inno knot. He boldly some instances, they had been dug divudal until the carbonic acid generated in ng the knout for his early, and placed in the cellar, they had to the devitalization of the blood becomes fixed pant, asked his name in the adjoining State of Connecticut, but duct currents. During the progress of this would not like to little effect was observed, nothing sufficient | dissolution of nerve force, this creeping on and Pasha, the Sale to cause any change from the usually pur- of this numbress of death, the incividual and most trusted at med course regarding digging or storing; is rapidly passing into a condition of repose, Employed in the but this reason the condition of things is and instead of torture or pange, a degree of nd a valuable French considerably changed. August was not sev. self-satisfaction oft approaching to enthusiwas ava lable, and crely hot, but the early part of September aem is realized. The sensations peculiar to t the Sultan bade witnessed an extremely hot wave, and with the operation of opium, hashish, ether, etc., service and serve that there was an apparent change in the are not improbably akin to the mental active of England's beat health and vigor of the potatoe, which re- ities of the dying. Barring the hallucination from a desk is mitted in premonitions of decay by which it | tions in the stupor as it gains on the subject, nance meeting with was rapidly followed, and to a large extent. the meribund is familiar with naught that rain. Gin. Sieph &me thought to arrest the disease by dig- | borders on suffering. In short the notion of be locomotive, we ping the crop, but no such result was ob- pain is fort idden the instant that any stim-

Fortunately, for a wnolesome study o ay to help support At the present time very tew are one's demise, there are assurances abundant, he mines, shut out doing anything in the line of digging, pre- from vivisection, the testimony of those who cheered the senses terring to wait until decay has exhausted its have have been restored to come inusness, much to stimulate mergies, and then if any are left, they will affirmations of the dying, that there is no physical receil from death. Burney tried hard to resist the efforts male to resu ditate him from drowning, so bewitched was he by his prolorged slumber. Dr. Solander, the I have observed aspecially in the variety traveller, was so delighted with the serva tions of excessive cold, that he was the first to lie down in the snow to realize the luxury dition which is difficult of accounting for. I of such a death. Wm. Hunter was sorry he lave, on previous occasions, observed a sim. | was not able to "write how easy and delar condition on a small scale, in the case | lightful it is to die." Infants die as serenely of fall Pippins and Cheskoro Russets, and in | as they breathe, and not a few among the fact, one is hable to come across a single advanced in years treat death as a friend to pecimen of water soaked apple with any their infirmities. Hanging is naturally variety. Now the question arises. What rated a most distressing procedure. But it is the cause of this condition? It is not be- is reported of those who have been saved cause of lying upon the ground, because from strangulation, that the agony promises our apples were picked from the tree to be brief, and was rarily replaced by hallucir ations of a fascinating variety.

One would fai a believe that the kind God who suffered us to feel no righ in coming would take no delight in turning our fare. well into writhing-nay, He does not quit the northern plant towards the midday sun, there was the appearance of having been super-heated, and ruffle. The sense of death, as Shakspeare h s sent forth again that terrible shrick! They where this condition exists, was also found it, is most in apprehension. It is the the water soaked condition. Another fact fear of the lonely night, not the throes of nature, that makes the leaving rainful.

Extravagence in Speech. Of all the extravegant habits, which bring trouble to one's neighbors, as well as one's self, is that of extravagant speaking. How many a reputation has been injured, may, tame that others may give expression to lost—how many a home blasted—how many a business credit impaired, by an extravagant mode of speech-a remark with a grain of truth as a basis, embellished and colored so as to grow to such extravagant propurtions, the harm is done forthwith. Extravagant professions of love, or friendship, are never to be relied on. Their very form wears out the feeling-it will not last long. travagance in religion leads to bigotry-in politics to demagogism. In the press, under its influence freedom becomes license, and so it goes. Let us recommend to those then, which has become almost as important of our readers afflicted with the vice—in a greater or less degree who is not?-to re The chief point to be considered in man- mem what the immortal Shakspeers said to "Romeo" : "Love moderately;" and bear in mind that moderation will insure tranA FLORIDA MYSTERY.

eastern city from St. Augustine, Fla., a gentleman who had been travelling in terior of that state, de pite the hot weather; on important business, which led him the vicinity of that well-known section the "Everglades." Fortunately for the gentleman in question, he remembered that an old friend had bought land near the rouse he was taking, and had there planted an orange grove, and it occurred to him that here was an opportunity for enjoying Florida hospitality, which had hitherto only reached him through the familiar means of hotels. His friend's orange grove covered about

one-half of a five hundred-scre plantation called "Millamount," and after le got within the boundaries of the sparsely settled though only within the last ten years plant ed in oranges. From the last town he hal taken horses for himself and servant, an were rapidly ridden over in the late after ncon. Mr. C.naday, the gentleman in reached "Millamont" just before dusk, and reined up his horse in f ont of a broad, two something more than common was disturb ing the minds of his host and family, about whom there was a curious air of mingled mystery and expectation which soon set his curiosity on the qui vive.

Mr. Romayne either perceived this fact or was himself so full of his subject that he could not keep it secret, for he observed, as they were enjoying their wine after dinner; "You came in good time to witness a sensation, Canaday.

"I had the impression from your manner there was something stirring. What

"Well, in brief, it is a ghost story. Several of us are going down into the Everglades to inspect for ourselves certain mys terious phenomena of a supernatural character which are said to make their appearance every ten years at this time." "You surprise me. Have you any idea

o fthe origin of the story?" "Yes; I know the story and will tell it later on. The occurrences happened about thirty years ago, and every ten years, on the 11th of August, which is to-night, they say that startling scenes occur near a deep,

black pool, where we shall go presently." The party, as made up, consisted of three or four of Mr. Romayne's neighbors himself and Mr. Cannaday, and at about ten o'clock the same night they started from the house, guided by an old negro, who, Mr. Romayne said, had lived with Mr. Millamont when the scene had occurred which it is supposed has given rise to the ghostly appearance.

Taking lanterns, the parties moved in single file through the plantation, and, guided by the negro, struck into a path, which, after an hour's careful picking of steps over hummocks, among vines and underbrush through the swamps of the Everglades, brought them to the side of "Bowl. der pool," as it was called, from an immense mass of rock which stood on its margin. The pool was about half an acre in extent, difficult of appeach, and, Mr. Romayne said, very deep and muddy. Beside the bowlder was a dry spot, large enough for a party to huddle together upon it; and there, having first extinguished their lanterns, they seated themselves in various cramped positions and waited silently. Through the dense masses of foliage above their heads the stars could be seen shining, reflected in the black waters of the pool. Ocasionally the creak of a frog or the sharp cry of some aquatic bird could be heard, and save that, it was still, damp. and gene ally a lugubrious situation. It was about midnight when the silence was suddenly broken by a shrick, so awiul as to fairly curdle the blood. It was repeated in a moment, and thon there was a rush through tangled forest as though of someone escaping from pursuit. It drew nearer and nearer, and presently stifled cries and the panting of a person in hot flight was heard distinctly. The gentlemen had risen to their feet, and, standing with their backs against the huge bowlder, peered into the direction whence the sound proceeded. Nearer still, and now the deep bay of a bloodhound pierced the night, and again that awful shrick-plainly that of a woman, startled their ears and froze the blood in their veins.

The noise of crashing through the underwatchers gazed in momentary expectation ef the appearance of the fugitives. And pas: ed within a few rods of the stunned and bewildered group of spectators, and in a moment were followed by a bloodhound, a large, powerful man, who carried in one hand a heavy whip. The bright light vanished-to reappear above their heads,and as Mr. Romayne, pointing upward, directed the attention of the others to the top of the rock against which they had been leaning, they saw the young man standing upon it, with the girl clasped in his arms. Meanwhile the dog bayed fiercely below. them reached the summit. The whole situs tion was plainly visible. Springing upon the two, who stood locked in each other's arms, the elder man tore them spart, the girl falling at his feet. Then there was a fierce struggle, and in a moment the stronger man seized the other around the waist, and, with gigantic strength, hurled him into the pool, They heard the splash, saw the water close over his form with a sluggish ripple-and then something white flushed through the stantly darkness came again, and there was neither dog nor man, nor anything but the and the great bowlder.

lanterns and hurried from the spot. Arrived at the homestead, Mr. Romayne callel for sprits and food, and, indeed, all THE THE THE TWO PONTS

mayne to a question from his friend. "You have witnessed it all-exactly as I have had it described to me over and over again. The old man was Mr. Millamont, who owned this place and built the house; the girl was his daughter, the young man the acn of a weighboring planter, who was her lover. Her father forbade his visits, and, finding them together, of ased them with his dog, and when they climbed up in the rock to get away from the bloodhound followed them, and in his rage threw the young man into the pool. Then she plunged after him and both were drowned. Mr. Millament left the country before he could be arrested, and was reported to have been drowned at St. Augustine two weeks after. His place

The next morning Mr. Cannaday left for St. Augustine, and now the story in various forms is being circulated through the south. This is his version of it, as an eye and ear witness. And he believes his eyes and ears. -[New York Telegram.

## MODERN HAWKSHAWS.

The Requisites for a Successful Career as a Detective-Coolness, Bravery, and Good Indement. The Real and the Dime-Novel Detective.

"Looking back over my twenty years' experience I can not say that I regret my choice of a profession, "remarked a detective at one of the city agencies yesterday.

"What are the requisites of a good detective?" asked a reporter who had been

listening to his stories,

"Fearlessness, coolness and self-control. Without these a man san never be a perfect detective, for though he may be useful in some branches or the business he can never attain to the highrst eminence in all of them. He must also have strong perceptive faculties, and that power of generalization which will enable him to jump at once to correct conclusions. Memory is one of his most important essentials. One sight of a face must imprint it so indelicity upon his recollection that he can never forget it; and he must remember not only the face itself, but the time, place, and circumstances with which it is associated. A mem ry of faces alone is not sufficient. The detective must have a strong memory for names, numb rs, and dates as well. He must be intelligent, and there is no knowledge of any kind that may not some time be of value to him in his profession. His eyesight and hearing should pe of the best, and he shoul i cultivate a power of observation which will enable him to carefully note, without seeming to do so, everything by which he is surrounded.

"Detectives in real life are very different from those in novels and plays. The latter are represented as wearing various disguises such as wigs, false whiskers, etc., which they suddenly pull off at the most unexpected to his heart's content he returned it, as he moments, thereby revealing their identity. Dion Boucicault, in one of his plays, represents a detective who is quite a young man as making himselt up for an elderly gentleman of more than 60 and going about in broad daylight, holding conversations with people who knew him well in propria personce without discovery. Charles Rule and Wilkie Collins do the same thing in some of their novels. This is simply nonsense. It is utterly impossible for the most skilful hair-worker to make up a wig or a set of false whiskers that can not be detect. ed as false when worn, and every theatregoer knows that the most skilful artists in 'make-up' can not put upon their faces the lines and wrinkles which indicate age in such a way as to deceive, even when aided by the glamour of the footlights. No detective in real-life ever attempted to wear any such disguise. Detectives on the stage are usually debonair individuals in neat there is nothing distinctive in the appearance and manner of detectives any more than there is in those of lawyers or merchants. For my own part, I am more freqently taken for a 'well-to-do' farmer than

anything else." "What is the salary of detectives?" "That is a hard question to answer.

There is no business in which the price Sometimes a man, varies more. after having had a little apprenticeship on the police force or in connection with some agency, will set up in business as a private detective, and then he charges whatever he pleases. Detectives are pud by the day, and I have known some of these private detectives, such as I have mentioned, to charge the unsophisticated \$25 and even more per day.

"For the services of any of their detectbrush, the heavy breathing of at least two | ives the Pinkerton agency charges \$8 per persons, and the low, savage barking of the day, of which about one half goes to the dog were now so near-in sound-that the | detective himself. This is the invariable charge, and none of the Pinkerton detectives are permitted to work upon any other h sis this is what happened: six credible witnesses | or with a vie v to obtaining a contingent teaver that suddenly a sheet of light, coming | word. This is the only right way, for de ecfrom no one could tell whence, illuminated | tectives, like marchants, should have one tor in allowing us to sleep out of weariness. | the scene, and there burst from the forest | price only, but most of the private detec-Death is, assuredly, no tax collector; its the figure of a young man, half dragging, tives can be induced to take up cases on s of Carolina and Weeks was excessively hot; in the case of "jaws" are not the clutches of an assai ant; half supporting a girl clad in white, her speculation—that is, to agree to demand her times a whole the fruit named upon the surface turned there is no "victory to the grave;" the gnost hair disheveled, her clothes torn by the nothing for their work unless successful, in which event they are to receive a stipulated | folly.

"How do men become detectives?" "They don't 'become;' they have a natural gift in that direction. Detectives, like panting and growling, and, behind him, by poets, are born, not made. Many of them begin as amateurs. For instance, something occurs in their own lives which causes them to turn detective for their own purposes They work up the case successfully; they find they like the work, and they embark in it as a business. You know that is the way Allan Pinkerton began. He lived in the far west, and having horses stolen from him on several occasions he traced out the thieves and then the man who had been following in every instance, brought them to justice, and recovered his property.

"You would be surprised to find how clever some amateur detectives are. I know young Chestnut street merchant who would make one of the greatest of all detectives if he would follow the business. He wanted to find out the whereabouts and antreedents of a young fellow whom he suspected in a certain manner. He employed detectives, but they could discover nothing. Finally he began to look into the matter air, there was a last bubbling cry and in himself, and athough the man he was after I'm blest if he didn't find out everything black pool, as still as ever, the dense forest, there was to find. He discovered the ad-

"He delled on her, represented himself as in wreth said tont her lover would inherit a fortune of hig identity could be establishprint to do that he'd have to ers the fellow had written at neat a piece of detective

"It often

a good geter it to botive through the lack of some one quality. Thus, I employed a young fellow once who I shought would make a splendid detective, "He had everything in his favor, possessing a sple idid physique and apprarance, an elegant, and insinuating address, great shrewdness, remarkable quickn so of perception, and, ic short, every requisite of a great detective except one, as I afterward discovered. He was lacking in self-control, having an ungoverned temper, to which he gave way on slight provocation. This great fault was not apparent at first, remained without a tenant until I bought | bowever, and I assigned him so a number of difficult cases, which he worked up very satisfactorily. At last I resolved to test his skill to the utmost, and set him to try and extort a confession from a young woman charged with infantiside. Now, in the course of his interview with this girl, as he afterward confessed to me, he fell in love with her, and took it into his head that she was not only innocent of the crime alleged against her, but that she was not the real mother of the infant which she was accused of having destroyed, but that she had merely assumed the responsibility of being its mother to shield a friend. However, resolved to do his duty, and feeling sure the result would be such earnest protestations of innocence as would convince the whole world of their sincerity, he persevered in his attempts to extort a confession. He acted wit's so much tact that she broke down completely, and was about to confess the whole affair, but being satisfied, from her words and actions, that sue was undoubtedly guil ty, he became so enraged to find that one whom he had allowed himselft; love and believe in had been guilty of such baseness that he puret forth into such a torrant of oaths and invectives against her as to seal her lips forever on the subject of her crime. The result was her promot acquittal for lack of direct evidence, Taus you see how important it is for a detective to keep his temper." "Are not the innocent often mistaken for

the guilty?

"Very often, An innocent man wrongly accused will always appear like a guilty one while a hardened criminal, under the most criminating circumstances, will seem the personification of virtuous innoceace. I remember a singular circumstance that occurred at the Smithsonian institution Washington, when I was doing special duty there some years ago. In one of the cain cases there was a rare old Roman coin, supposed to be the only one of the kind in existence. One day a gentleman cam; with a written order from a high official directing a curator to let him take the coin out of the case to examine it. It was placed in his hand, and after looking at it

thought, to its place in the case and turned to leave the room. The curator approaching the case to lock it found that the coin was missing. He stated the fact to the gentleman, who immediately became vary retand indignans and declared positively that he had replaced it, at the same time trying to leave the room. I intercepted him and being convinced from his conduct that that he had stolen the coin, insisted upon searching him. He positively refused to permit this, whereupon the curator and myself after a hard struggle, succeeded in search. ing him by force, and found the coi i in one of his pockets. I was just going to conduct him to durance vile when the carator, who had gone to restore the coin, stopped me, returned it to the gentleman with applogies The poor man had mislaid the original coin in the case and had previously purchased at great expense a similar one, which we had found in his pocket, and his visit was for suits and mutton-chop whiskers. In real life | the purp se of comparing the two."-[P\_itadelphia Times.

# The Fascination of Ballooning.

Explorers of the air and earth are strangely alike in two respects-individually they seldon weary of their self-imposed struggles and collectively they make little progress. A first plunge into Africa or the Arctic is alnost certainly followed by a return trip, if the first be survived. Yet a lady's finger-tip can cover all of the polar circle yet charted. and Africe is still the unknown continent. Five nundred ascents are credited to Prof. Wise, and Godard left the clouds beneath him at least 890 times. Their perseverance can hardly be surpassed and modern skill and science were exhausted in their appliances. Yet they went little higher or further or longer than the bold men who tested Montgolfier's discovery a century ago. The tascination of ballooning is akin to that of gambling. There is a glorious uncertainty whether the auronaut will come back to be feted and quizzed by men of science, or whether many sorts of unpleasant things will happen to him.

# MORSELS FOR SUNDAY CONTEM-PLA CION.

The heart often leads to the sheerest

After all, how often our reason fails us at a pinch. With men, friendships mean something,

and last. In the saddest life there is always some compensation,

Meddling rarely accomplishes anything except mischief. There are hidden laws that control and

shape our lives. Women learn more through their hearts than their heads.

Narrow minds think nothing right which is above their capacity, The instinctive craving of every nature

is for that which supplements itself. One cannot live and fight side by side with a man for years and not know his mettle. How true it is that often the heaviest

world would laugh, and of which the overweighted heart cannot and When the Shab, during his visit to Eng-

burdens of life are those at which the

land, passed theSt. Thomas Hospital, his amazement wasgreat on finding what he