The Sigel case shows that the Chinaman's name is still Ah Sin.

No, the average citizen would not object to a tax on all income of more than \$5,000 a year.

It may be set down as a general rule that the slums are not safe localities for the Elsie Sigels.

Mrs. Gould says she is very happy. What! Has she already learned to dress on less than \$40,000 a year?

Now it is claimed that only 10,000 Christians were killed in the recent massacres in Asia Minor. "Only!"

Robbers have held up the wrong train. The law in punishing them

Abdul Hamid has become a farmer. Look out for the seeds he is planting; he may be preparing whirlwinds for the constitutionalists.

It seems that Count Boni was not alone in being marked by destiny to keep the Gould millions from swelling to dangerous proportions.

Mr. Roosevelt should understand

that when he encounters an African are with the wild animal every time. Cremation is declared unorthodox by Russian church authorities. To

there is no objection on the score of orthodoxy. The new sultan of Turkey, Mehmed V., has but two wives. At the present price of Paris hats this change at the palace is an immense

stroke of imperial economy. It seems that Howard Gould will debts contracted by his former wife. She couldn't possibly be expected to

A San Francisco astronomer announces that the moon is not a detached portion of the earth, but is a captured planet. If this is true, it was a lucky capture for the earth.

meet them on her meager income.

"We have it from a reliable dentist," avers the Nebraska State Jour-"that some girls fail to get married because their teeth need fixing." We have it from an equal trustworthy barber that some men fall to marry because they don't get shaved often

It ought not to be necessary for a man to cease to be religious while on a vacation, no matter how far he may wander from church or priest. The groves were God's first temples. The man with worship in his heart needs plie of brick or stone in which to express it.

Six sections of the boundary between the United States and Canada are to be resurveyed and remarked this summer. The work will be under the direction of an astronomer, who will represent Canada, and an attache of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, representing the United States. The young men attached to the surveying parties will pass a pleasant and profitable season in the open.

The rapid decrease in the numbers of the elder duck has caused a fear of its total extinction within a few years. The reservation of Old Man Island, off the Maine coast, for the breeding and protection of these ducks, with other wild life, will therefore be greeted with pleasure by all bird lovers. The warden who, by the authority of the Audubon Society, has charge of the island estimates that the colony of elders included thirty pairs last summer, which raised seventy-five young ones during the season,

It is, however, a plain fact that in this country women are more cultured than men; on the average are better educated. The boys quit school earlier to go to work and the unpleasant fact is that they too often cease studying so soon as their books are closed. Now there are many highly educated and cultured men and women in this country who have never attended college. There are many opportunities epen for those who desire to improve themselves. The unpleasant fact is that so few use the opportunities open to them.

Times are not dull; there is abundance of news, and yet there creeps into the papers a rumor of impending erinoline. It comes from London, from Paris, from Chicago, from Pittsburgthat is, the rumor comes, but crinoline doesn't, and won't. The evil doers who invent fashions would be glad to distribute any new fashion that made women's clothes cost more and require more material, and that made all sowns now in use or in stock look hopelessly out of date. Fashions are changed in order to sell goods. They are changed just as much and just as often as the traffic will bear. The fashson mongers would doubtless be glad to impose crinoline on the Christian nations (the other nations don't bother much with fashions), but it can not be done.

People in these days speak and write very patronizingly of the old ages of superstition, rejoicing that they have passed, and that the world has entered on a wiser and saner era. But, if the truth be told, every age has had its pet superstitions, and if some have vanished, they have been replaced by others quite as irrational. In old pagan days, the Greeks and Romans before entering on any important business, consulted the Delphio oracle, the Cumean Sybil or Virgilian Lots. Now many persons consult the clairvoyants and the psychic mediums. In those old times certain days and numbers were supposed to be meleve leut The idea that Friday is a day

Dakota County Herald of evil omen, comes from the fact that Christ was crucified on that day, and the superstition that thirteen is a malevolent number arises from the incident that at the Last Supper thirteen sat down at the table, and one of them was the arch-traitor, Judas. To-day many wise people decline to start on a journey or enter into any business enterprise on Friday. Our own President McKinley would never inaugurate any public affair or sign any important document on a Friday. There are kings and emperors who still cherish the same superstition Great rulers have been noted for an abourd faith in omens. Napoleon regarded the breaking of a looking glass as a presage of death or dire calamity The kaiser is not devoid of superst! tions, which to people in general seem absurd. The czar possesses a ring set with a bit of the True Cross, which he always wears as a talisman against evil. Queen Victoria had an uncanny horror of cats; so also had Lord Roberts. The black cat is an object of morbid terror to many people both great and small. Bismarck will hold up the right men, neverthe- had a superstitious reverence for the numeral three as his lucky number. The ancient regard for seven as t sacred and symbolic number still endures, and we see this idea carried out In church architecture and decorations. Many men, sailors and theatri cal people are noted for their superstitions. Kipling is always careful to avoid seeing the new moon over his left shoulder. Zola was a victim of many petty superstitions. "The use of the horseshoe as an emblem of good luck dates from that remote time when a device of this shape traced in wild animal Dr. Long's sympathies blood was placed on the doors of the Israelites to ward off the murderous attacks upon their first born. Bustness men who believe Friday to be a day of evil omen still cite Jay Gould's cremation of living constitutionalists "Black Friday" as a justification of their belief. Many other superstitions cherished not only by the ignorant masses but by the wisest people might be mentioned. Many poets, remancers and even scientists and philosophers have been addicted to absurd superstitions. People still see visions and dream dreams, and attempt to pry into matters not given unto men to know. But the great mysteries of life still have to settle a few outstanding and death, and the hereafter, remain as unsolvable to-day is in the first days of man's existence upon the

WHAT WILD ANIMALS COST.

Can't Sell a Rhinoceros Any Hou:

in the Day. The prices of wild animals naturally fluctuate with the demand. An excessive supply of rhinoceri would soon reduce the market value. Five for sale at any time in the world would glut the market, for one can not sell a rhinoceros every day. The maintenance of wild animals is costly and they soon eat their value in food; so that every day they are on the hunter's or the dealer's hands he is losing money.

After the animals are captured they have to be transported to the coast. This adds greatly to the cost. Delivered at Nairobi or Ft. Florence, which are inland and practically on the African hunting field, a baby rhinoceros of species will bring from £75 to £100 sterling, a giraffe from £50 to £100 sterling, and a baby hippopotamus from £50 to £90 P sterling; elands and most of the large antelope from £25 to £40 sterling; baboons from 5 to 20 shillings; monkeys about the same; crocodiles from 5 to 25 shillings; elephants from £75 to £175 sterling; lions and leopards, with we put in at the masquerade last the exception of the big black species night," said Florence to Mabel. "You of the latter, from £20 to £35, accord- know, the last time I seen you I said ing to size and condition. The gorilla Annie and me was goin' as Mary rhinoceros is fast becoming extermi- ninnies. Fun! I nearly died. nated, owing to the fact that it is a veld animal and feeds in the open, where it is easily seen and shot.

buyer appears on the scene.

Prices in New York, of course, are and if they wasn't the limit! naturally higher. William T. Hornalion cub, \$500; leopard, \$100; zebra, \$500 to \$800; gorilla, type of monkey. \$1,500; gnu, \$800; antelope, from \$100 to \$700, according to species; camel, \$300; a python, \$10 per foot of length. The longer the animals are in America the better acclimatized they become, the higher go their valuations-from two to three times the above figures.

Writing Hard to Read.

Speaking about handwriting which is hard to read an old-time conductor on the Louisville & Nashville railroad tells a story about James Guthrie, says the Louisville Courier-Jourretary of the Treasury under James near as comical as she did. Buchanan, was also president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and a resident of Louisville.

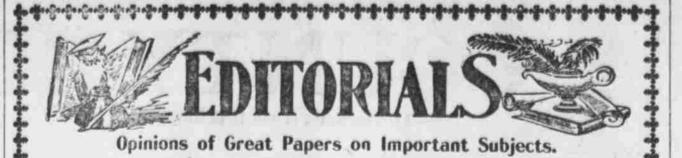
In the early days of railroading present, and Mr. Guthrie would frequently write a pass for a friend on a scrap of paper. The conductors on the road would honor these, of course, but one farmer carried a piece of paper purporting to be a pass for a sittin'. friend on a scrap of paper. The conductor honored it, but later grew suspictous and one day took it up. He carried it to the office of President Guthrie and said:

"A farmer has been riding on this pass for about a year. Do you want him to continue to use it?" President Guthrie put on his

saidr

"Why this is not a pass. It is a receipt I gave a fellow for a lond of wood about a year ago,"

Some people imagine that as soon as they get married, they must kiss in life," Florence assured her. "When expense in preparing his body for



Ballan Ballan

THIEVES AND MELONS.

LAYTON T. ZIMMERMAN, an employe of an express company, stole \$10,000, then corfessed to his crime, and will doubtless, in due course of justice, receive a sentence commensurate with his act. He is a thief, and it is for the good of society that he is made to suffer the penalty. But the matter has another phase. Zimmerman handled, approximately, a million a day. He worked eleven hours, 365 days in the year. For this time and responsibility he

received the monumental salary of \$55 a month. The corporation for which he worked is one of the wealthiest. With a capitalization of \$12,000,000, it has paid regular dividends of from 4 to 8 per cent. There have been numerous extra dividends during the last twelve years, and among these extra dividends there have been what is known in the vernacular of Wall strect as "melon cuttings." These "melon cuttings" have taken the form of bonds issued gratuitously to stockholders. The bonds are secured by a deposit of securities with a trustee, the securities having been purchased with the excess of earnings over dividends. In 1898 \$12,000,000 of these bonds were issued to stockholders, and this was so satisfactory that the company gave an encore in 1907 to the tune of \$24,000,000. In other words, in addition to regular dividends and small extra dividends, this company, in nine years, di-

vided \$36,000,000 among its stockholders. These facts offer a violent contrast—the difference between \$55 a month and \$36,000,000 in nine years. Is there any relation between the two? Did the corporation acquire this vast amount by putting a premium on dishonesty in the form of inadequate salaries? From a moral viewpoint, honesty cannot be bought, but in an economic sense it is a commodity just as much as an article of merchandise. Zimmerman was paid to be honest, and possibly he rendered services in proportion to his wage. If the stockholders had been content with a few thousands less, and the corporation had paid its servant a little more out of the millions he handled, it might still have a faithful employe, instead of losing a man, with the brand of crime on his brow. It is the old battle between greed and morals.-Cincinnati Post.

CRITICIZING OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

HE widespread dissatisfaction with some of the aspects of our vaunted educational system, and the attitude of severe criticism maintained by the public toward it, are encouraging symptoms presaging its reformation. No one who ponders the abstracts of the various papers read at Den-

ver before the National Educational Association, can fail to be struck with the note of discontent that pervades them. The teachers, no less than the parents, recognize the fact that the American school system, while sound in principle, is not altogether sound in

One educator at Denver put the thing in a neat epigram when he said that a preparatory course to the presidency is not the object of the public school system. Some of the boys are going to be laborers, mechanics, artisans and what not. Not all of them can become presidents. It seems reasonable, therefore, that we should give these boys in school the things that will

be useful to them in after-life, instead of trying to make possible presidents out of them all.

The intense practicality of an age, the utilitarian tendencies of our civilization strongly demand that less emphasis be put on the merely cultural studies. Historically speaking, our grade schools have developed as prices where youth may prepare for the high school, while that institution in turn has been closely articulated with the college or university. This is all well enough for those fortunate enough to be able to complete the entire course. But the fact has been more or less ignored that the great mass of school children finish their schooling without either high school or university courses. These young adventurers into real life should be as well equipped as possible for their emprise. They now waste many precious moments in merely cultiwal study, when they might be devoting their time to studies that will help them along the thorny path of real life.

Common school education needs reformation in practical directions. It is a happy circumstance that those who study education most deeply, and those who merely come in contact with its manifestations through their children, are coming to agree on that point .-Minneapolis Journal.

"GET A WESTERN MAN."

ET a Western man," is getting to be a common cry in the East. It was heard a good deal lately when Harvard had a choice to make. There is a suspicion abroad that "the West" is a good place to raise men; that the physical and mental conditions are favorable out there for

growing folks; that the spirit of the West is wholesome, its air inspiring, and its educational apparatus easily adequate to give to energetic minds the necessary tools to work with. Even so far East as Oberlin, O., it is noted that they raise some inquiring chaps whose inquisitiveness is persistent and brings interesting results. That is a wonderful nursery of human life that stretches from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, abounding in space and nourishment for body, mind and soul. There are coming out of that great nursery great children, whose thoughts and discoveries and deeds will do for human life, wherever it exists, greater, far greater, services than any prophet dare predict .-Harper's Weekly.

WHY LAWS ARE BROKEN.



HERE are some laws which at the time or their enactment were accurate expressions of public opinion. But public opinion has changed, and has neglected to make the laws change with it. There are other laws which never did express public opinion, but which were enacted and have

been retained on the statute book through the indifference of a public opinion which is at heart hostile to them, or through its neglect or its inability to assert itself with effective expression. The reproach has often been uttered that we are not a law-abiding nation. At least we must plead guilty to too light a regard for law and to too little insistence upon its uniformly being what in theory it is and what in fact it should be -the formal expression of enlightened public opinion.

"You'd ought to seen the swell time and the square-muzzled (or so-called Queen of Scots or M'ree Ant'nette or white) rhinoceros can be sold at auc some of those swell dames, but when tion by telegraph. Their value might we found that we'd have to read up run from £1,000 to £6,000, according to learn how they acted we decided to the bidding. The square-muzzled we'd just fix up like a couple of picka-

"Did you black up?" asked Mabel. "Black up!" echoed Florence, "Like the ace o' spades. Honest, you'd died The above prices are doubled by the laughin' if you'd seen us. We got a time the animals reach the coast, couple of wigs off a real wigmaker Then there is the cost of transport and we did our hair up in little tight from Africa to Antwerp, Hamburg or bunches all over our heads, so's we London, with the cost of food and care could get the wigs on. Then we wore added as well as the additional ex-little short skirts and black shirt pense of keeping the animals until a waists. Charlie and Jim-Jim's Annie's beau-fixed up for two tramps,

"But the most fun," continued Florday, head of the Bronx Zoological ence, "was when they lined us up to Park, gives the following quotations: give the prizes. They give a prize for Ordinary black rhinoceros, \$4,000; the most comical-dressed couple and hippopotamus one year old, \$2,500; the most uniquest-dressed couple and elephant, two or three years, \$2,500; the most artistic-dressed couple and giraffe, two to three years, \$3,000; they made the folks march around the hall in front of the judges. The judges was sittin' up on a kind of plat-

form at one end. "Well, Annie and me marched to gether and then Charlie and Jim come behind us. Well, just before we got to the judges' stand Charlie reached over and yanked my wig off my head she was blacked up to just where the nal. Mr. Guthrie, besides being Sec as a show. I guess I looked pretty wig come to, and she sure was as good

"Well, I give one look at Annie and let out a holler. Annie yelled, 'Beat it, girlie!' and we grabbed hold of there were no printed passes as at dressin' room, tight as we could run. We didn't get no more'n half-way down the room, though, before everybody was ketchin' hold of us and be fore we knew it they hustled us up on the platform where the judges was

"My!" gasped the listener, "Wasn't you awful embarrassed?"

"For a minute we was," confessed Florence. "Then I seen how scared Annie looked and I leaned over and whispered, 'Do a cake walk. We ain't goin' to let 'em put it over us like this.' So there we cake-walked 'round there, feelin' perfectly crazy, and all glasses, looked the paper over and the folks hollered. 'Do it again!' every time we stopped, till we was so out of breath they just had to let us get down.

> "Wouldn't I have liked to be there!" said Mabel. "You'd have had the time of your

the most comical-dressed couple, me the family would ask that it be sent and Annie got them! The prizes were at once. a pair of umbrellas. Charlie and Jim got the prizes for the most uniquestdressed couple."

"Who got the other prizes?" queried Mabel.

"Oh, the judges dien't show much taste the way they give the other prizes. The girl that got the prize for the most artistic-dressed couple had on a kind of long-trailin' white dress, with a lot of spangles on it, and she had a star in her hair. She called herself Aurora. I don't know what for, unless Aurora was her home town. The fellow that was with her had on tights and a kind of cape thing and a cap. They was all black and he had spangles sewed on him and half moons and things. He looked kind of swell, but the girl was sloppy. His prize was a brush and comb in a case and hers was a dlamond (maybe) terrier like the duchesses wear in their hair. Say, you'd ought to seen that stuck-up thing goin' round afterward! I nearly died laughin' and Charlie said if that was the way the girls in Aurora looked he guessed he'd

stay right in Chicago. "Come up to the house some evening and I'l show you my prize. And say, Charlie calls me his pickaninny now."

-Chicago Daily News.

DEAD HAS NO GRAVE.

Remarkable Embalming Process Preserves Hody of George Lascelles.

A process of embalming a body so that it will be preserved in as good condition as were the mummies of the ancient Egyptians has been discovered and Jim done the same to Annie's. by an undertaker of this city, who There we stood with all them little more than three years ago prepared knobs of hair stickin' up all over our | the body of George Lascelles, known heads. Well, honest, I thought the as Lord Walter Charles Beresford, for folks'd die laughing. You know An- shipment to England, in the belief nie's real kind o' blonde and her that he was of the famous Beresford head's awful pink under her hair and family, a dispatch to the New York Herald from Asheville, N.C., says: The body never was buried and is standing in the rear room of the undertaker's place of business, a grim reminder of his skill.

Lascelles, who was the son of a gamekeeper on the estates of the duke of Devonshire, had a checkered career in this country as well as in Europe He assumed the Beresford name and title and had no more difficulty in passing himself off as a titled Engishman in New York and Newport than he did in the small southern cities where he lived for a consider-

able time. He met Miss Maude Lillienthal, daughter of a wealthy tobacco manufacturerin London and, following her to this country, married her in spit of the protest of her mother. He later married Miss Pelky, daughter of a wealthy lumberman of Georgia, and afterward served a term in prison.

On his release he assumed the title but he had contracted consumption and came to this city to seek relief No one doubted that he was a member of the Beresford family and when he died the people of Asheville spared no the judges announced the prizes for shipment to England, for all believed call these affairs head-end collisions.

An undertaker here has prepared an

embalming fluid which he had declared was in every way as efficacious as that used to preserve the mummies of Egypt. As the body was to go, as he supposed, a long distance, he embalmed it with special care and a fine metallic coffin was provided. Then the cablegram was sent to the Beresford family in England, but no reply came. This was believed at first to be an oversight, but as the time passed the reople of this city began to be-Heve the stories that came to them of the man being an impostor. The undertaker did not remove the body from the coffin, however, and it was kept in a rear room.

A short time ago a man was looking for a coffin of a particular kind and this undertaker did not have any that suited. Finally he was shown the one which had held the body of Lascelles for three years, and he said it was exactly what he was looking for. The undertaker was thoroughly convinced by this time that the body of Lascelles would never be claimed and rather than lose the sale of the tions should be taken against emercoffin dispossessed it from its home

for three years. When the body was removed it was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, the skin like leather and resembling in that respect the old Egyptian mummies. The body was placed in an erect position in a corner of the room and has been visited by many persons who knew Lascelles in his lifetime and who have commented on the way his body has been pre-

served. The body is said to be a perfect sarometer. In warm and sunny weather the skin becomes clear and nore lifelike in appearance, while in cloudy and stormy weather it assumes a mottled appearance, and those who have watched it carefully declare that at these times it has the look of an

angy man. The undertaker has been offered \$2,000 for the body by showmen, who wish to place it on exhibition. There is a state law which makes it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a person to exhibit a dead body or be a party to such exhibition for pay. Hundreds of persons have visited the undertaking room and it is the intention of the undertaker to keep the body indefinitely.

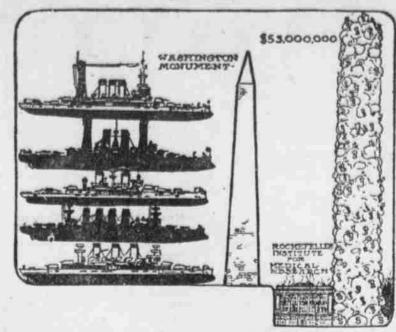
What He Wanted.

The old man turned from his desk as his son-in-law entered the office.

"Well, what is it now?" he asked. "I-er-have been thinking," answered the new member of the family, 'that you ought to give me a pension." "A pension!" exclaimed the old man. What in thunder do you mean, sir?" "Well, it's 'tke this," explained the other. "Ever since I did your daughter the honor to marry her I have been

dependent on you for support, and I want to be independent. See?" At the union depot, everytime a train arrives, a lot of women rush into each other's arms. Brakemen

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS.



Amount Re Has Given to One Institution Equals Cost of Five Battle Ships.

OHN D. ROCKEFELLER celebrated his seventieth birthday by giving \$10,000,000 to the General Education Board, making the total of his gifts to that philanthropy the stupendous sum of \$53,000,000 and bringing the grand total of his known benefactions to the aggregate of \$120,000,000. Add his unknown gifts to innumerable institutions, objects and individuals, and the final figures are probably in excess of \$135,000,000-a sum of money so huge that its magnitude is difficult to estimate.

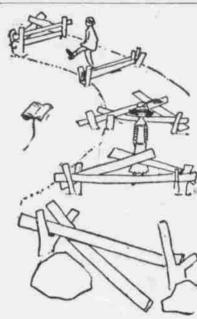
Take alone the gift of \$10,000,000 officially announced by Frederick T. Gates, chairman of the General Education Board. Some idea of what \$10,-000,000 amounts to can be had in this way: A comfortable home, capable of adequately housing a family of average circumstances, can be bought in Brooklyn for \$5,000. Mr. Rockefeller's gift would buy 2,000 such homes for 2,000 families. His total gifts of \$53,000,000 to the General Education Board would buy 10,000 such homes. The total of all of his gifts, \$135,000,000, would buy 27,000 such homes. Five persons is the average of a family. Twenty-seven thousand such homes would mean a city of 135,000 persons. There are many pretentious cities in the United States where all of the homes of its citizens do not represent an outlay of half the money given away by Mr. Rockefeller.

Report has given Mr. Rockefeller \$400,000,000, but men with some means of estimating his wealth say that is an exaggeration. If his fortune be \$300,-000,000, his income at 5 per cent would be \$15,000,000. If \$400,000,000, it would be \$20,000,000. This \$53,000,000 he has given the General Education Board is for a single purpose—to multiply and widen educational facilities for American boys and girls, irrespective of creed or anything else. Colleges all over the country, particularly in those sections where the need is greatest, are the beneficiaries of the fund. They receive \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, \$100,000 or \$200,000, or whatever sum the trustees of the fund believe they are entitled to .- New York World.

MATRIMONIAL DIARY.

Within recent months we have noted that more and more frequently diaries have been introduuced into divorce trials kept by one or both parties to the suit. Sometimes these diaries were begun long previous to any open disagreement between man and wife, when one or the other may have ben unconscious of any infelicity between them. In such a case the un suspecting one, all unguarded in his or her innocence, has been daily recording in the accusing book, everyact that would be prejudiced in the eyes of court or jury set down in black and white and in cold blood. There is no distinction in law between divorce sought in a hot temper and divorce with malice aforethought.

We sincerely trust that the "holy bonds of matrimony" will not become generally vitiated by the practice of keeping a diary dating from the wedding day, and that bride and groom



BOAD TO DISSOLUTION.

will not feel that reasonable precau gencies. A diary in the possession of either one of the "happy wedded pair' may be regarded with suspicion and may introduce the first serpent into their Eden. It is carrying concealed weapons into the connubial state, and "diary toting of this sort is as reprehensible as gun toting.

The distrust of humanity that is often so marked in the ordinary relations between man and woman appears to have extended itself to the relations between man and woman. It is not only when poverty comes in at the door that love flies out at the soil than in his native land. Be it rewindow; when doubt comes in at the window, love slips out of the door. Modern marriages with their "mental reservations" and their diaries may give the grieving contenders against 'the divorce evil," another phase of the question to ponder over .- St. Louis lobe-Democrat.

TONGS OF CHINATOWN.

Eleven Secret Organizations Composed of Criminal Orientals.

The tongs of San Francisco's Chinatown are made up of "highbinders." or bad men, says the Bohemian, and their names are as follows: Ping Kong. Suey Sing, Hop Sing. Bo On, Leung, Suey On, Quong Tuck, Ying. Hip Sing Suey Ying and Lin.

If these eleven tongs have any quarters in the new Chinatown it is not known where they are. They are secret bodies and move in darkness. The Six Companies five months ago appealed to the Chinese consul general to stop a war between several of the tengs. The best he could do was to get them to declare a truce, which lasted until the Chinese New Year. But as these lines are being written the New Year festivals have ended and the tong war has again begun. It must not be inferred, however that the tongs typify the mass of the Chinese, who are generally peaceable. The tongs seem to be bands of criminals working something like the

"black hand" among the Italian population of New York. To show how they work, the Hop Sing Tong has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the death of any officer of the Suey Sing Tong These rewards are not printed in the American or Chinese newspapers, but are placed on the walls of Chinatown There is no special animosity against the particular individual.

NOTHING GOES TO WASTE.

By-Products of Petroleum Are Sources of Profit. Paraffin wax, so long an unconsidered by-product of the Eastern petro leum, grows in importance each year The big oil company manufactures more than 300,000,000 candles of 700 sizes and kinds yearly. Tallow and wax (beeswax) candles have disap peared and 12,000,000 pounds of para in way is sold vently to can ers. It is used for making waterproof paper for wrapping, for preserving stone surfaces from weathering and crumbling, for making colored cray ons, for blanching linens and cotton cloth, for chewing gum, for sealing

beeswax, for sealing wax and as insulation for wires. New uses are discovered every day The last available figures for the Unit ed States' production of paraffin was are those of the United States census for 1905. In that year the total out put was 258,072,100 pounds.

canned fruits and as a substitute for

Petrolatum, a product not general ly known under that title, is disposed of to the extent of 12,000,000 pounds a year. It serves as the basis for vaseline, ointments, shoe polish and so on.

Asphaltum, the basis of heavier oils, is another most important thing in roadmaking. Coke, the final residuum of the distillation of petroleum, has proved valuable. It sells for \$7 a ton, and is used for fuel as well as for making the carbon points of are lamps.-Cleveland Leader.

Small Farmer in Alaska.

There are fully 30,000 square miles of Alaska suited for grazing or agriculture—an area equal to three-quarters of the State of Ohio, a writer in the American Review of Reviews says. Make this accessible and develop local markets and the farmer will come-if not from the States, then from northern Europe, a region which has already furnished many good citizens to Alaska. Finland supports 3,000,000 people and exports agricultural products. Yet the Finnish colonist will find in Alaska a better climate and membered, however, that Alaska is far from an ideal farming region. The growing season is short and the winters long and severe. It will probably never furnish agricultural products except for local consumption, but that such a market will prove a lucrativeone is shown by the success of the many small farms and gardens already under cultivation.

Suited to the Place.

"Well, this is certainly crazy management!" cried the chairman of the committee investigating the State institution.

"But you must remember." pleaded the superintendent, "that this is an insane asylum."-Baltimore American.

Tuet and Talent.

Talent feels its weight, tact finds its way; talent commands, tact is obeyed; talent is honored with approbation, and tact is blessed by preferment.-London Atlas.

Said Uncle Silnar

into her duds to go down town shop-

ping than it does a man to pack up

for a six months' vacation trip."-Los

"It takes a woman longer to get

Angeles Express. When the wife's away the badly trained husband will play-if he can find a few congenial spirits willing to