

The Way of True Love in Greenland.

Since the Danish missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives of Greenland, marriages in the far North are celebrated by the representatives of the Church.

In a recent issue of one of the Danish papers one of the missionaries gives the following account of the way courtship and marriage are brought about.

"The man calls on the missionary and says, 'I wish to take unto myself a wife.'"

"Whom?" asks the missionary. "The man gives her name."

"Have you spoken with her?" "As a rule the answer is in the negative, and the missionary asks the reason."

"Because," comes the reply, "it is so difficult. You must speak to her."

"The missionary then calls the young woman to him and says, 'I think it is time that you marry.'"

"But," she replies, "I do not wish to marry."

"That is a pity," adds the missionary, "as I have a husband for you."

"Who is he?" asks the maiden. The missionary names the candidate for her love.

"But he is not worth anything. I will not have him."

"However," suggests the missionary, "he is a good fellow and attends well to his house. He throws a good harpoon, and he loves you."

The Greenland beauty listens attentively, but again declares she will not accept the man as her husband.

"Very well," goes on the missionary, "I do not wish to force you. I shall easily find another wife for so good a fellow."

The missionary then remains silent as though he looked upon the incident as closed. But in a few minutes she whispers, "But if you wish it—"

"No," answers the pastor, "only if you wish it. I do not wish to over-persuade you."

Another sigh follows, and the pastor expresses the regret that she cannot accept the man.

"Pastor," she then breaks out, "I fear he is not worthy."

"But did he not kill two whales last summer while the others killed none? Will you not take him now?"

"Yes, yes, I will."

"God bless you both," answers the pastor, and joins the two in marriage.

—New York Tribune.

A swarm of flies will make their appearance at a car window and easily keep pace with a train, even though it be rushing across the country forty miles an hour.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which cannot be cured by local applications, but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness if it can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. HENNE & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CLEVELAND (Ohio) policemen will give a portion of their salaries each month to aid the poor.

A Child Enjoys The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

SIXTEEN persons attempted to commit suicide in Indianapolis, Ind., in one week, and five were successful.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves, creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

FIVE New York companies have paid out an aggregate of \$160,000 for losses occasioned by the late cyclones and high winds.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water morning and evening—no other. 25 cents a box.

BROWN UNIVERSITY has an enrollment of 667 students and a faculty of sixty-five.

COTTONS AND CENTS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Tonic. Sold only in boxes.

Tax Missouri State Treasury holds \$300,000 for distribution among unknown heirs.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

It is afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 50c per bottle.

Hood's Permanently Cures

Because it reaches the seat of disease in the blood. By purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, it expels every taint of Scrofula, Catarrh, Malaria, etc., and so renovates and strengthens the vital fluid, and through it the whole system, as is enabled it to throw off future attacks of disease. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's, because

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills cure all Liver, Bile, Skin Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion. Try a box. 25 cents.

THE JUDGES OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Have made the HIGHEST AWARDS (Medals and Diplomas) to WALTER BAKER & CO. On each of the following named articles: BREAKFAST COCOA, Premium No. 1, Chocolate, Vanilla Chocolate, German Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Butter.

FARM AND GARDEN

BOOTS AS FEED.

If it pays to import sheep from abroad in order to improve our breeds, one would imagine it would also pay the sheep-raiser to study the process by which these sheep have been raised to their present state of excellence. One of the most potent factors has been the feed. A mixed ration should be supplied in which roots play the most important part. Sugar beets, mangolds, rutabagas and turnips are all of great value to the flock, and crops of them should be sowed and harvested regularly, if we would make a success of sheep-raising.—New York World.

SCABBY LEGS AMONG CAGE BIRDS.

The cause of scabby feet and legs among canary and other cage birds is the same as among domestic fowls, that is, the presence of mites, which breed and live in the scabs or scales on the feet and legs. The development and multiplication of these pests is due to want of cleanliness and thorough cleaning of the bird's cage. Your bird may have been infested with mites when you bought it, or they may have been in the cage, and from it reached the bird's legs and feet. To kill the mites and remove the scabs you have only to anoint the bird's legs and feet daily for perhaps a week with flowers of sulphur mixed to a thin paste with common kerosene. Apply with a soft hair pencil, merely painting the feet and legs with the mixture. The scabs will soon drop off and leave the feet clean. The cage and roosts should also be thoroughly cleaned with boiling hot water.—New York Sun.

IMPROVED METHOD OF FATTENING FOWLS.

Some time ago a method of fattening poultry practiced among the French was described in some of the American papers, its novelty giving interest to it. The method consisted in forcing the food down the bird's throat by means of a pipe and a sort of force pump, operated by the person's foot, by which a certain quantity of the soft food was pushed into the throat. The birds were confined in boxes in a large circulating frame, which was turned as needed to bring all the nests in turn in front of the machine for feeding. Nothing came of it, and probably the method has been abandoned by its inventor by this time. The method of fattening geese in Strasburg, Germany, for the sake of the enormously large livers thus procured, is somewhat similar to this. The food is rolled into a sort of pill, long and narrow, and these are pushed down the throats of the birds, confined in coops for the purpose. This method has long been practiced and still exists for producing the large livers, made so by disease, for the making of a very popular kind of pies called patés de foie gras.—New York Times.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

It is a great complaint with farmers that their time is wasted with unavoidable accidents, as sick animals, escaped stock, insect pests, and what not, writes Louise M. Fuller. It certainly is true that weather means more to the farmer than to any other class. "The weather must lift the mortgage on the farm, pay the taxes and feed and clothe the family." The farmer must deal hand to hand with all the forces of nature as well as human nature, and, however wisely, he cannot count his time like other men, or say positively what he will do on the morrow. Nevertheless, the farmer's time is worth as much as any man's from a business point of view, because of the economy of nature, which seconds every honest effort at economy of time in her own way. I learned this by watching the way the best farmers work, and, noticing that, like nature, they are never in a hurry, but they never lose any time; they find some use for every sort of weather. That weather which is too wet for anything else is good for fence corners, which the thrifty farmer can never consent to leave to their accidental fate of weeds and briars. A town lot gives room enough for the experimental proof of this theory. During the worst season for rain that I ever saw, I managed to work my two hours a day on all but one day outdoors. On that day seed stakes, etc., were prepared indoors. I doubt if the time ever came when it was profitable to give up to complaining. While we are bewailing something is sure to go undone.—New York Tribune.

BUTTER BACTERIUM.

So far as the quantity of the butter is concerned, says Walter Thorp in London Dairy, our old friend, the lactic acid bacterium, seems to be the chief if not the only agent, but it does not seem to be directly concerned in the production of the butter flavor. Out of the many bacteria occurring in ripening cream Storch found only one species which was capable of producing the true butter aroma; the rest produced either indifferent or bad flavors. Since only this single species from among so many is capable of giving to the butter such a flavor as we desire, the odds against its overcrowding the rest are very considerable, and we cannot wonder at the difficulties of producing a high-class butter of uniformly agreeable flavor. If by cultivation of the bacterium, which is said to produce the true flavor, we can insure the success of our cream ripening as far as flavor is concerned by inoculation with this particular bacterium at an early stage, then we ought to be able to produce cream of a uniform and proper degree of ripeness without difficulty. The bacterium found by Storch has been cultivated and used in some of the German creameries, and it is claimed for it that it insures certainty in the results of the ripening. Dr. H. W. Conn, of the Wesleyan University, also claims to have found a micro-organism which produces the true butter flavor, but the result of his experiments with it are not yet published, and there is a great deal of work to be done before we can attain the practical results we are hoping for.

THE CARE OF SEED POTATOES.

Successful growers of potatoes have learned that to insure a good crop the seed must be selected carefully the previous fall. The best results come from making the hills as they are dug, choosing well-formed potatoes, free from scab or prongs and with smooth surfaces. Neither the very large nor very small potatoes should be taken. Something depends on how the potato has been grown. If the tubers were fully ripened, the very smallest make good seed. After selection the main point is to keep the seed at as low a temperature as possible without danger of frost. These conditions are best secured by keeping potatoes in dry out of doors pits. In our Northern climate after the covering of the pit has frozen over it will not thaw out again all winter. If there is danger of thawing too early, a covering of straw will maintain an even degree of temperature below freezing, while protecting the potatoes from too much cold. The tubers will come out with eyes as dormant as when they were put in the pit. The potatoes will be harder by evaporation of their moisture, while those kept in cellars will be made soft by starting of the eyes, which rapidly spread the substance needed to give the potato set its first start after being planted.—Boston Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never jerk or whip a colt. Old-fashioned perennials are coming in again.

All weak queenless colonies should be united with others.

Pure cane sugar is one of the best foods for wintering bees.

If honey is not sealed it is liable to become thin and watery.

It is a mistaken notion that all honey which candies is pure.

Now is the time to barrel the road dust and keep it in a dry place.

It is best not to winter your own cockerels for breeders, as a rule.

By increasing the yield per acre the cost of production is diminished.

The number of eggs deposited largely upon the amount of feed and care given.

In raising a colt the feed should be liberal and varied, but not excessive.

A colt's education should begin when the animal is twenty-four hours old.

The second year a hen only lays half the number of eggs that she does the first year.

The ideal diet for poultry should be neither too soft nor too hard, but a happy medium.

New raspberry canes should be pinched back to induce throwing out side branches.

When the cat and chickens lie down together the latter are always given the inside place.

Because turkeys are good foragers it will not pay to let them go without proper feeding.

One pound of oat meal and bone is considered the proper daily allowance for sixteen hens.

Anything in the vegetable line, provided it is sweet and clean, will form acceptable food.

Cats should be handled with kindness and may be halter-broken when four months old.

Bran for chicks should always be sealed and allowed to stand for a time in order to soften.

Quinces do well in either sandy or clay soils, the principal requirements being fertility and good tilth.

Generally, the smaller the farm the better the cultivation and the greater the profit for the expenditure.

Pigs should be taught to eat before being weaned, so as to make the change from milk to feed easy.

It is not desirable to give too much red pepper and ginger to the poultry. Once or twice a week is sufficient.

A good breed is not alone sufficient to make money. Good care, good food and good quarters are also necessary.

It is cheaper to make your stables warm than it is to supply your horses with the extra feed necessary to keep out the cold occasioned by cracks in the stable.

For horses ensilage should be used sparingly, as full feeding upon it sometimes induces colic, but it may be safely used to some extent in connection with grain and hay.

Big Men and Women.

What enormous fellows and what leviathan persons some of these Swedish men and women are! Nowhere will you see such noble specimens of adult humanity as in Stockholm's streets. The feature seems to pervade all classes, though it is not least striking among the nobility. Six feet is a common height for a man here, and really I do not believe I exaggerate in saying that men of six feet three or four inches are as abundant in Stockholm as men of six feet with us. The tallness of the women is just as noteworthy. You remark it less, however, because they are so well proportioned. They say it is easy to tell by the size of the boots outside the doors which rooms of a hotel are occupied by the Swedish fair. This is a very endurable hit at the Swedish ladies. Though they do wear six or seven in shoe leather, no sculptor would find fault with them on professional grounds. Moreover, they have most winsome complexions, and, of course, blue eyes are nowhere more intensely blue than here.

It is comforting to know (I speak on the evidence of one of the pensionnaires) that Swedish maidens have a great admiration for English bachelors. They read French novels, but they believe in English bridegrooms. The blood bond still exists, I suppose, between them and us.—Cornhill Magazine.

English is spoken by 90,000,000 of people; Russian, by 75,000,000; German, 56,000,000; French, 40,000,000; Spanish, 38,000,000; Italian, 20,000,000; Portuguese, 14,000,000, and Scandinavian, 9,000,000.

The Liverpool market is receiving small lots of Australian oranges.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

Fewer colors are seen on hats. A class for women has been formed in Hartford, Conn., for the study of parliamentary procedure.

Roman ladies carried at their girdles bunches of metal ornaments, purses, keys and looking glasses.

In all the best styles of pocketbooks the flap folds over the clasp with no visible fastening to confine it.

Two Chinese women have taken the examination for the medical department of the University of Michigan.

A Burlington, (Kan.) woman is going to start a crazy quilt with the ribbons her husband's sheep won at the World's Fair.

Miss Osgood, of Brooklyn, is the only woman who has ever been allowed to work and copy in the Palace of Versailles, France.

Gowns trimmed with all the furs will be extremely swaggy, and the mink tails will be used as an accessory to muffs and toques.

Envelope moisteners are something new. It will soon be considered vulgar to seal letters by moistening them with the tip of the tongue.

Mourning paper is going out of fashion abroad. Instead a little triangle is printed in the corner of the envelope and the note paper.

The late Mrs. Elizabeth Shufte, of Lynn, Mass., left by her will, which has just been probated, \$100,000 for the erection of a new public library building in that city.

There is talk of reviving the Chantilly veils, which are worked all over and serve as a sort of mask. They will hardly become very popular, as they are not generally becoming.

Black satin slippers with huge rosettes of tulle are the favorite for evening wear. The rosette is placed so that only the point of the toe is seen, making the foot appear much shorter.

On large hats the Prince of Wales plumes are still a conspicuous feature. Wings and quills are relegated to the toque, which has returned to us more prettily and jaunty than ever after its brief eclipse.

A Parsee woman named Miss Sobragi has studied law at Oxford, England, and intends to practice in India. This is the first Oriental woman who has dared to venture into the domain of jurisprudence.

A marked simplicity and elegance, which is the perfection of chic, is the chief feature of millinery this season. Feathers are the most important decorations. These used on bonnets are the small ostrich tips.

Some of the new mittens of silk show the fingers divided by a small ridge of silk, which passes between the fingers and is deep enough to prevent the mittens from being pushed up on the back of the hand.

Fur is a prominent hat trimming. There is a good deal of it used in edges and in defining outlines. Tiny fur heads, with beads and bright eyes are made to do duty as clasps to hold stiff wings and aigrettes in place.

Mlle. Aimee Rapin, the armistress artist, who drew with her feet the model of the Duchess of York, is a young Genevoise of remarkable ability, and as a child drew with her feet better than most people draw with their hands.

The fancy for neck ruffles still lingers. Although they are called Elizabethan, they are made of soft and light materials, which do not hold the head so stiffly as the original models did. Only ladies with very long necks should indulge in these ruffles.

"No woman," said a promenader, "attracts more attention in the streets than do the simply but strikingly attired women of the Salvation Army. Though they have been among us now for years they seem to attract as much curious notice as ever."

An English fashion in letter writing is the commencing of a letter upon the last sheet, instead of the first, and continuing in the same way. It is more elegant to write a short note upon the inside of the double sheet, leaving the two outside pages blank.

Ice cream was first made by Dolly Adams, the charming, hospitable lady whom every one associates with the beginning of our country's history. The first time ice cream was served was at Washington's first inauguration as President in New York, 1789.

It is said that "Novmarkets" are coming in again for older wear, and there are certainly some "stunning" pieces of fawn-colored doekins, with several capes, each piped on the edge with red or myrtle-green cloth and fastened across the front with a little silver chain.

A set of handsome dress or cloak trimming in almost any color or combination of colors can now be purchased in fringes, corselts, in wide girdles, plastrons with revers, kettles, or shoulder capes, to be used on the round corsage. Fringes are largely imported in jet, silk, Persian, and gold-lined crystal beads; also in imitation of gems and old coins both in gold and silver.

The black and white craze has extended to gloves. Black undressed evening gloves come with all the seams stitched in white, the back braided in white, narrow bands of white about the wrist and another band at the top. White evening gloves have similar decorations in black. Some of the heavy gloves for street are scalloped and braided at the top instead of being simply finished with a hem.

Frequently a kind of beryl was used in place of glasses, hence the German name of brille. The manufacture of spectacles was first carried on in Italy, afterward in Middleburg, in Holland; but as early as 1482 we have spectacle makers mentioned at Nuremberg.

Last year the people of the United States consumed 640,000,000 pounds of coffee, worth \$128,000,000 at importers' prices. This was an average of over fifty pounds to the family.

SELECT SIGHTINGS.

Geography, as a science, was introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1240.

The city of Benares, on the Ganges, is to the Hindus the holiest place on earth.

A certain forest plant in Japan grows to be about six feet high in three weeks.

Prussian troops on the Russian frontier have used snowshoes with satisfaction for several winters.

The wild strawberry is found over almost all the Northern Hemisphere above the thirty-eight parallel of latitude.

The family with the longest known pedigree is that of Confucius, which forms the aristocracy of China. Confucius lived 550 years B. C.

A pumpkin eight feet in circumference and four feet in height is an impressive object in the field in which it grew in Saline County, Missouri.

The Grass Valley (Cal.) Telegraph says: "A mining location notice was recently recorded which reads: 'I hereby claim 1500 feet of this ground up Big Squaw Ravine in a wobbly direction.'"

The janitor of the Presbyterian Church at New Richmond, Ohio, is Thomas Perry, seventy-six years old. He is a descendant on his mother's side of Joseph Brandt, the famous Frenchman.

The young dandies of the Latin Quarter of Paris wear tall stovepipe hats whose brims have an exaggerated downward droop, and whose high crown has what an artist would call an "entasis," or decided convex curve.

No kissing ever occurs in Japan except between husband and wife, not even between a mother and child, no shaking of hands in salutation. If one were to offer a kiss to a Japanese maiden she would probably think she was going to be bitten.

The pickled olives of trade are put up very carefully by the packers. They must first be picked by hand several weeks before they are matured. After being picked they are steeped in caustic soda and water. They are then soaked and pickled in brine for several days.

An interesting occurrence at the Carlisle Indian School the other day was the marriage of Otto Wells, a full blooded Comanche, to Mary Parkhurst, an Oneida girl. After the ceremony they went to Wells's home, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he is a tenant farmer. He is a graduate of the school, which he entered as a blanketed Indian boy.

The street money-changer is an interesting character in Spanish cities. He stations himself at a principal street corner early every morning and exchanges a bag of coppers for silver. By 10 o'clock his bag is exhausted and he goes home. All the servants on their way to market get their money changed by him, as they are not skilled in counting and afraid of the count. He gives them full count, his coppers being obtained from the bankers, who get rid of their coins at a discount.

Years and Nerves. My medical friend explains: As the muscular power that extends or flexes a finger is at a distance from the part moved, so the excitement to tears is from an irritation in a distant nervous center and is removed when the nervous center is either soothed or exhausted. The relief comes, not from the mere escape of tears, which is only a symptom, but from the cessation of the storm in the nervous chain. If the storm is calmed by soothing measures, as when we soothe a child that is weeping from fear, annoyance or injury—we quiet the nervous centers, upon which the effect ceases. In children the soothing method succeeds, and sometimes it succeeds in adults, although in adults the cessation of tears is more commonly due to actual exhaustion following a period of nervous activity.—Boston Globe.

Six Months' Food for Paris. The French Commissariat and the Minister of War are figuring on another siege of Paris and the amount of food that will be necessary to last the army for man and beast. Here are the figures: Breadstuffs, 343,000 tons; meat, 148,100 tons; salt, 14,793 tons; dry vegetables, 34,440 tons; potatoes, 295,260 tons; milk, 6,602,900 cubic meters; coal, 1,000,000 tons; hay, 688,940 tons; oats, 50,052 tons; straw, 68,894 tons.

The above is given as the very lowest estimate on a six months' food supply for the 3,300,000 human beings and the 2,750,000 domestic animals now within that is known as "the outer defenses" of Paris. Such a supply would cost \$100,000,000.—St. Louis Republic.

CURES OTHERS

For Severe, Lingering Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bleeding from Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its early stages, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. It not only cures the cough but also builds up the strength and fish of those reduced below a healthy standard by "Wasting Diseases." Will not make fat folks more corpulent.

B. F. WILEY, of Box Elder, Monroe Co., Wyo., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and over, and I could not work without coughing so hard as to take all my strength away. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and give you my word and honor that I can do any work that I care to do now. I have not taken any of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a year."

MR. WILEY. WHY NOT YOU?

Here are the Four Brain-Burners: 1. R-O-O-N-T 2. E-A-T-Y 3. R-O-S 4. I-H-T

What many politicians, public orators, and others would like to be.

Desires for all those who wish to be successful.

That for which women spend too much money?

Desires in them to be successful.

EXPLANATION.—The black circles on each card represent the words which, when fully spelled out, read "R-O-O-N-T," "E-A-T-Y," "R-O-S," and "I-H-T." Write your name and address on a separate card and return it to the publisher.

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ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., BALTIMORE, MD. LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE SOUTH.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure. All others contain alum or ammonia.

Best Diet for Consumptives. The respiration apparatus invented by Professor Voit, of Germany, and recently received by the Yale Medical School, is the first to come to America. Its purpose is to measure the oxygen absorbed by the body and the carbonic acid and water given off. From the data thus obtained the decomposition of the body can be determined, and the decomposition caused by the digestion of various kinds of foods compared.

WISER WORDS. Proof is better than theory. The bee stings a weeping face. Generous people make bad business men. All persons esteem those who scorn them. Unless blind and deaf, one cannot be impartial. A woman with a three-inch tongue can slay a giant. Doubting minds will ever bring a swarm of demons. The dog chases out the quail, but the eagle claims it. Patience is the rope of advancement in all lines of life. In trying to straighten her horns the cow was killed. Everybody has eight eyes for his neighbor's business. A woman without jealousy is like a ball without elasticity. The escaping warrior, after defeat, fears the trembling of the grass. In the medical profession, a carriage is often more essential than skill. Love, after giving more than it has, ends by giving less than it receives. We never lack money for our whims, but we dispute the prices of necessities. Stronger than a yoke of oxen is the drawing power of a single hair of woman. The old critic is always kind and considerate; the young critic is implacable. Women are apt to see chiefly the defects of a man of talent and the merits of a fool. A woman adorns herself for one who admires her; a man will die for one who understands him. A gentleman will be careful not to stop to retie his shoe-lace beside another's watermelon field. Without shoveling the snow from their own door-steps, some people are ever gazing at the eaves of others.

How The Indians Trade. As the furs—American furs in general—are brought in by the Indians they are traded by the person in charge of the trade shop. If an Indian brings 100 skins of different sorts, or all alike, he trades off every skin separately, and insists on payment for each skin as it is handed over the counter. Hence it often takes several days to barter a batch of skins. The skins, as purchased, are thrown behind the counter, and afterward carried to the fur room, piled in great heaps, and constantly turned and aired. In the spring, as soon as the snow is gone, generally in April, the skins are put into eighty pound bales, tied upon horses, and shipped to market.—Chicago Times.

Only forty-five per cent. of Vassar