

From Them Lost So Far.
Pastor—Devere, young man, remember, "The wicked shall not live out half their days."
Rounder—Does the Bible say that?
Pastor—Yes.
Rounder—Well, I'm all right, I've read all my life so far.—Cleveland Leader.
Fair Warning.
Young Goughly (to pretty girl)—Is the seat next to you engaged, miss?
Miss—No; but I am! And he's going to get in at the next station!—Comic Club.

Reminded Him.
"I wish I could remember," said Mr. B., "what it was that my wife told me to do to-day."
"Perhaps," suggested Brooks, "she told you to bring my razor back. You borrowed it about a month ago."
"Razor back? Razor back? I know how—I was to be sure to take home some pork chops."—Chicago Tribune.

In Norway the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption.

Bargain Instinct.
She would have declared strenuously that she did not have the feminine bargain mania, but—
"George," she asked in the sweet way a woman always opens an argument, "how much did you have to pay for the marriage license?"
"Two dollars," he replied.
"Two dollars?" she repeated thoughtfully. "Couldn't you get them three for five?"
Then, when he asserted that he was no miser, she woke up and blushed, and tried to explain, and only made things a little worse.—Judge.

Planting Corn in Panama.
"Anyone who is willing to work can get rich in the Republic of Panama," said Dillwyn M. Hazlett to a Kansas City Journal writer. "It costs 10 cents a bunch to raise bananas and there is always a sale for them at 30 cents a bunch. Three crops of corn can be raised a year and no cultivation is required. A man walks along and drops the corn in the footprints he makes and a native follows and covers the corn with his big toe. That is all there is to do until it is time to gather it."

Tangled in His Specifications.
"Tommy, you were not at school yesterday. Why was that?" asked the teacher.
"I was sick, ma'am," answered Tommy.
"I am sorry to hear it. What was the trouble?"
"I had an awful sore thumb."
"That is too bad. What caused it?"
"—I stepped on a rusty nail, ma'am."
Then the teacher knew that Tommy had played hooky and gone to the ball game.

Vegetarians assert that one acre of land will comfortably support four persons on a vegetable diet.
Eliminating the Romance.
"Let us have a clear understanding, Mr. Spudhunter. You are marrying me for my money."
"That's right, Miss Plainritch, and you are marrying me because I'm the only eligible man that has ever asked you."
So they were married and lived as happily as anybody had a right to expect.

The United States is the world's largest consumer of coffee and cocoa.

When Auntie Was Silenced.
"Auntie" was showing off her little nephew, aged 2, to an admirer, who was calling upon her for the second time. He was a very bright youngster and during a pause in his performances specially requested by "auntie," he suddenly remembered the way she had been teasing him before the caller arrived and decided to turn the tables on her. So he pointed a chubby finger at the door and said, "My rug!"
Auntie at once caught the spirit of the thing and cried emphatically, "No, my rug!"
"My dress," said her little nephew, pointing to auntie's gown.
"No, my dress," replied auntie, delighted to have an opportunity to show how cute he was.
Then the little boy sidled over to the caller and pointing at him, cried "My man!"
Silence on the part of auntie.—Boston Eagle.

There is a union of hatmakers at La Mans, France, in which the office of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer are held by one man.

Blair.
We show the duke about New York. "This," we explain, "is Wall street." His grace yawns.
"Er—where is Brad street, doneyknow?" he asks.
The ladies of the party are much agitated; it is the first hint our distinguished guest has let fall.—Puck.
Creations for soot are most easily made by cutting stale bread about half an inch thick, buttering it thickly on both sides, cutting in half-inch squares and baking in the oven until brown.

A Yawning Void.
"No mere mortal," declared the professor in astronomy, "can comprehend the immensity of space."
"I think I can," ventured one of his auditors.
"And why?"
"I have a daily humorous column to fill up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In Cuba the State telegraph offices have been combined with the post department.

Full of Human Interest.
Nagras—What are you working at now, Berus?
Berus—I am writing a story in which there is neither hero nor heroine, no love making, no villain, no detective, and not a particle of plot.
Nagras—That ought to be interesting. Berus—It ought to be more than that. I hope to make it touching and pathetic. It's a hard luck story, written for my landlord's exclusive perusal, and sets forth in detail the reasons why I shall have to ask him for another extension of time on my rent.

Disappointed.
"It's too bad, miss," said the turnkey at the jail, "but the sheriff took that murderer to the penitentiary this morning. The only real ornerly cove we've got here now is a chap that stole a bulldog. If you'd like to—"
But the young woman with the costly bouquet of hot-house flowers had turned indignantly away.

Resort Courtneys.
"Aw—capital, you used to be a what-er, didn't you?"
"Yes."
"Would you mind telling me—aw—what kind of bait you used in catching a whale?"
"Trades, when we could get 'em, young feller."—Chicago Tribune.

Setting the Action.
"When you talk about the ultimate consumer," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "filling his pipe with the remnants in his tobacco pouch and lighting it, 'I'm him."
Conditional.
The man who had been shot by the hunter opened his eyes.
"Forgive me," said the person with the gun.
"Not yet," replied the sufferer, "but if you can prove to a jury that I look like a squirrel I'll think about it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

When a man is in a hurry, his barber seems to be very slow.

First Coffee in Europe.
The first cup of coffee was drunk in Europe at Venice toward the end of the sixteenth century. The Venetian chronicler Morosini, in his records of the events in the year 1585, mentions the beverage called "caffee" drunk by the Turks and noted for its anti-sporadic qualities.
In the year 1591 a Venetian doctor introduced the berries from Egypt, taught his countrymen how to crush them and brew the beverage, and the use of coffee soon became general, so much so in fact that Venice was full of coffee houses where the people idled away their days drinking the aromatic beverage.

A peculiarity of the Venetian coffee houses was that their patrons did not pay for each cup of coffee they drank, but settled their bills for all the coffee consumed at the end of each year. The regular price of a cup of coffee was five soldi, about 2½ cents, and in some of the old cafes of Venice to-day the same price is still charged.
After a man goes fishing, he can smell fish worms for a week.



At 6:30 p. m., recently, the corner of the rue Dammont and the rue de Tournaque, Paris, sank into the ground. Pedestrians saw a man and woman disappear. The man, twenty feet down, buried to the hips in falling dirt, heard the woman crying: "Mon-sieur, I am the mother of a family, save me!"
The hole enlarged. Tons of debris poured in. Two policemen, led down with ropes, disengaged the man. But the woman had disappeared.
The hole was fifteen feet deep, twelve feet wide and thirty feet long. Police and troops made a cordon; firemen evacuated the adjoining houses. At a depth of 108 feet they found the body of Mme. Chevalier—on the floor of a gallery of the ancient catacombs! They blame the recent heavy rains, undermining the surface; because, the next day, a spot ten feet square in the quadrangle of the old Louvre Palace, sank knee-deep with a crowd of tourists.

Next, two days later, a part of the Place of the Palais Royal went down three feet in the midst of pedestrian traffic. In neither case had the Metropolitan Underground Railway anything to do with the cave-ins.
At this hour, the Paris under-realm shelters incredible enterprises; storehouses of criminal bands; vast mushroom plantations of honest underground farmers; stored bones of generations of Parisians, and luxurious secret refuges of rich families.
It is the whole story of old Paris.

Mysteries of the Catacombs of Paris

The Paris of the middle ages was quarried underground for the stone built above ground. In the days of Joan of Arc there was already a subterranean labyrinth under half Paris, already a mystery, where Satanist Hardy de Passavant and the Duke of Burgundy met the heads of the trades unions. Fantastic streets, their smooth stone ceilings forty feet beneath the surface, emptied into vast dark halls, turned, intersected, without plan, according to the quality of the stone. Galleries dating from Gallo-Roman times had become forgotten in Gothic times—as tourists know who have stayed at a certain pension near the Pantheon.

The known extent of this underground world is astonishing. Up to the twelfth century the palaces, churches, public and larger private buildings were constructed from catacombs quarried under 1,500 acres of the present surface in the three well-known groups—under the Gobelins; under the Latin quarter, and, on the other side, the whole Trocadero quarter.
How is it that this underworld does not cave in oftener? The weaker surface has already caved in. In particular, around the year 1774, the cave-ins, following prolonged rains and much new building, became so numerous as to alarm the population. At the moment when a commission was examining a house in the Rue de l'Enfer went down—entire—twenty-eight yards below the surface—into an abyss.

Drayloads of boxed goods enter certain Montmartre courtyards in plain daylight—and disappear. No search could find them. They gave gone down concealed elevators to a primitive little railway that runs through some old quarry gallery, five blocks, ten blocks, to another part of Paris. Some honest commission merchant hoists them up and mingles them with other goods, all ready for shipment.

There is even a persistent Paris rumor of "R. C."—"the King of the Catacombs." In the version used by Gaston Leroux he is chief of a disciplined army of foreigners, counterfeiters, burglars and abductors for ransom, attacking only the very rich and operating without scandal. In the quarter of the Pantheon where supposed galleries exist below the level of the Metro, the King of the Catacombs has a secret chamber. Surrounding it, in a circle, are the headquarters of each of his sections, watched and overheard by "R. C.," when he pleases, through a circle of peep-holes.

This vast conspiracy, which utilizes equally young men of good society as indicators, clerks of public services as spies, physicians to give false certificates and bands of Apaches to muddy clews of expert burglary, has experts to work its counterfeiting presses, execute its forgeries and frauds on insurance companies.

The work is done in leisurely impunity 100 feet beneath Paris. Electric lighting, steam heat, scientific ventilating, vast underground kitchens, heavy carpets and hangings, luxurious furniture in sleeping-rooms and clubrooms makes this realm of "R. C." seem like pipe dream romance. But the police know its existence and are powerless. The catacombs are a maze, a labyrinth, tangled with masonry and cave-ins!

Subterranean Paris! It is a wonderful place, concealing mysteries, honest and dishonest, equally enticing to the imagination. It has been long known, long forgotten. It has enjoyed long impunity. But now that the Metropolitan Underground Railway is throwing its branches, literally, under the entire capital, the supporting surfaces that were just strong enough are being weakened. A few streets have caved in. There will be more. You will hear lots more of Subterranean Paris!

Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth. It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" weep at the ice house. (That's part of the tale further on.)

Gompers et al. sneer at, spit upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hard earned money of men who worked, had been invested there.

The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods, (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dared" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannous acts as they may desire to do.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look.

Suppose the company had ordered the union to discontinue its march from their union, and, the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of the members of the boycotted union and threaten to boycott if the merchants sold anything made by that union. Picket the factories where members work and slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a member of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized capital!"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws, the boycotted union and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, persisting in their defiance and forcing the members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men.

In labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file; so it was at the late Toronto convention.

The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workingmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention: "If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them."

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connection with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Such methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed a result of the practice of our law in progress in our fair province and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous "Labor Trust."

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following: (By the Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia, the Associated Press said: "The conduct of the three leaders, Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular."

APPROVED BY DELEGATES.
This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who read at their annual meeting in this city.

"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates laws other than the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonest methods toward the competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.

"The Labor Trust," a reputable workingman's paper, says as part of an article entitled "The Beginning of the End of Gompersism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L."

"That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful of the workingmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L. and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.

"Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates on their feet, and result in his reelection.

"That his long leadership, and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before congress where he has unnecessarily antagonized men to whom organized labor must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support.

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it is to survive in the present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint, from the same labor paper.

"Organized labor, through its leaders, must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish, egotistic organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness, which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began.

"It can be said in extension of certain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes of the leaders, courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with a desire to cater to the baser passions of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation. We mention the Federation of Labor particularly in this article because of the danger that it is the only organization of labor which has yet found itself in direct opposition to the laws of the land. There are other organizations of labor whose leaders have made mistakes, but they have always kept themselves and their organizations within the bounds of the law and respected the rights of every other man in considering the rights of themselves and their constituency; whereas, the motto of the Federation is just the reverse, and unless the leaders conform themselves and their organization in accordance with the laws of the land, the leaders and the organization itself must be disintegrated and pass into history, for in America the common sense in mankind is developed to a greater extent than in any other nation on the earth, and the people, who are the court of last resort in this country, will never allow any system to develop in this country which does not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens of the country.

"This must have forced itself upon the leaders of the Federation by this time. If it has not, the leaders must be eliminated. The organization which they head has done many meritorious things in times past and the people are always ready and willing to acknowledge the benefits which their efforts have brought, to their constituency as a whole, but at the present time labor organizations in general, and the Federation of Labor in particular, stand before the bar of public opinion, having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few. The people are patient and awaiting to see if the leaders will vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern another people to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.

"There's a Reason."

C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto.

Let the people remember that comment stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few."

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny by these trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "martyrs" sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor, but it's only the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

"What is it all you ladies?"
Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said:
"Why, we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."
"Yes, your honor, your honor has a dearest to express your sympathy, but you're overflown' at de wrong spot, yo' is weepin' at de ice house."

Don't get maudlin about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Next is the demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

Don't keep at the Ice House" and don't permit the law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from the lawless paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now.

Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work, where, for whom, at what price! Who to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust! etc., etc., etc.

This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives that you don't want to see if they'll vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern another people to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

WILD HORSE IN NEW YORK.

Roaming the Woods East of City Hall and Frightening Residents.

Driven wild by cold and hunger, a black bottailed ownerless horse has been running in Burden's woods in the Ravenswood part of Long Island City and residents have asked the police to capture it.

No one knows where the animal came from and its presence was unknown until about two weeks ago, the New York Sun says. Those who know something about horseflesh say the animal is a thoroughbred and when out on a foray it clears a fence with the ease of a born and trained cross-country hunter.

Telling about the horse, one woman informed the police that it chased her around the yard and tore her waist from her back with its teeth. Another woman says it vaulted the fence into her yard, ripped her wash from the line and kicked over the out-buildings. On another occasion it bolted into the stall of a hard-working horse and, kicking the rightful occupant out of the place, proceeded to eat everything in sight. It is further related that it attacked a feed wagon on Vernon avenue and got away with two bags of oats.

Equipped with a wash line Police-man George Morrison, of the Hunter's Point station house, who has punched cows in the West, accompanied by John Kelly, of the Bergh Society, spent all Wednesday trying to lasso the animal. The woods where the animal roves are about a mile in length and half a mile wide. Morrison and Kelly got back on Wednesday night empty-handed.

It is proposed to get a detail of cow cops together and have a round-up to capture the animal.

BUENOS AYRES.

A City with All the Finish of a Paris or a Berlin.

Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic, is in some respects the most cosmopolitan city in the world. No important European nation but has contributed its capital and its people to the upbuilding of this great metropolis. It also has the distinction of being the second city of Latin population in the world, being larger than the largest cities in Italy and Spain.

There is perhaps no city which exhibits a greater variety of pleasing contemporary styles of domestic architecture. The city council tries to encourage beautiful building by annually offering a gold medal to the architect who is found to have planned the most attractive facade and by freeing from the building tax the building thus favored.

The outward aspect of Buenos Aires is rather that of a European than of an American capital. It has all the finish of a Paris or a Berlin. The absence of the irregular sky line, caused in North American cities by the extreme height of some business buildings as well as the fact that the ground of the city is quite uniformly built upon, even in the more outlying regions, keeps the city from presenting that unfinished appearance which even our largest cities have.—World Today.

Canny Lass.

Wee Miss—Mamma, mayn't I take the part of a milkmaid at the fancy ball?

Mamma—You are too little.

Wee Miss—Well, I can be a condensed milk-maid.—Comic Cuts.

The woman who is suspicious of all other women is apt to be suspected.

STURDY BABY IS FUTURE DUTCH RULER.



QUEEN WILHELMINA AND PRINCESS JULIANA.

The Dutch royal baby is one of the most interesting little royalties in the world. Her mother was so long giving the nation an heir that it looked as though there would be no direct successor to the throne, and the Dutch people feared that Germany then would try to gain control of their country. Their interest in little Juliana's health and general welfare, therefore, is more than usually great. Fortunately for the hopes of the nation, Juliana seems unusually sturdy.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The longest sea wave ever measured by the hydrographic office was half a mile in length.

Sweden's increase in population last year was the greatest for any of the last ten years.

The Chilean government has under construction sixteen different railroad lines or extensions.

Blast furnace slag waste is being chemically treated in Great Britain for utilization as cement.

The Cape Cod ship canal, work on which is well under way, was projected before the revolution.

Attempts at aviation that met with some degree of success were made by an Italian priest in 1751.

Recent cases of bubonic plague in California have been traced to squirrels eaten by the victims.

The Australian state of Victoria spends nearly \$500,000 a year in its warfare against the destructive rabbit.

The Austrian government is building automobile trucks designed to carry twenty ton guns up 13 per cent grades.

The swamp area of the United States, if combined, would cover the New England states, New York and New Jersey.

London's electric street railways carry about 412,000,000 passengers a year, of whom 24 per cent pay but a cent fare.

Wooden pavements in Paris, treated with a bath of alkali, carbonates and wood tar at a high temperature, are said not to need repairs more often than once in two years.

It requires approximately ten tons of pitchblende to yield a single grain of radium bromide, to obtain which over a thousand reductions and crystallizations have to be made.

The development of motor-car engines, and other machines having much vibration, has concentrated attention upon devices for locking nuts upon bolts. In a recent discussion of this subject attention is called to the fact that, for ordinary motor-car work, a well-fitted nut tightened upon a well-fitted thread will not slip under vibration if the number of threads is more than twelve to the inch. Such bolts and nuts should be secured with spring-lock washers. They are then safe up to a bolt diameter of over three-quarters of an inch.

Whether the globe on which we dwell is gradually drying up or not is a question that has been much debated. Recent discoveries in Central Asia have been regarded by some as favoring an affirmative answer, but others have replied that the observed phenomena are simply periodic changes. Doctor Waiser of Zurich champions the affirmative view on the ground that a great number of European lakes have certainly disappeared within the last 250 years. The canton of Zurich, for example, had 149 lakes a quarter of a century ago, and only seventy-six to-day. He believes that a similar tendency to disappearance has affected the lakes of Germany and Russia.

The Progressive Cook.
"Our cook has lived in some of our best families."
"Our cook has lived in all of them, and is making good progress on the second time around."—Louisville Courier-Journal.
We have heard about forehanded people all our lives, but we never knew anyone to prepare for cold weather until it arrived.
If you would keep your friends' keep your troubles to yourself.