

Norfolk People to Wed. Madison, Neb., Dec. 14.—Special to The News: Judge Bates issued a marriage license to Claude Ralph Benedict and Miss Clara Crotty, both of Norfolk.

County Treasurer Peterson has called in warrants to the amount of \$11,100 since the first of the month on the general and bridge funds, thus reducing the interest bearing indebtedness of the county to that amount.

The school in district No. 57 is closed this week as a precaution, the 18-year-old daughter of Shine Osborne, a resident of the district, being sick with scarlet fever. C. H. McFarland, the teacher in charge, is spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. McFarland.

Final settlement in the matter of the estate of Caroline E. Farley, deceased, was made in the probate court. Myron M. Farley, executor, and M. C. Hazen, attorney for the estate, transacted business at the county judge's office in connection with the matter.

Must Pay to See Smith Fly. David Smith of Devere, Neb., who is having a flying machine built at the Ahlman garage in Norfolk, arrived in the city yesterday. The light steel tubing which was ordered from the east has arrived and work on the machine has again started after a week's delay. Mr. Smith is as enthusiastic over his machine as he ever was and says although many people are skeptical as to whether his machine will fly or not, he is positive that it will turn out to be a success.

"I studied on this machine five years before I thought it would fly," said Mr. Smith. "In 1908 I sent my papers to Washington and it took me a year before I got a patent. I am positive that the machine will fly. Of course, I will show the public some of the parts which are already completed, but there are some secrets in this machine which I will not show."

According to Mr. Smith, he will not make his trial flight here unless some money is advanced him. When asked how he could expect money unless he could give some kind of a flying performance, he said: "I am sure it is a success and that's all. It has cost a lot of money to build this machine and I am afraid it's going to cost more than I believe."

Mr. Smith is taking a hand in the manufacture of the machine himself and yesterday afternoon found him very busy putting the pieces of tubing together which will make up the lower part of the machine, into which the sprocket and pedals will fit.

"I think my machine will not weigh over fifty pounds," said Mr. Smith, "and there is no other machine ever been built like mine."

Mr. Smith called on J. D. Sturgeon, secretary of the Commercial club, and inquired when he could meet the club and confer with them on a matter in connection with his machine. According to Mr. Sturgeon, Smith will ask the Commercial club for support and possibly a little financial aid. If this is granted Mr. Smith will probably build his machines in Norfolk. It is doubtful if the Commercial club will consider Mr. Smith's plea, owing to the fact that but very little of his machine has so far been finished, and because a flying machine is never a success until it flies.

Won the Shoes. Willie Kreuch and Clifford Adams each won a pair of shoes given by the Norfolk Shoe company Saturday.

Benedict-Crotty. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Crotty, occurred the wedding of their daughter, Miss Clara Bell Crotty, and Claude Benedict of Pierce.

The wedding march was played by Miss Lella Craft. The bride was dressed in white satin, with veil and wreath, carrying bride's roses and attended by her sister, Miss Hattie Benedict, who was dressed in pink, carrying white carnations, and Miss Madeline Welch, who was dressed in blue, carrying pink carnations. The groom was attended by Lloyd Benedict and Gene Crotty. The ceremony was performed under a canopy of smilax and evergreens. Father Buckley pronouncing the words which bound the young couple in wedlock. After the ceremony and congratulations a five-course dinner was served to over seventy guests.

The bride is well known here and has a great many friends. Mr. Benedict is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Benedict, prominent farmers living near Pierce. The young couple will make their home with the groom's parents for a while, later moving to a farm of their own near Pierce.

TUESDAY TOPICS. M. C. Hazen returned from Madison. W. H. Goodwin of Madison was in the city. Sheriff J. J. Clements of Madison was here. H. C. Sattler went to Omaha on business. Mrs. W. E. Burns of Witten, S. D., was here. Mrs. Charles Green of Hoskins was in the city. Miss Willa Chase of Stanton was here visiting friends. Mr. and Mrs. F. Pofahl of Hadar called on friends here. Mrs. Dobbins of Hoskins is in the city visiting with friends. Walter A. Kent of Long Lake, Neb., was in the city on business. Mrs. George Davenport of Madison is in the city visiting relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Schulz, who have been visiting at Hoskins have returned. R. F. Schiller, who has been visiting friends at Toronto, Canada, is expected to return tonight. W. H. Tackett of Gregory stopped

over for a short time in the city en route to Omaha on business. The Trinity guild will meet with Mrs. Lynde Thursday at 2:30. Mrs. O. L. Hyde has received word from Wakefield reporting the illness of her mother.

Joseph Pilant went to Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he will take treatment at a sanitarium for rheumatism. Mr. Pilant expects to be gone about six weeks.

William Wagner has received word from his brother, Martin C. Wagner, of Guthrie, Okla., notifying him of the death of his sister, Mattie, who died at Los Angeles last Saturday.

Jack Koenigstein returned from Neigh, where he had been attending district court. Mr. Koenigstein says at present it looks as if the jury will have but little work, only one jury case being up for trial at present.

Carl Davenport returned from a hunting expedition. He reports having killed a large number of cottontails. The deep snow affords fine rabbit hunting. Mr. Davenport was lucky enough to capture a large live jack rabbit.

Street Commissioner Uecker is doing all that is possible to put the streets of Norfolk in some kind of passable condition. Yesterday all day he was busy with the assistance of Driver Monroe, picking up the large frozen lumps of dirt and hauling them away.

John Cronk, rural route carrier for the past year, has resigned his position on account of ill health. Mr. Cronk has been laid up for some time. Charles Casselman, who is substitute carrier, takes his place temporarily. Who will be Mr. Cronk's successor cannot be decided until the next examination for rural carriers.

A. H. Roberts, city salesman of the Bennett Piano company, had a very narrow escape from serious injuries. Mr. Roberts was hanging up decorations at the store from the top of a ten foot ladder, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell to the floor. The hammer which he had in his hand narrowly missed his head, and cracked the cover of a piano.

It will require 100 more pledges to assure Norfolk of a chautauqua next summer, according to reports received at the meeting of the chautauqua association which met at the office of Mapes & Hazen in the Mast block Monday evening. Norfolk will have to guarantee the grounds and 500 pledges to the Midland Chautauqua association when Manager Gose, who is expected here in a few days, arrives. It is believed by members of the association that these pledges can be assured Mr. Gose.

Among the day's out-of-town visitors in Norfolk were: Albert Guggensen, Foster; William Moldaner, Tilden; A. E. Stokes, Alnsworth; Thomas Cole, Niobrara; Amos L. Bennett, Dallas, S. D.; M. F. Belgrade, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Anderson, Columbus; H. H. Haul, Clearwater; Miss Ella McHenry, Plainville; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lankerson, Colome, S. D.; C. Schinestock, West Point; C. H. Williamson, Herrick, S. D.; Adam Long, Albion; Carl Frank, Herrick, S. D.; F. H. Wagner, Foster; F. W. Luske, Foster; Clark Story, Foster; H. Welgert, Creighton; R. P. Drake, Humphrey.

DAKOTA MURDER CASE. State Finishes Introducing Testimony in Radford Trial. Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 14.—The prosecution has concluded the work of offering its direct testimony in the case of the state of South Dakota vs. Charles Radford, who is on trial in the state circuit court in this city on the charge of having murdered George Hurd, a Sioux Falls man, during an altercation early on the morning of September 1, last, resulting because Radford and his brother Eugene had kept Hurd's daughter and sister out until too late an hour at night. The shooting took place upon the return to the Hurd home of the two brothers and the daughter and sister of Hurd. The defense commenced putting in its testimony.

Radford is basing his defense on the ground of self defense, claiming that he believed his own life in danger when he fired the two shots at Hurd, the second shot having proved fatal. Mrs. Hurd, widow of the dead man, testified for the prosecution that at the time the second shot was fired her husband was backing away from Radford, who was just rising from the ground when he fired the second time. The shooting took place in the yard surrounding the Hurd home. Close confinement since his arrest more than three months ago has left his marks on the defendant, who looks more fit for a hospital than to be in a court room fighting for his life.

50,000,000. The American Red Cross, with their headquarters at Washington, has asked the stamp agencies throughout the country to lend their aid in the effort of selling 50,000,000 stamps this year which will give the Red Cross a fund of \$500,000 with which to fight the white plague. Last year the total sales amounted to over \$150,000.

A penny spent for Red Cross Christmas Stamps brings many results. It places in the hands of the purchaser a very bright little Christmas greeting to place on a letter or Christmas parcel. It carries good cheer from the sender to the person who receives the mail. The penny goes to swell the white plague fund and in the end it is spent to help save the life of some person who is afflicted with tuberculosis—consumption.

Long Pine Woman Thief. Long Pine Journal: Mrs. Howard was last Saturday arraigned before Justice DeLand on the charge of stealing two rings from the store of Seth Clay. The rings were missed from the show case at the above store about two weeks ago and Mrs. Howard was suspected of the theft. Last Saturday she called at the store of Robert

Rose and asked to have a piece taken from one of the rings, which was too large for her finger. The marshal entered the store soon after and identified the ring as one of those taken from Mr. Clay's store. A warrant for the woman's arrest was made out at once and served on her as she was about to leave for the country. She was taken before the justice, where at first she denied having taken the rings, but later acknowledged her guilt and offered to deliver the rings to the owner whereupon the case was dismissed.

Omaha-Council Bluffs Fare Cut. Washington, Dec. 14.—In a decision rendered here, the interstate commerce commission held that the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company was an interstate corporation, subject to the act regulating commerce; and that its fare of 15 cents from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Omaha, Neb., was unreasonable. It was ordered that the fare for two years beginning February, 1910, should not be more than 10 cents from any point in one of the cities, to any point in the other.

Omaha, Dec. 14.—The citizens of the city and Council Bluffs have been fighting for reduced fare between the two cities for several years and the action of the interstate commerce commission in fixing the rate at 10 cents between all points in the two cities is hailed with delight. Officials of the Interurban road would not talk of the matter.

One More Snow Storm. Another two inches of snow, added to what we had, has made a little bit more. And it blew around the corners throughout the night, piling up in drifts. One needed a snowtrain, almost, to get down town.

Trains entering Norfolk were all about two hours late Tuesday morning. Number 2, from the west, did not arrive until after 9 o'clock. Number 63, going west, was reported two hours late. Snow drifts and bad condition of the roads caused the delays.

Fight Brewing in South Dakota. Redfield, S. D., Dec. 14.—Some of the old-time leaders and spokesmen of the stalwart republican faction seem to be laying the foundation for another test of strength with the progressives. Witness the recent attack by J. F. Halladay, former auditor of state, on the administrations of Governor Vessey and former Governor Crawford as the most extravagant South Dakota has known. Mr. Haladay shows that a surprisingly large number of new offices have been created by the insurgents and that the state has incurred an indebtedness of more than half a million dollars since stalwartism was thrown.

All the editors over the state supporting the "lost cause" have taken their cue from Editor Halladay. In consequence, the progressive press has been kept busy explaining that the state is growing and that the increased cost of living affects it as well as individuals. This cry of extravagance may or may not develop into a potent campaign argument, but it is cited here to show that some of the stalwart leaders, at least, have not given up the ship.

Added to this comes the intelligence from Sioux Falls that former Senator Kittredge favors the presentation of a full stalwart ticket at the primaries next June and that he has been in close consultation with former Governor Elrod and other political associates, the inference being that he was looking for a good man to head the state ticket. The name of former Governor Herreid has been mentioned in this connection. Mr. Herreid, however, says he is now devoted to the law and to business pursuits and is not to be lured from them to enter another turbulent political campaign.

Mr. Elrod is keeping his own counsel. On some accounts his position with the people is stronger than Mr. Herreid's. He was swept from office by the insurgent wave before he had been the rule in South Dakota, and as he made an excellent governor there are fair-minded men who hold that he was not treated just right and that the state really owes him something. The state cannot have two governors at the same time, and to do what they regard as exact justice to Mr. Elrod, these fair-minded men would have to turn out Governor Vessey at the end of his first term. Still, the proposal to run Mr. Elrod again has been pretty well received throughout the state.

The stalwart program, as near as can be gathered at this time, is to nominate Elrod and to run Congressman Martin and Burke again, and also State Treasurer Johnson, the only stalwart elected on last year's ticket. Johnson won, not because of his individual strength, but because his opponent, who had held the office for one term, insisted upon retaining the interest upon state balances. The voters contended that the interest belonged to the state. Johnson saw the point and pledged his course in advance. The old crowd once lost a candidate for governor on this issue. Phillips was beaten by Lee because he had kept the interest when state treasurer. In the last campaign the shoe was on the other foot; the voters showed their consistency by electing the non-interest-taking candidate.

Neither side has yet showed its hand. The stalwarts haven't fully decided what they will do. The progressives are waiting for the stalwarts to move. It may be months before the situation is well defined. The progressives will of course present Governor Vessey and all their first-term dates have been announced, but in the end, as was the case two years ago, the leaders will get together in any way who is to run and who is not to run, the spirit of the primary to the contrary notwithstanding. The失望 pointed out will see the fullness of running without an organization behind them and will quietly drop out.

Two years ago the stalwarts got the Taft bandwagon or steam roller or whatever it was, under full headway and loaded to the guards before the progressives were fully awake. It was a telling card for the stalwarts for the time being at least. It put the progressives clearly out to sea. They tried to stem the tide setting in for Taft by whooping it up for Roosevelt. They would not accept the latter's expressed determination to retire as final. They just needed him in their business and they were going to have him. It is even said that Colonel Linn of Canton is still shouting for Roosevelt. Taft to them was an unknown quantity.

The stalwarts had Kittredge at Washington and he had told them that Taft as the heir of Roosevelt was a good thing and should be pushed along. The progressives had not been forewarned, and saw their plans tumble like a house of cards. Manifestly the stalwarts reaped a distinct advantage in this preliminary encounter.

JURY UNABLE TO AGREE. Case of Spurling vs. a Sioux Falls Company to Be Tried Again. Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 14.—A jury in the United States court has reported that it is unable to agree in the case of G. W. Spurling vs. the Dempster Mill Manufacturing company, and accordingly was discharged, rendering it necessary to retry the case at some future term of the federal court. The action was instituted by Spurling for the purpose of recovering damages in the sum of \$18,000 for injuries alleged to have been received by falling down an elevator shaft in the branch house of the company in Sioux Falls, he alleging that the building in the immediate vicinity of the elevator shaft was not properly lighted and that the elevator shaft was not protected in any way. The trial of the case consumed four days.

INDIAN LANDS DISAPPEARING. No Reservations in South Dakota Ten Years Hence If Movement Continues. Pierre, S. D., Dec. 14.—When South Dakota became a state in 1889, practically half its territory was Indian reservation. It is now predicted that within ten years there will be no reservation within the boundaries of the state. The elimination of the reserves has been a slow process, but it moves more rapidly now that the question of treaty consent of the Indians is no longer a part of the process.

A new bill contemplates the wiping out of the remainder of the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reserves and the elimination of reservations in the south half of the state. They seek to cut Mellette county from the small remaining portion of the Rosebud reserve and to make it the first road on Pine Ridge reservation by the taking of Bennett county, leaving the southern reservations in the counties of Todd, Washabaugh, Washington and Shannon. The two small reserves of Lower Brule and Crow Creek, in the central part of the state, will probably be the last of the reservations to go. Some time they will be abolished as reservations, but there will be nothing to open, as they are all taken by Indian allotments, and more and more of the land is being sold to the whites every year.

Winside Champ Corn Husker. Winside Tribune: We have read with interest in neighboring papers about their local cornhuskers, and have waited until the season was over in the vain hope that some town would produce a husker whose deeds were worth mentioning before we told of the real champion. Emmett Bay, a young man who lives north and west of Winside, averaged 114 bushels a day less than ten hours every day all fall, until the fields got so muddy that a full load could not be hauled out. It was a common thing for him when he worked all day, to husk 125 and 130 bushels, doing his own shoveling of course. A Randolph man husked 135 bushels in thirteen hours but the same ratio of hours worked would place 165 bushels to young Bay's credit. Will you all be good now?

Waterworks for Wakonda, S. D. Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 14.—The town council of Wakonda, one of the progressive towns in Clay county, has called a special election, to be held Tuesday, December 21, at which the proposition of issuing bonds in a sum not exceeding \$7,500 for the construction of a municipal system of waterworks will be submitted to the voters.

Dakota Prison Markets Twine. Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 14.—The state penitentiary will manufacture two million pounds of binder twine next year in the prison plant, against 500,000 pounds manufactured in 1909.

From Bad to Worse. A gentleman was admiring his pigeons the other afternoon when he heard a curious "thud" and saw one of his birds drop from a window sill to the ground. Turning round, the gentleman was just in time to see a small boy in the lane drop a catapult and run. After a short chase the culprit was caught. "You young scoundrel!" ejaculated the angry owner of the pigeon. "What do you mean by coming and shooting my birds?" "Please, sir, I didn't mean to do it," whined the captive. "I—I didn't shoot at the pigeon." "Come, come," said the gentleman, "don't make matters worse. I saw the bird fall, and if you did not aim at it how came you to hit it?" "Please, sir," blubbered the boy, "the pigeon got in the way. I—I was aiming at the window."—London Tit-Bits.

A CHANGE OF HEADS.

The Trick a Dusky Ruler Wanted a Magician to Perform. Thurston, the magician, had many interesting experiences during his professional tour of the globe several years ago. He went to all sorts of outlandish places and appeared before rulers of many strange lands and communities. On one occasion his manager had arranged that Thurston should give an exhibition before the ruler of a province called Papogozo, in the Fiji Islands. In the crowd that saw the exhibition were many of the black and yellow slaves of the chieftain. All the spectators were amazed at the many strange manifestations of the black art that Thurston offered, but no trick appealed so strongly to the assembled retinue and to the chieftain as that in which a white duck was made to appear with a black head and a black duck, after a moment's manipulation, with the head of the white duck. The trick had to be repeated, and then the chieftain engaged in a long whispered conversation with the interpreter.

"What is desired?" queried the obliging trick player. The interpreter coughed apologetically and then responded: "Respected sir, our honored sire wishes you to take two of his slaves and put a yellow head on a black man and the black head on the body of a yellow servant. Our honored sire thinks it would be very funny."

"Tell his royal highness," Thurston replied, "that I could give a yellow man a black eye, but I would not like to attempt to make his entire head black."—Philadelphia Record.

THE DARK OF THE MOON. A Result That is Produced by the Light From the Earth. Many people have wondered why the part of the moon that receives no sunlight is often visible to us, the term being the "old moon in the young moon's arms." The dark part is easily seen as a copper colored globe resting in the bright crescent. This that we see is nothing more or less than the earth shine on the moon. We appear the same way to the moon when we are in that phase, and our dark part is where the moonshine appears and the bright part of the sunshine.

The reason the copper color appears is because light has to traverse the atmosphere of the earth three times—once on coming from the sun to the earth, once when reflected to the moon and again on being reflected back to us. Our atmosphere possesses the peculiar property of absorbing the blue rays of this white light and allowing only the red and orange to go through, thus causing the appearance of copper color by the triple absorption.

An odd thing connected with this phenomenon, though having nothing to do with it, is this: That part of the moon which appears dark to us is the same part of the earth that appears light to the moon at any specified time, and that part of the moon which appears bright to us corresponds to the portion of the earth appearing dark to the moon.

Of course it is well known that the moon gives out no light whatever itself, the moonshine being merely the light of the sun on the moon reflected to us. The same applies with the earth in its shine on the moon, save that we do give out glows, no doubt, around great cities at night, on account of the enormous number of lights. One thing, however, in which moonshine excels the earth shine is its constant character. Where the earth possesses varying clouds the old moon never has any at all.—St. Louis Republic.

FASHION FEATURES. An Attractive Hat That Can Be Made at Home—Costume Harmony. A pretty hat that could be copied by any girl or woman with a taste for millinery is a medium shape, the crown rounding and the brim flaring at the left side, covered smoothly with black satin. The trimming is a plume starting from the left side under a strip of satin drawn through a jet buckle, the said plume being of the daintiest lingerie frills sewed to the foundation, cascade fashion, very thick and full. The frilling is knife plaited, and the effect is striking.

Never was the vogue so great for harmony of the whole costume, and the most stylish women appear with gown, hat, shoes and accessories of the same hue. Two new exquisite shades are to be found in materials this season—primrose and wood rose. The former is a

MINIATURE FARMS. The Way Real Estate is Divided Up in Portugal. The Portuguese are an extremely conservative people. Every man follows rigidly the methods employed by his father and forefathers. In very many parts of the country the old wooden plows are still used. When a man dies, instead of one of the heirs taking the whole property and paying the remaining heirs for their parts the whole property is divided into as many parts as there are heirs. More than this, each separate part of the property is thus divided.

Thus, if the property consists of ten acres of pasture land, eighty of vineyard and ten of grain land and there are ten heirs, each heir will receive one acre each of grain and pasture land and eight acres of vineyard. This process has been going on for a very long time, so that now in the most fertile part of Portugal the land is divided into incredibly small portions.

The immediate result of this, according to the United States consular reports, is that the product of the land is barely sufficient at best to sustain its owners. South of the river Tagus, on the other hand, there are enormous tracts of excellent land lying unused, but it has been found impossible to induce the farmers of the north to move into this region and take up large holdings.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Judges on Circuit. It was the genius and foresight of Henry II. that saw the necessity of creating a close connection between the central king's court and the local courts up and down the land. It was Norman and wandering, going where the king went. They were Saxon and stationary; hence to link them together in 1124 a special deputation of judges was for the first time sent on circuit in the country, of whom it is recorded that they "hanged so many thieves as never was before, being in that little while altogether forty-four men."

This vigorous administration of justice by royal authority gained for Henry the title of "the lion of justice" and paved the way for the permanent institution in his grandson's reign. These traveling judges were called justices-in-eye-1, e., in itinere, on journey. Their head, the justiciar, is still seen in our title the lord chief justice.

Henry II. in 1173 fixed these circuits at six—the home, midland, eastern, western, northeastern and northern, which correspond roughly with those that still exist.—London Standard.

BONE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Midshipmen to Be Subjects For "Ketch" Tests. Word has been received at the Naval Academy in Annapolis that midshipmen will shortly be allowed to offer radiograph pictures of their joints as a contribution to science. An order is about to be issued by the navy department that there shall be a thorough test of "Ketch's system" for the determining of ages by means of radiograph pictures of the ends of bones, the midshipmen being used as subjects.

It is explained that there is a portion of the ends of bones known as "epiphyses" which in youth are held to the body by a cartilaginous substance only, but in adults become part of the bone. It is asserted by the founder of the system that radiographs of the end of the bone offer an almost accurate method of determining age. Statistics which it is thought will be useful in enforcing child labor laws and detecting fraudulent enlistments are to be gathered by the examination of the midshipmen.

New Name For Canadian Police. It was recently announced that the king of England and the governor general of Canada had approved of changing the name of the Dominion Northwest mounted police to Strathorn horse. The change will go into effect soon.

Travel in 1760. In these days of rapid transit a paragraph from a Yorkshire paper of 1760 is interesting. It is an account of a London merchant's journey from London to Dublin and back. Leaving London on Monday evening, the traveler reached Liverpool on Wednesday morning, in time to catch the packet for Dublin, which city he reached on Thursday. During that day he transacted his business in the capital, and next morning sailed for Liverpool, arriving there on Saturday. Monday saw him back in London, and his journey was complete, having taken only eight days! "And," concludes the writer, "there is every reason to believe that it will be possible to beat even this performance in the near future."—London Family Journal.

LONG LIVED OLIVE TREES. Groves That Have Been Productive For Many Centuries. The longevity of olive trees is extraordinary. In Syria have been found some remarkably ancient olive trees whose ages are established beyond question. A trust deed exists which relates to an orchard covering 490 trees near Tripoli, Syria, the trust deed having been issued in the year 1410.

Though the trees look aged, they still bear fruit of fine quality in abundance and are likely to maintain their productivity for many hundreds of years. An olive grove near Belrut is admitted to be the third largest olive farm in the world. Syrian fruit farmers are extending olive culture with much zeal and effect. Under European systems of culture the Syrians make the olive tree bear each season, while in the old days one crop in three years was thought to be all that the trees could produce. The low cropping capacity of the trees was due to the native method of thrashing the fruits from the branches with sticks, which seriously injured them.

The methods of grinding the olive for oil and picking the fruit are peculiar. Neither the grinders nor pickers receive wages, but are paid on percentage. The pickers receive 5 per cent of the actual fruit picked, and the grinders get 10 per cent of the fruit ground.—Dundee Advertiser.

The Pessimist. A hard looking citizen who showed every indication of having made a night of it and then some walked along Beacon street, in Boston, and sat down wearily upon one of the marble steps of a handsome residence. The owner of the house at a lower window watched him for some time as he sat with his bewhiskered chin sunk upon his breast in an attitude of dejection, an expression of utter disgust upon his face. At last he opened his mouth and said in a husky and cantankerous voice: "To hell mit the church! To hell mit the pope! To hell mit everybody—cepl Rosie!" There was another long silence. Then suddenly he arose and said defiantly as he walked away: "To hell mit Rosie!"—Lippincott's.

Three Days. So much to do! So little done! Ah, yesterday I saw the sun! Sink beamless down the vaulted gray, The ghastly ghost of yesterday! So little done! So much to do! Each morning breaks on conflicts new. But, eager, brave, I'll join the fray, And fight the battle of today. So much to do! So little done! But when it's over—the victory won— Oh, then, my soul, this strife and sorrow Will end in that great, glad tomorrow! —James R. Gilmore.

BOTTLED BAIT TO LURE FISH.

Connecticut Man by Novel Scheme Made Record Haul. All piscatorial artists who enjoy bass and pickerel fishing will be interested in the way D. J. Coffey, a member of the Winsted (Conn.) fire department, who recently spent a week's vacation on the Highland lake fishing grounds, managed to break all previous records there for big catches. Here's how he did it.

He placed a number of shiners, or live bait, and one or two small frogs in glass bottles of two gallons' capacity and then suspended the bottles in deep water from a small raft. As the big bass and pickerel tried in vain to get the little fish in the glass inclosure, Coffey, who fished from a rowboat nearby, dropped his baited line close to the bottles, and the assembled fish were caught as fast as they could be pulled in.

GIRL'S DOUBLE BREASTED COAT. pale yellow that combines especially well with black, and the latter is the latest modification of old rose. The coat illustrated is made of diagonal cloth, with revers and trimmings of velvet, but the style is appropriate for the coat suit as well as for the separate wrap.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE DARK OF THE MOON.

A Result That is Produced by the Light From the Earth. Many people have wondered why the part of the moon that receives no sunlight is often visible to us, the term being the "old moon in the young moon's arms." The dark part is easily seen as a copper colored globe resting in the bright crescent. This that we see is nothing more or less than the earth shine on the moon. We appear the same way to the moon when we are in that phase, and our dark part is where the moonshine appears and the bright part of the sunshine.

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FASHION FEATURES.

An Attractive Hat That Can Be Made at Home—Costume Harmony. A pretty hat that could be copied by any girl or woman with a taste for millinery is a medium shape, the crown rounding and the brim flaring at the left side, covered smoothly with black satin. The trimming is a plume starting from the left side under a strip of satin drawn through a jet buckle, the said plume being of the daintiest lingerie frills sewed to the foundation, cascade fashion, very thick and full. The frilling is knife plaited, and the effect is striking.

Never was the vogue so great for harmony of the whole costume, and the most stylish women appear with gown, hat, shoes and accessories of the same hue. Two new exquisite shades are to be found in materials this season—primrose and wood rose. The former is a

MINIATURE FARMS. The Way Real Estate is Divided Up in Portugal. The Portuguese are an extremely conservative people. Every man follows rigidly the methods employed by his father and forefathers. In very many parts of the country the old wooden plows are still used. When a man dies, instead of one of the heirs taking the whole property and paying the remaining heirs for their parts the whole property is divided into as many parts as there are heirs. More than this, each separate part of the property is thus divided.

Thus, if the property consists of ten acres of pasture land, eighty of vineyard and ten of grain land and there are ten heirs, each heir will receive one acre each of grain and pasture land and eight acres of vineyard. This process has been going on for a very long time, so that now in the most fertile part of Portugal the land is divided into incredibly small portions.

The immediate result of this, according to the United States consular reports, is that the product of the land is barely sufficient at best to sustain its owners. South of the river Tagus, on the other hand, there are enormous tracts of excellent land lying unused, but it has been found impossible to induce the farmers of the north to move into this region and take up large holdings.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

JUDGES ON CIRCUIT.

It was the genius and foresight of Henry II. that saw the necessity of creating a close connection between the central king's court and the local courts up and down the land. It was Norman and wandering, going where the king went. They were Saxon and stationary; hence to link them together in 1124 a special deputation of judges was for the first time sent on circuit in the country, of whom it is recorded that they "hanged so many thieves as never was before, being in that little while altogether forty-four men."

This vigorous administration of justice by royal authority gained for Henry the title of "the lion of justice" and paved the way for the permanent institution in his grandson's reign. These traveling judges were called justices-in-eye-1, e., in itinere, on journey. Their head, the justiciar, is still seen in our title the lord chief justice.

Henry II. in 1173 fixed these circuits at six—the home, midland, eastern, western, northeastern and northern, which correspond roughly with those that still exist.—London Standard.

BONE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Midshipmen to Be Subjects For "Ketch" Tests. Word has been received at the Naval Academy in Annapolis that midshipmen will shortly be allowed to offer radiograph pictures of their joints as a contribution to science. An order is about to be issued by the navy department that there shall be a thorough test of "Ketch's system" for the determining of ages by means of radiograph pictures of the ends of bones, the midshipmen being used as subjects.

It is explained that there is a portion of the ends of bones known as "epiphyses" which in youth are held to the body by a cartilaginous substance only, but in adults become part of the bone. It is asserted by the founder of the system that radiographs of the end of the bone offer an almost accurate method of determining age. Statistics which it is thought will be useful in enforcing child labor laws and detecting fraudulent enlistments are to be gathered by the examination of the midshipmen.

New Name For Canadian Police. It was recently announced that the king of England and the governor general of Canada had approved of changing the name of the Dominion Northwest mounted police to Strathorn horse. The change will go into effect soon.

Travel in 1760. In these days of rapid transit a paragraph from a Yorkshire paper of 1760 is interesting. It is an account of a London merchant's journey from London to Dublin and back. Leaving London on Monday evening, the traveler reached Liverpool on Wednesday morning, in time to catch the packet for Dublin, which city he reached on Thursday. During that day he transacted his business in the capital, and next morning sailed for Liverpool, arriving there on Saturday. Monday saw him back in London, and his journey was complete, having taken only eight days! "And," concludes the writer, "there is every reason to believe that it will be possible to beat even this performance in the near future."—London Family Journal.

LONG LIVED OLIVE TREES.

Groves That Have Been Productive For Many Centuries. The longevity of olive trees is extraordinary. In Syria have been found some remarkably ancient olive trees whose ages are established beyond question. A trust deed exists