The manufacture of paper begate as industry which depends largely on its prosperty to a provailing condition of inautisi pressure becomes, the more paper bags are used, says the Chidago Uhrordele. In the greery stores customers will come in who leads to mers will come in who, instead of prdering a bushel of potatoes, will oriler a quart of potatoes and carry them homb in a paper bag. Groceries of all rinds are purchased in small quantities. and the paper bag is used almost explusively to do up, not only graceries, but fruit, vegetables and candies. A pustomer in hard times will drop in and buy half a pound of tea. In a few lays he will come in again and bay another half pound. In good times he would have bought a couple of pounds, and one bag would have wrapped it up. It is so with all kinds of groceries and everything purchasable for which pe-per hags can be used, and the only real complaint which will be found coming from the paper bag munufacturers will he on the occasion of prosperous times. roming on us again. The paper bag mills are doing a thriving business new. and until the growing evidences of prosperity culminate in a general resumption of business activity throughout the country, they will not lack for constant and large demand for their to buy potatoes by the bushel, apples by the peck, coffee by five-pound packages and flour by the barrel, then the paper bag will hide its diminished head and prosperity be with us once more.

THE MAYOR IN JAIL How the Executive of New York Came

to Be Sent Up.

Judge M. May, of this city, was once instrumental in sending William L. Strong, now mayor of New York city, to the county jail for six weeks, says the Manwield (0.) News. At that time Manuel May wasn't a judge, and Strong, who is now known all over the country by reason of the figure he has cut in w York politics, was not mayor of New York. The judge, when questioned in regard to the matter, readily

gave the incident as he remembered it: "It was 30 years ago, and I was a notary public in those days. I was directed to take some depositions in a pase in which there was an alleged fraud in regard to some financial metters. Strong refused to answer some questions, as he, I think, had received the information on certain points in confidence. He was obstinate, and I exail. Strong moved in what was conin those days, and they stuck to him through his term of imprisonment. The town was about divided on the propoeltion as to whether it was right to send him to jail. Strong had a real nice lime while he was in jail. His friends risited him every day and helped him pass away the hours. Finally, after Strong had been locked up for six weeks, a higher court concluded that he had had enough and he was re-

JULES VERNE'S MANNERS. The Great Writer Is Simple, Quiet and

Modest. If, meeting him without knowing who he was, I had been asked to divine his profession, I would have said he was a retired army general or a professor of physics and mathematics or a cubinet officer—never an artist, says writer in the Chautauquan of Jules Verne. He does not show the burden of his almost 80 years; he has somewhat of Verdi's build, with a serious, kindly face, no artist-like vivaelty in look or very simple manners, the imprint of great sincerity in every fleeting manifestation of feeling and thought, the language, the bearing, the siders appearances of absolutely no ac-My first sensation after the pleasure of seeing him was one of stupefaction. Apart from the friendly look and the affable demeaner I could recognize nothing in common with the Verne who stood before me and the one that had a place in my imagination, My wonder even increased when, in duced to speak about his works, he spoke of them with an abstracted air, as he would have done of some one else's writings, or rather of things in which entered no merit of his-as he would have spoken of a collection of engravings or coins he had acquired, and with which he occupied himself more from the necessity of doing something than from any passion for the art.

Largest Poultry Paris. Parm Poultry says that Isaac Wilber, of Little Compton, R. I., has the largest poultry farm in the world. He ships from 130,000 to 150,000 dozen of eggs a West. He keens his fawls on the or lan, housing about 40 in a house eight by ten or eight by twelve feet in size. these houses being about 150 feet apart. set out in long rows over the gently-sloping fields. He has 100 of these houses scattered over three or four fields. The food is loaded into a low wagon, which is driven about to each house in turn, the attendant feeding as he goes. At the afternoon feeding the eggs are collected. The fowls are fed twice a day. The morning food is a mesh of cooked vegetables and mixed meals, this mash is made up the after-noon of the day before. The afternoon feed is whole corn the year round.

Size of the Kangaroo.

The average size of the kangaroo is from three to four feet in height. Specimena from six to seven feet are frequently met with on the Australian A kangaroo has been known to make a lemp of 90 feet.

Origin of the Bicycle. The origin of the bicycle is now traced back to the year 1731 in France, when the Sieur Maillard presented to the scademy two rolling chairs propelled good for many reproductions a thou sand years from now.

LOOKS LIKE A BEAR Dissingthe Animal That You Can. Find in Water. He really looks very much like a been

14-14-14-13 --- 1

though you must put him under a powerful microscope to see the resem-blance, says Tid-Bits. The extraordinary thing, however, about this tiny, western in that he is found in the gutters of houses, where he is at one time dry as dust and scorched by the blas-ing sun at abother active and full of life under a refreshing shower of rain.
The refer tear is one of the Botifer animalcules, and is of all of them the most capable of standing any extreme most especie of standing any extremes of temperature without giving up the ghost. He may be left dried up for menths, even years, and yet on being put into water will expand and begin moving about and feeding vigorously. Although he cannot stand boiling wa-ter, he will live in dry heat at a far higher temperature, even up to 260 deg. Fahrenheit. One has actually been kept in vacuum for 30 days with sulphuric acid and chloride of calcium without losing his capability of revivi-

As for the reason why, it seems the little beats' bodies are chiefly com-posed of albumen, which, it is well known, will stand a very high temperature without losing its solubility. Then, too, they are provided with two skins, one over the other, and these skins are wonderfully tough and elastic.

The water bear has the scientific name of Tardigrada, because he takes life so easy. He is always fat and plump, and spends his waking periods in constantly grubbing with his four pair of legs among whatever rubbish comes in his way. Having eyes, brain and a nervous system, he is much shead of his tribe, and is altogether one of the most interesting and amusing little animals known to science.

FLOAT HOME FROM SCHOOL

Boys and Girls Clamber Into Punts A description of life in the Serbian swamps, Vendland, runs as follows, says the Century:

"School out" at the village school of Burg is a pretty sight. The substantial brick bailding overlooks the ever murmuring highway, and the boys and girls, instead of stringing up a dusty road, tumble into punts and pole away for dear life—the boys much like other boys, but the girls reduced to facsimiles of their mothers and elder sisters, clad in bright but short raiment and visible efar off through their strange mob caps with wings. As one moves down the stream from Burg by Leipa to Lubbenau these wings grow smaller and collapse, while the skirts grow longer and more resemble the or dinary dress of women. At a dence the Spreewalder knows instantly, by the peculiarities of her costume, from what village a woman or girl has come. At Leipe the multitudinous skirts of alarming girth are no more. The gown reaches the ankles, and the cap fits close to the head instead of resting on a framework as in Burg. Thus the dress in Leipe is perhaps more graceful, but it is more commonpiace. It no longer testifies to that pride of the peasant father or husband which is shown by the number of yards in the akirts of his roman folk and the variety of their capa, by the richness of their dress as

THE LONGFELLOW STATUE Fitting Memorial of the Poet at Port-

hand, His Birthplace. One of the best instances of what the datue of any great man should be—at ny rate, in the respect of its situation. its perspective with regard to other memorials and the local estimation in which it is held-is the statue of Longfellow at Portland, says the Atlantic. It is a dignified scated figure of the poet in bronze; occupying a conspicuous site die bi a square which is known as Long fellow square. The statue was raised a few years ago by a fund solicited through a wide field, but chiefly ob-tained in Portland. The sculptor was chosen through that curious local spirit which has affected unfavorably many of our architectural and other monu-ments. He was arowedly selected because he was a "Maine man," though he had never seen the poet. However, the result in this case seems to have been

happy. The statue has much beauty and the likeness is said to be excellent. This statue stands in the poet's native town, as is entirely proper. It may appeal every day to the even of thomsen of young people, born very much as he was born, who should see in it the suggestion of possibility for them. Poetically it makes the stranger fancy the genius or spirit of the man still linger ing among the scenes of his youth, and it symbolizes the satisfaction which every man feels to have his name re-membered in his native town.

An Island and a Penincula. "At a school the other day a teacher

having asked most of his pupils the difference between an island and a peninsuls, without receiving a satisfactors answer, came to the last boy. "I can explain it, sir," said the bright youth. "First, get two glasses; fill one with water and the other with milk. Then catch a fly and place it in the glass of That fly is an island, because it is entirely surrounded by water. But now place the fly in the glass of milk. and it will be a peninsula, because it is nearly surrounded by water." The boy

went to the top of the class. Living Pictures for Posterity. The lively optical instrument with many names, but known in England as he animatograph, is to be used to pre serve for posterity living pictures of Pripcess Maud's wedding, the Derby won by the Prince of Wales, the coming jubilee of the queen and several type of London street scenes. The cellu fold films bearing the views will be inclosed in several tubes, and ought to be

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STILL OWES HIS RENT. And His Mungarian Landledy In-

tends to Collect. A: suit will shortly be begun against a wealthy New Yorker and a member of many leading clubs in this city for the recovery of a balance of three mouths' rent that he is alleged to owe for the tenency of a house in Budapest. Particulars of the claim were received recently at the Austro-Hungarian con-sulate and the case was subsequently transferred to the care of the attorneys for the consulate, says the New York

The complainant is Mme. H. Schmitt-Ordody, a prominent business woman in the Hungarian capital. Her property includes a villa situated in a fashionable part of that city. Lost summer, on the occasion of the Austro-Hungarian exposition, she asserts that she rented her villa to the defendant for the months of July, August and September for 1,000 florins, and of this amount 600 florins is still due. This sum she has instructed the consulate to reover by legal process.

Some merriment was caused in the consulate by the fact that a remittance f 60 cents was inclosed by Mmc. Ordody in her letter, presumably as a re-tainer. If this was actually the purpose which Mme. Ordody desired the money to be devoted to it would be probably. the smallest retaining fee ever offered to a lawver in this country. The lawyer who will take proceedings against the American explained recently, how-ever, that Mme. Ordody intended the money to cover preliminary stamp fees. In Hungary a petition to the courts is obliged to have affixed a revenue stamp of the value of about 60 cents. The defendant is at present abroad and is supposed to be traveling in Russia.

CAN ENGLAND BE INVADED?

The Possibility of Foreign Pore Landing on the Little Isle. Is there any danger of England being invaded by a foreign foe? This ques-tion-was recently put to Gen. Wolseley, says a London letter. His reply was as

"Not so long ago we were within measurable distance of a war with France. Such a war, believe me, would not be only naval. A country which has such a colossal army as France would certainly wish to use it. Invasion, attempted or accomplished, would have to be one of the military contingencies to be considered by us. Of course we rely upon our fleet for preventing a de-

"The navy is our 'first line,' but there are some who think-I do not say that I am one of them—that our navy is not so immeasurably superior to the French that we can always count upon meeting it strength for strength at the critical moment in the home sees.

"Command of the channel might be obtained by stratagem or after conflict and a very short time—a couple of days -would suffice to effect a very secure lodgment on our shores. No, no; invasion is not impossible. Von Moltke thought that, although he said it would be easier to get into England than out of it again. I dare say we should give a good account of ourselves to invaders, but the shock, the temporary paralysis and colleges would be very terrible wen if we triumphed in the end. But let us hope that invasion is very far off

STARVING MONKEYS KILL MEN. Hordes of Simisms Working Haves in China and Japan.

Recent advices state that great devastation is being wrought in both Japan and China by immense bands of monkeys, which have been driven down from the forests and ravines by the snows. Being deprived of the usual means of subsisting on berries and roots the starving monkeys are ravagin the best part of the town, in the mid- ing outlying mountain districts and de-7ouring crops. Everything green quickly eaten and then the hordes of apes press farther into the settlements. Around Tukuabasan, in Ibaraki Ken province, the greatest damage had been

> When the monkeys first came down two woodcutters were attacked and killed by the hunger madened creatlures. Since then numerous cases of the killing of people living in isolated places have been reported, being caused apparently by their efforts to subdue the intruders or protect their property. In such cases monkeys by dozens would attack men and kill them.

Such devastation wrought by monkeys was unknown to Japanese, though their legends hint at such oc currences centuries ago. Villagers have been preparing for revenge and by this time organized monkey hunts are in progress in both empires. The governments are also rendering

The Cat's Religion.

The late Father Stommel, of Doylestown, Pa., who died recently in Philadelphia, was something of a wag, and many instances of his wit are told by his friends. One of his neighbors, it is related, who was not of the same faith as the reverend gentlemen, once presented him with a very pretty kitten, being very emphatio in her avowal "that it was a good Catholic cat." A few days later, when out for a walk, she was hailed by Father Stommel after this fashion: "Mrs. B—, I thought you told me the feline you gave me was a good Catholic cat. I beg to assure you that you were mistaken. It is a blue-stocking Presbyterian, and cats mean

on Friday!" Negroos Who Talk Irish?" A The Irish language still lingers in the Bahames, among the mixed descendants of the Hibernian patriots banished by Cromwell to the West In-dies. One can occasionally hear, it is said, black sailors in the London docks who cannot speak a word of English. talking Irish to the old Irish apple women whom they meet and thus making themselves intelligible without a knowledge of the Saxon tongue.

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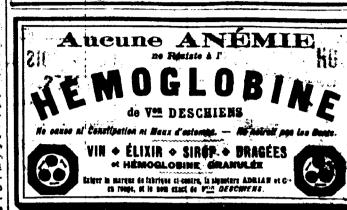
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