fod Houses and Dugouis Were Common in the West Thirty Years Ago.

The sod house and dugout were fitting settings in the beautiful panoramic prairie pictures 25 to 30 years ago, says Farm and Home. They did not mar the beauty and harmony of the scene and were better adapted to the conditions and surroundings than a frame house would have been. They not only solved the problem, so far as ease of construction was concerned, but were more comfortable and a better protection against prairie fires, cyclones and blizzards than frame houses. Fuel for heating and cooking often had to be hauled 40 to 100 miles and it did not take as much to heat the sod house as would have been required for the kind of frame houses usually built in a new country. This was quite an item in a sparsely settled country where there were no roads and only a great bleak, trackiess prairie.

Had it not been for the sod house and dugout, these extensive belts of prairie -pature's greatest and best of farming lands-would have laid idle and the country unsettled many years longer. If the land was level the four walls were laid up with good, tough prairie sod from two to three feet thick. The roof was made by putting up a strong ridgepole, on which lighter poles were laid glose together for rafters, then a cover-Ing of small brush and lastly a layer of wod. If money was not too short and lumber not too far away, boards would be used for the roof, but to-day scantling and tarred or felt paper are within the reach of nearly all.

Inside walls, were dressed down smooth with a bay knife, then plastered with clay or a mixture of clay and lime. The door and windows were made just as elaborate as the means of the settler would allow. If the farm was in a hilly country and had a stream or draw running through it, the house would often be built in the side hill. After making an excavation in the bank, rod or stone walls were laid up and carried out far enough from the bank to allow for a window or two on each side. With a door and two windows in the front the light and ventilation was

very good. In some parts of the west the soil is of such a nature that an excepation ean be made of almost any depth or shape without any danger of caving, and the longer the walls stand, the more solid they become. Taking advantage of this peculiarity of the soil, many of the chiftiess class lived in full bank dugouts. They were simply caves dug in the bank, with a door and window in front. Sometimes the luxury of a window was not indulged in, but the door was made in two sections, the upper part

being left open, for light and ventilation. Not much can be said in favor of the augout. They were poorly ventliated mahealthy, and the odor would often compel a visitor to hold his nose on entering them for the first time. The sod house and dugout have served their day and purpose, and, like the Indian, bufstalo and prairie dog, will soon be but a dreamy memory of the past.

In many localities where a few years ago the sod houses were the only houses and the boundless prairie and wild animais their only surroundings, to-day are fine houses and barns. Not a westige of the old buffalo grass sod can be found, but in its place are some of the finest farms ever seen, with herds of blooded cattle feeding on well-seeded tame pastures. Here and there will be seen a pile of sod and a few rotten poles, all that is left to mark the location of some early home.

DISCOURAGING GERMS.

M Takes Only Three Days for One Microbe to Grow to 4,772 Billians.

We can get on the good side of a dog by patting his head and we can please the cat by scratching her under the chin (if she doesn't scratch first). We can tame other animals by giving them food for by putting the weight of our hand on them. If they won't be petted or tamed we can pick up a rock and let them have it between the eyes, says Everybody's Magazine.

But when a creature has no tail to wag and nothing to purr with, how can we pet it? How can we, without getting a crick in the neck, stoop down far enough to say "Pretty microbe!" to something that is to us as a grain of sand is to Mount Blanc?

If it comes to exterminating them. what chance have we with a creature that every two hours breaks into two pieces, each of which is a perfect organism, ready in another two hours to break in two again, and each of these halves to break in two in another two hours, and so on and so on until in three days the progeny of one single bacterium numbers 4,772,000,000,000? Nobody can keep up with that rate of

increase. Of all the discoveries made by science It seems to me that the most disheartening is the discovery of germs.

Oldest Portralt Known. . Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, the world famous archaeologist, contributes to Harper's Magazine an absorbing acrount of his recent explorations at Abydos, Egypt, where the most remarkable ofacts are being revealed regarding the past of Egypt. What is probably the oldest portrait known has been discovered by Prof. Petrie himself, while "groping in the thick, brown organic mud of a rubbish hole." It is the ivory portrait of a king, subtle in conception, wonderful in execution, a photograph of which accompanies the articlé. Prof. Petrie is an Englishman, korn at Chariton in 1863. His discoveries at Abydos, ranging through a period of nearly a Squarter of a contury, have been of farelcutable value and distinction.

MABYESINIAN CLAIRVOYANTS.

In King Wenelik's Land They Use Remarkable Boys as Discoverers of Crime.

One of the weird things in Abyssinia. is the lobashs, or crime discoverer. These are boys not more than 12 years. of age, who are put into a hypnotic trance, and in this state discover the unknown perpetrators of crime, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

M. Ilg. a Swiss engineer, who is employed by King Meneilk, tells of almost incredible cases of discoveries of criminals of which he had personal knowledge. In a case of incendiarism in Adia Abeba the lobasha was called to the spot and given a cupful of milk into which a green powder had been put, and then was made to smoke a pipe of tobacco mixed with a black powder. The boy was then hypnotized. After a few minutes he jumped up and hegan running to Harrar. For fully 16 hours he ran, and so swift was his pace that professional runners were not able to keep up with him. Near Harrar the lobashaleft the road, ran into a field and touched a Galla working there with his hand. The man confessed.

Another case which Emperor Menelik and M. Its investigated was that of a murder and robbery near Adia Abeba. The lobasha was taken to the site of the murder and put into his peculiar psychic state. For awhile he ran around the place, then back to Adis Abeba to a church, which he kissed, then to another church, which he also kissed.

Coming to some water-water breaks the spell—the boy woke from his trance. He was again hypnotised, and off he went, round some huts, and at the door of one of them lay down and fell asleep. The owner of the hut, who was not in. was on his return arrested. He stoutly denied his guilt, but some of the goods belonging to his victim were found in the hut, and he ultimately confessed.

The murderer was brought before Menelik, who asked him to detail his doings after the commission of the crime. These were found to correspond with the movements of the lobasha. He said that, overcome with remorse, he ran to two churches and kissed them.

Menelik wanted to have another proof of the lobasha's gifts. He himself took some lewelry belonging to the empress. A lobasha was sent for. He first ran about in the empress' rooms, then into Menelik's own rooms-went through other rooms, and finally fell dows on Menelik's bed.

M. Hg can give no explanation of this wonderful gift, which seems to be confined to a certain tribe, or perhaps racial confederation, the members of which are distributed over the whole of Abys-

It is also worth semembering that a very similar method of discovering crimes was ascribed to the old Egyptians 4.500 years ago.

GERMAN BEBR STEIRS.

Largest Imported Ones Hold Eight Pints and Cost from Thirty to Fifty Bellars.

Some beer steins are made in this country, but they do not cut any figure in the trade, says an exchange. Germans, who are the principal buyers of steins, know an imported from a domestic article as a gardener knows his flowers. A man who has spent his youth in Germany, especially if he knows anything of the student life, can tell by merely glancing at a stein in what part of the fatherland it was manufactured.

The largest steins imported hold about eight pints of beer. In Germany they are used in beer halls patronized by university students at Heidelberg and elsewhere. In this country the Germans buy them for presents. The greatest compliment one German can pay another is to present him with one of these highly decorated steins, on which is implanted a familiar picture in colored clay of his boyhood home, the home of his ancestors, or some incident in German

Mstory. Anywhere from \$30 to \$50 may be spent on a stein of this sort, and the manufacturers in Germany give such a wide variety of their native scenery that very few steins are made to order. The smallest stein holds exactly one-

eighth of a pint. These are seldom sen in barrooms or rathskellers, even for exhibition purposes. They are presented to children in families, just as the English and Americans present china and porcelain cups, with the name of the baby printed thereon in ornate colored letters. These small steins, like the large ones, generally record some incident in German literature, and sometimes cost almost as much as the big ones. Two dollars for a small stein of this description is a very moderate price to pay.

All imported steins are porcelain lined. The cheapest sort, such as are ordinarily kept on bars in ice packed tubs during the summer, cost about 15 cents each. There is a heavy duty on them.

mas Angulaitive Mirde. Of the birds, undoubtedly the blue jays have the most inquisitiveness. And they are the most noisy in expressing it: although crows will hold a close second place, if not fully equal. How the jays screeched and whistled and called-a confusion of all the sounds in laydomnear my home recently! More than a dozen daried into a small evergreen tree on the lawn. People came from several houses in the vicinity, all curious to know "what is the matter with the birds?" It seemed to be a "want to know" on both sides. The jays had discovered a cat walking meekly along by the fence in the low shrubbery near and under the spruce-tree. There was no mest in the vicinity, and, as far as could be ascertained, the cat had not attacked the jays. But what a pandemonium of jay jargon over one meek-looking, quiet cat! The jays outdid themselves, and called out nearly all the occupants of the many houses on that street.—St. Nich-

olas.

INDIAN AS FOOTBALL PLAYER.

Is Fond of the Game and In l'nournassed in Running and Tackling.

As a matter of prosaic fact, these hardworking and well-behaved wards of the nation at Carlisle have been from the start models of disciplined and educated conduct on the football field as well as off, and only their shocks of black hair and their ewarthy faces mark them as unusual or odd when they line up against the "palefaces," says a writer in the Illustrated Sporting News.

These lads are intensely fond of football and they have left in them an inherited indifference to ruts and a toughness of fiber that are their strongest qualities when added to swiftness and agility of movement. I have seen them play through a hard game, without one call for "time out," because of injury, and nearly every one who has seen them play must have noticed the flerceness of their tackling and their fashion of breaking out of a rerimmage on the rebound like so many rubber balls. Inrunning, tackling and aggressive linebreaking the Indians are unsurpassed.

Their weakness is an argument in favor of the claim that football is a question of the trained mind as much as the powerful body. . . It is mental alertness and adaptability that the Carlisto players find themselves lacking when they meet the first-class teams. To analyze and meet the unexpected, and to solve the problems of a scientific attack and defense of a style to which they are not accustomed puzzles the slower and less effectively trained mind of the Indian, and he cannot make as quick a change of mental base as the white youth. This is to be expected, and the astonishing feature of it is that the Indian player is able to make the showing he does. He comes to Carlisle from the reservation a little savage and in perhaps a half dozen years he is fashloned into the clean, alert, self-respecting young man who delights those who know good football, played with ardor, yet with self-control and intelligence of a high order. While his opponents shout and rase in moments of great stress, he plays the game in silence. without a show of emotion, whether he wins or loses—the type of the true

sportsman. He is a vindication both of the wholesome training of football in the development of young manhood and of the magnificent work accomplished by the policy and life work of Col. Pratt' at Cartisle.

REGRETTED HIS ADVICE. Employer Told Clerk to Elope, Which the Young Man Did Without Delay.

The proprietor of one of the principal firms in Birmingham had remarked that his head clerk, for whom he had a real liking had for some reason fallen into a melancholy state, and, though he tried his best, he could not find out what was the matter with the young man, says the Birmingham Age-Herald. One day, at last, the sufferer owned that he was in

"Well, marry her," said the chief. "Oh, but," here the young man nearly broke down, "she belongs to one of the best families in the town-the parents will never consent." "Poch! Your position is good, your

name honorable; they won't refuse. I will demand the girl for you. Does the love you?" "Yes, but it's no use; her parents

won't listen." "Well, then, elope with her. Do I know the girl?"

"Yes; she will be at your ball next

Tuesday." "Now listen to me," said the employer. "Leave the ball quietly with her. Joseph, my coachman, will wait for you at the door and drive you to the station. He will ask you no questions. When you are out of the way I will see the father and settle everything for you."

"Is that really your advice?" gleefully exclaimed the youth. "Do you want me to do it?" "Yes, I command you to do it. Now,

cheer up." The next day the clerk proposed the plan to his sweetheart, who made some objections at first, but, overcome by his reasons, she said at last: "Well, if he really means it, I must

What was the general stupefaction when, after the ball, the daughter was

"Mad fool that I was," exclaimed the enraged parent; "It was my own daugh-

The next day he wrote: "Come back; all will be forgiven." ... Gambling on Liners.

It is quite true, as stated in the New York papers, that hardly a week, and certainly not a month, passes that some gambling scandal on a liner does rot find its way into the newspapers. That card sharpers are coasta of veyeging back and forth in search of the taxarv has long been beyond dispute. On many ships, as on the liver whole it, there are warning ing rooms. Occasional epitonally, the officer is a section in the control of the called upon to a section in the called upon to a sect do not often enough, and, as the Brening Post says, the question why open gambling should be allowed at all has never been properly answered. Popl selling on the day's run has become a regular pastime without a protest. But ought the smoking room of a steam or always to be the scene of open gambling any more than the smoking car of a

Chicago or California train? Something Doing. ?"Yes," said the railway manager, "where there is smoke there must be

Then he got busy and fired half a dozen employes who had gone wrong according to the rule: "No smoking ailowed while on duty."-Chicago Daily DISCOVERY OF DYNAMITE.

Terrible Explosive First Prepared by an Italian Chemist in the Year 1845.

Few people know what dynamite in, though the word is in common use, says the American Syren and Shipping Jouirnal. It is a giant gunpowder; that is, an explosive material, varying in strength and safety of handling according to the percentage of nitroglycerin it comtains. 1 Nitroglycerin, whence it derives its strength, is composed of ordinary glycerin and nitric acid, compounded together in certain proportions and at a certain temperature. Nitroglycerim, though not the strongest explosive known, heing exceeded in power by n !trogen and other products of chemistry. is thus far the most terrible explosive manufactured to any extent. Nitroglycerin by itself is not safe to handle, hence dynamite is preferred.

It is extensively made and consumed in the United States under the various names of Gfant, Hercules, Jupiter and Atlas powders, all of which contain anywhere from 30 to 80 per cent of alltroglycerin, the residue of the compound being made up of rotten stone, nonemplosive earth, sawdust, charcoal, plaster of paris, black powdes, or some other substance that takes up the giycerim and makes a porous, spongy mass.

Nitroglycerin was discovered by Sallvero, an Italian chemist, in 1845. Dynamite is prepared by simply kneading with the naked hands 25 per cent, of infusorial earth and 75 per cent. of mitroglycerin until the mixture assumes a putty condition not unlike moist brown sugar. Before mixing the infusorial earth is calcined in a furnace in order to burn out all organic matter and it im also sifted to free it of large grains. While still moist it is squeezed into cartridges, which are prepared of parchment paper, and the firing is done by fulminate of silver in copper capsules provided with patent exploders.

Nitroglycerin is made of nitric acid one part and sulphuric acid two parts. do which is added ordinary glycerin. and the mixture is well washed with pure water. The infusion is composed of small microscopic silicious shells which have lost their living creatures. The collular parts receive the nitroglyc-

erin and hold it by capillary attraction., both inside and out. The earth is very light. Water is expelled from it by means of a furnace and then in the form of a powder it is mixed with nitroglycerin. Nitroglycerin has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and the peculiar property of causing a violent headache when placed in a small quantity on the tongue or wrist. It freezes at 40 degreess Fahrenheit, becoming a white, halfcrystallized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

MUST FIGHT THE ELEMENTS.

Officers of Uncle Sam's Navy Find the Weather a Formidable

. Not alone in battle have young officers of the navy shown the stuff that is in them, writes John Callan O'Laughlin, in Success. In contests with the elements. they have displayed nerve which it is impossible to overmatch. For instance, take the case of Ensign Henry C. Mustin, commanding the little gunboat Samar, which was assigned by the commander in chief of the Asiatic station to cooperate with Maj. Gen. Young in au advance against the insurigents. While lying off San Ferando, a typhoon began to rage. Gen. Young wigwagged to Mustin to go ashore for orders. The naval officer lowered a boat, and, with great difficulty, got through the surf. which broke in 35 fathoms of water. "I couldn't tell the general it was impossible to go," he said, apologetically, to an army officer who remonstrated with him for risking his life in attempting the landing. Mustin had intended to remain ashore until the weather should moderate, but, observing that the wind was veering to the northwest, and anticipating that, blowing from that direction, it would drive the Samar on the beach, he decided to return immediately to his ship. The boat was shoved into the breakers, but was tossed back upon the shore as if it were a chip. Again Mustin tried, with the same result. A third time he tried, but the boat was stove in. Apparently it was impossible to get by the breakers. Anxious about his ship. Mustin brushed aside all thought of personal risk and announced that he proposed to swim through the surf. He signaled to the Samar to send a boat to a point just outside of where the waves were breaking. He removed his clother and plunged into the sea. Huge waves pitted their strength against his, but, straining every muscle, Mustin labored on and finally reached his boat. Though almost exhausted, he immediately took charge of the Samar, when taken aboard, and carried her safely to sea. Queer Doings of Rifle Ball.

I myself made the most extraordinary shot at an antelope that I ever heard of, which, however, has nothing to do with good shooting, but rather with the ererratic course that a rifle ball may take. With several scouts, white men and indians. I rode over a bill, to see three or four buck antelopes spring to their feet, run a short distance and then stop to look. I made a quick shot at one, which dropped, and on going to him I found him not dead, though desperately wounded. The animal had been standing broadside on, his face toward my teft. The ball had struck his left elbow, splintering the olecranon, passed through the brisket, broken the right humerus, turned at right angles, and gone back, cutting several ribs, broken the right femur, then turned again at right angles and came out through the inside of the leg, and struck the left hock joint, which it dislocated and twisted off, so that it hung by a very narrow string of hide. I never again expect to see so extraordinary a course tor a rifle ball.-Outing.

STRATEGY IN THE HOUSE. ABOUT NEURALGIA.

Positively Necessary to Presents Relapse Into the One-Tune Period.

"I wish you would get me some

more music." who remarked. "Where's the last piece I bought you?" he asked. "Here it is," she replied, and she played it, relates Elliott Flower, in

Brooklyn Eagle.

"We'd'go broke buying music if you had your way," he said. "We have enough to stock a music house now." "Oh, very well," she returned, resignedly. "I'll leave it all to you hereafter, without even a suggestion." Now that looked like an easy victory and he smiled complacently. But little he knew the subtlety and resourcefulness of the feminine mind. Never a word did she say, but she played that piece, and the children

played it. He heard it before breakfast, and growled. He heard it before diener, and grum-

bled. He heard it in the evening, and SWOTE, "Have-you lost everything else?"

be asked, finally. "Oh. no." she replied, sweetly, "but this is the latest thing we have." He let his wife alone after that, but

ventured to try his daughter. "Why do you always play that?" he demanded. . "It's the latest thing we have," she

answered. The next evening he brought home some new pieces.

"After this," he told his wife, "when you want music, let me know." "Oh, you are the best judge of what is necessary and what we can afford.' she returned. "As I said before, we will leave it all to you, without even a suggestion. Then you cannot grum-

ble about the expense." For a time there was a variety that was pleasing. Then they got down to one tune again-the latest they had. Just as this was becoming absolutely unendurable he found a music catalogue on the plane with several pieces marked. He brought them home and relief followed

He has discovered, so be says in confidence, that the appearance of any new popular air seems to have a tendency to bring on a one-tune period that is distracting.

DAINTY DRESS DETAILS Pretty Bits of Pinery That Are in Pavor with Fashion's

Lace jabots have been revived. The gold button leads in favor in Paris

Follówers.

those of silver. Elephant gray is one of the favorise shades in velvet.

Broad, bold effects are in evidence in all trimmings. Cockades, rusettes and ruches are largely employed by milliners.

Feather pom-poms adorn/many of the prettiest hats of the season. Sealskin is admirably brightened with a little gold embroidery.

Velvet and satin dahlia rosettes appear on fur_collarettes and muffs. . Waists of black thread lace appear

among the high-grade importations. Wood color and golden brown are among the most fashionable shades. A big circlet of leather, rimmed in gilt

or silver, represents the latest in but-Some new combs and fancy hairping show Egyptian patterns executed in col-

ored enamels. Swiss embroidery, known to the French as broderie Anglaise, is an especially favored trimming.

Lingerie petticoate for home and evening wear are supplanting the silk petticoats so long in favor.

Tea gowns of chiffon, with borderings of fur or velvet, are pleasing variations from the ordinary type. A note of gold is artistically intro-

duced in the new neck-wear and in many of the season's laces and passemente-Contagiousness of Rheumatiam-The idea that rheumatism is con-

tagious is gaining ground fix Germany, and at Leipsic patients are actually isolated to prevent the spread of the disease. The evidence in support of this view is claimed to be accumulating. Children: become sufferers from articular rheumatism a few days after their parents are attacked, and M. Talamon has recorded the case of a child who had articular rheumatism for eight days, and whose younger sister, sleeping in the same room, was attacked a few days later with a rheumatic affection that proved fatal. Rheumatism often seems to pass from one to the other of two married people, many cases of this kind -as when a perfectly healthy man is taken a few days after one of his wife's rheumatic attacks-strengthening the theory of contagion.-Boston

Warming Cold Reast Mutten. A very nice way of warming cold roast mutton or lamb is as follows: Put one teaspoonful of chopped onion into a stewpan with one ounce of butter. Place it over a slow fire, keep the onions stirred until rather brown, then add some floor, mix it in well and fry for five minutes; then pour in onehalf pint of gravy well seasoned, and let it boil until thickened and brown; add one teaspoonful of augar and one of vinegar, one of Worcestershire sauce, a few chopped gherkins and a few button mushrooms if at hand; put in the mutton, which has been previously sliced in thin slices and perfectly free from fat; let it remain a few minutes and simmer, not boil.-Rural New Yorker.

Some of Its Causes and Simple Rom-

edice Which Often Afford

Relief.

Neuralgia is a nerve pain, and may affect any part of the body. It may attack one side or the whole of the head; it may be merely factal; it may affect the great nerve of the hip, when it is known as sciation; or it may/come is the stomach or heart, says Mary Easton, M. D., in American Queen

The causes are varied, cold, injury, weakness or great mental trouble being among the most important. The pain is acute and shooting, and generally there is great tenderness on slightly pressing the affected part. It is usually an intermittent pain, when it will come in paroxysms; but in bad cases the pain will continue without cessation for days. Severe cases can only be cured by clever medical attention, but it is possible to alteriate the agony bacself, at any rate protem.

If the patient is ansemir, neuralgia will come through the want of blood. A strong iros tonie will then be necessary. Should the pain he so had as to require immediate alleviation a mustard plaster will often give relief, or flannels rung out of boiling water will prove comforting:

Lotions have been found invaluable. the part being frequently hathed and covered with cioths saturated in laudanum and sweet oil, chloroform, belladonne, etc.

Choral and camphor in equal parts rubbed well together so as to form a thick oily flued may be applied now and then with excellent results; painting with tincture of aconite is also a good

thing. General constitutional treatment is necessary, however, for a permanent cure, and a rigid form of diet and living will be required. Change of sir, and in some cases sea bathing, will do wonders; and if the malady be due to overwork or worry, a Holiday and complete change of scene will seldom fail to remove it.

A very bad headache is sometimes thought to be neuralgia, and for this an old-fashioned cure is to put the feet in mustard and water in order to draw

ed from the head. Flenty of

rest and fresh air, a placid femper. avoidance of all excitement, and totalfreedom from business and domestic troubles are the chief points to be observed by the sufferers from neural-

If "heat applications" afford temporary relief, it is well that the different methods of obtaining such should be known. Dry heat is in most cases better than wet. Therefore, it is a good plan to laf some sand between two pieces of financel, sew it together, and keep it ready to place in the oven Sand retains its heat for a long time. Hot salt. placed between some pieces of thick muslin will afford great relief

CERTAINLY COLOR BLIND

Nothing Else Could Have Been tho Matter with Such a Con ductor

The trolley whizzed and whirred along its course, gliding along leafy ways green with the greenness of a summer day, relates the New York

Its happy load of dark-skinned humanity had been helping the "bred"ren" of a near-by village in heroic efforts to procure a roof for their church, and now having disposed of their dimes and quarters generally with light hearts and friendly comradeship were speeding home.

The roay conductor skims along the siderail collecting fares-who pays for whom is the question of the moment. Pickaninnies wedged in the front seats claim parents in the rear, and husbands among the smokers point vaguely to the wives lost in a jumble of wives in the middle of the car.

"That gal's mine settin' right there." shouts a motherly voice, "an' that boy chawin' gum."

"I ain't got no money. Pap'll pay a for me." squeaks a small boy. -The ruddy guardian, bewildered, grins good naturedly and shouts:

"I'm blest if yez all don't look wan and the same to me. There's no tellin' yez apart." "A likely man to put on a car," re-

torts a champion of her race; "what you paid for, 'cept to tell one man from another? That's jess what the comp'ny is payin' you to do-it doan't want no blind men on curs-ain't got no use fer 'em." "Laws, chile!" quoth her neighbor.

with a chuckle. "He's mighty hard pressed. He can't tell one pusson from another on this yere car; he's less color-blind, that's what the matter."

And the chuckle ended in a loud guffaw.

Besson of Accuracy.

The most important lesson of all for a young man to learn, regardless of his future calling, is thoroughly to appreciate the worth of accuracy. Without accuracy in his thought, his

life will be a comparative failure. No man, young or old, will for a minute claim the contrary. In spite, however, of the universal acquiescence in the statement that accuracy is essential to success, it is not easy of attainment, "Let well enough alone," is, unfortunately, a saying that is universally known and, I regret to say, very extensively put into practice. It is certainly a dangerous thing for a parent to say to a child, and never is said by an instructor to a pupil.—St. Nicho-

Mock Sausage.

Soak dry bread in water. Take an much cold meat, chopped fine, as you have bread, mix and season with sait, pepper and sage. Make into small cakes and fry.-Orange Judd Farmer.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS