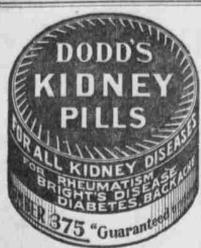
It Was the Privilege of a Friend. An eminent army officer has a man servant who has been with him a number of years, and who occasionally speaks his mind with a candor that as he imagines, is warranted by his long service. A friend of the officer, who overheard the servitor's frank ness, asked why such familiarity was permitted.

"Well," said the officer, "I bardly look upon James as a valet, but rather as a friend; and, as you know, it is a friend's privilege to tell you things about yourself that you hardly like to think about yourself."-Success Maga



A Real Burglar Proof Safe. A curious modern invention is to be seen by a favored few in the Bank of England. It is claimed to be an abcolutely burglar proof safe, because at night it is lowered into a sub-vault of heavy masonry and concrete.

When the safe reaches the bottom of the vault, it is fastened down by massive steel lugs, operated by a triple time lock. Until these lugs are released automatically at a fixed time no human agency can raise the safe. As for breaking through the subvault and walls of stone and concrete ten feet thick, even with dynamite-well. the burgiar must shake his head sorrowfully and admit that he has met his Waterloo in that safe.

PROF. MUNYON'S PHILANTHROPY Giving to the Nation a Prize That

Money Cannot Buy. "I would rather preserve the health of a nation than to be its ruler."—

This motto, written by Prof. Munyon about sixteen years ago, was the real cornerstone of his medicine business. He felt that the people of the nation were neglecting their health owing to lack of meney. With the one thought in view of helping humanity, he started in the medicine business, paying large sums of money to eminent specialists for known and tried formulas that were known to have been successful in curing diseases. After carefully compounding these formulas and putting them up in a marketable condition, he offered them to the public for a few pennies, easily within the reach of the poorest family. He hired eminent specialists at large salaries and offered their services absolutely cases and advise them what remedies to take. After giving the public all these benefits he was still unsatisfied and offered further to those who were not in reach of the offices which he established throughout the country; he advertised, asking them to write to his specialists for free medical examination, and to-day Prof. Munyon is still fellowing-out this policy, and whenever he hears of a new drug or a new formula that is more effective than those that he is at the time compounding, he purchases them regard-

Prof. Munyon puts up a separate cure for almost every ill, and these remedies can be had at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle. In taking these remedies, you are taking what might be called a sure thing, for he guarantees them to produce satisfactory results or he will refund your money. This is a remarkable man and a remarkable institution, manifestly fair to all, and a firm that we do hesitate to recommend to our

Prof. Munyon's address is 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Not to Be Tempted. Redd-I see it is estimated that there are 20,000 tons of radium in the

Greens-But even that won't tempt the girl with the swell bathing suit. to go into the water .-- Yonkers States

WORTH KNOWING.

Simple Remedy That Anyone Can Prepare at Home.

Most people are more or less subject to coughs and colds. A simple remedy that will break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable is made by mixing two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Off of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. You can get these in any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle. The mixture is highly recommended by the Leach Chemical Co. of Cincinnati, who prepare the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure for dispensing.

Faith and Works.

Johnny-What would you do if you was out in the deep water and a great big shark was comin' right at you? Tommy-I'd do a short prayer and then I'd swim like the old scratch.

SORB EYES CURED.

Eye-balls and Lids Became Terribly Inflamed-Was Unable to Ge About-All Treatments Failed-Cutteurs Proved Successful.

'About two years ago my eyes got in such a condition that I was unable to go about. They were terribly indamed, both the balls and lids. I tried home remedies without relief. Then I decided to go to our family physician, but he didn't help them. Then I tried two more of our most prominent physicians, but my eyes grew continually worse. At this time a friend of mine advised me to try Cuticura Ointment, and after using it about one week my eyes were considerably improved and in two weeks they were almost well. They have never given me any trouble since and I am now sixty-five years old. I shall never fall to praise Cuticura. G. B. Halsey, Mouth of Wilson,

Va., April 4, 1908." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Outicura Remedies, Boston.

didn't I?"

CHAPTER X. On May 29, for the first time, the tun never set. The glowing disc just touched the boundary line of the horizon, and rose again immediately. The period was now entered when the day lasts twenty-four hours.

Next morning there was a magnificent halo; the monarch of day appeared surrounded by a luminous circle. The doctor recommenced his sowing, for he had plenty of seed, but he was those that lay sleeping in the little surprised to find sorrel growing atready between the half-dried stones, and even pale, sickly heaths trying to gan to break up. show their delicate pink blossoms.

At last it began to be really hot weather. On the 15th of June the ther- ficiently proved her excellent qualimometer stood at 57 degrees above

By the middle of June the sloop had made good progress, and Hatteras, Altamont and the doctor went hunting. The three hunters, accompanied by

for several days. About noon of the second day they sighted two ferocious musk-oxen, and

surrounded them on a plateau. The oxen had begun to shake themselves impatiently at Duke, trying to kick him off, when Hatteras started up failed them, they could always fall right in front of them, shouting and chasing them back.

This was the signal for Altamont and the doctor to rush forward and fire, but at the sight of two assailants, the terrified animals wheeled around and attacked Hatteras. He met their onset with a firm, steady foot and fired straight at their heads. But both his bullets were powerless. They rushed upon the unfortunate man like furies, and threw him on the ground in an in-

"He is a dead man!" exclaimed the doctor, in despairing accents.

A tremendous struggle was going on in Altamont's breast at the sight of his prostrate foe, and though his first impulse was to hasten to his help, he stopped short, battling with himself and his prejudices. But his hesitation scarcely lasted half a second, his better self conquered, and exclaiming, "No. It would be cowardly!" he rushed forward with Clawbonny.

Hatterns full well understood how dled than have begged his intervention. However, he had hardly time to think about it, before Altamont was at

He could not have held out much longer, for it was impossible to ward off the blows of horns and hoofs of two such powerful antagonists, and in a few minutes more he must have been torn to pieces. But suddenly two shots resounded; and Hatteras felt the balls

graze his head. "Courage!" shouted Altamont, flinging away his discharged weapon, and throwing himself right in front of the raging animals. One of them, shot to the heart, fell dead as he reached the spot, while the other dashed madly on Hatteras, and was about to gore the unfortunate captain with his horns, when Altamont plunged his snow knife far into the beast's wide open jaws with one hand, with the other dealt him such a tremendous blow on the head with his hatchet, that the skull was completely split open.

It was done so quickly that it seem ed like a flash of lightning, and all was over. The second ox lay dead, and Clawbonny shouted "Hurrah! hurrah!" Hatterns was saved.

He owed his life to the man he hated the most. What a storm of conflicting passions this must have roused in his soul! But where was the emotion he could not master?

However, his action was prompt whatever his feeling might be. With out a moment's hesitancy, he went up to his rival, and said in a grave voice "Altamont, you have saved my life!" "You saved mine," replied the Amer-

There was a moment's silence, and then Altamont added:

"We're quits, Hatteras." "No, Altamont," said the captain; when the doctor dragged you out of your fey tomb I did not know who you

were; but you saved me at the peril of your own life, knowing quite well who I was." "Why, you are a fellow creature at any rate, and whatever faults an American may have, he is no coward."

"No. indeed," said the doctor. "He is

man, every inch a man-like yourself, Hatteras." "And, like me, he shall have part in the glory that awaits us."

"The glory of reaching the pole?" asked Altamont. "Yes," replied Hatterns, preudiy

"I guessed right, then," said Alta-The American stood still a moment, deeply moved. Then he spoke feeling-

"And you have actually dared to conceive such a project? Oh! it grand; I tell you it is sublime even to think of it!"

"But tell me," said Hatteras, in hurried manner; "you were not bound for the pole, then, yourself?" Altamont hesitated.

"Come, speak out, man," urged the doctor. "Well, to tell the truth, I was not, and the truth is better than self-love. No, I had no such grand purpose in

view. I was trying to clear the north west passage, and that was all." "Altamont," said Hatteras, holding out his hand; "be our companion to glory, come with us and find the north

The two men clasped hands in warm, hearty grasp, and the bond of friendship between them was sealed. When they turned to look for the doctor they found him in tears.

"Ah! friends," he said, wiping his eves: "you have made me so happy it is almost more than I can bear? You have sacrificed this miserable nationality for the sake of the common cause. You have said, 'What does it matter if only the pole is discovered, whether it is by Englishman or an American? Why should we brag of being American or English when we can boast that we are men?"

The good little man was beside himself with joy. He hugged the reconciled enemies to his bosom, and cemented their friendship by his own

affection to both. Calming themselves the men cut up the oxen and made their way back to was very difficult to keep the straight camp. At supper the doctor said:

American and an Englishman with me

"Yes, Mr. Clawbonny."

"Well, I bring back two brothers." This was joyous news to the sailors, and they shook hands warmly with Alamont; while the doctor recounted all that had passed, and how the American captain had saved the English captain's life. That night no five happler men could have been found than anow-house.

Bell completed the sloop; the ice be

A trial was made to Cape Washington. This short sail of six hours sufties.

On the 22d of June, Hatterns began to load the sledge. They put in 200 pounds of salt meat, three cases of vegetables and preserved meat, besides lime juice, and flour and medicines. Duke, set out on Monday, the 17th of They also took 200 pounds of powder June, at 6 in the morning, each man and a stock of firearms. Including the armed with a double-barreled gun, a sloop and the Halkett beat, there was hatchet and snow knife, and provisions about 1,500 pounds weight, a heavy

> However, the distance to the polwas not 355 miles at the outside, and as they did not intend to go more than twelve miles a day, as they could do it comfortably in a month. Even if land back on the sloop, and finish the journey without fatigue to men or dogs.

On Sunday, the 23d, all was ready, and it was resolved to devote the entire day to rest. They retired early to rest, for they

needed to be up betimes. So passed the last night in Fort Providence.

CHAPTER XL Next day at early dawn, Hatteras gave the signal for departure. The well-fed and well-rested dogs were harnessed to the sledge. They had been having a good time of it all the winter, and might be expected to do good service during the summer, . It was at 6 in the morning when the

expedition started. After following the windings of the bay and going past Cape Washington, they struck into the direct route for the north, and by ? o'clock had lost sight of the lighthouse and Fort Providence.

During the first two days they made wenty miles in twelve hours, devoting | tions; his rival felt, but would rather have the remainder of the time to rest and meals. The tent was quite sufficient protection during sleep.

The temperature began to rise. In many places the snow melted entirely away, and great patches of water appeared.

Hunting was not forgotten during the march, for fresh meat was a ne cessity. Altamont and Bell kept their guns loaded, and shot ptarmigans, guillemots, geese, and a few young

hares. Hatteras advised them not to go more than a mile away, as there was ot a day, nor even for three months of fine weather was the utmost they could count upon. Besides, the sledge was often coming to difficult places, when each man was needed to lend a helping hand.

For several days the expedition had been attended with no fatigue. The travelers had only suffered from the intense glare of the sun on the snow, which threatened them with snow-

blindness. At another time of the year they might have avoided this by walking during the night, but at present there was no night at all. Happily the snow was beginning to melt, and the brilliancy would diminish as the process

of dissolution advanced. On the 8th of June the thermometer rose to 45 degrees, and the rain fell in torrents. Hatterns and his companons, however, marched stolcally on, and even hailed the downpour with delight, knowing that it would hasten

the disappearance of the snow. As they went along, the doctor often picked up stones, both round ones and flat pebbles, as if worn away by the tide. He thought from this they must be near the Polar basin, and yet far as the eye could reach was one intermin-

able plain. There was not a trace of houses, o huts, or cairns visible. It was evident that the Greenlanders had not pushed their way so far north, and yet the famished tribes would have found their reward in coming, for the country abounded in game. Bears were frequently seen, and numerous herds of musk-oxen and deer

On the 29th Bell killed a fex and Altamont a musk-ox. These supplies of fresh food were very acceptable, and even the doctor surveyed, with considerable satisfaction, the haunches of meat they managed to procure from time to time.

"Don't let us stint ourselves." he used to say on these occasions; "food is no unimportant matter in expedi-

ions like ours." "Especially," said Johnson, "when

neal depends on a lucky shot." "You're right, Johnson; a man does not think so much about dinner when he knows the soup-pot is simmering by the kitchen fire."

On the 30th they came to a district which seemed to have been upturned by some volcanic convulsion, so covered was it with cones and sharp, loft; peaks.

A strong breeze from the southeast was blowing, which soon increased to a hurricane, sweeping over the rocks covered with snow and the huge masses of ice, which took the forms of ice bergs and hummocks, though on dry

On all sides nothing could be heard but the noise of cracking ice and falling avalanches.

The travelers had to be very careful n avoiding hills, and even in speaking aloud, for the slightest agitation in the air might have caused a catastrephe. Indeed, the suddenness is the peculiar feature in arctic avalanches, distinguishing them from those of Switzerland and Norway.

Often the dislodgement of a block of ice is instantaneous, and not even a the arctic regions that I overslept."cannon ball or thunderbolt could be more rapid in its descent. The loosening, the fall and the crash happen almost simultaneously.

Happily, however, no accident befell any of the party, and three days afterwards they came to smooth, level ground again. On the Fourth of July there was such an exceedingly dense for that it

New York Weekly. course for the north. No misadven-"My dear old Johnson, I took out as | ture, however, befel the party during | this year is the biggest on record.

the darkness, except the less of Bell's

At Bell's suggestion torches were contrived, made of tow steeped in spirits of wine and fastened on the end of stick, and these served somewhat to clp there on, though they made but small progress; for, on the 6th. after | the fog had cleared off, the doctor took their bearings, and found that they had only been marching at the rate of

eight miles a day, Determined to make up for lost time, they rose next morning very earty and started off, Bell and Altament as usual going ahead of the rest and acting as scouts. Johnson and the others kept beside the sledge, and were soon nearly two miles behind the guides; but the weather was so dry and clear that all their movements could be distinctly observed.

was pitched in a ravine for shelter, as the sky was dark and threatening. and a violent north wind was blowing. "I'm afraid we'l have a bad night," sald Johnson "A pretty noisy one, I expect," re

plied the doctor, "but not cold. We

had better take every precaution, and

Storms blew up again and the tent

fasten down our tent with good big "You are right, Mr. Clawbonny. If the hurricane swept away our tent, I don't know where we should find it

again," The tent held fast, but sleep was impossible, for the tempest was led loose and raged with tremendous violence. "It seems to me," said the doctor, during a brief full in the deafening roar, "as if I could hear the sound of collisions between icebegs and ice fields. If we were near the sea, I could really believe there was a general break up in the ice."

way," said Johnson. "Can we have reached the coast?" wonder?" asked Hatteras. "It is not impossible," replied Claw-

"I can't explain the noises any other

"Listen! Do you hear that erash? That is certainly the sound of cebergs falling. We cannot be very far from the ocean." "Well, if it turns out to be so, I shall

push right on over the ice fields." "Oh, they'll all be broken up after such a storm as this. We shall see what to-morrow brings; but all I can say is, if any poor fellows are wandering about in a night like this, I pity

(To be continued.)

TRADE AT PUNTA ARENAS.

Chilian Merchants Favorably Disposed to Buy in United States. Consul J. E. Rowen sent to the business men at Punta Arenas, Chile, a circular letter with the following ques-

1. What percentage of your trade is with the United States of America? 2. What objections have you to trade with the United States, of America? 3. What suggestions could you offer to improve trade with the United States

of America? The aggregate answers to the first question reveal the fact, says United States Consular Reports, that while the trade of Punta Arenas has increased 50 per cent in the past fifteen years, the United States exporting ouses have only 5 per cent of th trade of the ten leading importing houses of Punta Arenas; 75 per cent of the remainder of the trade is with

England, France and Germany, The answers to the second question are varied, but may be condensed under the following heads: 1. Lack of good facilities for transportation. 2. Higher proportional freights compared with Europe. 3. Lack of Interest of American exporting houses, making a strong contrast with the persistent efforts of European houses. 4. American exporting houses forwarding goods which do not meet requirements of the trade here and which do not answer to the description in catalogues. 5. Not giving reasonable credits, American credits being out of all comparison with those of European

houses. I will give a few concrete illustrations of the above. One of the leading importing houses of Punta Arenas gave to a leading boot and shoe house of the United States a large order with special requirement as to the height of instep and width of toe. The order was filled with no attention to the requirements and the goods remained in the possession of the firm largely unsold. As to the lack of interest on the part of American exporters, the head of one of the leading firms of Punta Arenas informed this office that his firm had seen only two American

commercial travelers in fifteen years. European firms give three, five and six months' credit. Some European firms accept an order with the under standing that 50 per cent of the payment is to be made in three months and the balance in slx months. One of the best importing firms in Punta Arenas, a firm giving the United States one-tenth of its trade, informed this office that American exporters seem to show little interest in Punta Arenas trade and they felt repelled by their attitude. A large importing firm of Punta Arenas made the suggestion that American exporting houses should send to Punta Arenas special agents to study trade conditions here. The latter suggestion has been made by several prominent Punta Arenas houses and it is sound advice.

An Evolutionary Danger. "Do you believe that physical char acteristics are influenced by environ

ment?" "I don't know," answered the New Yorker. "I hope not. This habit of gazing at the tall buildings would cause us to look as if we were modeled after the giraffe.-Washington Star.

A Ready Explanation. "What is the reason you were so late in discovering the north pole?"

Host-No, sir; it doesn't cost much

"Well," answered the explorer, "you see they have such long nights in Washington Star. Dwellings in Gotham. Foreign Visitor-Does it cost much to live in New York?

to live in this city, but it costs like Sam Hill to keep up appearances .he is becoming the producer. England reports that her potato crop



DRAINING THE YAZOO BASIN.

NE of the greatest undertakings ever entered upon by the United States Geological Survey is the draining of the famous Yazoo basin-that portion of the State of Mississippi lying between the Mississippi and the Yazoo rivers, and commonly known as the delta. The first project sur-

veyed contains 800 square miles, and State and nation are co-operating in the work. During the last twentyfour years \$9,700,000 has been expended for the building and maintenance of the levees of the delta region, about one-seventh of this amount being contributed by the Federal government and the balance by the State. These levees are supposed, at last, to be fairly durable, though the Levee Commission does not trust the lordly

Mississippi for a second, and is ever on the watch. This reclamation work is a tremendously difficult task, however, and the least of the troubles of the engineers now at work there is battling with snakes, mosquitoes and malaria. It is generally believed by those living remote from the delta that its land is of a swampy character. The belief is unfounded. There are few, if any, swamps, in the general acceptance of the term, to be found. It is an area of narrow lakes, bayous and rivers with deep banks and tortuous courses.-Van Norden Magazine.

WOMEN AND THE GALLOWS.



HE reluctance of juries to arrive at verdicts which place women under the shadow of the gallows has long been a problem confronting jurists. The innate entirely of mankind has an irradicable party les against deliberately doing a wear to death, no matter what crime she have

committed. This amounts to a statement that a woman is the "weaker vessel," and that we cann guite lay upon her shoulders the full responsibility which a man must bear. Women cannot, though they wish it ever so hard, share all the responsibilities of man. They must forever be the protected sex; and every man and most women will be glad of this irrevocable decree. Even in the awful hall of Justice when murdered blood calls out for vengeance and the safety of the community is at stake, man will remember the weakness of his helpmeet and feel a profound reluctance to hand her over to the common hangman to be strangled to death. It is idle to deny this feeling; and it becomes the part of statesmanship to recognize it and provide for it.

If juries will not send murderesses to the gallows, and if executive clemency is practically certain to be extended to any whom a jury is coerced into bringing in guilty, we should provide by law for the proper treatment of women who do murder. The expedient of finding them guilty of some other crime, that they may get a lighter sentence, is a dangerous one. It interferes with straight thinking on the part of the community on the subject of crime; and it may lead to very in-

adequate punishment of the criminal through a wrong classification of her offense. Murder should be called murder, even when feminine hands commit it; but if juries and cabinets will not hang in such cases, then the law should provide a punishment which will not only punish but deter .- Montreal Star.

THE LAWYER'S FUNCTION.



N THE realm of advice a lawyer may choose between counseling his client how to uphold the rights secured to him by the justice of his cause, or how to obtain benefits from the application of technicalities and the use of weaknesses of the

particular statute or precedents under consideration, whereby he may attain advantages inconsistent with fair play between man and man. Every time a lawyer encourages such an application of the law as, resulting in injustice, casts disrepute upon the law, or its administration, he is plainly promoting discord either in the present or the future. Every time a lawyer counsels controversy for the establishment of a right as recognized by existing law, or for the promulgation of new law beneficial to the majority of society, he is exercising his true function, and the charge which he lays upon his individual client, and, through him, upon industry and progress in the mass, if reasonable in amount, is well earned and should be cheerfully paid. When, however, a lawyer gives the other kind of advice, the expense, perhaps cheerfully borne by the client who profits personally therefrom, must be finally laid upon society as a whole, which is thereby paying for its own injury, and naturally resents the charge,-Donald R. Richberg, in the Atlantic.

EACH STATE ITS OWN LAW.



tional Alliance, demonstrated that the

Jew's entrance into the agricultural

They deserve their success.

leins and others.

ORIGIN OF THE ROD.

Handy in Measuring Land.

One rod wide and forty long (i.

e., one furrow long, deep) built up a

quarter of an acre. The furlong, or

four poles wide and same depth-1.

e., forty poles, one acre-was a conven-

Gunter's chain of sixty-six feet (ten

square chains to the acre) was invent-

1626). He was a professor of astron-

omy at Gresham College, London, and

Nearing the Goal.

N NO other direction is the free agency of the States shown more than in the attention given the public schools. The average yearly expenditure per pupil throughout the country is \$28.25, running from \$6.37 in South Carolina to \$72.15 in Nevada. New York, next to Ne-

vada, spends more per pupil than any other State, making an appropriation of \$51.50 per pupil. Montana allows \$49.40 and California \$49.29. West Virginia leads the South with a yearly expenditure of \$20.36, and yet is under the average of one-third of the States, which

spend from \$25 to \$40 a pupil. That one-fourth of the States spend more than \$35 upon each child and one-fourth less than \$15 should be evidence that, in this field, at least, each commonwealth does very much as it pleases. The Commissioner of Education may make recommendations, but none is compelled to pay any attention to him whatever. His duty is principally that of compiling figures. All of which should be balm to those who have been worrying about the loss of State rights.-Toledo Blade.

DRAMA IN REAL LIFE.

Long-Lost Man on Way to Prison Is

field has been marked by signal success, Leslie's Weekly says. Ten years Met by Brother. So much like a bit from an old-fash- ago there were, perhaps, less than a foned melodrama was an incident in hundred Jewish farmers scattered the Bowery early yesterday morning across the country. They produced no through long lines of cows, tobacco that if the scene had been put on a more than the bare rations of subsiststage the critics would have sneered, ence, living each day from hand to and golden promises of health, happithe New York World says. Judge mouth and trusting to the good graces ness and wealth through the eating Crain heard about it in general sest of fortune for their continued support of various breakfast foods. Most sions later in the day when Joseph rather than to their own knowledge of travelers find in these the evidences

Miller and Abraham Wiener were ar- the rules of farming. To-day there are of a brutal commercialism; the man raigned, charged with burglary. As Miller and Wiener, handcuffed to States alone. The European figures they are a classical survival. three detectives, were led into the run into tens of thousands. Each year ernment. Years ago he and Joseph than at their present occupations. Joseph ran away from home and until sire to succeed at this, their first pro-

yesterday had not been seen or heard ductive venture. of by his relatives. Detectives Duggan, Kinsler and O'Farrell arrested Miller and Wiener just after midnight in a room at 405 indicted by the grand jury on the charge that they had robbed the loft of a cloakmaker, Herman Schloss, at 57 East 20th street. Detectives and of Mr. Zangwill, the melting pot. They prisoners, on the way to police headquerters, were at 4th street and the Bowery when a stranger, who had been eyeing Miller intently, walked up to

him and slapped him on the back. "Hello, Joe," he shouted. "Where have you been for six years? Father and mother are sick from worrying

about you." Miller, who had stopped with a jerk, turned away as if to ignore the questioner. Detective O'Farrell asked what the stranger wanted.

"This is my brother," was the reply. "I want him to come home." O'Farrell explained the situation. The grief-stricken brother followed the party to headquarters. There he was informed that Miller and his companion would be arraigned in general sessions and he went thither in advance. After the hearing the good brother stepped up to the bad one and asked: "What can I tell mother and father?"

The prisoner turned and said in a "Don't tell the folks you saw me. That's all."

JEW AS A FARMER.

Hitherto Only Known as Trader, Hebrew Becomes Producer. evolved. We have heard much of the Jew as a banker, as a money changer, as an executive of corporate interests. We ed by Rev. Edmund Gunter (1581have heard of him, and universally, as a merchant-a successful one. Every profession, every trade knows ingeniously adapted it to facilitate dechim. But always, it has seemed, his imal calculations in land measurename has been linked inseparably with ments. The use of the rod in superfithe word "money," with the word ctal measurements of brick work and "barter." He has been known as the lineally in hedges, ditches and fences Each night on an upright she lbs, nonproducer, the middleman whose followed as a convenient existing keen insight into the advantages of measure.—Builders' Journal. commerce has changed everything to gold beneath his Midas touch. Now

"How is your society getting along The convention and fair which the in its efforts to abolish war?" Federation of Jewish Farmers held "Well, we've offered \$25 for a prize recently in New York at the Educacasay."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

SOME ROMAN EXAMPLES.

Highway Advertising in Pompeilan

Days More Offensive than Now. When Prof. Abbott travels from New York to Princeton he passes pouches, whisky bottles, suspenders more than 5,000 of them in the United who knows his Romans knows that

In a way the highway advertising court room a well-dressed man walked this number increases. Men and wom- in Pompeli was more offensive than behind, looking sadly at Miller. When en from the ghettos of the big cities the contemporary outbreak of bad the prisoners were committed to the are beginning to appreciate the ad- taste in public appeals, says a writer Tombs the stranger wept. He was vantages of the independence of the in the Outlook; in Pompeli the adver-Miller's brother, a trusted official in farmer's life. They see that they can tisements were put on the walls of the service of the United States gov- make a better living at agriculture private houses and even on the tombs! We have not yet put cemeteries to were boys together on a farm up They are combining with an increased this use. Prof. Abbott reprints some State. Angered at a fancled insult, knowledge of scientific farming a de- of these announcements, largely of a political character, indicating, as one would expect, that Pompeli, being a The Jews are a wonderful people. city in which vice was reduced to a After centuries of persecution, during science, had a Tammany hall of its which they were denied participation own, and there were people in the town in all great movements and were perin revolt against the desecration. On East 8th street. The two had been mitted the possession of naught but one wall an indignant citizen put his what chattels they could carry with disgust in words, which still survive: them in their flight from land to land, "I wonder, O wall, that you have not they have found America, in the words fallen in ruins from supporting the tiresome production of so many writhave come here to be Americans as ers." On a monument not far from well as Jews. Thus far their influ- Rome this prayer of a righteous man ence upon the country has been good. was found: "Bill posters, I beg you to pass this monument by. If any candidate's name shall have been painted upon it, may he suffer defeat and may he never win any office!" It Used in Driving Oxen, It Came is amusing to read the poster ancouncing that "the farmers nominate The origin of the rod, pole or M. Cassellius Marcellus as ædile." Eviperch as a lineal and superficial measdently there were grangers before ure has been traced to the rod, pole Kansas! It is encouraging to be as or goad used to urge and direct a team sured in large letters of Q. Bruttiusof oxen pulling a plow. So it came Balbus that "he will guard the treasabout it was used as a convenient and ury," and of a certain Julius Polybius handy land measure in feudal times that "he supplied good bread." We by the lords in allotting plots of land are reminded that there is nothing for agricultural purposes to the vilnew under the sun by the declaration concerning a candidate that "ball play-

ers support him."

Family Floriculture. George Blank, the stage manager, is a lover of nature and a hater of over ient length for a furrow before turncoats and umbrellas. Recently during ing the plow. Of course these lengths a violent rainstorm he called on his somewhat varied in different parts of mother, entering her presence wring

the country where soils and agricul- ing wet. ture varied, but gradually the slight "George," said she firmly, "you variations grew less and finally the ought not to expose yourself in such present accepted statutory acre was weather. You will get pneumonia."

"But, mother," exclaimed George, with a theatrical wave of his hand, why should I fear the rain? Does it not nurture the grass? Is it not life to the flowers?"

"It is a long time," said the good woman, closing a window, "since you were a flower."-Success Magazine.

Making strange and cacophonous sds; Her muscles gain ozs

As wildly she pozs, Till the cop hies him hence on his rds

-Scranton Times. It is a contest these days over which

will contain more different articless the top bureau drawer or the salad.