## OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

all the dearly bought liberties of the Angle-Saxon race, none is guarded more jealously than the freedom of the press. It is largely because of this fact that so much comment was excited by the President's inquiry of Postmaster-General Cortelyou as to whether or not the law justified the exclusion from the mails of such newspapers as were print-

trial. The history of the untrammeled press is virtually the same in all civilized countries. Previous to the invention of printing, the right to censor everything published or intended for publication was clamed and practiced

ing in full the testimony in a certain notorious marder

by the church; but after the Reformation this right was gradually assumed by the crown.

From that time to the present the growth of the freedom of the press has been almost synchronous with the growth of popular libertles and the ascendency of the people. No conceivable combination of events is likely to cause the loss of what has been gained,

To-day in all civilized countries the press is virtually free. Even in Russia the censorship is so much less rigid than it was that the publication of political opinions, so long as they do not constitute an attack on the sovereign, is not interdicted.

So thoroughly is the freedom of the press taken for granted in the United States that it has become a question whether liberty has not degenerated into license, The printing of such revolting matter as that to which the President objected and the elaborate exposition of crime are familiar indictments of American newspapers.

In the absence of a government or State censorship of the press-and such a thing is inconceivable in America-it is the duty of every man to be his own censor; to refuse to read whatever experience and common sense tell him is pernicious, and to exclude from his family circle such papers as habitually offend good morals or good taste .- Youth's Companion.

### NEXT TO GODLINESS.



IY did you hire that offensive little cad, Jones, and let Stafford go?" asked a department manager of an employer in a great metropolitan business establishment. "Stafford is doubly Jones' equal in ability." "Recause," said the employer, and there was a world of wisdom in his words, "Jones looks the gentleman, even though he isn't. Stafford looks the

tramp. It was only a little lesson in cleanliness. Jones has a brain like a mess of scrambled eggs. Jones was weak,

vaccilating, unstable. Stafford was clever, able, strong as an executive and keen of mentality. But Stafford had s'oe-edged finger nails. Jones' were carefuly manicured. Stafford were his hair like a maddened 'tedgehog. Jones' locks were barbered and always in part. Stafford's teeth resembled grave stones in an old churchyard. Jones didn't merely keep a toothbrush, he used it. Stafford wore an extensive collection of table drippings on his vest. Jones used a napkin. Stafford's neckwear was edga with black. Jones spent 21 cents a week for collar

The employer knew that customers are forced to accept first impressions. The employer realized that the man with a front can wend his way where beggars may not even look. The \$1 or more a week that Stafford might have expended on his personal appearance would have doubled his value in the eyes of the empolyer. But Stafford, in his egotism, told bimself: "Abe Lincoln was a success, yet he didn't dress: Why should 1?" Perhaps Abe Lincoln did not dress, but he was clean, Clothes may not make the man, but they go a long way toward making the successful man. - Des Moines News.

### SPEED AND PUBLIC SAFETY.



N commenting on the two railroad accidents that have recently stirred up sentiment in the State, the Indiana Railroad Commission reports that at least in one of these accidents the plain cause was the excessive speed maintained by the train. It reports further that the high speed of the fast

trains is perilous to the safety of passengers, and it warns the railroads that the "reckless demand of the public shall not be longer acceded to by the railroad

It is obvious to any thinking person that if popular wishes are the only guidance for railroad managers speed will be constantly increased rather than diminished. Mankind is always in a rush and the germs of hurry and the delights of going fast have singular power and fascination. People were quick to take advantage of the early steam transportation which superseded the lumbering stage coach. They were enraptured when the expresses running forty miles an hour were introduced. And not content with what would have seemed an impossibility a few years before, they applauded the introduction of still faster trains that saved & few hours' journey between the great cities of the United States. At the present time electrical experts are talking of travel that will reach a speed of 125 miles an hour, and the public is dazzled by the temptation of dashing along at a rate of speed twice as great as the flight of the swiftest bird.—Chicago Tribune.

## OVAL TABLE FOR BILLIARDS.

Believed New Idea Would Introduce More Scientific Play.

Will the shape of the present billiard table be altered as the outcome of the farcical results which have followed the invention and perfection of the now famous "anchor" stroke?

This is a question which is being seriously discussed. The present table, it is contended, lends itself to freak bil-Hards and no sooner is one stroke barred than some player invents another which serves the same purpose, reducing the game to an automatic exhibition of skill on the part of the player who succeeds in getting "going"

A more drastic reform than a mere "tinkering" with the rules is evidently needed and a suggestion has been made and has already found many supporters that the present two-square table should be changed for an ellipticaloval-table, Many advantages are them:

skilk

2. The introduction of more scientific play. 3. A fresh attraction to the specta-

for who has tired of the time-worn strokes. 4. The impossibility of such strokes

as the "anchor" and "spot." 5. Although the same length and

width, the table can be placed in a We'll get out all right.' much smaller space.

tirely.

ties would be introduced with the peculiar effects which arise from a curved house when we went into it. I meant cushlon.-London Express

of convenience or necessity had no influence upon him.

I'd add a pound's weight to what those cleaned up. I was just discouraged. poor creatures have to drag," he de- And the girl was so disagreeable and clared, and no persuasion could induce him to ride in a stret car dragged by overworked, tired horses.

When electricity was applied and the cars went smoothly along without the should object to it," said the visitor borses, his son said:

"Now, father, you can ride on the street cars without worrying about spells come on and I had to keep in my borses. You can go to Boston at your Case now.

"James," said the old man, "you aldon't see 'en.

I recken! No. I've no more use for it onto the cooking. Men are so unstreet cars now than I ever had, and reasonable! When you are settling in for the same reason."

The Bealthy Limit. "Do you think he is in condition?" Chaparral



exclaimed the visiting woman, as she been cross and unreasonable. As I told dropped into a chair. "I don't know him, just looking at it all, made me how I've ilved through the last two

weeks, I'm sure." "So much work getting settled?' inquired her hostess. "Work! It's been simply frightful.

I'll never move again as long as I live. I've made up my mind to that." "It's an awful task, I know," said

the hostess, sympathetically. "My dear," said the visitor, "you re claimed for the idea. Here are some of ally and truly haven't any idea of the task it has been. I've moved before 1. A mere advanced field for the ex- and I know what moving is, but such position of the possibilities of modern a time I never had. To begin with, we couldn't get out before the 3d. Mr. Woosey put off seeing the moving men, as he always does, though I reminded

bim of it again and again. "'Henry,' I said, 'if you don't see them to-day we won't be able to get a wagon on the 1st.'

"'Oh, don't you worry about that,' he said. 'They've got plenty of wagons.

"Well, he didn't see them, of course With such a table no stroke need be and the result was that we couldn't get barred. The billiard spot at the top moved before the 3d. And there we would be so placed that it would be were all packed. I had to have Mr. practically impossible for the striker Woosey unpack half the things again, If you Tenn, times persuaded Me, to perform the spot stroke and, of but he had himself to blame for it, as course, with the circular cushion the I told him. The girl didn't like it a cradle carom would be wiped out en- bit, either, because I had got her bed taken down and she had to sleep on a The series of angles which have be- mattress, and she said the floors were come the veriest A, B, C to the expert damp. I made her scrub them, you player would be things of the past. know; for to go away and leave a dirty The fault in U. S. plain to see, New and wonderfully interesting varie- house is something that I will not do.

"You ought to have seen our new to have had it all cleaned out and ready for us to go into, but in all the distraction it went out of my head and A resident of Newton, Mass., who of course Mr. Woosey didn't remind me was noted for his great kindness to of it. Such a sight as it was! I would animals, viewed the first horse cars never have believed those people would with dismay. "It's sheer cruelty, that's have been capable of leaving a place what it is," he insisted, and the plea like that. It was an actual plg pen. I said to Mr. Woosey that he might stay there if he wanted to, but he would "I'd walk to Boston and back before have to take me to a hotel until it got

sulky about it, too." "They don't like the work of moving, I know," said the hostess. "I'm sure I don't know, why they But then, they'll object to anything. Well, I had one of my regular nervous room for two days. Mr. Woosey had a eot put up in one of the rooms at the house and stayed there to overlook the ways rush at conclusions; you don't cleaning. We had to get in a man to study into things as I do. Don't I read help, too. The girl shaply wouldn't un-In the papers about every car having dertake to do the thing alone. And to have so much 'horse' power? And when I got around they had everything don't I know wall enough what that wrong-all the furniture in the wrong means?" and the old centleman sighed. places, so that I had to have them move poor horses are being worked just as gagements, too, that week-social enhard and just us many hours, only we gagements, you know-and I had to be out late, and then Mr. Woosey got one a new house, of course, something has to be slighted, and Millie couldn't sweep and serub and clean windows and give as much time and attention to the cook-"Condition? Why, condition doesn't ing as she ordinarily could. Still. Mr. express it. He is in fine flunk."- Woosey helped a great deal with the also apt to be hard on those over whom cleaning, so she might have done a lit- it extends.

"I'm just about worn out, I declare!" | the better, perhaps; but he needn't have quite sick."

"Well, it must be nice to feel that you are settled now," observed the host-"Yes," sighed the visitor, "but I'm

completely worn out and my nerves are in a horrid state. It was an awful task.

"How is Mr. Woosey?" inquired the hostess. "He's pretty well, thank you," replied the visitor.-Chicago Daily News.

Alaska, Said Mexico. 'Say, Canada," said Senor Mex. (With mind upon the case of Tex. And all the land that northward La. For which Napoleon got Pa.) "O. Wyo, why not let U. S. Join with the States? What say you,

yes?" "I Kan, not think of it," said she, 'N. Y. not?" with surprise asked he: "Minn, to you like a sister is, And brothers are Wash, and Mont., I

Why should you squint N. C. so Ill.?

Wis.

It's no Conn. game, come, say you will?" Ah, Nev. R. I. shall Col. it good To join so mixed a sisterhood. I'd sit N. B. unmoved-D. C.? My cool aloofness Ia. dore: I'd sell it for no Mass, of Ore. To join such creatures in their Ark .-Ind. eed I'm no such easy mark." "Ala. now, girl, don't get too Gn., The States don't want us any Va. You want to be the whole L. T. But I will tell you what it is, If you and I got wise, Ariz. And asked to be let in, I know We'd be fourth-raters Neb.er Mo. But join a nation N. A. other Would know lots better than to bother." "No use," said she, in termination, On me you've Miss.d your Cal.Ky.lation." With this the colloquy was ended, And home, with nose in air, each wended. -George Fay in Success Magazine.

## First Air Brake Trial.

The air brake was ushered into actual use in most dramatic fashion. The trial trip occurred in April, 1869. The train selected was the Steubenville accommodation running between Pittsourg and Steubenville, Ohio. When the rain was going at full speed, suddeny, as he came around a sharp curve, the engineer saw a stalled wagon in the middle of the track dead ahead. With bandbrakes only, nothing could have prevented a terrible smashup, The formal time for the trial of the airbrake had not come, but the brake was there, and in desperation, not believing for a moment that the thing could possibly work, the engineer threw on the air. But it did avail. The observers in the rear were almost catapulted out of their sents by the shock "It simply means, my son, that the everything back. I had four or five on, of the sudden stop. But when they saw the engine fairly poking its nose into the wagonbed, so narrow had been the margin between safety and disas-"Those power houses could tell tales, of his attacks of indigestion and blamed ler, they forgot all about their shock and stood in awed silence. The airbrake had come into its own.

In accepting an invitation to a plenie, a woman nearly always says, "I hope the weather will be nice."

When authority spolls a man, it is

PASSING OF THE DEACON.

Title Said to Have Lost Some of Its Old-Time Reverence.

It is a pity, if true as reported, that the office of deacon has ceased to be regarded with favor by members of the Protestant churches in New England. says the North American Review, Time was when the title conferred distinction and honor, and was sought with as great diligence as could be considered seemly by good and plous men, Once acquired, 'too,' it wrought a marked, though unconscious, change in the demeanor of the possessor, who forthwith became graver and more chary of speech, except in saying grace at table and, in the really old days, at the beautifully simple home service known as "family prayers." But, as the spirit of irreverence gradually permeated unregenerated days, stories of uncouth humor were spun about the deacon as a central figure, comic papers depicted him chiefly as indulging on the sly a liking for a horse race, and, all in all, the title continued to lose its former dignity and significance until now, as we are told, it is not only no longer sought, but rather generally avoided.

Although perhaps sometimes forgotten, it is a fact, scarcely surprising to those given to investigating the orlgins of customs, that widows are directly responsible for the earliest appointment of church officials of the class we have in mind. When the apostles realized the necessity of providing boxily sustenance for those who were in attendance on their ministrations they made the requisite arrangements; but apparently the distribution was unsystematical, and presently the Grecians were egged on by their widow folk to complain that the Hebrews were obtaining more than their fair share of the provender.

Whereupon the twelve took counsel and decided that, since it ill became them as spiritual teachers to serve the tables, the appointment of certain brethren of good repute to superintend the business was in every way desirable. Seven were chosen-Stephen, who subsequetly was famed for his faith and good works; Philip, another admirable man; Prochorus; Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas and the proselyte Nicolas-and they were designated fittingly from the nature of their task as deacons-from the Greek diakonos or its Latin derivative diaconus, meaning attendant, or one who serves. That these first members of the order performed well their work is evidenced by the fact that the widows ceased to murmur and by their own rapid advancement in authority, until some were permitted to preach and even to do miraculous deeds.

To this day in the Methodist Episcopal Church, deacons are ordained by the bishop and may serve as traveling preachers, solemnize marriage and administer the rite of baptism. In the Congregational bodies, they seldom preach, but often read a sermon in the absence of the pastor, and invariably distribute the elements of the communion. They are also supposed to act almoners after the fashion of Ste phen and Philip, and in some States are empowered to hold as trustees the property of the church. In the very early days there were deaconesses also; but, as the widows generally selected apparently did not enjoy being classified as "of mature age," the practice fell into disuse, although the order is still maintained in Germany, and to a limited degree by various sects in this country.

# BARBER'S REGISTER.

Unique Method of Automatically

Registering the Day's Work. An exceedingly unique device for use in barber shops as a check on the barbers is the recent invention of a Texas man. In all modern, up-to-date barber shops it is customary to give each customer procuring a shave an application of bay rum, witch hazel or other facial



REGISTERS NUMBER OF SHAVES.

tonic. Such being the case, the inventor has arranged the mechanism of his device whereby each time a bottle is removed and an application is given the fact is automatically registered on a dial. Obviously the register indicates the number of customers procuring a shave, etc. In using this invention three bottles for containing different tonics are employed-one for bay rum, ane for hair tonic and probably one for a shampoo tonic-used, respectively, afer shaving, hair-cutting and shampoong. A separate register is provided for ach bottle, in order that an accurate ndication will be made of the day's cock. The owner of the barber shop to thus readily ascertain the number f ensioners accommodate! during his because and the amount each spent.

"Tomony," said his Sunday school neher, "your cold is much berter than men I saw you last," "Yearn," answered Tommy, "I cured

by prayin'." "By penying? I'm glad to hear you my that.

"Yes'm. I asked the Lord to take it way from me and give it to Dick lingo, and Dick's got it, all right,"

Probably one reason a dog la such a athful friend of man is that man has ever susceeded in working a dog

Most people were baptized and vaocinated when they were very little.

A college of foreign lauguages has been opened in Canton, China, the port from which most emigrants sail to distant parts of the globe.

New York City boasts the largest and finest public school building in the throughout and cost \$2,000,000. It has accommodations for 4,000 pupils.

Many Elk lodges in the West have adopted President Roosevelt's suggesnan at Billings, Mont., has thousands,

in Goldfield the other day a deputy sheriff's pistol was jerked out of his pocket by the restiveness of the discharged a cartridge, the bullet from which killed a girl who was passing on the sidewalk. It cut her jugular vein,

Wasps prey on flies-a fact which is well known in Italy. On any summer or early autumn day in the Tuscan country parts, when the luncheon table is blackened by flies, one may see a wasp sail in at the open window, select a fly, roll it over, curl it up and carry It out into the sunshine and soon return for another.

Is tobacco in the form of cigars and cigarettes an effective germ killer? Smallpox was prevalent in Canton, China, during the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, and the visitors say they were compelled to smoke cigarettes incessantly as a preventive of the disease. The Duke never ventured out without a cigar.

The Japanese spaniel, or sleeve-dog of Japan, is one of the long-coated varieties which are much admired. They have been hard to acclimatize, and many discouragements have been met with in their introduction. They have large heads, with blg, dark eyes, set wide apart and very full. Their little tails curl up over their backs like feather dusters. One pound is the true sleeve dog weight.

## HUMOR OF LONDON CABBIES.

some of Their Remarks When the

Tip Is Not Forthcoming. One of the strongest objections to the introduction of the taximeter in Lon-don was that the cabman would be beprived of any opportunity to display his choice selection of language and skill in humorous repartee.

Some of the hansom fraternity, of course, have no sense of humor, but the majority are decidedly facetious. Here are some examples of witty and sareastie "cabbyisms,"

To appreciate them properly it must be understood that the fare has offered a single shilling in payment for a ride just within the two-mile limit. "Are you quite sure you can

this?" remarks the cabby with a bump of humor. "D'ye think you'll be able to rub along on the other nineteen till next Friday? It's goin' the pace, y' know."

"If you'll take my tin, guy'nor," runs another form of gentle reproach, "you'll go and see a hoculist. You 'ailed this bus by mistake. You wants a red or green or yellow bus-black ain't in your line at all."

"Thank yer, guv'nor," says another cabby, with apparent emotion; "thank yer kindly. Yer offer is well meant, but I couldn't go for to do it." Saying which he makes a prefense of handing the shilling back to the astonished fare. "But I can't sell him, guv'nor, an' that's a fact. Yer 'andsome hoffer'd make me rich for life, but I tell yer, I

can't sell 'im." One cabby, who was an excellent actor, on receiving his shilling, burst into tears, and between loud sobs, jerked out: "I'm sorry you force it on me, guy'nor, I am really. The hincome tax people'll be down on me now."

An excellent "cabbyism" was perpetrated in the suburbs one night. As the fare let himself into the house be was regaled somewhat as follows: "Go in quietly, sir, in case the old woman wakes up and 'ears me drivin' away. She might stop the rest of yer pocket money for this extravagance."-Tit-Bits.

### Postal Tubes in Berlin. The Berlin postal authorities are re

volutionizing the conveyance of letters and parcels. The idea on which they are experimenting is to have an underground tube with a large enough circumference to admit a man in a stooping posture. These tubes are to conneet the central postoffice with the principal stations and with the district offices. Two sets of rails are built in this tube or tunnel, one over the other, not side by side. The upper set of ralls is supported on the sides of the tube thus practically dividing it in two. Small carriages, running on two wheels, are automatically driven by electricity along these rails. No locomotive is used, nor is there any attendant with the carriage. As many as six of these carriages can be run together for conveying letters and parcels from he nerved station to the central postoffice and thence to the various distribts, or vice versa. By this means score can to delivered in any part f thoughty in less than a fourth of the bee for sealy required. So far the - - o " not beyond the experimental trans. but it promises to be a success such to bound the streets the mail con, with all its poetry and romance

shinething's Amiss. No wedding bells for blin?

The man it ran amuck.
The mackers should it alread And spread it nip and tuck. "The Bride's Amiss!" they cried.

What can the marter be! There's no excitement after all. She's a Mrs. now, you see. -Harvard Lampoon. Why Nott

If Adam was the first man, why

wasn't Madam the first woman?-Wie

consin Sphinx.

MANY OLD ARMY OFFICERS.

Hard Service Would Appear to Be Conductve to Longevity. . One reads occasionally in the news

papers of citizens who have nearly completed the century mark in years, but that there are several retired army officers who are approaching that age few persons are aware of.

Army life on the plains seventy years ago was apparently not detrimental to the health of Brigadler General Daniel world. It is of fireproof construction H. Rucker. A week from to-morrow he will be 95 years old, Chaplain Dudley Chase, 91 years old, comes next in age,

But Chaplain Chase was over 50 years old when he entered the regular tion and decided to abandon the eik's army in 1866. There are forty others tooth emblem. Many Montana men who are 80 years or over. One is 80, have been collecting clks' teeth for eight are 81, ten are 82, seven are 83, years and holding them for a rise. One four are 84, six are 85, one is 86 and another is 87.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank Bridgman

is the officer who is third in point of age on the retired list, being 87, and horse he was riding and fell in the he is followed by Brigadier General road. The horse stepped on it and so John F. Head, now 86. Then comes Brigadier Generals John E. Summers, Robert Murray, Luther P. Bradley. Horatio G. Gibson, Colonel Jacob E. Burbank and Captain David Wills, each being 85. Brigadier Generals Orlando B. Wilcox and Peter J. Osterhaus and Colonel Henry L. Chapman and Major Joseph L. Tidball are 84, Brigadier Generals Henry B. Carrington, Marcus D. L. Simpson, Rufus Saxton, Elisha I. Bally, Edwin Bentley, David Schooley and Daniel Kendig. 83; Brigadier Generals David L. Magruder, Richard C. Drum, Nathan A. M. Dudiey, Colonels Benjamin C. Card, Leslie Smith, John Green, Majors Charles C. Churchill, George H. Mc-

> Captain Thomas B. Briggs, 82. Brigadier Generals William B. Rochester, Alfred L. Hough, Samuel B. Holabird, Benjamin H. Grierson, John Moore, Colonel James Oakes, Captain Andrew W. Cherbonnier and Chaplain Stephen G. Dodd are St. Brigadier Generals James Van Hoast and Henry R. Mizner and Major Jacob W. Keller

> Loughlin, Eugene A. Bancroft and

are now 80 years of age. Eleven States are represented in the above list of officers, five being native sons of this State, three of Connecticut, three of New Jersey, five of Massachusetts, one of Virginia, three of Maryland, one of Michigan, ten of Pennsylvania, one of Indiana, two of Rhode Island and one of Louislana, Ireland and Prussia are represented by two each and Germany by one .-New York Evening Post.

## Monument to Shelley.

A colossal monument to Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, is shortly to be erected near San Terenzo, Italy, where he passed the last days of his life. The entire design is to be about forty-five feet high, and it is to be attached to a cliff facing the Casa Magni, in which he and later Byron lived, says the New York Sun.

The work is being executed by the Italian sculptor Fontana. The keynote is taken from Shelley's tragedy "Prometheus Unbound?" It displays the with the lightning which, like Jupiter, he grasps in his hand, this inscription: "To Shelley from the World Unbound."

Shelley's heart, snatched from his funeral pyre by Trelawny, is buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, of which he wrote: "It might make one In love with death to think that it would make one in love with so sweet a place." But the character of the place and the surroundings made it undesirable to locate any great monument there. At Viareggio, where his body came ashore on July 18, 1822ten days after he was drowned on his way from Leghorn to San Terenzoand where it was burned while Leigh Hunt poured wine and incense on it and Lord Byron read poetry there is already a Shelley monument, and besides, the flat coast affords no opportunity for Fentana's design. The shore of the gulf of Spezzia and the neighborhood of his last abiding place were therefore chosen for this greatest tribute to his memory.

# Labor's Oldest Implement.

The hammer, besides being a tool of universal use, is probably the oldest representative of a mechanic's tool kit. It was originally a stone fastened to a handle with thongs, and was equally useful as weapon or tool.

Hammers are represented on the monuments of Egypt 20 centuries before our era. They greatly resemble the hammer now in use, save that there were no claws on the back for the extraction of nails. Claw hammers were invented some time during the Middle Ages. Illuminated manuscripts of the 11th century represent carpenters with claw hammers.

Hammers are of all sizes, from the dainty instruments used by the jewelers, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic 50-ton hammer of shipbuilding establishments, some of which have a falling force of from 90 to 100 tons. Every trade has its own hammer and its own way of using it.

In the year 1675 King Charles II. of England founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, in order that as tronomical observations might be made for the assistance of sailors. The history of the observatory has been the history of chronology and of the protical side of astronomy. Its work and its standards have become distinctly International. The meridian of three wich now determines the longitude of the world.

# Revised History.

John Smith was about to be served by the dustry fulur damond; but "Walt!" he bissed through his gagged teeth, "Desist! Lot us transfer this little scene to some other suct. This will be no sort of a place for an exposition."-Yale Record.

Modest About Bly Duc. Clerk-Your bill isn't ready yet, sir, Slopleigh-Oh, I bog you won't hurry on my account. Harvard Lampoon.

A newcomer in a town can never make much of a hit by telling how to improve it.

# 610 Favorites

Old Times, Old Friends, Old Love. There are no days like the good old days, The days when we were youthful! When humankind were pure of mind, And speech and deeds were truthful; Before a love of sordid gold

Became man's ruling passion. And before each dame and maid became Slave to the tyrant Fashion!

There are no girls like the good old

Against the world I'd stake 'em'! As buxon and smart and clean of heart As the Lord knew how to make 'em! They were rich in spirit and common

SPRISO. And piety all supportin'; They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too, And they made such likely courtin'.

There are no boys like the good old

boys-When we were boys together! When the grass was sweet to the brown, bare feet

That dimpled the laughing heather; When the pewee sang to the summer Of the bee in the billowy clover, Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will

Echoed its night song over. There is no love like the good old love-The love that mother gave us! We are old, old men, yet we pine again

For that precious grace-God save us! So we dream and dream of the good old times. And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder, As those dear old dreams bring soothing

gleams Of heaven away off yonder. -Eugene Field.

When I Survey the Wondrous Cross."

When I survey the wondrous cross On which the Prince of Glory died, My richest gald I count but loss, And pour contempt to all my pride.

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast, Save in the death of Christ, my God; All the vain things that charm me most, I sacrifice them to His blood,

See, from His head, His hands, His feet,

Sorrow and love flow mingled down; Did e'er such love and sorrow meet, Or thorns compose so rich a crown? Were the whole realm of Nature mine,

That were a present far too small; Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all. -Isanc Watts.

## FAIRY TALE OF FINANCE.

Investment of Forty-four Brought a Fortune.

None of the five organizers of the Wireless Telegraph Company of America was rich, and so they set about to find a man with capital. Firth found the man. This man was Abraham White, a young man who had come to New York from Texas a few years before, and had risen to fame over night by clearing up \$100,000 on an investment of 44 cents. From the day he first set foot in New York, White's one mbition was to make a fortune. He had the money-making instinct. In his first years in New York he speculated in real estate.

When the Cleveland popular bond issue was made, in 1896, to replenish the Treasury gold reserve. White, who had lost in the panic years of 1893 and 1894 most of the money he had made in real estate, conceived the bold scheme of bidding for a big block of bonds, on the chance that they would sell at a premium as soon as the awards were made. The Government's call for bids did not ask for any money with the bids. White made several bids, amounting in all to \$7,000,000, and sent them on to Washington by registered mail. His total outlay was 44 cents. When the allotments were made, \$1,-500,000 bonds were set down to Abraham White, New York. The bonds were immediately quoted at a premium in open market, and young White scurried around to find the money to pay the Government for his bonds. He went to Russell Sage, who was always ready to put his money into a sure thing, and had no trouble in getting the money lender to finance his bid. Sage paid the Government for the bonds, resold them in the market and turned over to White \$100,000 profit. Ever since then White has thought in millions, and has been a gambler for big stakes.-Frank Fayant, in Success

### Magazine. Greater than the Nation.

There is a certain Congressman who whatever authority he may hold in the councils of state, is of comparatively minor importance in his own household. Indeed, it has been unkindly intimated that his wife is "the whole

thing" in their establishment. Representative and Mrs. Blank had been to Baltimore one afternoon. When they left the train at Washington, on their return, Mrs. Blank discovered that her umbrella, which had been intrusted to the care of her husband, was

missing. "Where's my umbrella?" she de

manded. "I'm afraid I've forgotten it, my floar," meekly answered the Congressman. "It must still be in the train."

"In the train!" shorted the lady, 'And to think that the affairs of the nation are intrusted to a man who doesn't know enough to take care of a woman's umbrella!"-Success Maga-

An Irishman saw an anchor lying on the ground in a slilp yard. He hung about the place all day, and when night came a watchman at the yard asked him what he was there for. "Begorry, I'm waitin' to see the man what can use that plck," answered Pat.

Our Opportunities,

In every avenue of life great opportunities are constantly confronting us. Who are ready for them? Who will fill the positions? It is the prepared men, these who are equal to the places. who generally get them .- Success Magazine.