LUMBERMAN'S LIFE.

NSTANTLY EXPOSED TO INCLE- MENT WEATHER.

alls An Easy Victim to Rheuma- n and Kindred Troubles—A Twenty irs' Sufferer Tells How He Found ease.

n the Richibucto, N.B., Review.

Wm. Murray of Cormiersville, , is an old and respected farmer, pioneer settler of the thriving village he now makes his home. Mr. Murray was yet a young he, together with his father and er, founded one of the best mill rities to be seen in those early The mills consisted of a sawmill ristmill, and were operated and ed by the two brothers. Labor g appliances being then compara- unknown, the young men were ed to dangers and difficulties al- unknown to the present gener- One of the greatest evils in ection with the business was ex- to wet and cold, which, though ded at the time, have crippled its with rheumatism. In a late estion regarding his disease, Mr. y told the following story of his esent and final cure by the use William's Pink Pills: "For wenty years I have been a suf- from rheumatism. I attribute ause of the disease to the time a young man I worked at our in the winter we would haul the pond which is the alternate ng of early spring would them on the ice and slush. time came for starting up. I would go out on the pond e with water up to my knees ork away from morning till hing together out of the slush I was generally wet from shot, and every second night of work would without changing ess, stay in and run the mill ter was for a time a cold, and this would last ew days, when I would be ed in the pond. few years rheumatism fastened n and as a coward for this in- ence, and kept me so bad that could only go with the aid of crutches. At ime I was able to hobble about e by the use of two canes, and other time to get around ease off a little, but for years at a time I was confined to my bed. I suffered intense pain during the night, and rarely got a wink of sleep. I was reduced to a mere shadow, and my friends thought consumption had me in its grasp. I had become discouraged, and thought I would never get better. I had taken a great deal of medicine, but it did me no good. One day I read in the paper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured a box, and before I had taken them all I felt that they were helping me. I procured another box, and before I had finished taking them I was entirely cured. I have not been troubled with rheumatism since, and can attribute my present good health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone. I am now 67 years of age, and can do a hard day's work with any man. I am very grateful for what these pills have done for me, and will always recommend them to my friends."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from vitiated blood, such as rheumatism, kidney troubles, nervousness, indigestion, anæmia, and the ailments of growing girls and women. They are sold by all dealers or sent by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box; six boxes for $2.50.

Some Oriental Sayo.

ay be known in three ways: his voice and his anger. Reserve three persons: he who e wife hear it not, he who it is

n a mirror is a great loss ament of the flies is that no when he speaks the

d is like the locker: it is well, the empty one

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ADVICE TO MINISTERS.

Given by a Minister.

Preachers who practise it will preach better.

No class of people is so liable to throat trouble as the great class who make up the Gospel ministry. The strain put upon the vocal organs by constant exercise; the sudden change from a heated building to the cool air when the vocal organs are in a state of complete relaxation; the fact that a minister feels impelled to use his voice when actors and lecturers would remain silent; these are among the reasons why "Clergymen's sore throat" is known as a special disease. The Rev. E. M. Bewley, D. D., District Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, writes from Petersburg, Va., the account of an experience of his own which is profitable reading to those afflicted with Bronchial or other throat troubles. The substance of the letter is as follows:

J. C. AYER CO., PETERSBURG, VA.

DEAR SIRS: Three months ago I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, but at the end of two months was no better. I found it very difficult to preach, and concluded to try Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms. To ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a safe and reliable remedy.

"Prevention is better than cure." A bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral kept in the house will effectually prevent the footing of a cold and its consequent development into some dangerous malady. This remedy has no equal in Bronchial troubles. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its use. It is equally effective for Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every disease that attacks the throat or lungs. Anyone who is sick is invited to write to the Doctor who is at the head of the staff of our newly organized Free Medical Advice department. The best medical advice on all diseases, without reference to their curability by Dr. Ayer's medicines. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ALLURING AS HONEY

REV. DR. TALMAGE ON T APS FOR THE UNWARY.

The Honeybee and Its Work-Temptation That Is Delicious and Attractive but Demaging and Destructive Amounts and Nectar for the Soul.

Copyright, 1897, by American Press Association.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Dr. Talmage here starts with an oriental scene, from which he draws practical lessons as to the adulterants which entrap the unwary, and the cheapness of the pure article; also the destruction many on their path of life. The text is I. Samuel xiv. 14: "And that half acre of land, which a man might plow in a day with a yoke of oxen."

The honeybee is a most ingenious architect. Christopher Wren among its predecessors, a free-lover robbing the flelds of pollen and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for any lover of nature. Virgil described the bee as the fable of Aristæus, and Moses and Samuel and David and Solomon and Jeremiah and Ezekiel and St. John used the delicacies of bee manufacture as Bible symbols. A misfit or forgotten is the bee. Five eyes, two to grace the outer having a sheath of protection, and on all sides of its body bristles to brush up the particles of dust. Its flight seems an emblem of the world knows of the bee time. The honeycomb is a palace such as no one but God could plan and the honeybee construct; its cells compose a dormitory and sometimes a cradle. These winged toilers first make sheets of wax and by their attendants are to them hammer and chisel, square and plumb line, fashion them for use. Two and two these workers shut up well. If an accident happens, they put the impresses of extra beams to remedy the damage.

When out the year 1776 an insect became known in the nightime attacked the hives all over Europe and the men who were in them were in vain trying to plan something to keep out the invader that was the terror of the beehives of the time. It was found that everywhere the bee had scraping of her own person for polish before their honeycombs, an especial wall of wax, with perforations through which the bees might go in and out, but not large enough to admit the wings of Conchyzant, called the Sphinx atropos.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of the size of the hive got into at such a point which raises the heat of the hive some four degrees, and they must die or else they leave their heated apartment and fly to how the mother bee had alighted on a branch of a tree, and in the form of a bee and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found a hollow of a tree or a hut from a stream of water and they have set up a new colony and by their aromatic industries and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the very life of the bee and part of it the life of the flowers.

Plenty of this luscious product was hanging in the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. The army was in the midst of a battle. Saul, God's agent of a battle, enjoined a fast. The soldiery were spiritually faint. They stop to eat anything until the work was done. If they disobeyed, they were to be cursed. Coming through the woods they found a place where the bees had been busy in the honey manufactory. Honey gathered in the hollow of th trees until it had overflowed upon the ground in great profusion of sweetness. All the army obeyed orders and touched it not save Jonathan, and he, not knowing the military orders about abstinence, dipped the end of a stick he had in his hand into the candied liquid, and as yellow and tempting it glowed on the end of the stick he put it to his mouth and ate the honey. Judgment fell up on him and but for the act of intervention he would have been slain. In my text Jonathan announces his awful mistake. "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die." Alas, what multitudes of people in all ages have been debauched by forbidden honey, by which I mean temptation, delicious and attractive, but damaging and destructive.

Certain literature, fascinating but dead fall, comes in this category. Where one book of honest, healthful work is read now there is a hundred made up of rhetoric and trash consumed with avidity. When the eyes on the cars come through with a pile of publications, look over the heads and notice that nine out of ten of the books are injurious. All the way from here to Chicago or New Orleans notice that disreputable books dominate. Taste for pure literature is poisoned by this scum of the publishing house. Every book in which sin triumphs over virtue, or in which a glamour is thrown over dissipation, or which leaves you at its last line with less respect for the marriage institution and less abhorrence for the paramour is a depression of your own moral character. The Bookbinders may be attractive, and the plot dramatic and startling, and the style of writing swell as the honey that Jonathan took up with his rod, but your best interests forbid it, your moral safety forbids it, your God forbids it, and one taste of it may lead to such bad results that you may have to say at the close of the experiment or at the close of a misimproved lifetime, "I did but taste a little honey with the rod that was in my hand, and, lo, I must die."

Corrupt literature is doing more to-day for the disruption of domestic life than any other cause. Elopements, marital intrigues, sly correspondence, fictitious names given at postoffice windows, clandestine meetings in parks, and at ferry gates, and in hotel parlors, and conjugal iniquities are among the ruinous results. When a wanton young or old gets her head thoroughly stuffed with the modern novel, she is in a appalling peril. But some one will say, "The heroes are so adroitly knavish, and the heroines so bewitchingly untrue, and the turn of the story so exquisite, and all the characters so enrapturing I cannot quit them." My brother, my sister, you can find styles of literature just as charming that will elevate and purify and ennoble and Christianize while they please. The devil does not own all the honey. There is a wealth of good books coming forth from our publishing houses that leave no excuse for the choice of that which is debauching to body, mind and soul. Go to some intelligent man or woman and ask for a list of books that will be strengthening to your mental and moral condition.

Life is too short and your time for improving it too abbreviated that you can afford to fill up with husks and cinders and debris. In the interstices of business that young man is reading that will prepare him to be a member of Congress, and that young woman is filling her mind with an intelligence that will make her the chief attraction of a good man's home or give her an independence of character that will qualify her to adorn her own home and maintain it in case of business that requires no augmentation from any of our rougher sex. That young man or young woman can, by the right literary and moral improvement of the spare ten minutes here or there every day, read and shoulders in prosperity and character and influence above the people who do not read nothing, or read that which dwarfs. See all the forests of good American literature dripping with honey. Go pick up the honeycombs that have in the fiery leaves which will sting you with an eternal poison while you taste. One book may for you or me be everything for this world and the next. It was a turning point with me when in Syracuse one day a book called "The Beauties of Ruskin" was only a book of extracts, but it was all pure honey, and I plucked, and plucked until I purchased all his works, and I have read them over and over again, and they have been to me like honeycombs. Seven books in Moses, Stories of Joseph, Ruth, Samuel, Saul, David, Solomon, Jeremiah and Ezekiel and St. John used the delicacies of bee manufacture as Bible symbols. A misfit or forgotten is the bee. Five eyes, two to grace the outer having a sheath of protection, and on all sides of its body bristles to brush up the particles of dust. Its flight seems an emblem of the world knows of the bee time. The honeycomb is a palace such as no one but God could plan and the honeybee construct; its cells compose a dormitory and sometimes a cradle. These winged toilers first make sheets of wax and by their attendants are to them hammer and chisel, square and plumb line, fashion them for use. Two and two these workers shut up well. If an accident happens, they put the impresses of extra beams to remedy the damage.

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wagers. It is absurd for those of us who have never felt the fascination of the wager to speak slightingly of the temptation. It has slain a multitude of intellectual and moral giants, more good women stronger than you or I. Down under its power went glorious Oliver Goldsmith, and Gibbon, the famous historian, and Charles Fox, the renowned statesman, and in olden times senators of the United States, who used to be as regularly at the gambling house all night as they were in the halls of legislation by day. Oh, the tragedies of the faro table! I know persons who began with a slight stake in a ladies' parlor and ended with the suicide's pistol at Monte Carlo. They played with the square pieces of bone with black marks on them, not knowing that satan was playing for their bones at the same time, and was sure to sweep all the stakes off on his side of the table. State legislatures have again and again sanctioned the mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many young men have lost all their wages at such so called "meetings." Every man who voted for such famous bills has on his hands and forehead the blood of these souls.

But in this connection some young converts say to me: "Is it right to play cards? Is there any harm in a game of whist or "euchre"?" Well, I know good men who play whist and euchre and other styles of games without any wagers. I had a friend who played cards with his wife and children and then at the close said, "Come, now, let us have prayers." I will not judge other men's consciences, but I tell you that cards are in my mind so associated with the temporal and spiritual ruin of splendid young men that I would as soon say to my family, "Come, let us have a game of cards," as I would go into a menagerie and say, "Come, let us have a game of rattlesnakes," or into a cemetery and sitting down by a marble slab say to the gravediggers, "Come, let us have a game at skulls." Conscientious young ladies are silently saying to you, "Do you think card playing will do us any harm?" Perhaps not, but how will you feel if in the great day of eternity, when we are asked to give an account of our influence, some man should say: "I was introduced to games of chance in the year 1898 at your house, and I went on from that sport to something more exciting, and went on down until I lost my business, and lost my morals, and lost my soul, and these chains that you see on my wrists and feet are the chains of a gamester's doom, and I am on my way to a gambler's hell." Honey at the start, eternal catastrophe at the last.

Stock gambling comes into the same catalogue. It must be very exhilarating to go into the stock market and deposit money run the chance of taking off a fortune. Many men are doing an honest and safe business in the stock market and you are an ignoramus if you do not know that it is just as legitimate to deal in stocks as it is to deal in coffee or sugar or flour. But nearly all the outsiders who go there on a financial excursion lose all. The old spiders get the unsuspecting flies. Down under its power went glorious Oliver Goldsmith, and Gibbon, the famous historian, and Charles Fox, the renowned statesman, and in olden times senators of the United States, who used to be as regularly at the gambling house all night as they were in the halls of legislation by day. Oh, the tragedies of the faro table! I know persons who began with a slight stake in a ladies' parlor and ended with the suicide's pistol at Monte Carlo. They played with the square pieces of bone with black marks on them, not knowing that satan was playing for their bones at the same time, and was sure to sweep all the stakes off on his side of the table. State legislatures have again and again sanctioned the mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many young men have lost all their wages at such so called "meetings." Every man who voted for such famous bills has on his hands and forehead the blood of these souls.

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Now, if you will take my advice you will go into the business of honey manufacture. Not that you will get rich at it, for there are many disappointments in the business. Many of the bees will die in the winter, and many of the colonies will be destroyed by the moth, and you will be stung, and you will be robbed by your neighbors, and you will be cheated by those who pretend to buy honey, and you will be tempted to adulterate your honey, and you will be tempted to feed your bees on sugar, and you will be tempted to kill the bees in order to get the honey, and you will be tempted to do a great many things that are unjustifiable; but if you will keep your conscience void of offense toward God and toward man, you will find the business of honey manufacture one of the most delightful and remunerative in the world. Do not be afraid of the bees. Learn their habits and you will find them the most docile and affectionate of all insects. Do not be afraid of the bees. Learn their habits and you will find them the most docile and affectionate of all insects.

Of course you will have to learn how to manage them. You will have to learn how to put on the bee dress, which is a complete protection against the stings. You will have to learn how to put the honey in the comb, and how to take it out, and how to put the bees into winter quarters, and how to get them out in the spring. You will have to learn how to feed them, and how to keep them from starvation, and how to keep them from robbers, and how to keep them from spiders, and how to keep them from moths, and how to keep them from mice, and how to keep them from birds, and how to keep them from toads, and how to keep them from frogs, and how to keep them from snakes, and how to keep them from lizards, and how to keep them from caterpillars, and how to keep them from ants, and how to keep them from wasps, and how to keep them from hornets, and how to keep them from bumblebees, and how to keep them from drones, and how to keep them from queens, and how to keep them from swarms, and how to keep them from supers, and how to keep them from extractors, and how to keep them from smokers, and how to keep them from veils, and how to keep them from gloves, and how to keep them from hives, and how to keep them from frames, and how to keep them from foundation, and how to keep them from sections, and how to keep them from comb honey, and how to keep them from extracted honey, and how to keep them from beeswax, and how to keep them from propolis, and how to keep them from pollen, and how to keep them from nectar, and how to keep them from honeydew, and how to keep them from buckwheat, and how to keep them from clover, and how to keep them from basswood, and how to keep them from alfalfa, and how to keep them from sage, and how to keep them from orange blossom, and how to keep them from white clover, and how to keep them from alsike, and how to keep them from sweet clover, and how to keep them from mangrove, and how to keep them from palmetto, and how to keep them from gallberry, and how to keep them from tupelo, and how to keep them from fireweed, and how to keep them from goldenrod, and how to keep them from aster, and how to keep them from heartsease, and how to keep them from motherwort, and how to keep them from catnip, and how to keep them from peppermint, and how to keep them from spearmint, and how to keep them from wintergreen, and how to keep them from sassafras, and how to keep them from basswood, and how to keep them from linden, and how to keep them from locust, and how to keep them from chestnut, and how to keep them from oak, and how to keep them from maple, and how to keep them from birch, and how to keep them from beech, and how to keep them from hickory, and how to keep them from walnut, and how to keep them from butternut, and how to keep them from hazelnut, and how to keep them from filbert, and how to keep them from chinquapin, and how to keep them from pecan, and how to keep them from cocoanut, and how to keep them from date, and how to keep them from fig, and how to keep them from olive, and how to keep them from orange, and how to keep them from lemon, and how to keep them from lime, and how to keep them from grapefruit, and how to keep them from pomelo, and how to keep them from kumquat, and how to keep them from loquat, and how to keep them from persimmon, and how to keep them from pawpaw, and how to keep them from custard apple, and how to keep them from sapodilla, and how to keep them from mangosteen, and how to keep them from durian, and how to keep them from rambutan, and how to keep them from litchi, and how to keep them from longan, and how to keep them from pulasan, and how to keep them from rambai, and how to keep them from mata kucing, and how to keep them from kundang, and how to keep them from bacang, and how to keep them from mempelam, and how to keep them from rambutan, and how to keep them from litchi, and how to keep them from longan, and how to keep them from pulasan, and how to keep them from rambai, and how to keep them from mata kucing, and how to keep them from kundang, and how to keep them from bacang, and how to keep them from mempelam.

Now, I suppose that men would take warning from some of the ominous names given to the intoxicants and stupefying influence. You see, for instance, that some of the strongest are called The Shades, for that it puts a man's character in the shade, and his morals in the shade, and his prosperity in the shade, and wife and children in the shade, and his immortal destiny in the shade. Now, when you find on some of the liquor signs in our cities the words "Old Crow," suggestive of the carcass of a dead bird, even that swoops upon its. "Old Crow" Men and women without number of rum, but unburied, and they stalk at their glazed eyes, their bloated cheek, and their destroyed manhood and womanhood, and the crushing beak and claw into the mortal remains of what was once gloriously human, but now morally dead. But, alas, how many take no warning! They make me think of Caesar on his way to assassination, fearing nothing, though his statue in the hall cracked, and fragments at his feet and a scroll containing the names of the conspirators thrust into his hands, yet walking right on to meet the dagger that was to end his life. This infatuation of strong drink is so mighty in many a man that, though his fortunes are crashing, and his health is crashing, and his domestic interests are crashing, and we hand him a scroll containing the names of persons that await him, he goes straight on to financial and mental and moral assassination. In proportion as any style of alcoholism is pleasant to your taste and stimulating to your nerves and for a time delightful to all your physical and mental constitution is the peril awful. Remember Jonathan and the forbidden honey in the woods at Bethaven.

Furthermore, the gamester's indulgence must be put in the list of temptations, delicious but destructive. You who have crossed the ocean many times have noticed that always one of the best rooms has, from morning until late at night, been given up to gambling practices. I heard of men who went on board with enough for a European excursion who landed without enough money to get their baggage up to the hotel or railroad. To many there is a complete fascination in games of hazard or the risking of money on possibilities. It seems as natural for them to bet as to eat. Indeed the hunger for food is often overpowered by the hunger for

less, went paying into the semi-lighted place. Turning one spigot on produced such a rushing stream that she tried the others also, much to the waste of the liquor. It may be added that when the Englishman's first born appeared and monopolized attention Jenny got such a fit of jealousy that she was at once sent to the secluded but more congenial society to be found in the monkey house of the London Zoological Gardens.

Something About Sails.

Gustav Kobbe, writing about Some Queer Craft, says in the St. Nicholas:

A piece of wood whittled to a point for the hull, a slender chip "stepped" in a slit for the mast, a bit of paper for the sail and we have the small boy's typical boat. Simple as it is, it is interesting, because, by himself, the boy has adopted the square sail of the Northern races—so typical of these that it was doubtless part of the rig of the Viking ship. Sometimes a boy will jab his mast through two pieces of paper—a larger one, with a smaller one above it for a topsail—unconsciously adopting the characteristic rig of the Norwegian Coaster. The first sign of disaster to the small boy's boat is the wetting of the sail as the miniature waves break over the deck. When the lower part of the sail becomes water-soaked and limp, there is danger of foundering in mud-pond or puddle. To avoid this very danger on the real ocean, that portion of the Norwegian coaster's sail most exposed to a wetting is fastened to the rest by bands or "bonnets," and can be entirely removed when the necessity to reef arises.

The Southern nations, from the Mediterranean to the tropics, with their eye for the picturesque and their love of nature, copied the wing of a bird and adopted the pinion-like lateen sail, with its great curving yard and forward raking mast—the "gibbous or true sail-wing of the South," as it is called. You can see gaudily painted little boats rigged with lateen sails along the levee of the Mississippi off the old French Market at New Orleans—and these we owe to the Italian truck-gardeners, who carry their produce to market in these picturesque little craft.

All sails are variations of one or another of these two great types—the square and the lateen. The use of the former in barks and brigs and other square rigged vessels is plain. And we can readily see, too, the fact that the fore-and aft rig (jib and mainsail), which, because it is easier to handle, is rapidly supplanting the square, is an adaptation of the lateen, the forward rake of the mast having been increased until it became a bow-sprit, while the great yard became the gaff of the mainsail. The lateen sail is remarkable for its lifting capacity, and the ship possesses this quality to an even greater degree.

Didn't Want a Fifth.

The young man with the swell suit and gold-headed cane was trying to flirt with the girl opposite, when the old man on his left nudged him with his elbow and hoarsely whispered:

"Young man, pause and reflect!"

"Are you speaking to me, sir?" demanded the young man.

"Yes, right to you, but I've got such a hard cold that I cannot say much. Let me repeat that you should pause and reflect."

"What for?"

"You are trying to flirt with that young gal, sir!"

"And is it any of your business?"

"It is, sir. Excuse my hoarseness. I kicked the bed clothes off the other night and got cold. I want to say to you, sir, that it is my business, sir! Suppose that you succeed in attractin' that gal's attention?"

"Well, what of it?"

"She might be flattered and flirt back, though I don't think she's very flirtatious. It might lead to a case of love, and love to marriage."

"You'd better attend to your own business, sir!" replied the young man.

"That's what I'm doin', sir! 'Scuse me while I blow my nose. Yes, sir, I'm attendin' right to my business."

"Then let mine alone!"

"Then you let mine alone! I'm that gal's father!"

"Oh! You are!"

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Evidently He Wasn't Married.

An author who was his own publisher advertised a book of his as follows:

"Send $1 for my new book with autograph."

Shortly afterwards he received this order from a rural reader:

"Inclose $1. If the autograph is one o' them talkin' machines, send it on by freight. I don't want the book."

No Cause for Congratulations.

Wilkins—Does your baby wake up often during the night?

Popleigh (with a tired look)—No! It never wakes up.

Wilkins—I congratulate you, old man! Popleigh—You needn't! My baby never wakes up, because he never goes to sleep! —Puck.

THE FIRST TROTTER.

A Gentleman From the Home of the Horse Tells a Few Facts.

"One reason," remarked the colonel to a company of interested listeners; "that we make better horses in Kentucky than are raised anywhere else on earth is that we not only have the water that makes bone because of the time that is in it and the finest grass in the world, but we have all over the blue grass region, where the great horses come from, an elevation of a thousand feet and more above the sea, which gives just the right kind of air for a horse to breathe to become the right kind of a horse. Did you ever hear of a really great horse bred and born at sea level?

"And speaking of horses," continued the colonel, "how many of you know when the first trotting horses—that's the kind I take to market—made their appearance in this country, or in any country for that matter? Of course there have always been trotting horses, for that is the animal's natural gait, but I mean trained trotting horses. Well, the father of trotting horses in the United States, and generally, for the trotting horse may be said to have originated in the United States, was Messenger, a thoroughbred, imported from England in 1788 at the age of 8 years, and for 20 years thereafter at the stud in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and New York. He was a gray horse with a long pedigree, which included some of the best English strains as well as Arabian, from which he probably took his color. He had a numerous progeny by thoroughbreds and cold bloods, and almost invariably these latter produced horses which showed the trotting instinct, and strangely, too, the sons of his thoroughbred sons showed the same trotting quality. It took some time, however, for the trotter to get off of the road and divide turf attraction with the thoroughbred, but it was bound to come, and in the year 1818, ten years after Messenger's death, the first public trotting race of which there is any record in the United States took place, when the gray gelding Boston Blue was matched to trot a mile in three minutes, a feat deemed at that time to be impossible. All the same, the gelding went the mile in less than three, though what the figures were nobody knows, as records were not kept then as they are now."—Washington Star.

Widows and Widowers.

A scientist has discovered that widows are more likely to die than widowers. They are more likely to get married than widowers too. And I have noticed that a man generally dies before his widow, but shall not attempt to explain it.—Roxbury Gazette.

Gave Himself Away.

Mrs. Bloobumpar—How did the detectives happen to suspect him, disguised as he was in women's clothes?

Bloobumpar—He passed a milliner's store window without looking in.

CURIOSITY OF MONKEYS.

One Who Was Inquisitive in Regard to Home-Brewed Ale.

Curiosity seems to be the great failure, or virtue, of monkeys. A story is told of an Englishman who had a South African monkey which had traveled with him around the world. When his bachelor days were over he took his young wife to a lovely old manor house in the south of England, and, Englishmanlike, kept several barrels of good "home-brewed" ale in the cellar. On returning from church on Sunday morning he noticed that the cellar door was open, and started on a tour of investigation. As he went down the steps Jenny, the monkey, rushed up, and he found that she had set all the spigots running. The door had been inadvertently left open, and Jenny, doubtless, went paying into the semi-lighted place. Turning one spigot on produced such a rushing stream that she tried the others also, much to the waste of the liquor. It may be added that when the Englishman's first born appeared and monopolized attention Jenny got such a fit of jealousy that she was at once sent to the secluded but more congenial society to be found in the monkey house of the London Zoological Gardens.

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