

A correspondent recently reported what he described as the "curious freak" of a blackbird flying against a parlor window many times at the same spot. Such an incident is not uncommon. Birds have been known to fight for hours at a time, day after day, with their own image reflected in a pane of glass, pecking and fluttering against the pane and quite exhausting themselves in their fury to demolish the supposed rival. It is another instance of how the arts of our civilization corrupt and confuse the birds. It is the same with fishes. Darwin tells a story of a pike in an aquarium separated by plate glass from fish which were its proper food. In trying to get at the fish the pike would often dash with such violence against the glass as to be completely stunned. It did this for more than three months before it learned caution. Then when the glass was removed the pike would not attack those particular fishes, but would devour others freshly introduced. It did not at all understand the situation, but associated the punishment it had received not with the glass, but with a particular kind of fish. Darwin's American monkeys proved themselves more "knowing." When they cut themselves once with any sharp tool they would not touch it again or else would handle it with the greatest caution. Thus they gave evidence of the stunner forms of reason which monkeys are no doubt capable, but birds are evidently lacking in reasoning powers.

Whatever may be said of the ex-king of Portugal, he has a saving sense of humor. Incontinently dumped out of his regal position, he makes his home near London, from which vantage point he can watch the efforts of those who dethrone him. Down in his heart, of course, there must be anger combined with regret that he is no longer the official head of his country; but if we may believe the reports, ex-king Manuel is not eating his heart out on that or any other account. The most recent international gossip that the Duke de Viseu has fallen heir to the rule of the Portuguese pretender, and is endeavoring to so interest an American woman that she will back up his efforts with her money (her daughter is his wife) must amuse the ex-king, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. Those close to him say he is most frank in declaring that he has no anxiety to gain his throne again—just yet. Portugal, according to Rev. Dr. Gaster, who is said to know the situation, "will not be a republic long." But Dr. Gaster believes that if the throne is regained it will be for Manuel, not the Duke de Viseu. Meanwhile the young Braganças, doing his own thinking, makes use of that excellent old saying: "Patience—and shuffle the cards."

The old question, "Do lightning rods protect?" has been referred to Thomas A. Edison, and Mr. Edison replies: "One or more metallic conductors at least one quarter inch in diameter of either iron or copper, without joints, when connected to a proper amount of metallic surface connected with a permanently damp earth, will certainly protect a house from being affected by lightning. Any metallic surface on roofs, etc., when connected with rods, will increase protection." That ought to settle that.

Not long ago a New York tea drinker was reported as saying that 60 cents' worth of tea would make twice as many cups of beverage as the same value represented in coffee. This has brought forth a calculation showing still more in favor of the economy of tea. A pound of coffee that costs the public 30 cents, it is asserted, will make only 45 cups of good coffee, while a pound of tea, costing 60 cents, will make 25 to 500 cups of tea. So tea costs from one-fourth to one-third as much as coffee.

Statistician tells us that Edmonton, Canada, has only two hours of actual darkness in summer. Bibulous persons in that vicinity cannot use the old excuse about being afraid to go home in the dark.

Rev. Mr. Milburn says that woman considers herself the white of the egg and clings to the yolk, which is man. Sometimes an egg is found with a double yolk.

A Washington pastor has given insomnia as his reason for resigning. In other words, if he couldn't sleep he wasn't going to stand up every Sunday and watch his congregation slumber.

A horse thief in Pennsylvania was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and a white slaver in New York to two years and a fine. The comparative valuations of the law in the cases cited carry their own comment.

It may be that the awakening of China is due to the introduction of American alarm clocks. You never can tell.

Two Duluth hunters pursued a deer into the heart of the city and shot it in front of an office building. This was exciting, but was it sport?

Meanwhile that Chinese revolution continues as persistently as a dog chasing a rabbit.

PRESIDENT SAYS RATES TOO HIGH

Chief Executive Urges Downward Revision of Schedule K.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Document Upholds Protective Principle But at Same Time Most Ardent Supports Recommendations of Tariff Board.

Washington, President Taft transmitted to congress the report of the tariff board on schedule K. Accompanying the report, the chief executive sent to the national legislature the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message to congress, December, 1909, I stated that under section 2 of the act of August 5, 1909, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the state department in the administration of the maximum and minimum classes of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the existing tariff so as to render its terms intelligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and the possibility of foreign competition, even with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exempt the protective principle, viz: That duties should be made adequate, and only adequate, to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

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In the last session of the Sixty-first congress a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members, of whom not more than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight differences on which agreement was not reached before adjournment. An appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board be organized on the first day of the next session of congress on schedule K in December, 1911.

Therefore, to carry out so far as in my power the purposes of this bill, I have appointed in March, 1911, a board of five, adding two members of such party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the report of the board, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would meet in December, a detailed report on wool and wool manufactures, with special reference to the relation of the existing rates to the relative costs here and abroad, public policy and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and the manufacturers on the one hand and of the consumers on the other, should be made in the absence of such information; that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the proposed act was in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy, and that the legislature might properly temporary and inflict upon a great industry the evils of continued uncertainty.

I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings I now recommend that the congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates.

The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool is based on the weight of the grease, i. e., unscoured—operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on unscoured wool of 25 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing, and which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present tariff, which is 25 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds \$25. The merchandise part of the wool thus imported is 75 pounds. If the wool were scoured after scouring, if the wool shrank 50 per cent., as some wools do, then the duty in such a case would be \$12.50 on 50 pounds of clean wool. The great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wool, is of this character.

The discrimination could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is open to the objection, first, that it increases administrative difficulties, and secondly, that it increases revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound of wool, while the consumer needs relief and the producer can best stand competition, while if prices decline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

Method That Meets Difficulty. Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the grease pounds is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without great expense.

The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in factual terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty.

The report shows that the duties on wools, wool wastes, and shoddy, which are

Exploded Ffiction. The long prevalent belief that the surface of the planet Mars is covered with a net of interesting straight lines, commonly referred to as canals, is now abandoned. The "lines" are rows of spots.—Atlanta Georgian.

Depends Somewhat. A doctor says it is easy to tell a woman's age by feeling her pulse. But wouldn't there always be danger that the man might fall in love before he could count a hundred?—Exchange.

adjusted to the rate of 25 cents an unscoured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at rates of higher value than the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear the proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

Some Duties Prohibitory. The duties on many classes of wool manufactures are prohibitory, in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns, which are high grades), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 52 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 50 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent., with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rates are prohibitory, the existing rates being 100 per cent. or more on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent.

On the other hand, the findings show that the duties on high grades of wool and valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of the duty. On a set of one yard sample of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was \$14.81, the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, \$5.90, the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, \$10.74, or nominal duty of 72 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at \$2.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign value of but 57 per cent.

Would Reduce Duties. Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitory duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in the case of goods that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracy to control domestic prices that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with the principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of material, is much higher in this country than it is abroad, that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic woolen and worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The finds show that the cost of turning wool into cloth in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double.

Under the protective policy now in force, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people has been established despite these handicaps.

In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

The tariff board reports that an equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics, and that, excepting for compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad, would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate low enough to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacture, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development in recent years. I therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem rates should be carefully considered and applied.

Praises Work of Committee. I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolens of the world over. It is a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the staff which aided the king. They were chosen from both political parties, but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are to be commended for the care and the spirit that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in this respect to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge in accordance with the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K, in accord with the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs and prices for the task that a thousand volumes would suffice; but the list grew under his hands and ultimately included three thousand volumes. Even so, however, there were omissions of which Lord Rosebery and Mr. Edmund Gosse, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the emperor came to look over his first list, he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list he forgot to mention not only Virgil and Shakespeare but—very curiously—Mollere.

Nothing the Matter. Canvasser—Are you single? Man at the Door—Yes. "Why, the people next door told me you were married." "So I am." "You told me just now you were single." "Yes, so I did." "Well, what is the matter with you?" "Nothing, sir. My name is Single, and I'm married. Good day, sir."

Imposed Upon. Several employees received their mail at the office of the firm. One woman was interestedly reading a postal card from the morning batch. Finally she turned it over to the address side. "Hub," she said in a disappointed tone. "This is for me."—Success.

Seems Foolish to Him. The man in an automobile finds it difficult to understand why people should grumble because the walking is poor.

The Awakening of the Older Nations

The Lid Down Tight on Young Egypt—Great Britain, Following Roosevelt's Advice, Pursues Sterner Measures With Egyptian Nationalists.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Caïro, Egypt.—Thanks to Theodore Roosevelt the attention of the whole world has been directed to the interesting fact that the remoteness of centuries in the land of the Pharaohs has been broken, and that unrest, self-conscious and actively directed, is the present outstanding characteristic of the political life of this oldest of living nations. Rather strangely, this very interest on the part of a visiting American did more to quell the unrest than any other factor, for Mr. Roosevelt's famous advice to the British to deal more vigorously with the agitators was straightway followed by a policy of sternness that has not since been relaxed.

The result is that all the British (and especially those who hold Egyptian shares) are enthusiastically grateful to Mr. Roosevelt, while the Egyptian nationalists hate him with an Oriental intensity such as none of his political enemies at home are capable of feeling. Meanwhile the situation continues well in hand. Sir Edwin Gorst announced, shortly after the distinguished American visitor had gone, that his former policy of leniency had been a mistake, and that henceforth sterner measures would be the rule. Now the lid is down tight. The nationalists can no longer write and speak as they please. Meetings are held only under restrictions and surveillance. Some of the leaders have been sent to jail for their seditious utterances. Demonstrations no longer be held at the pleasure of the agitators. Complaints are very bitter that the latter cannot get their grievances before the public.

British Rule Threatened. Interested observers—statesmen, stock brokers, missionaries—declare that prior to the stiffening up of the government's backbone by Mr. Roosevelt the rule of Great Britain was really in peril. Assassinations and riots were both growing alarmingly frequent. More than once the army of occupation had to be paraded in order to overawe the turbulent populace. Residents felt apprehensive of a fanatical outburst of the notoriously inflammable Caïro mobs, who cared less for national principles than for disorder and loot.

Consequently, a more adequate and large measure removed by Sir Edwin Gorst's surrender of his policy of tolerance and conciliation, and by his firmer measures. Theoretically the Egyptian nationalists have the best of cases. Their plea is the old American one for the right of self-government. They want relief from a government which they say, truly, is only a usurper. Great Britain's control is only by right of might and possession. The country is nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey.

The British occupation is, by British avowal, only temporary. But it may be many a long day before Great Britain moves out. When she and France stormed Alexandria, and it became necessary for some strong power to remedy the prevailing conditions of anarchy, the task devolved upon Great Britain, acting in behalf of the cause of international order. Her answer to the other nations, and to the Young Egypt party, is that the country is not yet ready to resume the task of governing itself. Now the government frankly is assuming an enlarged degree of authority and responsibility and diminishing the power in the hands of natives. This, of course, is in the face of seditious Egyptian propaganda and in view of rather alarming rumors of secession among the native troops in the Sudan. When Lord Kitchener recently visited Egypt and the Sudan, ostensibly for sport, it is known that he called together all the resident officers who had ever served under him and went over the situation in the Sudan with them.

Some British Blunders. In all the accusations that were made against the British by the nationalist leaders whom I interviewed I detected a note of personal resentment, or of offended susceptibilities. Apparently the most fundamental of the British mistakes—and I count it really serious—is that the dominant power has not been considerate of the feelings of the natives. With characteristic British tactlessness, the authorities have sought to help the

people, without at all trying to please them. When a measure was deemed for the nation's welfare, it was adopted, often in a way that ran roughshod over the people's sensibilities. In a word, the British have very often displayed bad manners in dealing with the Egyptians. As one adviser, or assistant to a minister, put it to me, "My minister upstairs is quite a decent fellow"—no attempt being made to conceal the fact that the British was the real power behind the throne, and that his superior officer was only "my minister."

There is a great deal of "the public be damned" attitude about the British official in colonial service, and small attention is paid to explaining a course or conciliating the public. When men misunderstand and protest, the British have as much as said, "Let them howl." If the authorities had yielded oftener on minor points, conceding many really trivial demands of the nationalists, and explaining patiently the present impracticability of others, the ominous nationalist movement, so far as it is bona fide, would have had scarcely a leg to stand upon. The bull-doggy attitude of the administration is not necessary to real firmness.

The Donkeys Favor British Rule. The substantial and manifest advantages of British rule are better illus-



A Mosque Near Caïro, Egypt.

trated than explained at length. The donkeys of Egypt, for instance, would have been glad to see the British rule if the suffrage were extended to them. The simple reason is that it is now against the law for a man to use a beast with a sore back. The policeman may stop any donkey, camel or horse on the highway, remove its load, and if its back is raw arrest the driver. There are even policemen for this special purpose. The great significance of this instance lies in the fact that the Moslem sense of delight in ill-treating and half-starving his animals, and any European or American traveler through Islamic countries is in a constant state of indignation over the sore backs of most of the beasts. Now in Egypt the British have replaced these usages with the standards of civilization.

Another straw—a whole haystack of straws, in fact—which shows the trend of the new times is the fact that the natives are no longer allowed to torment travelers for backsheesh. Egypt without its swarm of beggars and pseudo guides, crying "backsheesh," is almost inconceivable to the travelers who know only the Egypt of a few years ago. This miracle has been wrought. Signs have been posted in trains, hotels, on ships and at the principal sites, urging travelers to do their part in saving the people from this pauperization. In the same category might be mentioned the dispensaries to deliver the land from the curse of sore eyes and consequent blindness.

The Bedouins have been made tractable, the safety of the whole country has been assured, and the welfare and prosperity of the people sought in every conceivable way. The Nile dams and improved irrigation, which have enabled the fellah to make a good living, in the possession of which competence the government safeguards him, are in themselves sufficient justification for the British occupation. Old residents of the east have called my attention to the fact that 25 years

ago Syria was a model of prosperity, while Egypt was bankrupt, and in the grip of all that goes with Oriental despotism. Today Egypt's prosperity is far ahead of anything Syria has ever known, and educated young Syrian men by the hundreds find employment in Egypt and the Sudan. All this is clear testimony to the beneficence of British rule.

The Moslem Manace. A diligent study of conditions in Egypt leads me to the conviction that the real root of the whole unrest lies in the seemingly ineradicable antipathy between Moslems and Christians. It is less because Great Britain is a foreign power in Egypt than that it is a Christian power which makes it objectionable. For thirteen centuries Egypt has been under a Moslem government; now to find herself under Christian rule is galling to the faithful. Such men as Sheikh Shawfi, the nationalist leader recently out of prison with the halo of martyrdom on his brow, frankly avowed to me that the nationalists look forward to Turkish sovereignty. He said that it was because Great Britain was scared by the success of constitutional government in Turkey, and the knowledge that Turkey would never be content to let Egypt remain out of her hands, that the British straddled up this bugaboo of sedition. He says that, in

stead of locating their public buildings at random, the capitals of Europe arrange them with relation to each other, or to some open space or boulevard, that they contribute to one central effect. The finest is the Ringstrasse of Vienna, and other notable examples are Berlin's Unter den Linden and Lustgarten, Moscow's Kremlin, Dresden's Zwinger, the Louvre region of Paris and the Grand Place of Brussels. In Dresden citizens have undertaken to induce every landlord and tenant to decorate yards, buildings and casements with plants, vines, shrubs and window boxes. The authorities have co-operated by decorating municipal buildings, and at a small expenditure the summer aspect of the city has been transformed.

The color sense has been indulged in all Russian cities. Building factories are of plaster to protect the brick from the frost and every year these are repainted and repainted, and red, blue, buff, green, white and gilt diversified with motes are successfully employed.

Every important European city has regulations restricting the height of buildings, the width of balconies, the projection of cornices, the size of windows, and the character of lamps, signs, awnings, fences and doorways.

AID IN STUDY OF BOTANY California Newspaper Pleads for Establishment of Special Garden for the Purpose.

The special necessity of a botanical garden must appeal to us all. Every one having a 50 or 100-foot lot, who is trying to establish a beautiful home among us, must have wished at some time to make this home attractive by planting choice trees and shrubs about it, and would like the plants to be a little different, perhaps more beautiful, than the common ones to be seen around him. Not, however, having seen more than an occasional tree in a neighbor's garden that he particularly fancied, and having no means of learning the correct name, he must be content with what the nurseryman chooses to offer him, and if it should be some new and rare variety, he is ignorant as to what size it will attain, whether he will like the flowers, what space it will require to fully develop its individual beauty, and under what conditions it will flourish.

All these questions would be answered by a visit to a botanical garden, which would be a botanical dictionary with the most exquisite and truthful colored plates, colored by the hand of nature. A lettered board would give the name, family, species and native home. We would learn how very few of the thousands of beautiful things we here enjoy.—Los Angeles Times.

Demand for Good Streets. With the general use of the automobile came the demand for the best of streets and roads, a demand that cannot be suppressed and will not be denied. The more one loves nature, the more he appreciates that which enables him to see the most and best of it. In the automobile, on a good street or road, one is able to enjoy the beauties of both garden and field, unhampered by clouds of dust or the rude jostlings incident to travel over "natural" (?) dirt roads. We have to thank the automobile for our present good roads, and many have to thank the good roads for having an automobile (intact).

Uniform Planting. The trees upon each street should be of one kind, equal distances apart and, if in ordinary planting, in a straight line. When we get really sensible in street building we shall have narrow driveways in residence districts, with correspondingly wider parkways. Then shall we have informal plantings of street trees and shrubby masses, with all subjects enjoying perfect health through being in nearly natural conditions as regards air, water and surrounding vegetation, grass, etc.

Boosts Oil Roads. At the time the old sprinkling system was first talked of a good many taxpayers were opposed to it, but it is a safe prediction that it would be hard to find a man now who would not vote for it again. Every street in the village has been perfectly free from dust all summer and the cost of oiling the entire village was not much more than the few people used to pay for having a few of the principal streets sprinkled every day with water.—Palmyra Courier.

No Doubt About That. "Come along downtown with me, Mabel." "But I have no money with me." "What's the difference? Two can shop as cheaply as one."

Make Bread Without Flour

French Machine Transforms the Wheat Directly into Dough—Loaves Are Filled With Holes.

In France bread has been made without flour in a machine that transforms the wheat directly into dough. This machine shows a large screw turning loosely in a case on the inner surface of which is a screw thread running in an opposite direction. Between the main threads on the cylinder are smaller threads and the depth of the groove becomes progressively smaller from one end to the other, so that it will hold the entire wheat grain as it enters the machine, at the same time accommodating only the pulverized wheat at the exit.

The wheat is prepared by a thorough washing, after which operation, says Harper's Weekly, about a pint of tepid water to a pound of grain is added, the whole mixture being allowed to stand some six hours. Then the grains of wheat have swollen to twice their ordinary size.

The mixture is then treated with yeast and salt and is poured into the machine. It falls between the threads of the moving screw and of the fixed contrary screw, which simultaneously crush the envelope and body of the grain, making of them a homogeneous

mixture that forms a smooth paste. Bread, made by this process contains a succession of holes whose size increases as they approach the crust, which is thin. The odor given off is said to be especially agreeable.

Who Owns Orkneys and Shetlands? It is not perhaps generally known that an opinion expressed, half humorously, by Lord Salvesen at the opening of the Norse gallery in the Scottish exhibition in Glasgow with regard to the ownership of the Orkney and Shetland islands is fortified by very high authority. His lordship, "speaking as a lawyer," is not sure whether the islands do not belong to Norway still, and thinks that legally the crown of Norway, if prepared to pay the money for which they were pledged, with interest "for 300 years," would be entitled to redeem them. As a matter of fact, plenipotentiaries assembled at Breda in 1668 (a couple of centuries after the islands had come into the possession of the Scottish crown) decided not only that the right of redemption had not then been barred by the lapse of time, but that it was imprescribable. The islands were pledged in 1468, so that interest is due for nearly four and a half centuries.—Westminster Gazette.

Russian Mulberry in Pennsylvania. A Russian mulberry tree, a rarity in the North Tier, on the farm of A. D. McElroy, near Antea Forte, is being deprived of its fruit. The berries resemble and taste like blackberries, except that they are much sweeter. A canvas sheet is spread under the spreading limbs and they are gently shaken and give down their wealth of fruit.

This particular tree will yield, it is estimated, about seven bushels. The slight jolting process is repeated daily to bring down the ripest fruit till the crop is gathered.—Lawrenceville Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

Judicial Humorist. Judges on the bench have been assaulted. A litigant once threw an egg at the late Vice-Chancellor Malins in an English court. The judge had the presence of mind to duck his head, and at the same time he established a reputation as a humorist by remarking that the present must have been intended for his brother Bacon, the vice-chancellor, who was sitting in an adjoining court.