

Dakota County Herald

DAKOTA CITY, NEB.

John H. Ream, - Publisher

A complaining woman and an empty pocketbook make few friends.

"Everybody hates a successful man," says Mr. Harriman. And everybody knocks a failure. So what's the use?

Venezuela's latest revolution lasted eight days and is reported to have been almost as serious as scarlet fever.

"Dreadnought — except — herself" seems to be the fitting title of England's monster battle ship after her dangerous trial trip.

A 10-year-old boy is reported to have made \$40,000 speculating in Wall street recently. How he will cry when they get it back.

J. G. Phelps Stokes thinks there should be public ownership of the earth. He, too, must have some reason for wanting to make Chancellor Day mad.

Even the anti-salutide bureau will be unable to do much for the people who are in the habit of taking medicine in the dark.

Ex-President Cleveland has no use for old bachelors. If his wife had always felt that way he might still be one of the detested things.

Prince Henry of Holland has turned out to be a hero. Perhaps Queen Wilhelmina knew what she was doing when she selected him, after all.

It begins to look as if Mr. Rockefeller had been converted to the Carnegie theory that it is disgraceful to die rich. His zeal resembles that of the new convert.

H. O. Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, has been sued for \$40,000,000. If the plaintiff gets it we may look for a sharp advance in the price of sugar.

It is when we order a porterhouse steak and are served with a slab of sole leather that we realize how important the pure food law is to ameliorate the sufferings of people who eat.

The Rev. Dr. Gladden persists in talking about the "tainted wealth" of Rockefeller. He coined the phrase, and he clings to it with greater tenacity than Mr. Rockefeller clings to his wealth.

General Booth of the Salvation Army makes the announcement that he is willing to receive all the tainted money which may be offered. He thinks he knows a way to remove the taints, and he probably does.

And still another Russian coachman has been blown up by mistake for his illustrious employer. Controlling the business of a humble hack seems to be just about as dangerous as driving a 100-horse power motor.

James Bryce, the new British ambassador to this country, will receive a salary of \$50,000 a year, as much as is received by the President of the United States. Perhaps Mr. Bull has been reading about the prices of groceries and things over here.

According to some curious investigations conducted by English scientists the oldest sons tend to be criminals and youngest sons paupers. A great many thousand school children and many family histories have been examined to yield these results. First-born children were found to be, as a rule, taller and heavier, with greater ability and endurance than the others. This is in accordance with the popular feeling in many countries that the oldest child is superior to the others and deserving of special privileges. It is a well-established fact that among men of genius an undue proportion are eldest sons.

Nature designed men and women to live out of odors the most of the time where the sun can strike their faces, where the pure air can get to their lungs. Just take the rose and see what it will do when kept away from the sunlight. It may blossom after a long time, but the petals will be half grown and the color will be faded. Then take that rose and place it in the sunshine. It will open and bloom in all its glory. Well, boys and girls and old boys and girls are much more finely organized structures than the rose bush which gives us these wonderful blossoms. They grow pinched and puny when daily cooped up in the shade. Even the chickens teach the value of sunlight. The hen does not know a single thing, so far as intelligence goes, except to lay eggs, but she kicks on her leg unless the coop is supplied with windows.

It is frequently remarked that the sense of vision is by no means as keen in the civilized man as it is in the savage. The same is claimed to be true of the senses of hearing and of smell. The Indian can distinguish objects at a remote distance which are invisible to his more highly evolved companion. He can detect sounds which the scholar recognizes only in slight degree and after closest attention. The difference is not so marked in regard to odors, but it is said that comparing ourselves with the ancient Romans the sense of smell is also degenerating. On the other hand it may be claimed that civilized man can see tints which the savage cannot distinguish. He may not hear the sound of a remote footstep in the forest, but he can detect the fine harmonies of a Beethoven sonata which the savage cannot. His sense of touch is far more exquisite and so too is the sense of taste. The extremes of difference are doubtless due not to any natural superiority or inferiority but to the necessity for cultivation in a particular direction. To secure his food the primitive man must give attention to the faint sounds and sights to which the man who has his food set before him is indifferent. The Boers in the late war

were noted for their keenness of vision. Their security had depended on it for generations. So long as it is in the power of an individual to cultivate any of his senses still further should occasion demand, it can hardly be said his senses are degenerating, even though the present stage of development is less than that of an inferior race. It is not to be expected that one's faculties should always be on the extreme degree of tension, since it would doubtless mean a corresponding loss of power in another and more important direction.

Considering the number and opulence of our American millionaires, it must be deemed strange that the steamship managers have been so slow in providing for them exclusive and high-priced accommodations on the ocean "fliers." Until very recently the best cabin that money could secure differed very little from the ordinary first-class quarters except perhaps in location. The richest man in the world went to Europe last summer in a suite of two staterooms that were no better than the accommodations enjoyed by 200 or 300 poorer people. The possibilities in the way of exclusiveness and correspondingly high prices were not appreciated by the steamship designers. This omission is in a fair way of being repaired by the construction of what might be called "sea flats" on the ships of one trans-Atlantic line. On the steamship Minnetonka, which arrived at New York from London the other day, the first of these apartments was exhibited. The "sea flats" are located on "saloon square," which is a broad corridor amidships. The "flats" flank either side. No. 1 has a drawing room, sitting room, two bedrooms, smoking room and bath. In No. 2 the drawing room and smoking room are omitted. Of course, they are ground floor flats and there is no elevator, no stairs and no janitor. The exposure changes frequently and the air is excellent. These "flats" are the latest development in ship designing and they are for people who can afford them. They offer every homelike advantage that is possible on a shipboard. The servant girl question is, of course, eliminated. It costs a pretty penny to occupy one of these "flats," but the landlord does not require a lease for a year. People who have plenty of money and a desire to escape the society of their fellow men will be glad to pay whatever the price may be. It is pretty safe to predict, however, that the very richest people will not patronize the "sea flats." Such people are ordinarily satisfied with the same accommodations that ordinary folks enjoy.

OIL AND GAS FOR MEXICO.
Denuding of Forests Causes Diaz to Grant Concessions.
Gradually Mexico is becoming Americanized, due to the foresight of President Diaz. For years gas was not allowed to be manufactured in the republic. A few years ago a small plant was installed in Merida, the capital of Yucatan. Because the Mexicans considered gas dangerous it was impossible to get a concession to manufacture it. Another reason was the great scarcity of fuel. It has caused the government much worry.

Wood for domestic purposes is sold in the City of Mexico by "stick" and the forests of any extent are hundreds of miles distant from the capital. The universal material for domestic consumption is charcoal and the manufacture of the product is rapidly denuding the forests which exist within a reasonable radius of the City of Mexico. It was to preserve these forests and solve the fuel question that President Diaz granted the concession for the erection of gas plants all over the republic. So high has the price of wood been within late years that a short time ago the railroads found it profitable to import their ties from Japan.

It is proposed now to build an oil pipe line from the recently discovered wells of the gulf coast, near Tampico, to the City of Mexico, an immense undertaking, for the liquid will have to be raised from the sea level to a height of over 7,000 feet, from where it will be distributed to various towns and cities on the plateau.

The men to whom have been granted the concession have issued instructions to commence the installation of a gas plant to supply the City of Mexico and the suburban towns of Tacubaya, Mixcoac, San Angel, Cherrubusco, Tacuba, Atzacapotzalco, Coyoacan and Tlalpam.

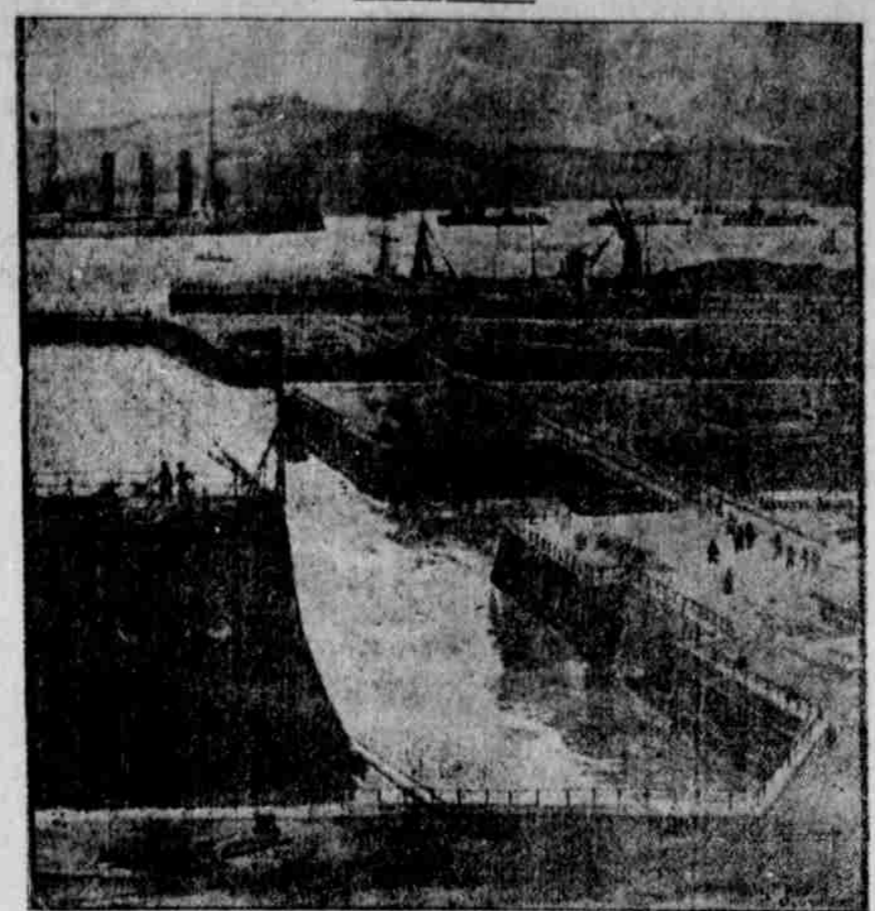
The contract is made under the law of "new industries" between the executive of the new republic and Edward Doheny, Charles A. Canfield and Norman Bridge, which grants to these men a concession to erect and operate in any city or town within the republic of Mexico gas plants for the manufacture and distribution of crude oil gas.

Incredible as it may seem, there is not in the City of Mexico with nearly 500,000 people a single bit of gas burned, so that the capital has come to be known as the electric city, for it is one of the most brilliantly lighted municipalities in the world.

Sailors' Side Lines.
"Every sailor has a side line," he said. "Many an old shellback makes more out of his side line than out of punching sails and chewing ropes. Watch 'em come aboard for a long voyage. Here's one with a camera, plate and developer. He'll snapshot spouting whales, icebergs, porpoises, wrecks, anything of interest that turns up, for such pictures sell to magazines and newspapers, and he'll photograph his mates at so much a head. Here's a man with \$5 worth of fine wool. He'll knit it all up into ladies' shawls during the voyage. With his skillful work he'll change it into \$50 worth of wool. The tattooed chap has a chunk of ivory He'll carve it into little ships. He's very handy that way. The bow-legged feller darns stockings and patches clothes. The cross-eyed one shaves and hair cuts. As for me, I run a lottery."
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Big Family.
Dennis Koorobec, who died in Ireland in the early part of 1852, had 43 children, 236 grandchildren and 944 great-grandchildren.

ENGLAND'S NEW \$20,000,000 HOSPITAL FOR DAMAGED WARSHIPS.



ENTRANCE LOCK TO NEW NAVAL DOCKS AT DEVONPORT.

England's new naval works here shown have made Devonport the best equipped and largest war port in the world. They include a fine tidal basin, with an entrance direct from the Hamoaze, and a closed basin, which has been provided with an entrance from the Hamoaze, which can be used for dry docking men of war. Devonport has now three new docks, which can take even the biggest men of war, apart from the entrance lock. It need hardly be pointed out that the final issue of naval warfare depends to a considerable extent on the rapidly with which the opposing nations can refit and replace on the active list battle ships and other war vessels damaged by the enemy. Thus the north extension of the dockyard at Devonport, which was opened by the Prince of Wales recently, must be reckoned among England's most valuable naval assets. The closed basin has an area of thirty-five acres; the extension covers nearly 120 acres. The total cost of the new work was about \$4,500,000.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

The great Roosevelt dam in Arizona is nearing completion. Within a few months this colossal bar of masonry will choke the gap between the mountains, and the city bearing the President's name, 284 feet below its crest, will gradually be engulfed by the rush of waters which will, when the huge reservoir is filled, form the largest artificial lake in the world. More than 200,000 acres of fertile farm land will spread out below the lake to replace what is now a desolate desert; thousands of families will prosper in the midst of plenty, on soil which hitherto supported no living thing but sagebrush and lizards, and generations of happy Americans will bless the reclamation act which enabled the engineers to work such wonders in the "land that God forgot."

While the government is doing the work the homesteader will, in time, pay back to the government every cent that has been expended for him, but the payments will be extended over a period of years and he will be charged no interest. As soon as the irrigation works are completed and the precious water is available for the use of the farmers the land benefited must begin to make returns, and it is expected that ten annual installments from each water user will settle the bill.

The irrigation funds given into the hands of the reclamation service by Congress come first from the sale of public lands in the arid States, but after the various projects become operative the annual repayment installments will continue the maintenance and the construction of new water plants.

There are twenty-five great irrigation projects now under construction, and when these are developed to their full extent it is estimated that no less than 3,198,000 acres of desert will be reclaimed. Add to these thirteen other projects which are now being held in abeyance pending the completion of some of the first twenty-five, which will reclaim 3,270,000 acres more, and we have a grand total of 6,468,000 acres of waste changed as if by magic to a garden for gods and men.

The twenty-five engineering projects now under construction will cost \$90,000,000 when completed, and will reclaim an area of land equal to the crop acreage of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Florida, but incomparably more fertile than those States. All told, it is estimated, the newly created farm area will add \$22,000,000 to the taxable value of the States, and will furnish homes for 80,000 families on farms and in villages and towns. The work of the reclamation service has been in progress only five years, and early in 1908 the greatest project of the list, the Roosevelt dam, will be completed.

About all that is known of the Roosevelt dam in the east is that it is a barrier thrown across the Salt River Canyon in Arizona. Some have heard that the town of Roosevelt, in the valley that is to become the bed of the great artificial lake, was built there only to be destroyed when its usefulness ended, and that where now are schools and stores and homes in the desert there was found nothing but the element in which fishes dwell, and the desert needs so much. This is literally true. As soon as the dam is finished the residents of the town will move their belongings, even to the houses in which they live, to other parts and the powerful gates of steel will let the waters in. Within a few weeks there will be more than 200 feet depth of water above the dam and the newest form of blue upon the map of the United States, the latest lake, will stretch its length of twenty-five miles up-stream and its breadth of two miles between the giant notch that separates the hills.

Handicapped.
"Alias," moaned the leopard, "I can't sneak out of recitations any more. I'm always spotted."—Harvard Lampoon.

PAPER RUINED BY GERMS.

Microbes Spot the Surface and at Last Wreck the Fabric.
Germany has been looking into the question why paper does not last forever and has come to the conclusion that its decay is largely due to bacteria. They not only injure the texture but destroy the color.

The brownish spots which appear in old books and which are known to English bibliophiles as foxing are really due to the bacterium prodigiosum. This tiny destroyer is especially fond of starchy media and its propagation is promoted by damp. It has long been known that damp produced foxing, but the share of the microbe in the operation has not been suspected.

Then there is the tiny fungus, or mold, penicillium glaucum. It is responsible for gray and black marks upon old papers and in spotting the surface it helps to break down the fabric and hasten its destruction.

There are many other microscopic enemies of paper and they abound chiefly in those which are glazed with gelatin. Given a little moisture and a little heat and these will multiply in the surface of a picture or a diploma on highly finished paper just as they would in the culture tube of a biologist.

Several methods of fighting these bacteria are proposed. One is to substitute for animal glue in finishing fine paper glazes made from rosin.

These, it is said, give equally good results and totally defy the invasion of microbes. It is also proposed to introduce chemical agents in the manufacture of paper which are known to be fatal to microbes. This, however, involves many complications.

Where the paper is to be used for water color painting and printing in colors almost every chemical is barred, as they are apt to combine with the pigments in the course of time and destroy them. But for ordinary writing papers small quantities either of bichloride of mercury or of antiseptics of the carbolic class may be introduced without impairing the use of the paper for ordinary purposes, whether writing or printing, and at the same time rendering it proof against the ordinary processes of decay.

EDITING CONSULAR REPORTS.

All Statements Calculated to Hurt Foreign Nations Are Cut Out.
In the bureau of trade relations the consular reports are carefully read and, when necessary, so revised as to eliminate everything unsuitable for publication from the standpoint of the interests of the government, says the Atlantic. Not infrequently a report is of such character as to make it inexpedient to publish any portion, in which case it is filed in toto in the archives of the department of state for future reference. All statements in the reports calculated to cause adverse criticism in a foreign country, or to bring about diplomatic representations on the part of another government, or to embarrass the administration of any executive branch of our government are omitted from the material transmitted to the department of commerce and labor for publication.

Under the head of matter that is objectionable because of its probable effect in a foreign community come slighting allusions to any nationality or race; adverse criticism, even implied, of the political, social, or religious institutions; disparaging statements in regard to the enforcement of the laws; charges of dishonesty and inefficiency of the officials, etc. In short, anything that reflects on the integrity and efficiency of the foreign administration, or that might offend the sensibilities of the people of the country, is eliminated in the state department, which is, of course, the best judge of the diplomatic proprieties.

Never Thought of Love.
Visitor (at studio)—I do not see how an artist could paint such a beautiful woman without falling in love with her.

Great Artist—I assure you, madam, that while painting that picture I never once thought of love.

"Yes. You see, the model was my wife."

"Is it possible?"—Tit-Bits.

WISDOM BY THE PEOPLE

ELECTRIFICATION OF STEAM RAILWAYS.

By Blen F. Arnold.

Previous to 1904 the officials of the steam railways of the country had paid but little attention to the subject of electricity, but were beginning to realize the ironroads that were being made upon their local traffic by the interurban roads. This caused the more progressive ones among them to begin carefully to investigate the claims of the advantages of electric traction, with the result that at that time there either were contemplated, or well under way, a number of important electric installations, which could be credited to the favorable decisions of steam railway officials.

The Pennsylvania railroad system, in addition to the electrification of its great terminal system in the vicinity of New York, gradually is electrifying the Long Island Railroad system, which so effectively gridrons the island lying east of Manhattan Island, and known as Long Island.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company also is going to great expense in the electrification of its line from New York City to Stamford, Conn., a distance of thirty-one miles, with probability of gradual extension of electric traction over its system.

These few examples, together with the electrical operation of the great St. Louis tunnel, by means of which the traveler will be carried from Switzerland into Italy without the annoyance due to the obnoxious gases emitted from the steam locomotive, I believe are sufficiently impressive to emphasize the correctness of the lines of development outlined by me in 1904. Involving, as they do, an expenditure of approximately \$100,000,000 for electrical equipment, and a collateral investment of some \$300,000,000 more.

MEDICINE HAS MADE GREAT STRIDES.

By Dr. W. H. Welch.

I wish to emphasize the mutual helpfulness of the various medical sciences in the development of medical knowledge and practice. Consider, for example, the indispensable share of embryology, of anatomy, gross and microscopic, of physiology, of pathological anatomy, of clinical study, in the evolution of our knowledge of the latest contribution to diseases of the circulatory system—that disturbance of the cardiac rhythm called "heart block." Similar illustrations of the unity of the medical sciences and of the co-operation of the laboratory and the clinic might be multiplied indefinitely from all classes of disease.

Great as has been the advance of medicine in the last half century, it is small, indeed, in comparison with what remains to be accomplished. On every hand there are still unsolved problems of disease of overshadowing importance. The ultimate problems relate to the nature and fundamental properties of living matter, and the power to modify these properties in desired directions. Knowledge breeds new knowledge, and we cannot doubt that research will be even more productive in the future than it has been in the past. It would be hazardous in

RECLAIM LAND WORN OUT.

Portuguese Hope to Restore to Cultivation 10,000,000 Acres.

Portugal, according to Vice and Deputy Consul R. H. Kinchard of Lisbon, has started in on a system of land reclamation which, if successful as it promises to be, must result in similar movements in various parts of Europe. He writes:

"In the south of Portugal a serious attempt is being made, with some chance of success, to bring back into cultivation a large tract of land. This country being essentially agricultural, any steps to reclaim land that has gone out of cultivation, estimated at 4,344,900 hectares (about 10,000,000 acres), or 44 per cent of the total area of Portugal, are a move in the right direction.

"Some energetic members of society in the district of Serpa, in combination with the municipal authorities, have set to work upon 100,000 acres, dividing it up into allotments of fifteen acres each and letting it at a nominal rent, calculated according to the estimated value of the land, which has, as it were, four classifications, the highest quality rent being placed at \$3.20 and the lowest at 40 cents an allotment, free of title rates and taxes for ten years.

"Quite a heterogeneous mixture of settlers has already taken possession of their tenements. Carpenters, masons, doctors, chemists, barbers, seamstresses, tailors, and even beggars, figure in the list.

"One of the chief difficulties to be overcome before making the allotments was to deal with the proprietary right of beekeepers, who centuries ago had certain privileges conferred upon them whereby they did a thriving trade in honey and wax. This trade has in later times diminished, owing to the destruction of the floral produce of the land, chiefly by firing when portions thereof were cleared for wheat and other cereals. Matters have been amicably settled for the beekeepers and the embryo agriculturists. The success of the scheme as far as it has gone has stirred the ambition of the residents in a large part of the north of Portugal, where a project on similar lines is being set on foot to bring back into cultivation something like half a million acres."

The Childish Voice Too Much.

A good story is told of Signor Foli, the famous basso. Once upon a time he was singing "The Raft" when a childish voice from somewhere in the stalls suddenly piped in and attempted to organize an impromptu duet. The unfortunate next line of the song was: "Hark! What sound is that which breaks upon mine ear?" This so tickled the fancy of the great vocalist that he left the platform, followed by the pianist. Twice they came back and attempted the song, and finally they had to give it up in despair, much to the amusement of the audience.

Collision—Not Collusion.

The Judge—In this divorce suit there seems to be some collusion between the man and his wife.

The Wife—Collusion? No, it's been collision ever since the ceremony!—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Twilight.

It came dark the gypsy day
Knocked at eye's monastery bars;
Now comes he, notice cowled in gray,
To light the candles of the stars.
—Smart Set.

the extreme to attempt to predict the particular direction of future discovery. How unpredictable, even to the most farsighted of a past generation, would have been such discoveries as the principles of antiseptic surgery, antitoxins, bacterial vaccines, opsonins, the extermination of yellow fever by destruction of a particular species of mosquito, and many other recent contributions to medical knowledge.

LIFE IS STILL ROMANTIC.

By Helen Oldfield.

This century claims to be, and is, intensely practical. The struggle for life is strenuous, and many are forced to "cut their hard paths straightly by Poor Richard's eloquence." On the other hand, we are continually told that modern society has no earnestness, no depth, little or no sincerity, and, worst of all, no high moral standard. Fashion and pleasure and the sham love are the amusements of the hour. To outshine each other in dress, in engagements, in admirers is apparently the whole duty of young women in the "classes." There can be no love without romance. Take that away and poetry vanishes; even as war without romance is merely licensed slaughter, so love, bereft of its sentiment, is but an affair of sale and barter. It is love, romantic love, which makes of marriage the most sacred and beautiful of ties; that sweet passion which South has called "the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe," which, wisely controlled and rightly bestowed, warms, elevates and brightens life. But it should not be lightly given nor heedlessly accepted. The heart should carefully discriminate between true love and its many spurious imitations; with its sacred aureole of glory no unworthy object should be crowned, neither should it be allowed to dominate reason and judgment. Romantic love is by no means one and the same with blind, unreasoning passion.

TRIAL MARRIAGES WOULD BE MONSTROUS.

By Rev. Dr. Frank Crane.

The modern novel attack upon the family is nothing but another form of the world old complaint against human destiny. Mrs. Parsons suggests trial marriages. The scheme of trial marriages is, of course, simply monstrous. To cure a slight evil it would open the door to a most certain and positive crime. It would put a premium upon the wicked propensities of men. When a man and woman marry it is right that it should be under the promise of "for better or for worse, in sickness and in health, for richer, for poorer, till death do us part." It is this feeling of finality in the act of marriage that brings out the good in both parties. For few marriages fall which would not have succeeded had there been unwavering loyalty to the spirit of the marriage vows. Men and women are so constituted that, other things being reasonably equal, and there being no intolerable and manifest incongruity, their living together in loyalty induces love more and more.

ARCHWAY TO THE EDDY HOUSE.

This photograph shows the main entrance to Pleasant View, the home near Concord of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science. The home of Mrs. Eddy, Pleasant View, occupies approximately fourteen acres, situated on Warren street, where that thoroughfare begins to assume the aspect of a beautiful country road, and about a mile from the business center of Concord. The "home place" has ten acres, to which has been added the Tuttle property of about four acres adjoining. The house is about forty feet back from the street, and to the rear of the buildings the ground slopes gradually down into a picturesque valley.

ODDEST TREE IN AUSTRALIA.

In Time of Drouth the Cattle Feed Upon the Wood.

The vegetation of Australia is different from that of any other country. The various species number about 10,000, which is a far greater number than is to be found in Europe. A peculiarity of the trees found growing near the coast is the vertical direction of the foliage, which allows the sunlight to pass easily through the leaves. Many curious trees are found, but none is more remarkable than the bottle tree, or baobab. The peculiarity of the tree is found in its abnormal trunk, which, as compared with other forest trees, is out of all proportion to its branches. Sometimes the trunk is nearly spherical, resembling a huge inverted turnip.

The peculiar nature of its spongy soft wood is responsible for this rejuvenescence. The tissues contain large quantities of moisture in the form of mucilage. Indeed, in time of drouth the trees are often felled and the wood broken up into small pieces. This the cattle devour with great relish. The fruit takes the form of a thin-shelled gourdlike capsule covered with a thin green velvety pile. In fine examples these are equal in size to small coconuts. When ripe they contain a peculiar flour powder having a peculiar acid flavor not unlike cream of tartar. The fruit remains attached to the branches for a considerable time after the leaves have fallen. The flower which precedes the fruit is white, somewhat like those of the eucalyptus, its center being filled with a sheaf of slender white stamens. The African baobab has the peculiarity of hanging its fruit from the branches by means of long cordlike stems sometimes from a foot and a half to two feet in length. In common with the dragon trees of Teneriffe, the baobabs are regarded as the slowest growing trees and the longest lived members of the vegetable world.

This dragon tree of Teneriffe was one of the wonders of the vegetable kingdom. It stood near the town of Gravatava, on the island of Teneriffe, and many travelers examined and measured it. Meyer found it to be seventy-five feet high and forty-eight in girth. Just above the ground it was seventy-nine feet in circumference. Humboldt found it and when he measured it discovered that it had not changed in size since the days of the French adventurers, the Bethencourts, who seized the island in the fifteenth century, some four centuries before. The trunk was hollow, and a staircase had been erected inside by which one could ascend to the height at which the branches began. This relic of ages was unfortunately destroyed by a hurricane in 1807.

Different Out There.

The owner of the ranch in one of the arid regions of the great West was entertaining an Eastern relative. He showed him over his broad acres, spoke of the difficulties that had been overcome in making the desert blossom as the rose, and outlined his plans for the future.

"But is it possible," asked the visitor, "to make more than a bare living on such land and in such a climate as this?"

"It is. I have made considerably more than a bare living on this land," he said. "I am glad to hear it. Cyrus, then, you have something laid by for a rainy day, have you?"

"Not exactly," rejoined the host, with a laugh. "On the contrary, with the help of an occasional rainy day I have managed to lay something by for the dry days."

The Camel's Foot.

The camel's foot is a soft cushion peculiarly well adapted to the stones and gravel over which it is constantly walking. During a single journey through the Sahara horses have worn out three sets of shoes, while the camel's feet are not even sore.

There are so many useless things in the world that we sometimes think the Lord made some things just to be mischievous.