Elephants Which Climb-A Rat That Plays the Fiddle-Oriole Murders Her Young-A Swimming Cat-Boy's Fight With a Deer-Sparrows Attack a Ship.

a country of steep cliffs where mules ensued. would not dere to venture, and even summit of mountains over 7,900 high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountains sides which are almost pre-cipitous. This is the way in which it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the depe foreleg is then cautiouely passed over the edge, and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedly forms one by stamping it into the soil if it is moist or kicking out footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then be performs the same work over again delphia Telegram. with his feet, bringing both forelegs ith his feet, bringing both lorelegs AN ORIOLE MURDERED HER FAM-This leaves good places already made for the hind feet. Now bracing himself up by his huge, strong fore-legs, he draws his hind-legs, first one

CLIMBING ELEPHANTS.

It is a well-known fact that late ing to pay much attention to persons and mice do not infest a house at the about. But on Sunday came the tragic same time. Working upon this hint as ending that demonstrated the theory to the nature of rodents, N. K. Laure- relative to birds. She brought them to think he suffered from. He had son, of Vicksburg, has adopted a a sprig of green on Sunday morning plenty of good porridge with milk, son, of vicksourg, has adopted and disappeared. In less that an hour plenty of good pornage with a good scheme by which he keeps himself rid scheme by which he keeps himself rid scheme by which he keeps himself rid and disappeared. In less that an hour plenty of good pornage with a good to be the deadly large and proved to be the deadly large. by capturing a young rat and training and proved to be the deadly larkspur, him to catch mice. This singular a weed that will kill full-grown catta mouser, whose name, by the way, is Czar, is doubtless the most success- cage and slightly foaming at the ful one on record. He has been taught mouth, victims of their mother's stern ful one on record. He has been taday to pounce upon a mouse in short or- resolve that her offspring should die from the time he was born, and he was born, and he was born and and he shows no mercy. Of course, captivity.—Carson Appeal. he can follow the mice into close quarters and never has been known to lose his quarry. Strange to relate, large rats have given the house the go-by also, seeming to understand that the place belongs to the Czar, and Chronicle. there must be no encroachment upon

his prerogative. pet, and has taught him many inter-pet, and has taught him many inter-esting tricks. Among others, he has trained him to handle a bow, and to Liverpool, was about two hundred with a miniature violin Czar manages yards from the pier when the cat realto scrape the strings in a way that ized what was going on. She was to not unmusical. Of course it has leaving her kittens behind her to play a piece, but sitting up on his hind legs, with the fiddle grasped in his tiny claws, Czar produces a sort of half-screeching sound that is altographic to teach nim reany to starve.

She jumped overboard, swam back to the wharf, climbed a pile, and dripping with water ran to her babies.

The freight clerks saw her and the gother wierd and fantastic. Laureson crew of another steamer gave her and is himself a violinist of no mean order, and Czar likes nothing better than to on his master's knee and listen to A STORM OF SWALLOWS.

* * * -NOCAL IMITATIONS BY A MON-GREL.

While on a trip to Moore county, Tennessee, recently, I was the guest and larger, and was soon seen to bear of the Rev. Frank M. Downing, who down in the direction of the vessel. lives in the neighborhood of a small Everybody, both crew and passensettlement called County Line. His terious cloud, which moved with terfamily consists of himself and wife and a small yellow dog, which, I noticed, received an unusual amount of the care and established. care and attention. As there was cloud was composed of swallows. The nothing particularly attractive about forerunners, a small detachment of which was only a mongrel fest affection, and one day inquired the ple on board. These were soon folin a chir, commanded him to "crow." ally overwhelmed the vessel. The My astonishment was unbounded man at the wheel lost his bearings, neigh of a horse, the lowing of everywhere eise. They got tangled the grunts and squeaks of pigs, the in the ropes and sails and clustered whining of cats, and various noises in- about the rigging. eident to farm life. He could give all suit of a fox, and in so learly extinguished. The most manner you could scarcely becomes Mr. Downing said that nobody had

possessing, his color being a dirty the passengers were badly frighten possessing, his bair coarse and wiry, his When the crew had recovered from legs short, and his body rather un- their amazement they began to clear legs short, and his eyes, however, there the deck and the vessel in general of wieldly. In his eyes, however, the deck and the vessel in general of gleams an intelligence almost human. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

carpenter, living in Aaronsburg, a little country village that nestles bewherever his services are demanded in day. Savannah News. that vicinity. His son, Clarence, having reached his 17th year, is an apprentice to the trade of their for her. The two left home to work on a job they had procured about a mile and a half distant, and while walking along the road they were overtaken by a neighbor. As he was alone in his buggy, he invited the elder Stover to ride

near cut across some fields, and had roadside when his attention was attracted by light "crunching hoof-falls" osty ground. On looking in. the direction the buggy had taken, he was startled to see a full-grown deer trotting toward him. It had evidently come out of the strip of wood in which the two men had been lost sight of. Crouching down in the angle

ed a large stone and waited. In a moment the deer was directly opposite him, and then he raised and threw the stone with all his might. It struck the startled deer in the side. and away it sped like the wind. Clarence was able to follow its tracks, and as they turned back in the direction was going, he thought he would see the point at which it entered the woods at least. Running along, with his eyes on the ground, he reached the top of a little knoll in a large and, in a oursory way, looked in all directions. Imagine his surprise to see the deer lying under a tree just few rods away. With another stone he gave it a second pett. This time

At this junction the koy grew des-

perate, and just as the deer sped by Elephants are able to make their way him he threw himself at it and caught it by one of its hind legs. Both went down together, and a fearful struggle

Deer and boy rolled over and overwhere men find passage difficult. Their the marks of the combat were viewed by many people from the village later summit of mountains over 7,000 feet neck and held it while he drew his old, rusty penkerife and out its throat.

> When asked why he did not try to capture it alive, he replied: "I did not think of their when I made up my mind to grab it, but it was too strong for me to hold much longer." It is supposed that the first blow the boy gave the deer must have injured it, else it would not have stopped to lie down such a short distance from the place he had frightened it.—Phila-

* * * * ILY.

legs, he draws his hind-legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the will feed their young if they are caged, edge, when they occupy the first places made by the forefeet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling every time with end their captivity. About a week the two hind legs while he makes footholes with is forefeet. Thus the center dren captured a most of three young of gravity is preserved, and the huge orioles, and they were immediately is as wide as the world. A venerable ast prevented from toppling over on caged and hung in a tree. The mother Scotchman in New York, after he had was soon about, calling her young, and seen the American ambassador's alluin a little while brought them some sion to Burns, spoke thus: A VALUABLE RAT, THIS.

It is a well-known fact that rats regularly for some days without seemwithout fear and without favor, by her own act rather than live in

THE CAT COULD SWIM. A striking instance of maternal de-

votion is reported by the San Francisco While the steamer Saturn was port the pet cat of the seamen had lit-Laureson is very fond of his queer ter of kittens which she installed amid

A Russian steamer was moving between Leghorn and Malaga recently, when suddenly the lookout called:

"Hurricane cloud to leeward!" The threatening mass grew larger

some 10,000, swooped down on the our, I rather wondered at their mani- deck, to the bewilderment of the peoreason for it. Mr. Downing, for ans- lowed, not by thousands, but by hunreason for it. Mr. Bounds, in lowed, not by thousands, but by hun-wer, called "Bench," and placing him dreds of thousands. The birds literwhen the dog gave a perfect imitation and the wildest disorder prevailed. when the dog gave a perfect integrated and the widest disorder prevailed of a Shanghai rooster, and without The birds poured into every available opening, hatchways, windows and neigh of a horse, the lowing of cows, everywhere else. They got tangled

gging. smokestack was so filled the yelps of a pack of hounds in pur-up at one time that the fires were native country. Bobbie was a poet suit of a fox, and in so realistic a nearly extinguished. The most manner you could scarcely help that a hunt was in progress. Heving that a hunt was in progress. They the birds did not evince any disposition to leave. To heighten the taught the animal and that his imita- confusion the steamer had got out of taught the animal and that the steamer had got out of Read his poems, and you will see tive powers were discovered by accion account of going very slowly In appearance Bench is not pre-material damage was done, though - come guests.

The captain ordered the men to use HAD A FIGHT WITH A DEER.

Benjamin F, Stover is a well-to-do to throw the birds overboard. After ceeded on its voyage, having been delayed for eight hours. The birds tween the Brush and Seven Mountains, were doubtless exhausted from a long not far from Bellefonte. He works flight during the storm of the previous

CHARLES DICKENS' CHILDREN.

Members of the Family of the Great Novelist Now Living.

Of Charles Dickens' family there are the 'Address to the Da'il' to the 'Adliving today Charles, a namesake of ress to the Wood Lark'; I say that all with him, the invitation being accept- his father; Henry, the second son, and of them, from the first to the last, with him, the invitation being determined the invitation being the complete his ed, and the boy left to complete his journey by himself.

In order to shorten the walk for In order to shorten the walk for years, writes pleasantly and enterbeen told in America. In order to shorten the walk for himself. Clarence decided to take a tainingly, many of her contributions self, Charence decided to take a tainingly, many of her contributions of cut across some fields, and had started to climb the fence at the lives in a pretty suburb near London. Charles Dickens, the eldest son is a should never have babbled about his Charles Dickens, the eldest son, is a poverty in a way that would lead peotrue Dickens, resembling his father in ple, long after he was dead, to think feature and in turn in mind, but so it was a thing like that which we see has an interesting family.

of young boys and girls does not exist of the old "worm" fence, the boy grasp- Fielding Dickens' children. Their graceful mother was the daughter of better groan over something that they Antoine Roche, a Frenchman of note in his day, who, because of his line employments of his life, from his some of England's most prominent no-bility. Young Lord Lorne, then the he got £500 for his poems, he had future son-in-law of the Queen, as not often much reason to complain, well as other young notables of his With that 1500 in Scotland he could

pecial tutelage. She is slight and willowy, with a long, exciseman while he worked his farm, patrician face, and has a quiet, re- and was a friend of the philosophers, large, dreamy brown eyes. She her-dawn of his glory years before his self is a fine languist, of literary and death, and enjoyed the love of a wife musical tastes, and daily superintends whose praises he had sung in lines her children in their studies. When what are immortal. You need not shed he had been as free as his was." In the way of charging for my advice that are immortal. You need not shed in the way of charging for my advice that are immortal. You need not shed in the way of charging for my advice he had any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow summer he requested to be shown a line of the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that are immortal. You need not shed in the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that are immortal. You need not shed in the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that are immortal. You need not shed in the way of charging for my advice in the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that are immortal. You need not shed in the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that are immortal. You need not shed in the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I will trouble you for half a crow that the way of charging for my advice any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I have lived twice as long and the way of charging for my advice and the way

French novelist was delighted and is still lavish in his hostess praise. She could speak his language fluently, and entertained him like a countrywoman. In Henry's family there are seven children—Enid, Hal, Gerald, Olive, Elsine. Pin and Ceddy remactively Enid. aine, Pip and Ceddy, respectively. Enid is 18, has sweet girlish features and manners, and is all in all her mother's girl. Olive, the next, is just 14, and a perfect Dickens. She has the dark however hair sand that the greek every like. brown hair and the true gray eye. Elaine, who is never spoken of by this name, but always by "Bobby," is 12, and another mother's girl. She has a beautiful, souiful face, with even greater promises at maturity.

The two dides have Hel and Gerald.

The two edder boys, Hal and Gerald, 17 and 16 respectively, are away at school. Hal attends Bermount, where, out of 2,000 boys, he stood last year the seventeenth in his class. Gerald is a naval cadet on the Britannia. Lastly comes the two sturdy little chaps of the family, Pip and Ceddy, 7 and 5 years of age. Pip was named after his grandfather's story, "Great Expectations," while Ceddy is a diminutive of the old English name, Cedlabor.

James James Carald Oliver and "Bob-James James Jame mentioned in pairs, as their ages are of seven years to be educated. Here he so near together, Enid seems to be the odd one, but as she is the young lady of the family, having made her debut this year, she is her mother's constant companion.—Chicago Times-

It has been claimed by observers of A Misunderstanding of Ambassador Bayard About Robert Burns,

> In his recent speech at Edinburgh, Ambassador Bayard indulged in the usual lamentations over the "narrow poverty" of Robert Burns, the wellbeloved poet of Scotland, whose fame

"What nonsense it was that Mr.Bayard uttered about the 'chilling rasp of poverty' upon Bobbie Burns. The great poet never knew anything of such poverty as ignorant people seem of his life, and in his after years, when he had won popularity, he got everything that heart could wish, and sat at the tables of the learned gentry of Edinburgh. He had a plain home as proud of his corduroy breeks and fustian jacket as you are of your shoddy clothes.

"Burns was an Ayrshire plowman, and a more in ependent kind of a man you could not find on the face of the earth. In my boyhood in Scotland, over sixty years ago, when I lived in Ayrshire, I knew plenty of plowmen, who were born before Bobbie died, and you never knew healthier whistled as they went to the field, took hold of the plow with a Scotchman's grip, and were happier at their work than any men I have known in America. Their wages, not very big, were enough to live on. Every man of them had gone to school in his time and all of them read books, sang songs and knew about the wars. They criticized the minister's sermons every Sunday, knew half the Bible by heart. and had family prayer every night of the week. Though they were not as rich as American mill had a far better time than your American millionaires have. They work broadclothes on Sunday. They did not fear the face of man, though they feared the witches. That is the kind of a character Bobbie Burns was, and he dearly loved the lassies, too, both when he sat by the ingle nook in winter, and when the rushes grew

green. "When Bobby began to grow famous and to see the airs aristocracy took on, he twaddled sometimes about his poverty, meaning that he was not rich enough to drive a ceach and four, live in a castle and give feasts to his friends. From several of his songs you might infer that he was not much better off than beggar or an American tramp, or the wretches who huddle in the tenements of New York. That is mere nonsense He was a living man, every inch of him He was dissatisfied with the in equalities of fortune. He heard the ws of the French Revolution. He did not possess the rights which, as he believed, belonged to him. He had aspirations. He wanted to leave h who could sigh or mourn as well as carol or warble, and sometimes he sighed in his sentimental hours more than there was any need for. "Read his poems, and you will see

each one of them. Does anyone suppose that a man who, if we are to be lieve Ambassador Bayard, 'lived and died in narrow poverty,' feeling ever its 'chilling grasp,' could have been the author of those songs, those tender ballads which Bobbie wrote year after year? Do such things come out of the slums of New York? Could such a spirit exist in your east side tenements, or in your factories, or among your Pennsylvania coal miners, or among your farm hands, or among the man servants in the houses of your nabobs? It would be impossible in such places, where the conditions under which alone it exists cannot be found. Why, Burns' poems, from beginning to end, from 'Scots Wha Hae' to 'Auld Lang Syne, or 'The Jolly Beggars,' from 'Tam o'Shanter" to 'John Anlerson, My Jo,' from the 'Cotter's Saturday Night' to 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' from 'Comin' Through the Rye' to the 'Bannocks o' Barley,' from

far has not made himself famous by inherited genius. Charles Dickens also seen in Chicago and other places. It is not interesting family family and interesting family and interesting family family and interesting family fam A brighter or more sturdy generation was not a during of the short life was not a thing of the kind at any "I can tell Ambassador Bayard and anywhere in London than Henry others in this country, who groan over Bobbie Burns' poverty, that they had guistic talents, figured as the tutor of youth when he followed the plow to time, came under Antoine Roche's es- buy more than he would now be to buy with \$5,000 in America, and af-Mrs. Dickens resembles her father, ter that time he got good pay as an poseful expression, accentuated by her to his own misfortune. He saw the

"FOREVER WITH THE LORD."

James Montgomery, James Montgomery was born in 1771 at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland, near the birthplace of the infinitely more honored, but much less worthy man, Robert Burns. His father, John Montgomery, came from the Moravian Settlement of Grace Hill in the North of Ireland to take the pastoral charge of a small Moravian congregation in the little seaport town of Irvine. In a few years his parents devoted themselves to the work of foreign missions; and, leaving children, home and lands for Christ's sake, sailed for the West Indies, to labor in a community of slaves and slave-owners. Both died on their loved field of

Hal and Gerald, Officer and "Bob-and Pip and Ceddy are always Moravian Seminary at Fulneck at the age remained ten years only, distinguishing himself for indolence, melancholy and stupidity, adorned with poetry. At ten years of age he had a book filled with poems, and at the age of fourteen he composed the poem that brought him into

> A failure in scholastic work he was apprenticed to a grocer. At this time he says of himself: "You might obtain a passing glimpse of a slim, carroty-haired lad of sixteen mis-spending his time in the composition of music, and blowing his brains out with a haut-boy."

Poor, melancholy James soon became sorely discontented, and one fine mid-summer Sunday afternoon, while his master was at church, he coolly walked off into the wide, wide world, with only a single change of linen in his hands, and three shillings and sixpence in his pocket, leaving behind him a new suit of clothes that was given him the day before, because as he said, "he had not earned them." From schoolboy to grocer, from that to editor's clerk, and then editor of the Sheffield

Printing his rhymes in the spirit of a partisan he encountered the authorities, and was fined twenty pounds, and for a second offence of the same kind thirty pounds and six months imprisonment.

His melancholy turn fostered unbelief, against which he strove with all the energies of his nature. He denied the atonement. He sought for counsel from the Unitarians, and from these he turned to the Methodists. It was a happy day for him when the Rev. John Everett was appointed to the Sheffield circuit. He paid five shillings to get his first sight of the poet, but afterwards became his fast friend and adviser.

As old age advanced his hours of deback to Fulneck, which he was accustomed to visit, and where he was always and to protect the drain. welcomed as the returned dove to the ark. The following verse of a hymn seems to mark his great change, and the high delight he found in the communion of saints:

"People of the living God I have sought the world around, Paths of sin and sorrow trod, Peace and comfort nowhere found.

Now to you my spirit turns, Turns a fugitive unblest. Brethren, where your altar burns

Episcopal church and often engaged with nevertheless short lived. He goes to the congregation in singing his own market six months or a year earlier

suddenly transported into an ecstasy of ed carcass of beef weighing 1,150 or blissful hope, and floating on its radiant 1,200 pounds. This is in the feeder's pinions into the sunbeams of a new day favor, as it permits him to make the he wrote his grandest hymn. On the folmost of early maturity. It is quite lowing Sabbath he heard it sung at the generally known that both the steer morning service. After dinner, as was and hog make the best returns for his custom, he lay down to rest, and before night he pitched his tent for the last time, and had entered the joys of which he had only dreamed as he sang "Forever with the Lord."

"OH, HAPPY DAY."

Rev. Philip Doddridge, D.D.

Philip Doddridge was born in London least discriminated against him severein the year 1702, and died in 1751. His ly, and thus prevented the feeder from mother, to whom he owed much, and taking advantage to the fullest extent from whom he learned the well-stored of early maturity. But now that the teachings of the Dutch tiles which formed market has come to favor the lighter the sides of the fireplace, was the daughter steer it will pay the farmer to consider of John Baumann, who had to flee from well what it means. It means that Bohemia on account of his religion.

both of his parents in his childhood. He suddenly, however. Cattle will conwas a star of the first magnitude in the tinue to go to market at three and a firmament of the church. Hymns were half years-a year later than they very scarce in his day, and it was with should be marketed under present condifficulty the preacher could find hymns ditions. It is true that no inflexible suitable to his theme. Like the monarch minstrel and sweet singer of former days he wrote his own hymns.

It has been said that great men are, in the main, members of large families. If this be true, Doddridge might reasonably is very generally applicable and it is hope, he being the youngest of a family of

twenty. A good lady, the Duchess of Bedford, promised to educate him on condition of his becoming a member of the Established Church. He refused to comply with the condition. At the age of thirteen, with a complete consecration to God and to his studies, he went to school at St. Albans, and for recreation he visited the cottagers and read the Bible to them. It was in lonely hours of orphanage, when eighteen of his brothers and sisters had gone to the tomb, when father and mother had been laid to rest, that the lad, twelve years of age, took Christ as a brother, God as a father and the church as a mother. When thirty years later, consumption marked him as its victim, he thought of his early home at Kilworth, his conversion, the holy bonds that bound him, the melodious Sabbath morning, and his mother's early lessons around the hearthstone; the rest of soul, the holy resolutions and holier hopes formed around the fireside home so long ago. We wonder not, that under such circumstances, his poetic soul should lay them all aside in the ark of an everthe triumphant hosts have joined with an-Sea song of deliverance in the words of Doddridge's hymn-"Oh, Happy Day."

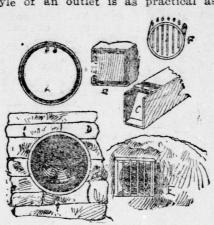
Quits. An old Scothman, not feeling well, called upon a doctor. The doctor gave him some verbal instructions as to how to regulate his diet, advising him, among other things, to drink no spirits for a time. The old Scotochman rose to leave, when the doctor said: "I ame in the way of charging for my advice I will trouble you for half a crow

PROTECTING TILE OUTLETS.

Unless Properly Protected They Are Liable to More or Less Injury.

Unless special care is taken to protect the outlet of a tile drain, there is danger of it being more or less injured. If it is in the pasture, stock tramping about it are liable to crowd the tile out of place or break them. Where land washes very easily, heavy rains will frequently displace them. It is also sometimes desirable to close the opening in the drain that muskrats, rabbits and other vermin cannot enter it during a dry time and build an obstruction. Several such devices are illustrated in the cut.

Outlet D is particularly suited to a tile which has its opening in the bank of a creek or ditch some distance from the bottom. It is merely a wall of stone or brick laid in cement. This protection prevents the washing away of earth from about the outlet or a displacement of tile or earth by freezing. Where stone is abundant, this style of an outlet is as practical as



anv and more substantial than many others. Outlet C consists of a wooden box made of 2-inch hard wood, open at one end, which is slipped over the end of the drain. At the outer end a door, hinged at the top, is so arranged that the water can flow out but nothing can go up the tile. A similar box outlet, E, is square at the outer end, over which iron rods are secured or a piece of strong wire netting is fastened. Outlet F is simply a tile with holes in the top and bottom through which iron rods are uassed. Trapdoor outlet A is the tile to the opening of which a circular piece of galvanized sheet iron is so attached that the water can pass out, but the entrance of any foreign matter is prevented. Outlet B is similar with a square tile for the end. These last are seldom made in the west, but are more generally in use in the east. When obtainable, they are more easily fitted with a piece of sheet iron. Often a small sewer tile is used spondency became more and more unbear- to finish the lower end of a drain. The able. All his early associations led him object in all these cases is to prevent an obstruction to the flow of water

THE MARKET FOR BEEF.

Its Requirements Have Changed in a Marked Degree Within the Past Year.

Some marked changes have occurred in the market requirements of beef within the past year. We now have a "new" steer along with other new creations. While it is believed that the He finally settled down beside a small new steer has come to stay he is than his predecessor. The demand is Out of one of his melancholy fits he was very strongly in favor of a well ripenfeed consumed when finished at a comparatively early period-the 200-pound hog makes cheaper gains than the 300pound hog; and likewise the 2-year-old steer cheaper than the 3-year-old. As a result the light weight hog has predominated. The market has also generally favored the light hog. In cattle, however, the market until recently barred the light weight steer, or at Sohemia on account of his religion.

Doddridge had the misfortune to lose er economy. The change will not come rule can be established to govern in all cases. Circumstances and conditions may make it desirable to feed longer in some cases than in others, but taken all in all the principle of early maturity

being forced upon us. The Iowa Experiment Station will market for Christmas beef a bunch of steers about twenty-six months old and they will probably be 200 or 300 pounds too heavy to suit the trade and will have to sell for reduction below what they would bring were they the right size. Another lot will be marketed during the winter at about twenty-one or two months and the chances are that they will be more desirable.

The change to early maturity of beef doesn't involve such a revolution as is commonly believed. It does not necessitate a change of agriculture so much as a change of methods. The same feeds that we are now using to make three-year-old beef will, if dealt out a little more generously, make whispers of the voice divine that charmed good two-year-old beef-a higher sellhim, the cheerful anthems of the holy ing product that can be produced more economically on land worth \$50 and upwards.-C. F. Curtiss.

New Styles in Coffins. Coffins are now made of aluminum. Like the modern square burial casket, the aluminum coffin is made of lasting covenant. How often has the uniform width, with square ends. It poet, long ago dead, spoken and sung as is finished with a heavy moulding around the bottom and at the upper other new born soul in chanting the Red edge, and with pillasters at the corners, and has a rounded, molded top. It is provided with extension bar handleg. The aluminum caskest is not covered, but finished with the metal surface burnished. It is lined in the usual manner. The weight of a six-foot aluminum coffin is 100 pounds. A sixfoot oak casket weighs about 190 pounds, and a cloth casket of the same side with a metal lining about 17 pounds. Other metallic caskets weigh from 450 to 500 pounds. The cost of aluminum coffins is from \$750 to \$1,000.

> Few men have courage enough to appear as good as they really are .- Hare.

MARRIED EIGHTY YEARS.

Perhaps the Oldest Married Pair in the

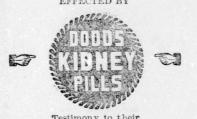
United States. There is living in this vicinity, within three miles of the city, probably the oldest married couple in the State not in the United States. Their names are Darwin, and they were corn in Montreal, Canada, and are French. Louis Darwin was born on Sept. 24, 1788, and is therefore over 107 years old. His wife was born on March 17, 1794, and was 101-on her last birthday. This aged couple were mar-ried in 1815, and have passed their 80th anniversary. They have lived near here for the

past 42 years, and he has been extensively engaged in the lumber and logging business, also in farming. They have reared a family of seven sons and five daughters, only five of them being alive now. The oldest daughter ives here and has a large family, she being married when she was 11 years of age. They have the fourth generagentleman was one of the livelest among the "boys" on the river 40 years igo, and could dance all around the young fellows at that time. He was noted for his politeness, which at times was somewhat ridiculous, as was the case when his wife was very sick. The attending physician going to see her met the husband coming to the "Good morning, Mr. Darwin, said he. "How is your wife this morn ing?" Politely raising his hat,he said "She is very much worse, thank you,

The old couple have been very rugged and hearty, and have lived in a cottage by themselves for several years, and all last summer were able to be about the farm, but they are both very sick at present, and there seems little hope for their recovery After four-score years of married life they are disposed to say that so fa as they are concerned they think that marriage is not a failure.—St. Pau Pioneer Press.

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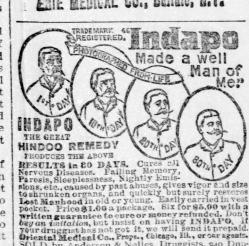
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