A lawsuit is the thief of time and

If a man is incompetent he usually charges it up to bad luck.

Mea with long heads are enpable of using them on short notice. Happy is the spirit that makes two

lays of sunshine grow where only one grew before. The man arrested in New York for marrying eight women ought to be add-

The girl graduate who marries at commencement is the present beroine of the bon-bon school of romance.

ed to the Carnegie hero medal list.

It is too late, perhaps, to ask the woodman to spare that tree. What is needed now is to reproduce that tree.

"Eight-hour day for wives," is President Roosevelt's latest slogan, Where's a man going to spend the other sixteen

Owing to the kind of person he has confessed himself to be it is only fair to assume that Harry Orchard smokes cigarettes.

King Edward has decorated Caruso with the Victorian order. This will help materially to make him worth the price he demands.

Schoolgiris kiss each other into grippe and fever, Dr. Drake says. It must be really dangerous for girls to be kissed by anybody but a man.

A Baltimore physician assures us that kissing is not so dangerous as many bacteriologists assert. A lot of

A London scientist says strawberries cause people to become sulky. He may be mistaken. It is usually the lack of strawberries in the shortcake that makes people Ill-tempered.

Emperor William has about made up his mind not to have a world's fair in Germany. Germany is doing fairly well, and he probably thinks it would be foolish to disturb her.

After the scientists have succeeded in weighing and photographing the soul will they be good enough to furnish directions for preventing it from leaving home without permission?

Dr. Evans, health commissioner, gives it as the result of his observation that it is better to be born a hog than a human being. Doesn't the doctor know that some men find it easy to

Stories of boys who began small and have waxed big are still told, in spite of the cry of lessening opportunities is that concerning a boy who began by sweeping out a railroad office at three dollars a week. He has just been made freight manager, at a salary of twentyfive thousand. But he has not been sweeping all the time.

Friends of the Indian will rejoice in the fact that the lives of countless redskins will be saved by the recent arrest of a 13-year-old Massachusetts boy. He had dug up the hatchet, struck it deep into the war-post, and started for the far, far West. His armament was an air-rifle, a razor, a pair of brass knuckles, two toy pistols and a sword. He had run away from his home, and his mission was the extermination of Indians. But he had thoughtlessly omitted to put any wampum in his pocket or any parched corn and pemmican in his pouch. He got hungry, applied for help at a police station, and there his comance ended. 20 1143 14-

If the writer of this ever gets out of the newspaper business and finds that he has an unsatisfied desire for more good reading matter he expects to drop into a newspaper office once a week and buy a nickel's worth of old papers. He will probably get twenty-five exchanges and half of them will be metlien not more than a week old. Out of the bunch he will get a lot of reading that will be as good as could se found in any two or three 10-cent magazines. The newspapers of this country are filled with good stuff every day of the year, not alone local news matter but matter of general interest, matter that is as readable when it is a year old as when it was first printed.

The good feeling which is developng between England and France may luce English-speaking folk the world over to take a few valuable lessons of the French. They have been traditionally regarded as a fickle people, much eiven to the drinking of absinthe, and social intrigue, and successful chiefy in the devising of gay and expensive fashions, to the depletion of English and American pocketbooks. In point of fact, the French as a nation have certain notable virtues which we may smulate. For example, the average ebman, instead of being a wanrer, is emphatically a family man. His ruling ambition is to own a home which he may enjoy blasself and bequenth to his children. If he has inherited one, it is his greatest pride to preserve and beautify it. He chooses wife not only for her dowry, but also for her domestic virtues. The ch wife is the best business woman in the world. Household affairs are left entirely to her, and so usually is the lavestment of family savings. She has a clear idea of what makes for comfort, but she has no such passion for "things" as often weighs down the life of the American housewife, Draperies and expets and stuffed chairs may be lacking in madance home. but excellent cooking and good temper are pretty sure to be found there. One notable illustration of the domestic strue of the French is to be seen in

Dakota County Herald their regard for mothers in law. It is not unusual to find families in friendly rivalry for the privilege of entertaining the mother-in-law, and there is many a household in France where two mathers-in-law live respected and happy, with children and grandchildren. We have long imported gowns and hats from France. It would be good now to import love for the househeld, the thrift which by skillful cooking contrives toothsome and nourishing food from inexpensive material. and those gentle domestic, manners which make the rooftree dear, the dinner table pleasant, and family affection true and deep. There cannot be an oversupply of these admirable qual-

Every one knows in a general way that the navies of the world, including that of the United States, have been in competition of late, and that all of them have been increasing in size at enormous cost to the respective countries. How swift this increase has been can hardly be appreciated, however, until one examines such a graphic portrayal of it as is given, for example, in the diagrams contained in the 1907 number of the Statesman's Year Book. In figuring naval strength experts nowadays reduce all their figures to what they call "Dreadnought" units." Battle ships of the Dreadnought class are treated as having a value of one point, and other battleships are given proportional values according to their size and efficiency. Our American Louisiana, for instance, would rank as .80 and our Maine as .00. Since battleships take about three years to construct, the comparisons of strength can be made for the immediate future years on the basis of battleships under construction as well as for the present and past. Now comparing battleship strength in this way, the diagram shows that in 1900 the British strength was 10.5 points, which was more than that of any other two powers combined. Our American strength was just 2 points, and we held fifth place among the powers in this respect. So swiftly do the us have been brave enough to risk it, curves of strength mount upward that by 1910 the British battleships will stand at close to \$6 points, which is more than three times as great as in 1900. That will be just about the strength of any other two powers, the United States excepted. The United States will have increased from 2 points to 21; France from 6.5 to 20; Germany from 2.5 to 15.5; Russia, despite all her war losses, from 8.5 to 9; Japan from 1 to 11, and even Italy from 1.5 to 6 points. The curves for armored cruiser strength are almost as striking. In 1906 the United States became the second power in battleship strength and also in armored cruise; strength. She will remain the second power in battleships until 1910 at least, though in armored cruisers France will equal her by 1909 and Japan will advance to second place. The diagrams remind one of the betting in a poker game. Even on the basis of the hard figures, it is not quite certain how much of the strength displayed by any nation is bluff.

AN ACCOMMODATING HOUSE.

A "rooming house" in an Arizona town is often a one-story building spreading over the ground like a New England cow barn. There is usually a hall through the center and rooms opening off on each side. One of the most surprising specimens of this kind of elongated architecture is described by a Brooklyn man who recently returned from the West

"When I went out," he explains, "I took up a homestead just out of town, and while I was completing my arrangements I stayed in the new city, at a rooming house appropriately named The Bowling Alley. The entrance led directly into the long hall. into which thirty-four rooms opened seventeen on each side. At the far end was the dining-room, at a point where the tenpins are set up in a regular bowling alley.

"In those days I was not much interested in anything which did not pertain directly to my ranch. I was looking for a house one about ten by fif-teen feet. I wanted to buy something already built in town, put it on a truck and move it out to my place. Such houses were to be seen daily moving through the streets of Douglas, and I concluded that a second-hand house would meet my wants.

"I asked the landlord of 'The Bow ing Alley' if he knew where I could buy a little house about the size of the room I had occupied in his establishment.

"'Size of your room?' he answered. Well, how would that suit you? It's yours for one hundred dollars.' "'What! Why, my room is in the

middle of the house. How am I going to take it? "'Put up your money and I'll put up

the house. "I put up the money. In a little while the landlord, with two men and a team of horses, pulled the diningrom off the end of the hotel and pried open the right side of the outfit. That gave them the chance to extract my room as handily as a man might take book out of the middle of a set on a

library shelf, "The hotel was built on a sectional plan, so that in case business was bad in town, the building might be hauled in pieces across the desert by mule power and set up again where there was a demand.

"'I like to have my house so as I can saw a hunk off when I want to." said the host.

At Regular Rates.

Miss Matilda Owens hung on the arm of the editor of the Laneville Bugle, to whom she had been engaged for three years, and endeavored to turn his gaze toward the sky.

"Just notice the moon, she raid, in a melting voice, "At the usual rates, Matilda, I shall be happy to do so," he replied.

Different. "What's the best cure for love?" "Matrimony." "I don't wish to kill it, but cure it."

-!louston l'ost,

TELEPHONES ON CARS.

Useful in Teato Dispatching - Connections Quickly Made. There are three methods followed in the application of the telephone to electric rallway disputching: (1) Fixed felephone substations in booths placed at sultable points along the line. (2) Jack boxes at poles to which portable telephones carried in the cars may be hung and connected for temporary use, (3) Portable telephone sets hung upon the front of the car, the vestibule platform of which serves as a booth. and attachment made by flexible wires to jacks at numerous poles along the

On some rallway lines, says Technical Literature, the method of connecting a telephone on the car with the line is not by means of a jack at the side of one of the poles, but by a long slender rod carrying the wires, which may be hooked upon the main lines any

The telephones used on electric railroad systems must give transmission which is clear and loud, and must be of types not liable to be placed out of service by the jar of continuous transportation on a car.

Application of the telephone to train dispatching on electric rallways has resulted in a marked economy of bota plant and operation and that the ability of the superintendent to be informed as to the position of the various cars and to communicate with their operators gives a greater service efficlency to the road.

The telephone is of great service in severe snowstorms by reason of the facility which it affords for information to be given the train dispatcher as to the condition of the road. In cases of mishap the telephone affords means for quick clearance of the track by the facilities of obtaining wrecking cars or repair hands. In cases of accident not only can medical help be summoned for the injured but means can be taken to procure information relative to detalls of the occurrence which may be of great importance in ascertaining the liability of the company.

OF CORN HUSKS AND CARPET.

Iwo Grinding Wheels Used for Polishing the Teeth of the Combs. There are many kinds of grinding wheels, but, perhaps, as curious as any is the cornhusk wheel, which is used for grinding combs.

The teeth of some sorts of combs. after they have been cut, still need to be be rounded on the edges and smoothed and finished all around, which could not be done on a solid, flat-faced wheel, says the New York Sun. For this there is required a wheel of some material that will work around the edges of the teeth and also in between them. The corn-husk wheel serves this purpose

For the making of such a wheel dried corn husks are used. They are laid together and tied in little bundles of a dozen or so, the butts all at one end and the points at the other.

The corn-husk grinding wheel is 20 nches in diameter, made up of such little bundles of corn husks placed with their butts against and secured to the spindle on which the wheel is to turn, ie husks radiating from it all around. When a sufficient number of bundles of husks to form the wheel have thus been placed against the spindle, the wheel is compressed, to make it not solid but compact and give it the width of face required.

The wheel built up in this way of corn husks is mounted and run by power. The workman, uslag water and powdered pumice stone in the grinding. stands, with a tray of combs to be ground on a table at hand, and one after another holds the combs against the wheel. The life of a corn-husk grinding wheel is only four or five

Another interesting wheel to be seen in the shop where they finish combs is a polishing wheel of carpet covered , should stumble upon it by accident. In with muslin. This wheel has a smooth such case possession will be nine points and, when in use, flat rim, which how. of the law. and, when in use, flat rim, which, however, will yield anywhere under pressure, and so when a comb is held against it, this wheel adapts itself readily to all the comb's rounded or molded surfaces, and thus can be made to polish it perfectly everywhere.

A GOOD LAWN.

The Best Way to Prepare the Ground and Sow the Seed.

A good lawn may be made either by laying sod or growing seed. If turf | comes from. That's the finder's secret. is used, the lawn is sometimes ready for use in less time than when seed is used, but practically the difference is very slight. Fewer lawns are made from turf every year. The turf or soil is nearly always obtained from a nearby field. It abounds in course grasses and pernicious weeds. The former

may be got rid of after considerable trouble, but the latter rarely ever. Sod . laid lawns are nearly always uneven, seamy and varied in color and texture. Their cost, too, is much in excess of seeding the lawn down.

A lawn produced from a mixture of good, new, recleaned seeds of the finer grasses and clovers is superior in quality and texture to the best sod obtainable. To obtain the best results from sowing, the ground should be carefully dug over-not too deep, six or eight inches will be enough-and nicely leveled off; then sow on broadcast a good fertilizer, 600 pounds to the acre, or about ten pounds to every 15 by 15 square feet. Rake this in and roll it or flatten it with the back of a spade; then sow seventy pounds of some good lawn seed to the acre, or one pound to every 15 by 15 feet. Sow half this quantity walking one way and half walking at right angles to it, so as to get even distribution. Do not sow in windy weather, and be sure to rake the seed in, and after sowing roll it

well or beat it flat with the spade, Those seeds that are deeply buried will not germinate, and those that are exposed will be searched by the sun, blown or washed away or taken by the birds. Whenever necessary to sow in summer it is better to mix with rye or onts to profest the tender shoots from the hot sun .- Suburban Life.

father. When a man bas bad luck, his er; "Tuckahoe's population is reprefriends think they have done their duty sented in some of those ciphers!"when they say: "It's too bad!" Yonkers Statesman.

FEATHERED SONGSTERS OF THE SUMMER TIME.



some are called perching birds. These are the robin, thrush and bluebird, Then there are the swimming birds, as ducks, swans and geese, which live on

fishers and humming birds. There are also creeping birds, noted for creeping again are full of sadness and plaintivealong trees. Some of them are the ness. chicadees, white-breasted nuthatch and

usually have spotted breasts. Their and slender.

Among the best known to us is the eyes. The crown is a bright cinna- bluish green. mon brown and the back gradually

ETIQUETTE OF DESERT MINERS.

Never Ask a Man Where His Claims

Are, Says a Death Valley Miner.

his mine because he won't tell you if

you do. It isn't etiquette to ask such

Thus spoke J. Heineman, late of

Beatty, an old-timer in Death Valley

and the desert, now staying at the Ho-

tel Munn, says the Los Angeles Times.

He still has properties in that region,

prospects he calls them, but he has sold

his business at Beatty and is stopping

a while here in the haunts of civiliza-

"You see, when one miner meets an-

other on the desert they stop, talk and

pass pleasantries. One will ask the

other how he's getting along and he

will say 'good' or 'hard luck,' but that's

about all. Neither asks for details or

where one has his claims located. If

any one wants you to know he'll tell

you without being asked. If not, he

"The fact is that if a man has a

great body of low grade ore that he

must have a force of men to work and

ship to the smelters he must record it.

But if he has a rich spot with free

gold easily handled it is not necessary

and many times one doesn't care to

have the world know about it and have

everybody coming to dig all around. It

often leads to troubles and litigations,

"If a property is in the mountains it

is more necessary to record it, for it is

easier found. A man can be followed

In the mountains, but never out on the

desert. I would like to see the man

who could follow me on the desert if I

don't want him to. I'll give him a chase

that will make him very sick of his

job. Of course, in such cases a claim

is never left unguarded if any one

"This is not only about mines but

also about private, secret water holes.

You know some of these give so little

water that once known to the general

public they would be of no use to those

who went to big trouble finding them

or to any one else very soon, so the

never tell. Let one who has such a

place hidden find one in need he will

share his water and if necessary, he

will go and bring back a supply, but

the other fellow doesn't know where it

"Of course, there are public water-

ing places, especially along the stage

routes. Some wells have been dug by

Individuals or companies who sell wa-

in this way. The water problem is in-

"At some of the camps water

No Place for Burgiar Under Bed.

"For many years losses of money

and lewelry,' said a furniture manu-

facturer, "were attributed indirectly at

least to the bed, which was built high

enough to afford protection to the thief.

Finally, in order to save the good name

of that necessary piece of furniture we

decided to build it so low that not even

an infant can crawl under it, thereby

compelling the enterprising burglar to

seek a hiding place elsewhere."-Phila-

Where They Come In

"I see that the world's population is

estimated at 1,480,000,000 persons. Is

our town considered in that calcula-

tion?" asked a Tuckahoe boy of his

"Oh, yes, my son," replied the fath-

deed a serious one on the desert.

by the horses en route."

hide under them.

telphia Record.

jumping and all that sort of thing

won't tell you if you do ask.

questions on the desert."

"Never ask a man anything about

large red or brown breasted slate-colors are sweet and never loud, the water and swim around most of ed bird, with white on its throat, lower helly and tips of the outer (under) tail ming bird. They belong to a family Wading birds are of still another feathers. The head and tail are much of small, bright-colored American birds feathers, which they use to help supspecies, and some of these are rails, blacker than the back. The breast is that are known to be the swiftest-flyplovers, snipe, cranes, flamingoes and unspotted except in very young birds. turnstones. Birds fitted neither for The robin is not as great a songster through the air is so swift (and their going forward and two backward, so swimming nor wading are owls, hawks, as the other thrushes, but its notes are wings vibrate so rapidly), that they they can hold on to the tree more vultures, grouse, turkeys, pigeons, king- always full of melody. At times these

Over all the northern parts of this continent, wherever there are people There are about 300 species of the living, robins are numerous. When thrush. They are generally large, hop- they are taken into homes and made ping birds, noted for their song; are pets of they are affectionate and interplain in color (as a rule, brown) and esting. They are very intelligent, and of tree tops. some think they might be taught to tail is nearly square-tipped, of wide, sing anything when in cages. There soft feathers, and their bill rather long are several different kinds of robins, among which are the golden ground. wood thrush, which is a large, common are made of mud and grass, found in

The blue bird, another one of the changes in shade to an olivee brown thrush family, is one of the first birds on the tail. It is not only found in the to make its appearance in the early woods, as one might suppose from its spring and welcome in that season, with the most wonderful mocker in the name, but is often seen on lawns and Its sweet singing. From Southern New

Of the many different kinds of birds, being one of the finest of any of the throughout the year. It is a very known to imitate thirty-two different thrushes. Its nest is made on boughs common small, blue-backed, chestnut- kinds of birds in less than a quarter of of trees, out of grass, weeds, leaves and breasted, white-bellied bird. The fe- an hour. Many people have them for The American robin is a common, a songster, but the few notes it has companions,

> There are 400 species of the humnotes are sweet and cheerful, and bird lives mainly on insects and nectar thought to be always on the wing, but if you watch it carefully you will notice that it often rests on the twigs

There are forty different species of American birds which live mainly in the woods and around shrubbery. Their tails are as long as their wings, and marsh and Oregon robins. Their nests in one of our common species much Among the many different kinds are brownish-backed bird, with white heav- trees at any height from the ground the head. The wren and cathird belong woodpecker, the downy woodpecker, ily spotted underparts, including the or in odd places around houses; eggs to this family. The mocking bird is a large, ashy-colored, long-tailed bird, headed woodpecker, with much white on the center of its world. It can imitate almost any in shrubbery. It is a great singer, York and Illinois southward it is found sound in nature—in fact, has been nati Enquirer.

male bird does not equal the robin as pets, and find them very delightful

The woodpecker belongs to a very large family of creeping or climbing port their bodies against the tree. ing birds we have; in fact, their flight Their toes are four in number, two look like a hazy mist. The humming easily. They have strong, straight, chisel-pointed bills, which they use to found in flowers, which it obtains cut small holes in the wood when lookwhile on the wing. It is seen by most ing for insects to est, and also when people only when it is around flowers they want to make a larger hole for a in search of food, and is therefore nesting place. The tongue of the woodpecker is peculiarly long, with a spearlike tip, which it can thrust out, bringing insects from their hiding places inder the bark.

Woodpeckers are not singers. They only make a tattoo with their bills on the tree, which is supposed to be their longer. The bill is nearly as long as the ivory-billed woodpecker, the hairy red-backed woodpecker and the red-

The blue jay belongs to the family wing and outer tall feathers. It is the of crows and magples. It is a comnost noted song bird of America, and mon, large, noisy, crested, brightly marked blue bird with white throat. and tips of outer tall feathers.-Cincin-

NEWEST PHOTO OF KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM.



Seldom has England had visitors to arouse such great interest as have her recent royal callers, the King and Queen of Siam. Chulalongkorn I, King of Slam, has been twenty-nine years on the throne, having succeeded to the crown at the age of 15. He rules over a country of 244,000 square miles, or slightly more than twice the united size of Great Britain and Ireland. 'His Majesty has sent his sons, of whom there are many, to English schools, and he himself is quite English in his tastes. This picture shows him with his Queen and his palace at Bangkok in the background.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT. beereweren

When Carl Schurz was in Washingposed to have influence. The news had he was on friendly terms. gone abroad that in America there was a great demand for officers of military nuts?" he inquired, his hands in his training and experience. This demand, pockets. writes Mr. Schurz in his "Reminiscences of a Long Life," could not fail I can't," replied Mrs. Jones, apologetito attract from all parts of the globe ter. Lots of money has been expended adventurous characters who had seen, my teeth." or pretended to have seen, military service in one country or another, and relaxing from anxiety to his sunny who believed that there was a chance smile, and extending his two hands hauled by team and sells for as high for prompt employment and rapid pro-

as \$9 a barrel. People who don't know think that is a terrible price, but it One of the many foreigners who rest of 'em?" really leaves a very small profit for sought my intercession was a young the long haul and the time lost and German count whose identity was feed of teams. Often much of the wavouched for by a member of the Pruster with which one starts is used up sian legation. He had a long fine of ancestors, going back for several hun- upon which the hostess sits, dred years. He was greatly impressed With every big robbery reported in hotels furniture manufacturers come to the front with the boast that, wherever else the robber may have hidden himself, it certainly wasn't under the bed, him, he believed the result could not be explained that the sofa was sacred because beds nowadays are built too doubtful. low for even the thinnest of villains to

Mr. Lincoln that at last I succumbed, land?-London Chronicle. and promised to introduce him if the President permitted.

The President did permit. The count spoke English moderately well, and in his ingenuous way he at once explained to Mr. Lincoln how high the nobility of his family was, and that they had been Counts so-and-so many centuries. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, interrupt-

ing him, "that need not trouble you. That will not be in your way if you behave yourself as a soldier." The poor count looked puzzled, and

when the audience was over he asked me what in the world the President could have meant by so strange a re-

Trusting His Partner.

The Carrolls all confidently believe that their Billy aged five, is destined for future distinction. Perhaps they fewer men would have ther

are right; at any rate, he is not lacking in that sagacity in choosing "assoclates in enterprise" said to be essential to success.

Last summer Billy was seen walking slowly along the hotel plazza, thoughtton in 1862, waiting for his assignment fully scanning the faces of guests of Niagara. in the army, he had to undergo the seated there. Finally he stopped at tribulations of persons who are sup- the chair of an old lady with whom "Say, Mrs. Jones, can you crack

"Why, no deary. I'm very sorry, but cally. "You know I've lost most of

"That's what I thought," said Billy, confidently. "Say, will you keep these nuts here for me while I go get the

The German Seat of Honor.

In the more rigid German circles the sofa is still the seat of honor, which the visitor may be invited. with the importance of this fact, and This writer has an acute memory thought it would weigh heavily in se- of the reproof of his hostess when curing him a position in our army. If he dropped easily by her side on the he could only have an audience with sofa and searched for his gutthe President and lay his case before terals. Very kindly the baroness and a man would do well to wait He pursued me so arduously with a for the invitation to sit upon it. request for a personal introduction to Does that tradition linger in Eng-

> On Second Thought. "Don't you remember, you said you

would drown yourself if I didn't marry Sou?"

"Yes, I remember: how foolish I wns !? "Do you consider that it was foolsh ?" "Yes; I should have threatened to

drown myself if you did marry me."-

Houston Post. Something New.

"Yes," said the lady gossip. "I know more about the affair than I care to

"That must be an unusual experience for you," growled the savage bachelor.

-Chicago News. = If gray hairs were a sign of wisdom

AMERICA'S FUTURE PLAYGROUND

The St. James Bay Region Will Be-

come a Paradise for Sportsmen. The most urgent need of Quebec is a railroad from the St. Lawrence northward to St. James Bay, says Munsey's. This would open up 70,000,000 acres of land and connect Quebec with Hudson Bay-that inland sea, which is greater than ten Lake Superiors. The summer travel alone would probably enable such a railway to pay dividends, as the whole region is a paradise for sportsmen. Here are wild geese, snipe, plover, ofter, beaver, mink, deer, marten and bears in large numbers. At one camp an Indian hunter recently shot eighteen bears. And as for fishing there are 1,000 lakes and countless rivers in this northern wilderness, all populous with trout and salmon,

"We caught ninety-seven trout in one haul," reports a government surveyor. "In the far north," he says, "we found the pike so tame that we killed them with our paddles."

For those who wish to hunt big game there are the white whales of St. James Bay. In the good old days of the New Bedford whalers, these monsters were worth \$100 apiece to the ships that caught them. It is said that in forty voyages to St. James Bay the whalers harpooned \$1,000,000 worth of the blonde leviathans,

Instead of being a frozen waste, asmost Americans believe, this northern region has a lighter snowfall than the prosperous cities of Ottawa and Montreal. It is in the latitude of England and Denmark, and farther south than any part of Norway.

"I have bathed in the waters of St. James Bay as late as Oct. 3," said one of the few enterprising woodsmen who had made the journey by cause,

This unmapped land will yet be the playground of the continent. Here is the Nottaway, a river two miles wide and 400 miles long, but not nearly as well known as the Kongo. Here is Lake Mistassini, with an area of 1,000 square miles, where the plash of the white man's paddle has seldom been heard. And here are the falls of the Hamilton River, which have broken the silence of this wilderness for ages with a wild plunge more terrible than that

Found Its Way Home.

The story of a pet seal, captured when a pup by a lighthouse-keeper on the coast of England, is given in "Reminiscences of a Sportsman," The young seal was fed, and allowed to have the range of the kitchen, and the members of the household became greatly attached to it.

to the water, and pass many hours swimming about. It secured more or less food in that way, but always returned to its place in the kitchen at Blindness finally came to the seal

It would make its way daily down

with old age, but it continued its journeys to the sea, and returned home as regularly as before. As old age increased, it caused an-

noyance by its peculiar cry for food and its lessened ability to get about. At last the family decided they must part with it, and not wishing to kill it, they arranged with a fisherman to carry it well off-some twenty miles-and drop it into the sea. They expected that it would come to a natural death in that element. But on the second day it appeared again at its accustomed place.

Another effort was made to get rid of it by arranging with a sailing vessel to take it several hundred miles out to sea and then drop it in. This was done, and some time passed away without any sign of the seal. But seven days after its departure the kitchen maid, who slept near the door of the kitchen, fancied during the night she had heard the plaintive cry of the seal; and the next morning its emaciated body was found on the threshold.

The Alternative.

Muggins-I hear you are having your daughter's voice cultivated. Buggins-Yes? I'm afraid it can't be cured, so I am doing the next best thing.-Philadelphia Record.

Popularity is overestimated about as often as the money you expect to make in the poultry business.