

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Readings of the Day—Editorial and News Notes.

The best hope of the people is in their own enterprise.

There may be evils here and there, but there is progress everywhere.

The year has reached its fall and prices soon will rise while business hastens to find the man who knows how to advertise.

An Oxford student of Shakespeare has printed a brochure to prove that "Hamlet" is a comic play. Perhaps he saw James Owen O'Connor play it.

An Ohio man has invented a rubber angleworm. The true fisherman, however, will still patronize the old-fashioned bait which has to be coaxed out with a corkscrow.

The Florida Legislature has taken up a bill to reduce sleeping-car rates. The officials of the sleeping-car companies will now put their legs in proper position to sustain another pull.

The assessed valuation of California amounts to \$840 for every man, every woman, and every child, or \$5,200 for every family, in the State. The real value is undoubtedly very much greater.

A Cincinnati clergyman refused to go on with the ceremony when the bride broke into a fit of laughter. The clergyman was probably a married man himself and knew that marriage is no laughing matter.

Another fighting parson has turned up, this time in Fordham, N. Y. He thrashed the sexton soundly, but he did it according to scriptural rules. First he hit one of the sexton's cheeks and then, grappling with him, turned the other cheek and smote that. In these days, as previously, faith needs works to make it prevail.

De Brazza, the Congo explorer, is making a brilliant match. His bride may be regarded as the heir of the comte de Chamburn, who lives in the old palace of the Condes, in the rue Monsieur le Prince. He revived the architectural splendor of the house after his marriage with the heiress of the Bacarat glass factory. She was a woman of brilliant talents and a fervent admirer of Wagner. The comtesse de Brazza-Savorgnan-Cergnet (to give the full title and name) is daughter of the late marquis de Chamburn and the ward of the comte. Brazza's astonishing luck will be a source of trouble to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain by stimulating African adventures to go ahead and so play their cards as to force the French government to pat them on the back.

They say that the trouble which the Castine had with the French at Tamatave, Madagascar, was due to the inoffensive insolence of the French officials. When the first boat from the Castine landed, the French military authorities on shore with a great deal of excitement attempted to prevent the officers from approaching or speaking with Mr. Wetter, our consul, and his party. The French officers on shore became very much excited and ordered all the Americans back to their boats, one of them showing Paymaster Dent toward the Castine's boat and calling on the gendarmes to drive off the Americans as intruders. Serious trouble was only averted by the coolness and good judgment of Ensign George R. Evans and Paymaster Dent. Commander Perry promptly demanded ample and full apologies. The French representatives came aboard the Castine the next day and made full and unreserved apologies for their misbehavior.

Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, has returned from his summer trip toward the pole, after enduring terrible privations and accomplishing nothing. Last year he made a similar trip, taking with him a large supply of provisions which he concealed or "cached," intending to follow the same route this year with a smaller load, replenish his stock of provisions from last year's "cache" and push on to the north. Unfortunately for the success of the expedition, on arriving at the place where he had left the provisions last year, Lieut. Peary was unable to discover any trace of them, all signs having been obliterated by the deep snow. This was a terrible disappointment, as the expedition had not enough provisions to take them back to their starting point. Lieut. Peary put himself and his two companions and the sledge dogs on short rations at once and started back. But their food gave out and they would have starved had it not been for the lucky discovery of a herd of musk oxen which they shot. As it was they had no food for thirty-six hours before their arrival at Whale Sound, and only one dog left of their team of forty-nine. All the men were almost exhausted, and Lieut. Peary and the colored man, Matt Henson, who has shown himself such a nervy and indefatigable helper, were compelled to draw Mr. Lee, the third member of the party, on a sledge. Thus another has been added to the long list of failures in Arctic exploration.

The Fool in the Railway Car. When you are traveling there is always a fool in the carriage. He is the man who opens the window every time the train slows up at a station and plunges out up to his shoulders to see what is going on. If the thermometer is 20 degrees below zero he opens the window the minute he hears the whistle, and he keeps it open until the station is out of sight. He always sits in the seat directly in front of you, and it only takes him three stations to burden you with a cold that will last you till spring and then have a balance to carry over for the next winter's account. He never has any business at a station; he never sees anybody he knows; he doesn't know a soul on the line of the road; he never sees anything when he does look out, but all the same he never fails to look out. His own station is the last one he looks at, and when he gets out of the carriage he leaves the window open.

Life Savine. The latest form of life-saving apparatus for use at sea is known as the "Barricade Life Buoy." This comprises a cage and a buoy combined, so that a "man overboard," if he manages to clutch it, may get inside and remain protected from sharks prowling around.

A Chinese paper, which has recently appeared in this country, gives a new version of the Chinese riots, which resulted in the death of sundry missionaries. It says that the real trouble began with the outrageous conduct of some of the native hangers-on of the missions. The missionaries as a rule are entirely ignorant of the language, and have to

depend on interpreters. These are usually in the interior towns disreputable fellows, who, for some crime, have had to leave home and take refuge on the coast, where they learn "pidgin English." Returning home, after their offenses are forgotten, they hire out to the missionaries as interpreters. It is a common practice with these fellows, the Chinese paper asserts, to kidnap girls of 12 or 14 years of age, and keep them on the mission premises, representing to the missionaries that the girls are anxious to stay there and become Christians. They commonly treat these unfortunate captives with great cruelty, and when opportunity offers sell them to worse than slavery, supplying their places with other victims. The paper says that some of these girls, escaping from the missions at Chen Tu, told such a tale of cruel abuse as aroused the fury of the people, who determined to drive the missionaries away and break up such dens of iniquity.

The underground electric, or conduit, system is said to work remarkably well on the Lexington line in New York City. The line is very largely patronized, and is to be extended across the city and into Lexington avenue. Another type of conduit road is being installed at the end of the Third avenue cable on Fort Washington Heights; and reports are even current that there is a likelihood of great extensions in the near future. It will follow that the ugly trolley overhead system, that has been excluded from all but one street in New York City, will now be barred forever, and that by means of the conduit New York may soon enjoy electric rapid transit as much as other cities have done. Washington is already getting good results out of at least three different electric conduit railway systems; and now a proposition comes from England for a method that is decidedly novel, if not altogether new. The plan in this case is not to mount an electric motor on the car, making its connections with the source of supply through the slot, but to have the conduit sub-way large enough to carry another set of tracks with motors running on them. In this way any ordinary car can hook on to one of these invisible motors and be whirled along; and, of course, the whole electrical system is in this wise removed from the surface of the street.

The announcement is made that the managers of one of our Western railroads will attempt to operate their road without the assistance of train-boys, or "candy butchers," as they are called in the more graphic nomenclature of the West. This is so radical a departure from the time-honored precedent of American railway travel as to raise a doubt of its practicability. Among the effete despotisms of Europe passenger travel has been successfully conducted without the ministrations of the train-boy, but in this country it has been assumed, not without reason, that the train-boy was an essential element of our railroad system. Why should he be tolerated otherwise? The fundamental idea underlying the train-boy system was that the otherwise intelligent American citizen became a hopeless and helpless imbecile as soon as he entered a passenger car. It was assumed that while in this condition he would cheerfully pay 50 cents for half an ounce of last year's gumdrops, that he would yearn for faded bananas and desiccated oranges, for thumb-greased and dog-eared periodicals and obsolescent fiction, and by returning his purchases unused enable the train-boy to become in course of time a plutocrat. It is known that in the West bridal couples have occasionally bought the train-boy's petrified gumdrops in the vain hope of thereby concealing their identity, and in the remoter districts of rural New England an air of reckless hilarity is cast over the infrequent railway trip by indulgence in popcorn. But otherwise no one ever knew of a train-boy selling anything. No one has ever eaten a railroad banana—at least no one has done so and lived to tell the tale—and no one who knows how to read gets his reading from the train-boy. But still the train-boy has survived. If any efforts have been made to dislodge him they have been in vain. If he is to go, railroad travel will not only lose a picturesque feature, but will also leave unsolved the mystery of why the train-boy was.

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THE FARM AND HOME.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

The Way One Sensible Farmer Buys Machinery—Don't Winter Too Many Fowls—How to Relieve Choked Cattle—Shelter for Farm Animals.

How He Bought His Machinery. To obtain improved machinery when short of money, I went to a retail dealer and arranged to plant a crop expressly to pay for the machinery wanted. I never order more machinery than I feel sure I can pay for in the fall, says a writer in the Agriculturist. In this way I have bought all kinds of farm machinery, and supplied the house with improved house-keeping utensils in keeping with the farm.

Wintering Too Many Fowls. The earlier in the fall the fowls not wanted for winter are separated from the flock and gotten rid of the better it will be for the farmers' profit. Most people postpone this until about holiday time. Then there is nearly always a glut of poultry, and though the fowls have meanwhile made some gain in weight, it is often less than the decline in price. The saving of one or two months' keeping is not all the gain by thus early disposing of the surplus. Those that remain have more room and better care. It is a good time early in the fall to secure improved breeds.

Choked Cattle. I have seen several receipts in your valuable paper for relieving choked cattle, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, but I think the following better than any: Loop a piece of wire; place one hand below the obstruction on the outside, run the wire down the throat below the obstacle and draw it out.

Shelter for Farm Animals. Every stockman should give his animals the best shelter he can. Humanity and good financial policy will warrant nothing less. But, unfortunately, some farmers cannot provide good shelters, which are expensive. This is not a good reason, however, why they should not provide as good shelters as they can. One is not justified in exposing his animals to the severity of the season because he cannot provide painted buildings. Pens of poles, the cracks chinked, and roofed with straw, cost very little in some localities. Sheds of straw are generally inexpensive. Even fodder "lean-tos" are better than nothing.

The Short-horn Carrot. The large varieties of carrot are coarser and less sweet than the smaller sorts. They also grow deeper in the ground, and are hard to harvest. This can be done best by going through with a plow, cutting a straight line on the land side next to the row. It will then be comparatively easy to pull out the roots next to the open furrow. But a better way still is to plant the short-horn carrot seed. This variety grows partly out of ground, and for quality it is not excelled. It does not grow so large as the deep-rooting kinds, but can have its rows nearer and stand thicker in the row without being crowded. The short-horn carrot is much the best for table use, and it is so much easier to harvest that some farmers grow it exclusively for their stock. It is the best root for horses, and a ration part oats and part carrot is better than one with a larger allowance of grain; but without the roots.

Making Cider Vinegar. There is always a good demand for vinegar, and none is better than that made from cider out of rich, sweet apples. The earlier it is made, the more rapid will be the fermentation and the quicker will come the change from alcohol to acidity. This souring is much hastened by frequent exposure to the air, turning the cider once a day from one vessel to another. This exposes it to the air, and if it is done for a few weeks the vinegar will be as sour as by letting it lie in the barrel for as many months. The early apples are often deficient in sweetness. An addition of sugar to the cider greatly increases the alcohol and also the acid in it when that stage is reached.

Parsnips Need Frost. The parsnip is not only a hardy vegetable, but it is improved by light frosts. Before any freezing weather occurs the parsnip has a harsh, acrid taste. Besides, after the first light frosts the parsnip makes in most gardens a more rapid growth than it did before, especially if the frost is followed, as it is apt to be, by rains. As is well known, the parsnip may be left in the ground through the winter without being injured. It requires to be dug as soon as the frost is out of the ground, as it starts to grow very quickly. This soon spoils the flavor of the parsnip, and if the new green growth is large, it may even make the parsnip poisonous.

Feeding Hye. Hye is much more easily grown than wheat, and is less exhaustive of fertility. It makes an excellent hog feed, and some farmers have even advocated growing it to be fed down by hogs, claiming that in this way they can get more profit from their land with less labor. But in most localities this would be a very wasteful method of disposing of the hye crop. The straw is often more valuable than the grain. By threshing the grain and then grinding it with corn an excellent feed is produced better for hogs than either grain alone.

Preserving Eggs in Salt. A poultry dealer says in the Massachusetts Ploughman: "Since I learned that an unfermented egg keeps better than a fertile one, I have had no trouble in getting a good price for eggs that are laid during summer. As soon as the

breeding season is over, kill or remove every male bird on the place. Gather your eggs fresh every day. Have some cheap, clean barrels or boxes ready; also a barrel of dry salt. When you come in with the eggs, go directly to the cellar with them, where your boxes and salt are. Cover the bottom about an inch deep with salt. Now take the eggs one at a time, and gently press them big end down, into the salt, and so on until full. In November your eggs will be in good condition. All the trouble you will find will be to wash the salt from them carefully. Your barrel of salt will do for another season, or better, perhaps, feed it out to the stock. There is but one extra precaution—be sure that all the eggs are fresh and no cracked shells."

Cultivating Frequently. Undoubtedly weeds at one time had their use to stimulate farmers to work the soil so as to destroy them. But nowadays the best farmers do not wait for weeds to appear before they set the cultivator going. The time to kill a weed and have it do the greatest good to the soil is just after its seed has germinated. But cultivation does much more than destroy weeds. It mixes the soil, pulverizes the hard lumps and enables the soil to hold a greater amount of air in contact with its moist surfaces. This causes fermentation in the soil and develops carbonic acid gas which makes mineral fertilizers soluble.

Millet as Horse Feed. Horses are very fond of millet, and especially so of the seeds. They will fatten on millet hay, but if there is a great proportion of seed in it the millet should be given sparingly. There is a belief among farmers that millet seed injures the kidneys, but we have fed it to horses without injury. All very uterogeneous feeds weaken the kidneys, and should be fed sparingly. It is best in growing millet for horses to sow seeds thickly. There will be fewer stalks on millet so grown. The stalks will be smaller and more readily eaten than will be those of millet sown thinly to grow a seed crop.

Poor Quality of Prairie Hay. The scarcity of hay this year will probably induce large importations from the West. The facility with which hay may now be baled and sent long distances very cheaply has reduced the quality of baled hay very much. Much of the Western hay is of poor quality, and if fed has to be bought, it would be well to buy grain, which is sure to be cheap, and let the hay alone. With plenty of grain which can be ground and mixed with cut hay or straw there is cheaper nutrition than can be found in hay, especially if it has to be purchased.

Salt for Poultry. It is a common error that salt is fatal to poultry, says the American Farmer. This arose from the ill effects of allowing poultry to get at salt when they had not had it as a part of their rations, and once they got access to it they ate enough to kill them. All soft food given to poultry should be salted about as much as the same amount would be for human use, and if this is done they will never eat salt to excess if they are allowed to run where they can get at it. Salt is one of the necessary elements of the blood, and if it is not furnished in some shape the health of the fowls will be impaired and their productiveness lowered.

Pork Made of Nuts. The nut crop this year is said to be very large in most sections of the country. It can be made of use for nuts that will not pay for picking, by turning hogs into the woods and letting them harvest the crop. This was often done when the country was new. The pork made from nuts is very sweet, but it is apt to be soft, as the nuts are oily. Feeding the pigs a few weeks toward the last with grain hardens the pork, and if the grain is not exclusively corn it does not make it less sweet and toothsome.

Tobacco and Fertility. The tobacco crop requires very rich land, and it is very exhaustive of fertility. Many farmers who go to growing tobacco thinking that it is all profit, find that it takes most of the manure made on a large farm, with some mineral fertilizer besides, to produce a good crop. Whether this manure used for fruit growing would not produce greater profit is a question that tobacco growers the last year or two have been anxiously asking.

Egg Producing Hens. Egg producing costs less than raising fowls for market, either in time or trouble. They are a finished product, requiring no feeding, fusing or loss. They sell for cash, and there is no danger of an over production.

A Continuous Milker. A red-poled cow at Whittingham, Eng., has yielded milk continuously since she ceased calving, five years ago, her record being 13,734 gallons of milk of the first quality. No other case like this is known.

No Germ There. At a dairy in Berlin, famous for the purity of its milk, the milk is strained through a wire sieve with a cloth, on which rests a deep layer of fine sand. Before the sieve is again used the sand is put in a hot oven to destroy any possible germs.

Milfeed and Cottonseed Meal. A close study of the feed market is needed at present prices for milk and beef. Cornmeal, cottonseed and gluten are cheap also; but, even so, it is not always easy to make the sale checks balance the feed bill.

The Yellow Transparent Apple. The yellow, transparent apple, a new Russian sort, has borne fruit here, and it sustains its character of fruiting while young and of early ripening.

COPPER WIRE.

Will the World Furnish Enough for Electrical Uses?

Only eight years ago Sir William Siemens, speaking of the problem of transmitting electrically the water power of Niagara Falls, said: "A copper rod three inches in diameter would be capable of transmitting one thousand horse power a distance of, say, thirty miles." A copper rod of that size would weigh nearly four and a half million pounds. It is easy to see that at this rate the supply of electric power to plants at considerable distances from the source would be limited to the quantity of copper available, and that the entire copper production of the world would not suffice to distribute more than a small proportion of the power which it now seems probable will be sent out to consumers within the next few years.

Siemens was talking of the direct current, which then was the rule, though a year previously the Westinghouse Company had brought out the alternating system for incandescent electric lighting, but had not developed it for the running of motors or the operation of arc lights. Soon after this Tesla made his wonderful discovery by which alternating currents can be used for the transmission of power, his motor being driven by two or more separate alternating currents, from which it is called the two-phase, three-phase, or multi-phase motor, according to the number of currents employed. This rendered it possible to effect an enormous reduction in the size of the conducting rod or wire, as it was found that the copper required to carry a given power varies inversely as the square of the voltage. It requires only a small quantity of copper per mile to transmit 20,000 volts with the alternating current instead of the 500 volts by direct current, the latter being the pressure now carried on trolley lines. It is claimed to be entirely possible to transmit alternating currents with at least 50,000 volts and reduce it by a transformer at the farther end of the line to the smaller pressure desired by the consumer.

Some idea of the value of Tesla's scientific work may be gathered from the statement that without it most, if not all, of the immense water power in the Falls of Niagara would have continued to run to waste, perhaps through countless ages, and the same is true of several other vast sources of natural power that will be utilized by man before the close of the present century. With it two five-thousand horse-power multi-phase generators already are in operation at Niagara Falls, their product being contracted for by firms in the immediate vicinity, and it is expected that output soon will be multiplied by fifty, the power being transmitted to Buffalo, Rochester, and other more distant places. The value of the new arrangement is conceded to be so great that some experts are quoted as stating they expect the continuous current apparatus will be entirely supplanted by the alternating one ere long.

They base their ideas on the fact that the copper wire mains now used for the continuous current could be made to do not less than a hundred times as much work if rearranged to carry alternating currents; and the latter system now has been perfected so that it is possible to operate motors, incandescent lights, and arc lights from the same circuit. The saving of 90 per cent on the cost of transmission is an economic advantage the importance of which hardly can be overestimated, since it would seem destined to lead to a complete revolution of existing methods, with an enormous cheapening in the cost of production of a vast variety of articles that minister to human comfort. The alternating current has so abundantly demonstrated its superiority over the direct for the use of man as to make it seem almost incredible that only a few years ago the great electrician Edison wrote in an article for the North American Review that if it were in his power he would prohibit the use of the alternating system altogether. The fact simply illustrates the truth of an old-time remark to the effect that even the wisest among us may have much to learn.

A Cure for Headache. "An excellent and never-failing cure for nervous headache," said an apostle of physical culture, "is the simple act of walking backward. Just try it some time if you have any doubt about it. I have yet to meet the person who didn't acknowledge its efficacy after a trial. Nobody has as yet discovered or formulated a reason why such a process should bring such certain relief. Physicians say that it is probably because the reflex action of the body brings about a reflex action of the brain, and thus drives away the pain that when produced by nervousness is the result of too much going forward. As soon as you begin to walk backward, however, there comes a feeling of everything being reversed, and this is followed by relief. The relief is always certain and generally speedy. Ten minutes is the longest I have ever found necessary. An entry or a long, narrow room makes the best place for such a promenade. You should walk very slowly, letting the ball of your foot touch the floor first and then the heel, just the way, in fact, that one should, in practice, walk forward, but which, in theory, is so rarely done. Besides curing nervous headache, there is no better way to learn to walk well and gracefully forward than the practice of walking backward. A half hour of it once a day will do wonders toward improving the gait of any woman."—New York Evening Sun.

Excess of Fat. The following is offered as a diet for excess of fat: The patient may eat lean mutton and beef, veal, lamb, tongue, sweet-bread, soups not thickened, beef tea and broth, poultry,

game, fish, chicken, eggs, bread in moderation, greens, spinach, watercress, mustard and cream, lettuce, asparagus, celery, radishes, French beans, green peas, Brussels sprouts, cabbage cauliflower, onions, broccoli, sea-kale, jelly flavored but not sweetened, fresh fruit in moderation without sugar or cream, pickles. May not eat fat bacon and ham, fat of meat, butter, cream sugar, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, beet root, rice, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, macaroni, vermicelli, semolina, custard, pastry and puddings of all kinds sweet cakes. May drink tea, coffee, cocoa from milk with milk but without cream or sugar, dry wines of any kind in moderation, brandy, whisky or gin in moderation without sugar, light beer, Apollinaris water, soda water, seltzer water. May not drink milk except sparingly, porter and stout except sweet ales, sweet wines. As a rule alcoholic liquors should be taken very sparingly and never without food.

Colleges One Hundred Years Ago. Dartmouth College consisted of a wooden building 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high. At Dartmouth English grammar and arithmetic were text books in the sophomore year. Princeton, the greatest Presbyterian college, was a huge stone edifice, its faculty consisting of a president, vice president, one professor, two masters of languages and seventy students. Harvard University had four brick buildings; the faculty consisted of a president and six professors, and in its halls thronged 150 to 160 students. Yale boasted of one brick building and a chapel "with a steep 125 feet high." The faculty was a president, a professor of divinity and three tutors. The greatest Episcopal college in the United States was William and Mary's. It was under royal and state patronage and was, therefore, more substantially favored than most of our American schools. At this time, it is said in a curious old state report, the college was a building of three stories, "like a brick kiln," and had thirty gentlemen students.

The students lodged in dormitories, ate at the "commons" and were satisfied with what we would consider prison diet. Breakfast, a small can of coffee, a biscuit, about an ounce of butter. Dinner, one pound of meat, two potatoes and some vegetables. Supper, bread and milk. The only unlimited supply furnished was cider, which was passed in a can from mouth to mouth. The days were spoken of as boll day, roast day, stew day, etc.—Chicago News.

Tilden's Umbrella. Abram S. Hewitt, who was a great friend of Samuel J. Tilden, one day brought into his office an old cotton umbrella, with a broken rib or two and a few holes. It could not have cost over 50 cents. He placed it in the accustomed corner, beside a fine \$10 silk umbrella belonging to J. L. Haigh, his partner. When starting home in the afternoon, he walked off with Haigh's umbrella, leaving his own, which Haigh had to use, as it was raining hard. On opening the old cotton affair, Haigh noticed a piece of white tape sewed on the inside near the top, and on going to a light, read: "Samuel J. Tilden, Gramercy Park, New York." The next day he returned it to the same corner and said to Mr. Hewitt: "This is Mr. Tilden's umbrella you forgot last night." "Oh, yes," said Hewitt, rising and going after it, "I am very glad to get it back. Mr. Tilden is extremely careful about his umbrella." "But where is my silk one that you took away last night?" Haigh asked. "Oh, I don't know anything about that," was the reply, and that was all the satisfaction that Haigh ever got.—New York Press.

Why Two Ears. It was a saying of a wise man that we have one mouth and two ears in order that we may listen twice as much as we speak. A teacher once quoted this remark to her pupils, according to the Philadelphia Times, and not long afterward, to see how well her instruction was remembered, she asked: "Why is it that we have two ears and only one mouth, Frances?" Frances had forgotten the philosopher's explanation, but she thought the question not a very hard one. "Because," she said, "we should not have room in our face for two mouths, and we should look too crooked if we had only one ear." "No, no," said the teacher, "that is not the reason. You know, don't you, Roy?" "Yes, ma'am," answered Roy. "So that what we hear may go in at one ear and out at the other."

Looking Forward. The girl pianist in the next flat, who had sprained over the teeth of the torture box for hours at a time, was going to be married. The society column of the Sunday papers had given it a two-actful notice. The face of the weary man in the next flat lighted up with joy, but as he looked out of the window and saw a tired-eyed woman wheeling in a perambulator a fat, husky baby, charged full of holler, cow's milk, baby food and ugliness, his face hardened, and he hissed between his clenched teeth, "Revenge!"—Minneapolis Journal.

Better Use for Their Time. Massachusetts has but seventeen farmers in its Legislature of 290 members, while the lawyers number 49. There can be no explanation of this except that farmers are unwilling to fool away their time in an average State Legislature.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If you want to find a boy's clothes, always look on the floor.