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A TWILIGHT SONG.

The throb has ceased in the last clear note
Its heard twilight here;
And frequent tremors scarcely float
Around your silent tower.
Now steps the shady twilight at night,
And, closing it alone,
One jewelled star shines clear and bright—
It is the star of love.
Yet cold and cheerless comes its ray,
Sweetheart! while you are far away.

The fountain, like a fairy lute,
In cooing cadence falls;
And through the wood, with fitful lack,
It makes the owlet calls.
The crescent moon behind the hill
Creeps up, with silvery light;
Yet cannot your lamp of love fill
While sweetly grows to night,
And count each weary hour a day,
Sweetheart! while you are far away.

James Walter Brown in Chambers' Journal.

Wanted His Letters.

Very strange is the adventure through which a gentleman named Boudon has just passed at Nimes. He had taken a registered letter to one Favre, a shoemaker, and was about to leave the house when the man closed the door, pulled a revolver out of his pocket, and ranting on Boudon threw him down and bound him securely. He then informed the terrified postman of his intention to retain him as a hostage until he had received divers letters written to him by the president of the republic and the minister of justice in reply to his application for the restoration of 20,000 francs lost in a lawsuit.

Favre sent a note to the head of the postal department explaining how matters stood, and while awaiting an answer harrassed his apprentice. When the police scared he called out that he had provisions for a week, two revolvers and plenty of ammunition, and that if they attempted to force the door he would kill his prisoner. The situation was extremely awkward. The office had become known in the neighborhood, and the adjacent streets were soon thronged with at least 5,000 of the townspeople.

A last attempt to parley with the infuriated shoemaker having proved abortive, the police and gendarmes broke into the place, fired a few shots to frighten Favre, and succeeded in eventually taking him into custody, as he had time to carry out his threat. This had great difficulty in conducting him to prison, as the crowd wanted to lynch him. Favre is described as a monomaniac, and it appears that when M. Carnot visited Nimes some time ago he made curious preparations in order to attract his attention, which, however, were but lost labor, as the president passed down another street.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

A Fleet of Whalebacks for the Atlantic.

Alexander McDougall, the inventor of the whaleback boats and builder of the whaleback steamer, Charles W. Wetmore, which reached Liverpool Tuesday with a cargo of wheat from Duluth, was at the Sherman house yesterday. "In ninety days," he said, "our mills for the construction of steel plates, angle irons and bolts will be completed at Duluth, and we shall immediately lay the keel for ten more whaleback boats for service on the Atlantic.

"We shall build a whaleback steamer 400 feet long, with extra accommodations for 1,000 passengers, for service during the World's fair. After the fair is over it will be cut in two and taken to the Atlantic. It is possible that we will build more than one of these boats. They will have great speed and will be elegantly fitted out."

The Wetmore, Captain McDougall added, will load with a partial cargo of machinery for the new shipyard on Puget sound, near Seattle, and will then return to New York where it will take an material for the first two boats to be built on the Pacific coast. The American Steel Barge company, which is building the whaleboats, is largely composed of officials of the Northern Pacific railroad.—Chicago Tribune.

A Telegraph Wire for Gossip.

William Tripp rents a farm near Round Lake and raises produce, which he sells to the people living on the camp ground. His wife sells excellent milk, and the couple, who are past middle age, make a comfortable living. The young folks of the camp ground are fond of visiting the farm, where they drink milk and chat with Mrs. Tripp, who, through the medium of her private telegraph line, knows all the country gossip for miles around.

Last year the farmer, finding his evenings heavy on his hands, bought a telegraph instrument and ran a wire to the railroad station two miles away. From there he extended the line to a neighboring settlement and later connected with two farmhouses several miles below. The farmer and his wife have both become excellent operators, and now spend their spare time exchanging country gossip with their friends over the wire. The telegraph operator in the railroad station keeps them supplied with the principal news items he hears from other points on the road, and there are few better informed residents of the county than Farmer Tripp and his wife.—Cor. New York Sun.

A Word About the Negligee Costume.

If the outing young man be wise he will not wear a waistcoat when he assumes either a coat or waistcoat. The waistcoat is decidedly a dressified appurtenance of attire, while the coat and waistcoat belong to the vocabulary of negligee. He should be reminded of the fate of the personage that tried to tote two horses at once.

And yet it is a mistake to bring continuously forward old, by reminded points. The effect of the men who wore with the frock coat is an unexpressed one. The youth that paraded Fifteen street, Brooklyn, a few nights ago attired in a frock coat, a scanty coat, white dress shirt, puff scarf and black tight had was apparently quite excellent terms with himself, but in reality about as far "out of it" as the man that fell from the bottom.—Clothier and Furnisher.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

They Are the Result in Production of Any Known Breed.

Everything that is known of the art of breeding has been done to bring the bronze turkeys up to the highest mark of perfection, and when everything is considered they probably stand at the head of all the breeds of the domesticated turkeys. They have a long time been fond for size and they are always heavier than birds of ordinary stock. There are certain good qualities in them which are sure to be transferred to the young, and which are perpetuated so long as the breed is kept pure. The increased power of breeding from this pure stock is more than compensated for in the long run when the heavy cockles are sent to the markets. If farmers of this variety are raised for the market it is necessary to exercise more care in protecting them from exposure to the weather, more during the summer season. Especially during the hatching and laying season do they need comfortable quarters, where they can be sheltered without running off in the woods to hide their nests. They should have suitable yards or orchards where they can ramble about and build their nests.

As soon as the young turkeys are hatched the natural instinct will be developed and will induce her to wander off in search of food for her young. This is essential to their health, but care should be taken to see that they do not wander too far off. It is often necessary to restrain the old one by tying a strap across the wing so as to prevent them from flying over fences. They will gradually learn to wander about and pick up most of their food, and yet not stray so far away as to get lost. If turkeys are raised on a large scale successfully it is a good plan to have a boy or a girl to keep an eye on them all of the time, and see that they do not stray beyond the farm limits. Turkeys are something like sheep—need good watching in the daytime and driving home at night. They soon get accustomed to particular feeding places, and if brought up to look for their food at a certain place at a certain time each day they will always be on hand at the right time to get their share of the food.

Good, heavy weight turkeys are as profitable as any farm product, and it pays to fatten them well. The great demand for them is late in the fall and second the holidays, but there is at all seasons of the year more or less demand for them. But those that are prepared for the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's markets must be in prime condition early in the season. They can be made to pick up their living nearly in the summer time, and then about the middle of October the fattening period should begin. They will grow rapidly then until midwinter, requiring you for all the trouble. But first of all the question of getting a good stock before this period comes is the most essential. Although pure bronze turkeys may cost more in the beginning, there will be a saving in the long run, and one who starts out with good flocks of this breed will be sure to have the trick for fattening in the fall. Selling pays better to be sent to market in prime condition than the turkey crop, and many farmers do not seem to realize this. Their turkeys grow on a limited range, get little or no food at home through the summer, and the bodies are sent to market in a lean and hard condition. They receive a small price for their birds and a still poorer price for the food fed out.—Annie G. Webster in American Cultivator.

Fattening Young Pouts.

While growing the young cockerels imbibed for market will not fatten as readily as will adults, but they will make a gain in weight that will fully compensate for any care that may be given. If they cannot be made fit yet then to be great conditions in poultry, so as to secure the best prices. The young pullets will also convert their food into growth rather than into fat; and this is desirable. The males should be made fat and the pullets kept in moderate condition. To do this separate the young cockerels from the pullets and give the cockerels all the corn. They will eat, but give the pullets little or no corn. A mess of meat two or three times a week being better than any other food for them. All birds should be separated from the flock if they are to be sent to market, as it is more economical to do so, while it avoids overbedding the laying hens.—Farm and Fireside.

Best Breed Sows.

"A correspondent of The National Stockman and Farmer says: While the farmer can hardly have a better piece of property than a first class bred sow, he cannot own a poorer one than a worthless sow. When a sow keeps in high flesh and suckles a large litter of pigs it will be to the breeder's especial interest to give extra care to the litter, for it is above their ordinary kind. But sows in not being thus well; that she is laying on fat rather than making milk. We well remember having at one time three sows, sisters, one of which always looked well and kept in good flesh, while the others became very low in flesh while suckling their pigs. The fine looking sow was a poor mother, and of low value as compared with the others. Every such sow should be taken out of the herd and turned off for fat, or the breeding stock of her sisters and cousins be selected for breeders. There is no excuse for retaining in the herd an inferior animal when the best quality is so low priced."

Probably the very toughest animal on this continent is the Indian pony. He will live through winter on dried cottonwood boughs and come out in spring wiry and wicked. If he was only as good natured and large as he is hardy and strong there would not be his equal in the way of boneflesh on this earth.

Two Moons in the Washington Sky.

About 5 o'clock one morning recently a beautiful spectacle was presented in the northwestern sky. The moon was about 20 days, above the horizon, and was shining with a bright silver light. Below and behind the moon was a second moon, that a hole, with an apparent diameter of eighty feet, was formed. In some parts the hole was rather indistinct, but on the right hand of the moon, as one looked toward the north, the hole at one point gradually increased in brilliancy until there was a perfect mirage of the moon. The phenomenon continued for several minutes and then faded away. An observer thought that the best definition of it would be "moon dog," as it resembled the phenomenon which is perceived sometimes by the atmosphere and the sun, with the exception that the sun has usually four "dogs."

Bad to Travel in Neglige.

During a very hot night three American cavalry officers were on a train which sped from Paris to Vienna. As they had a compartment for themselves they sought to travel as comfortably as possible. Five coats and vests disappeared, then collars and cuffs and ties and nothing remained on their bodies except night clothing. It was so sultry they remained awake all night. When the train stopped at some station one of the party remarked that it would be a good idea to have something to drink, and he hastily threw on overcoat over his vest and ran to the bar of the station room.

Whether the bartender was too sleepy or the officer too thirsty, the despatch of the letter and his comrades the train set in motion when he was at the door of the restaurant. The two other officers had first a hearty laugh and then pitied him for the condition he was in. But their comrade was out of the station and. As soon as he discovered that the train was in motion he ran quickly after it and was lucky enough to reach the steps of the last car, on which he stamped until the attention was reached.

When he made his appearance among his comrades they were much astonished, and one of them cried—"Why, where we are you left behind? We saw your pretty vests out of the window in the hope that you would get them!" Nothing could be done but telegraph to the other station to have some one pick up the garments and forward them by the next train.—New York Recorder.

Mr. Rose's Library.

Gotham boasts of a host of literary amateurs, who spend their fortunes with liberality in the struggle to secure the gems of literary workmanship. The appearance of any particular treasure from the printing press brings them forward in scores of eager for its possession. At the present time Mr. Robert Hoe, the printing press builder, owns the finest private library in New York. It is in his city home at 11 East Thirty-sixth street, and is the delight of all his friends. The library is a spacious apartment finished in mahogany, with galleries nearly fifty feet in depth, and it is estimated that over 6,000 volumes of maps interest are stored on the shelves.

Mr. Hoe's attributed taste as a collector is proved by the magnificent store of this magnificent collection. It is rich in old manuscripts, contains some of the rarest of missals and choice examples of the Gutenberg press and a vetted group of illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth century of genuineness. Mr. Hoe has gathered together also some of the most exquisite specimens of the bookbinder's art, sparing no money to secure the prices that his library enthusiasts craved possession of.—New York Sun.

A Half a Chance Man.

How many men have succeeded in life to whom not a single circumstance was kind! How often we hear people say of some worthless fellow, "Ah, well, he never had half a chance!" But there are plenty of boys who have come to the front in life's battle, who never had even a quarter of a chance.

Take Thomas Bell, the sculptor, for instance. He was but twelve years old when his father died. The poor widow—"Thomas' mother," young herself, and far from strong—had five young children. There was no more school for Thomas after his father's death. He must go to work and help to support the rest. He got a place in a grocery store, where the gave him a dollar a week.

Now mark, that—not what a difference it made to the poor little family!

From the time he was twelve young Bell had always to work for the sisters until they were all grown up.

He had little instruction, even in his art, and he never had that little until after he had earned the money to pay for it. But—he succeeded.—Youth's Companion.

A Warm Day.

Mother—I'm afraid you'll catch cold if you go in that draft.

Little Boy—that, mamma, I'll catch hot if I don't.—Good News.

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By order of the City Council.

J. F. ZILLIS,
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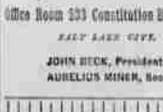

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