#### \* KILLERS OF RULERS.

Punishments That Have Been Infileted Upon the Murderers of Royal Personages.

Not always has the punishment of the regicide been simple hanging or imprisonment for life, says the Loudon Express.

Ravaillac, the murderer of Henry IV. of France, was first tormented abominably and afterward torn to pieces by wild horses.

A similar punishment was meted out to Damiene, who attempted the life of Louis KV., only in his case the torture was applied publicly, and dainty dames craned their aristocratic necks to gloat over his unparalleled

The two Mavromichaelis, who is \*1831 assassinated Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were immured within close brick walls built around them up to their chine, and aupplied with food in this species of torture until they died.

Balthazar Gerard, the murderer of William the Silent of Holland, was flayed alive, a terrible fate, which also overtook Bertrand de Gourdon, who killed our own Richard I.

The nihilist who actually threw the bomb which killed Caar Alexander II. was blown to bits by his own infernal contrivance, but many of his accomplices were seized. Of these latter, Risakoff, one of the prime inatigutors in the plot, Sophie Peroffskaja, Jelaboff, Jessie or Hessie Holjmann, Aibaichick, and Michailoff (four men and two women) were condemned to death; but Helimann was afterward reprieved, as she was about to become a mother; and is at, this present moment undergoing penal servitude for life in Saghalien.

Lucchini, the Italian enerchist who ruelly did to death the empress of Austria at Geneva in the autumn of 1898, is serving a sentence of lifelong solitary confinement—a terrible punishment. More merciful had they guillotined him, as the French did Caserio Santo, the murderer of President Carnot, or hanged him, as did the Americans the scoundrelly Guiteau, the assassin of President ∳Garfield.

Wilkes Booth (brother of the famous actor), who on April 14, 1865, shot President Abraham Lincoln in Ford's theater, Washington, was himself shot almost to pieces by his pursuers in a farmhouse in which he had taken refuge. Mrs. Surrat, his principal accomplice, a flery and beauti-"ful "rebel," was hanged, and died proud and definert.

Twice before the successful attempt was the life of King Humbert essayed. -by the lunatic Passananto in 1878, and again in 1897 by an anarchist workman. Both would-be regicides were sent to penal servitude for life—a fate which has for the most part overtaken the cowardly "cranks" who have from time to time attempted the murder of our own gracious queen.

The murderers of Mustapha IV. of Turkey were starved to death, after suffering barbarous tortures; those who killed Selim III. were publicly impaled.

# QUEER GIFTS TO THE POPE.

His Holiness Lee XIII, Receives Many Singular Presents from the Faithful.

. This year-that is, holy year-the vatican has become a perfect museum of objects, animate and inanimate, as many of the faithful have desired to give his holiness a personal gift, with in many cases strange results, says the Chicago Chronicle. For instance, a peasant from the Abruzzi the other day brought a pair of turtle doves in a basket and was highly incensed because he was not allowed to carry them into St. Peter's and present them personally, then and there, to the head of the church. A woman brought-that is, carried to the station-a young and lusty pig, but was obliged by her horrified parish priest to leave it be-

Alfredo Mancini, now in Rome, has, however, made the pontiff a present which is most interesting and valuable. Not long ago he brought with him from the Holy Land two magnificent goats taken from Mount Carmel. They are splendid beasts, distinguished from their kind by their black coats. usually thick and soft, and by their ears, which are large and fall like those of a hunting hound. The pope has inspected them personally in their pasture in the vatican gardens. The other day as he stood looking at them ha said: "How they bring back to me the days of my childhood, when I scrambled about the hills of Carpineto like the goats, going in many places where only a wild boy or a goat could gain foothold." These goats are as yet untried in the climate of Rome, but as they are hardy animals, it is hoped they will not suffer by the change from Palestine.

Animal Gluttens. Most people, if asked what animal eats the most, would probably say the lion or tiger. This is quite a mistake. Thirty to 40 pounds of flesh will satlsfy a lion, which, as an average specimen weighs 450 pounds, is by no means extravagant. A bear has much more capacity than a lion and can make away with a small pig at a meal, say half a hundredweight of mest. Wolves are amongst the hungriest of the larger carnivores. A wolf will starve for a fortnight, and then eat a third of his own weight at single meal.—Golden Age.

His Clever Ruse. Mr. Cripps-Can you induce the cook to have one of her friends come and take dinner with her to-night?

Mrs. Cripps—The idea! What for? Mr. Cripps-I expect to bring Jones and Smith home with me, and I'd like to have a nice dinner for them .- Phila-.delphia Record.

### TIME AND OVERTIME.

Change of Conditions in the Executive Departments of the Goverament at Washington.

"Of the many changes which have been gradually taking place during the last few years in the departments the question of time and overtime is one of the most important," said an old government clerk to a Washington Star re-

"Old residents will recall when clerks were permitted to go out during office hours and return, and no account was taken of it. Also if a clerk was occasionally a few minutes late it was overlooked. This condition helped to fix in the public mind the impression that a clerk's berth is a soft one, and this impression continues to hold good to-

day. "But times have changed. Now if a clerk is even one minute late it is charged against him, and in some of the departments he is obliged to make a personal explanation to the chief of his division in other instances to the chief of his bureau, while several of the departments have even more stringent rules, compelling a clerk to lose half a day if he is a certain number of minutes late. This is all right in the main. as some clerks are habitiually tardy, or would be if permitted, as others are habitually punctual. If a clerk be late it is his misfortune and he should suffer, but it illustrates the tightening of the regulations.

"Now, for the other side, as it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. If a clerk is required to be on time to the second, as he is, he should be permitted to leave the office on the second at four o'clock, which is not always the case. A division chief in the morning will eat a clerk's head off for being late, and in the afternoon, with indifferent complacency, give him, or know that he has been given or already has work which, to keep up his deak, necessitates his working like a nailer all day and remaining after four o'clock several days in the week. The chief will in some instances go so far as to intimate that the clerk may work after hours, and will say: 'I am obliged to do so myself,' or by similar insinuation play upon the clerk's fear of losing his place or upon his good nature and willingness, as the case may be. He raises no objection to the clerk's staying until six if he pleases, forgetful that the clerk's obligation to work by statute, rule and practice terminates at four o'clock in the absence of a general order to the contrary, which the chief of the division has no power to make; and if the work is so heavy that it ean't be kept up it is the chief's business to provide a means of handling it and not the concern of the clerk who is absolutely without discretion.

"If the government deducts from a clerk's pay if he is late, as it will if he has not the requisite leave coming to him for every minute he is late, a just corollary of the rule would appear to be an allowance for each minute the clerk is required to work overtime. The argument to meet this proposition that the overtime work is 'voluntary' on the part of the clerk is only partially true in fact and not at all true from a business and equitable basis. It's voluntary in the same sense that a condemned man steps to the scaffold-because he

can't help himself. "I don't mean to advance the proposition that the government should pay for its overtime, but I do mean to say that the work should be so regulated and an adequate force maintained that overtime work should be unnecessary. In other words, let the officials be as punctilious in terminating the hours of labor in these instances as they are in

#### beginning them." GEORGIAN WOMEN. 👻

In Youth There Is Extraordinary Loveliness Among Them-Majority Mature Early.

Are the women of Georgia as beautiful as we have always been told? When they become matrons, which is at an early age, they are too stout and broad in the beam for beauty, but in their youth, I should judge from glimpses at windows and passing faces, there may well be extraordinary loveliness among them-the loveliness or perfectly chiseled features true to the racial type, large calm dark eyes, firm, full mouth, alabaster skin, indigo-black hair-the precise autithesis of the piquancy of irregular features and nervous temperament which generally passes for beauty among ouselves, writes Henry Norman ,in Scribner's. These are women, you feel, whose lips would whisper passionate love or, if times allowed, sing high the song that sends their men to battle-whose fingers would grasp the dagger or fall lightly across the strings of the lute, with equal aptness. Dagger and war song.

however, are out of date to-day. . Early Railway Days. Some reminiscences of the early days of railway traveling are given by Mr. Thomas Baildon, who has just retired after 57 years' service on the Lancashire & Yorkshire railway, England. He remembers when the guards used to collect tickets from the passengers along the footboards while the trains were in motion, just as they do on the continent at the present time. In those days the trains were trumpeted out of the Manchester terminus, and when they arrived very late the bugler, as he was calle., used to play: "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?"-Cincinnati Enquirer,

To Exterminate the Prairie Dog. The prairie dog will soon follow the buffalo out of existence. The agricultural department has found that the dogs kill the grass and ruin good grazing land. The department's chemists have put up a compound which the little beasts will like, but which will kill them no less surely.-Chicago Rec-

#### AN ATTORNEY'S SARCASM.

He Easily Nullisted the Judgment of an "Expert" While on the Witness Stand.

One of the older members of the bar tells this anecdote of the late Severn Teackle Wallis, as illustrating the eleverness and sareasm of Mr. Wallis, says the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Walkis was defending the will of a wealthy testator, and, as the lawyers say, when the estate is large a lawyer "will wrestle with a will with a will." A prominent physician was called to testify for those contesting the will. The doctor became restless under the lengthy and exhaustive cross-examination of Mr. Wallis, and finally he petulantly exclaimed:

"Oh, Mr. Wallia, I believe the tea-

tator was insane?" Mr. Wallis kept his temper, and said, quietly: "Doctor, you are the first person who has ever intimated in or out of court that the testator was insane. Why do you say he was insane?"

"I believe," the doctor replied, "that every man is more or less insane on

some subject." "Is it your deliberate, professional opinion," Mr. Wallis then asked, "expressed here in court under oath, that every man is more or less insane on some subject?"

"Yes," the doctor replied. "I will say here under oath that from my reading, knowledge and experience. I believe that every man is more or less insane on some one subject."

Then Mr. Wallis said, in that firms tone of sarcasm for which he was noted: "Doctor, has it ever occurred to you that you are infane on the sub-'ject of insanity?" Immediately the doctor fired up and

exclaimed: "But, Mr. Wallis, I am not insane." Mr. Wallis arose and said: "Doctor.

according to your own sworn theory, you must be insane on some subject. I pronounce you insane on the subject of insanity." Court, jury and spectators laughed

aloud, and nothing more was said about the testator being insane.

## HYSTERICAL GIRLHOOD.

The Mother Should Remember That the Daughter Is Not Always a Child.

Parents are apt to lose the sense of proportion between themselves and their children. They are made to keep pace with the growth of ideas and feelings, and thinking once a child always a child, there comes a clash. The paramount will of the parent exercised for the good and advancement of the child, when the child could have no will of his own, must gradually adjust itself to the growing will of the child, which should be developed and guided into the right manner of exercise, of reason and equity. Unless this is done the child's nature becomes warped, and the whole beautiful relationship of parent and child is thrown out of

The mother, says Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, in Harper's Bazar, dominates over the daughter after she has grown up. It is her great affection for her that causes her to sacrifice her child's individuality. She would think for her, act for her, yea, breathe for her if she could. Mingled with this is a kind of jealousy not suspected, and the last thing to be acknowledged. Under this loving tyranny the daughter becomes nervous, hysterical, sick and drooping. In spite of the redoubled care of the mother the daughter grows worse.

The family physician must act if fate does not otherwise cause the separation, and see that the girl is transplanted into another environment. Freed from her mother's too vigilant care, her individuality has an opportunity to develop, her mind acts, and in this freedom her bodily equilibrium is restored and maintained.

# CARE OF THE PLATE.

Follow These Rules If You Wish Your Silverware to Look Bright and New.

If plate that is in general use is thoroughly well washed every day there is no necessity to use plate powder oftener than once a week. Soiled plate, when brought from table, should be washed in a bowl of very hot water in which a little bit of

sods or some soap has been melted. When all the grease has been removed dip the articles into a second bowl'of clean hot water, remove them, dry them with a soft cloth and rub them with chamois leather before put-

ting them away. The drawer in which everyday plate is kept should be lined at the bottom with green baize, cut large enough to fold over the plate when it is laid on the baize, says the Philadelphia Press. Plate should be put away carefully and neatly, all the large forks together and all the small ones to-

gether, and so'on. Plate powder gives greater brilliance if mixed with a little methylated or other spirit instead of water. In the case of fluted silver, clean it with a stiffer brush than is used for plain silver-which is easily acratched.

No spirit should be used with the powder when plated rims of polished wood salad howls or ice pails are being cleaned, as the spirit might destroy the beauty of the wood.

# Mollandaise Sauce.

One-half cupful butter, yolks of two eggs, juice of one-half lemon, one saltspoonful sait, pinch of cayenne, onehalf cupful boiling water. Rub butter to a cream, add salt, pepper and lemon, then the yolks, separately, and best well. About five minutes before serving cook in a double boiler till is thickens.-Good Housekeeping.

# COMMONEST OF WILD ANIMALS

It Is the Ordinary House Mouse and There Are Interesting Points About It.

The common little house mouse is probably the best-known wild animal in America, says the Hartford Times. It is almost impossible to avoid learning something of the appearance and habits of this little fellow, for he acts as a private tutor on the subject in almost every household.

As few of us are fond enough of him. however, to pay strict attention when he presents himself as an object lesson, a brief description of his external appearance may not be out of place. In a certain quaint dictionary I once possessed the definition of "mouse" was given as "a small rat," and this is not such a very bad one, after all, except for the fact that the reader is apt to be less familiar with the appearance of a rat than of a mouse. The total length of the latter animal is about 6% inches, of which the tail takes up nearly one-half. His head is longish and his nose sharp. His ears are large and erect, with very little hair on either surface. His legs are slender, and his delicate little toes are provided with sharp, slightly hooked nails. His tail is round and tapering, scaly and with a slight covering of short hair. In color, he is dusky gray above and ashy beneath. His eyes and most of his whiskers are black, and his front teeth are vellowish.

Altogether he is a very dainty little fellow, and if persons would only stop to study him a little instead of throwing things at him, or calling in the cat, every time he puts in an appearance, they would soon find him a very intelligent and attractive companion. He is very agile and graceful in his movements, and not at all vicious in disposition. For some time fast I have had a number of mice in captivity, and I find them very amusing pets. They will eat anything, and are so tame that they will take food from my hand or drink from a vessel held in the fingers. They are most active at night, but often play about in the daytime. They are very bright, and immediately give their attention to any unusual sight or sound. To do this, they usually pause with their head slightly on one side, and with a most inquiring look in the eyes. After eating they wash themselves very rapidly with their front

paws. Where there is an abundance of food mice eat a great deal, but they seem able to live on very little, and when once well established in a house they manage to get along somehow, even if the provisions are earefully locked up for months at a time. When hungry, however, they are very persevering in their efforts to get food, and will gnaw their way into boxes and cupboards. scale walls, and even cross ceilings when the latter are rough enough to afford a hold for their sharp, hooked claws. They have been known to descend a rope and eat up the contents of a basket hanging from the ceiling.

They make their nests of scraps of paper, wool, rags or any soft material, which they usually chop up very small with their teeth. These homes are usually made in a hole in the wall, or beneath the floor, or in an old box, drawer or other convenient place. Often when cleaning out an old desk or trunk one comes upon such a nest, made of fine particles of old letters. penwipers and such little things.

There are several litters of young every year, and generally from four to ten in a litter. When the young are born they are very small, pink little creatures, naked and blind. The mother is devoted to them, and tends them with great care and evident affection. When they are a few weeks old they begin to come out of their hole to play about and see what the world is made of. They may easily be distinguished from the older ones by

their smaller size and younger looks. While the normal color is gray, very tarely a black specimen is seen, and the white mice with red eyes, which are often kept as pets, are albinos of this species. Others are spotted black and white, and at times have been sold at quite good prices as "fancy" mice.

Of the many enemies of the little rodents perhaps the house cat stands at the head of the list. Many people judge a cat chiefly by her qualities as a mouse hunter, and, all things considered, it is perhaps just as well that she does take a hand in the game occasionally.

Next to the eat, perhaps the owls and hawks account for the greatest number and foxes, 'coons, weasles, skunks and crows all look upon mice as a delicacy. But the troubles of the rodents do not end here. Scores of ingenious traps have been invented for their destruction, and they are also poisoned in great numbers every year.

When it becomes necessary to destroy mice, perhaps the most humane way to do it is with the spring trap." which kills them instanly with a blow. Poisoning is very cruel, and this method is also a menace to human life, not only because it is always dangerous to have poison where there is a possibility of children getting hold of it, but because the mice are apt to die in the walls, floors and other inaccessible

Drowning is also cruel, though I once knew two dear elderly ladies, who were so kind-hearted that they used to drown their mice in warm water, "because," they said, "it is so cruel to drown the poor things in cold water, in the middle of winter, too."

An Al Enemy. Casey-Whoi don't ye pay Cassidy the tin cints ye owe him? Costigan-Faith. Cassidy putsup such a good foight Oi wudn't be friends wid him fer anything .- Judge.

Our Rights and Other People's. We get very tired of enjoying our rights; it's the other people's rights we'd most like to enjoy .- N. Y. Her-

### HAD A SORT OF SUSPICION.

A Backwoods Constable's Good Excuse for Making His First Arrest.

I had been walking all day to reach the hamlet of Bentonville, and as I entered the place at sundown and was inquiring my way to the tavern a rough-looking man accosted me with: "Look-a-here, stranger, I don't quite

like your looks." "Sorry for that, but can't help it,"

I replied. "No, I don't like your looks," he continued. "Fact is, you 'pear to be a auspicious character, and I guess I'll lock you up."

"Have you authority to do that?" "I should smile that I had! I'm a constable, and I shall lock you up as

a suspicious character." I tried to argue the matter with him. but he was "sot" and ugly to boot, and he was taking me to the lock-up when two or three men interfered to the extent of suggesting that I be taken before the justice of the peace for immediate examination. After some hesitation this was agreed to, and a crowd numbering a score of people accom-panied us. The "jedge" was eating supper, but he hurried up and came over to his office in the back of a store and opened court. When all was ready he asked of the officer:

"Tom, what's the charge agin the prisoner?"

"Suspicion," replied Tom.

"Suspicion of what?" "Dunno. Jest a sort o' suspicion." "I declar', but I don't see muthin' suspicious about him," said his honor, as he looked me over. "Stranger, who be told him.
'Whar' you from?" you?"

I told him.

"Blisefield."

"Whar' you goin'?"

"On to Mountville to-morrow." "Nuthin' suspicious about that. What made you think him suspicious, Tom?" "Dunno, but it come over me that he

"Do you want to sw'ar out a warrant agin him?" "Guese not."

"Then the prisoner is discharged." I went to the hotel and got supper and after the meal sat down on the veranda for a smoke. In the course of five minutes the same constable walked up the steps and approached me and anid:

"Stranger. I've come to apologize." "For arresting me? Yes; you were hasty, but it's all right."

"Thank you. You see, it's jest this way: I've bin a constable in this county fur 22 years and never arrested a critter yit. Got to thinkin' of it to-day and made up my mind to uphold my dignity or bust a leg, and as you looked like a cum who hadn't any friends and wouldn't kick about bein' locked up, I run you in. Cum hey a drink with me and I'll resign to-morrer!"

### DAME FASHION MEDITATING.

Some of the New Things She Will Give the Peminine World in the Near Pature.

Rumors are in the air. In Paris, it is said, the empire styles are already on the wane, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. Some predict a revival of Louis Quinze styles by reason of the play now on Paris boards, of which we have spoken. The buyer of one of the largest houses here, who is right in touch with Paris fashion centers, however, gives as his opinion that the mext dress revolution will bring in Elizabethan modes. The straightfront corset points to the old long, straight-pointed bodice, made famous by good Queen Bess, and seen in all pictures of her. It would be a picturesque revival, surely. But Dame Fashion herself as yet says nothing. She is meditating and keeping mum.

Sprays of flowers in raised ribbon work, inch-wide ribbon being used on the thin, clinging material of which evening gowns are composed. This craze for flowers as trimming is a very pretty one, if it is not overdone. These sprays when made from ribbon or chiffon are thrown into relief by lace designs most eleverly applied, being so raised and light in appearance that they seem to have been blown on the dress.

Dainty waists of India mull in pale tints are used with tailor-made gowns. They are finely tucked and finished with a lace yoke, belt and cuffs.

Velvet is much worn for stately figures; it is hardly a dancing material, of course, but for a dinner gown for a lady not too anxious to dance at the subsequent ball, but perhaps willing to take a little share in the diversion, it is ideal. Moire velvet in watercress-green, the lines of the "watering" traced with gold sequins, the berthe and elbow sleeves of lace, and a cluster of crimson roses on the left shoulder, is a good model. A heliotrope velvet made Louis XV. stylewith a narrow apron-front between flat side panels to the skirt-has a rich embroidery for the front, in which gold, shades of velvet in ribbon and sequine, and pale pink commingle; lace partly drapes the side panels of the skirt, and the long train of the velvet is untrimmed; the bodice has a vest of embroidery, and a lace berthe is supported on a fold of deeper purple velvet around the bust.

Potnto Marbles, Cut raw potatoes into small balls

with a vegetable scoop. Boil 12 minutes, drain and salt. Mix three tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful chopped paraley and a little white pepper and roll the marbles in it till entirely coated. Good Housekeeping. Kind Hearted.

Mrs. Penblossom-Do you, know, our receptions will fall on the same day? Mrs. Witherby-How good of you to speak of it! I shall change mine, of course. I wouldn't disappoint you for anything.—Brooklyn Life.

#### PITH AND POINT.

Jealousy is its own reward, and it usually happens that it gets it,-N. Y. Herald.

"My boy, don't put sugar on your hash. It's very bad form." Willie-"But it's awfully good teste."-Yale Record.

There is a good deal said about keeping abreast with the times, but the real important thing is getting one's work done up on time.—Atchison Globe.

It is folly to attempt to please everybody. It matters not in which direction a man faces he must of necessity turnhis back on half the world.-Chicago Daily News.

A Surface Indication.—"Lucy has gone away to boarding-school," said one East end girl to another. "So I heard." "But I don't think it is a very high-toned school." "Why?" "Because it has terms instead of semestera." - Pitteburgh Chronicle - Telegraph.

Whom Did She Mean?-Mr. Blurt-"I'd hate to be that man Wiggles; he has to ask his wife for every cent he spends." Mrs. Blurt-"Good for him; I know a woman who has to ask her husband for every cent she spends, and usually gots only half she asks for."-Ohio State Journal.

"You don't seem as fond of poetry as you used to be," remarked the waster basket. "No," remarked the office goat; "I'm suspicious of it. I picked up a poem yesterday that looked very sweet at first sight, but it turned out to be a bit of satire. I never tasted anything so bitter."-Philadelphia Record.

"Yes," said the author, "when I get started writing a novel I do lost considerable sleep over it." "Oh! well." exclaimed the critic, who had a nest way of disguising a bitter dose of sarcasm under the sugar-coating of apparent flattery, "what your loss is your readers' gain."-Catholic Standard and Times

# HEIR TO THE CALF OF MAN.

An American Who Inherits a Little Island, Near the lole of Man.

Gerald N. Carey, heir apparent to the little kingdom of the Calf of Man, who has been working as an assistant assayer at the Le Roi mine, Rossland, British Columbia, was at the New Markham hotel one day lately. stopping in Denver, he said, to make a hurried examination of mining machinery. He was on his way to England and the little island off its coast, which is owned by his uncle, whose heir Mr. Carey is, says the Denver Republican. He registered from Peal. Isle of Man, for the very good reason, he explained, that there is no town or city on the Leg of Man, and also that the family for several years past has spent a good deal of time on the neighboring island, where he was born.

"I am going back to Manxland to foin my uncle, W. L. Drinkwater Carey, who, through the death of my grandfather, has lately come into ownership of the Leg of Man," said Mr. Carey. "The little island is separated from the Isle of Man by a maprow channel. It is in reality a past of Manxland. In old times the people were the same and their laws and customs and habits of life were identical on both islands. The Calf of, Man is much the smaller. My father would have inherited the island, as he was the eldest son, but he died several years ago. I am my uncle's heir, and some day I may be the / owner of the island, which we are pleased to call a kingdom, although it is not quite that.

"But we do claim absolute ownership of the island, even to the minerais that may be found, and the reason that my uncle has sent for me at this time is that I have gained some knowledge of minerals and mining since coming to America, and I shall make a thorough exploration of the island to discover if there is mineral in it. For a long time we have thought that there was a rich lode of silver running through the little domain, and my unele wants me to make a test of it. If there is silver in paying quantities, of course, we shall work it."

W. L. Drinkwater Carey claims to be more than a tenant of the little island. He has entered upon his little kingdom, which is smaller than the principality of Monaco, not as a tenant of the "Lady of Man," who is Queen Victoria, for he claims absolute ownership. The island has been in the possession of the Careys for many generations, coming into the family through a grant from King Edward as a reward for meritorious service. There is but one inhabited house on the island, the old seat of the Careys, a substantial stone building that is surrounded by 120 acres of cultivated land.

The present owner of the Calf of Man has lived most of his life in the United States. He left home 34 years ago, and has been a resident of Chicago almost ever since. He returned only a few years ago to enter into possession of his kingdom.

with An Assumption.

"I never saw a man put on such airs," said the street car conductor, as he rung up a fare. "He merely said that he hoped for

some consideration because he was a regular patron." "That's what I object to. The idea of his assuming such superiority and ealling himself 'a patron.' He knows well as I do that we just permit him

No Longor Young. "Come, children," said Mr. Widwest introducing the second Mrs. Widwer, "come and kiss your new mamma."

to ride."--Washington Star.

"Gracious!" exclaimed little Elsie, "If you took her for 'new' they stuck you, pa."-Philadelphia Press.

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