

Pain ought to be measured by the ache.

"Lucky" Baldwin appears to have lost about everything which his nickname implies.

Politics gives rise to more or less remark, but one of the best things always to get off is the fence.

In writing the history of the war Spain of course will take credit for that \$20,000,000 in her accounts.

A new submarine boat staying under water six hours can't compare with some of the Spanish warships in this respect.

There's usually a difference in a man being dressed to kill in summer and robbed for sleighing purposes in the winter.

One effect of the war has been to convert a large number of accomplished naval officers into high-priced magazine writers.

While corners and trade combines have fluctuated in this country, nothing more suggests ups and downs than the formation of an elevator trust.

Science has hit literature another smash in the discovery that the lark is a lark bird. Rising with the lark is no longer a guarantee of getting up in the world.

Conversation has been accomplished by the telephone at points 1,900 miles apart. As a case of talking at great length this beats the Paris peace commission.

Uncle Sam's desire for more men and boys for his navy is probably based on the sound principle that he can't have too much of a good thing such as his navy has proved itself.

Andree's capital mistake was in failing to propel his balloon with the Keely motor. There would have been an eternal fitness in the union of those grand instruments of science.

The Klondike sends down \$9,000,000 in gold for the year instead of \$20,000,000, which was the estimated output. But then the experience thousands of Klondikers have had is worth the difference.

A contemporary sounds this editorial note of warning: "This town must build more houses or some of us will have to live with our mothers-in-law." There is more than one way to inaugurate a building boom.

The Dhoukhortians, or Russian Quakers, a sect opposed to war and fighting, feel obliged to emigrate to America because of persecution due to their peace attitude. Of course, the Quaker is for universal peace, but "agin" the preaching of it.

In a recent magazine article a traveler tells a story of a Russian small boy named Jminischishski. When his mother desires to call him she perhaps just takes a pinch of snuff and sticks her head out at the door and awaits results.

When a man dies and provides in his will that his wife shall not marry again a certain question is bound to intrude itself. Is it because she is so good that he hates to divide her with any other man or because on his deathbed he is taken with a feeling of protective philanthropy for those of his sex who must stay behind?

Mrs. Bernhardt's alleged intention of educating the public sounds alarming. The divine Sarah has already contributed to that end by her perfect artistic production. To see her act was in itself a lesson in technique, in self-control, in harmony, in perfect mastery of the material in hand. Let her be satisfied with this. There is an intrinsic ethical value in work as well done as hers, whether it is acting or boot-making.

The collapse of the effort to form a federal republic out of the independent States of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador is not an unexpected conclusion. This is apparently due to the absence of spontaneous public opinion. The Government in each case is a military despotism, qualified only by the opportunity that is afforded of starting revolutions. So far as the common people are concerned they have no more to do with the regulation of public affairs than they would have if they were the subjects of the Czar.

"I never cheated an honest man"—so says a notorious "green goods" dealer who recently finished a term in the penitentiary. We see no reason to doubt the truth of this statement. The man who offers counterfeit money for sale does not expect a rush of honest customers. Whether he be a dealer in bogus currency or a mere pretender, arranging to exchange blank paper for lawful currency, his customers know that he is a rascal and they believe that he is going to sell them counterfeit money. Their object is to enrich themselves by committing a felony.

In declining the offer of \$50,000 made to him by a lecture bureau, Naval Constructor Holness did only what should have been expected of an officer with his record of manly and heroic service. He may rest content with the assurance that had he yielded to the temptation, even from the most honorable motives

he would have inflicted an injury upon the country, through the hurt done to its ideals, which cannot be measured in money, while his declining to make merchandise of his patriotic achievement will be a most useful example to others, in more than one walk of life, who may be exposed to similar temptations.

At the age of 111 years the "oldest man in Vienna" is described as hale and hearty, and able to enjoy a joke and other good things of life. He was 6 years old when Louis XVI. of France was beheaded, 18 when Trafalgar was fought, and 50 when Queen Victoria began the longest reign in British history. And this is his philosophy of life: "I never worried and I never grieved. I worked until I was tired, and then slept in unbroken rest until it was time to work again. It is those who sit brooding over their misfortunes who grow old before their time, and a whole night's sorrowing has never put a copper into any man's pocket or made a misfortune lighter to bear." Concerning his personal habits, he says: "I got drunk twice in my life—once through my own fault and once through the fault of others; and I was so dreadfully ill afterward that it was not difficult to keep sober with that remembrance on my mind." There are profound truths in his philosophy which, if adopted, would physically benefit every human life.

Wordsworth's apostrophe to duty, "Stern daughter of the Voice of God!" is made clear by a remark of Admiral Sampson, quoted by L. N. Hollis, in his essay, "The Navy in the War with Spain," published in the Atlantic. "In a conversation last fall," writes Mr. Hollis, "I suggested a method of increasing the pay of officers as an inducement for continued good service and study, and the Admiral said, 'No, that won't do. The word inducement is bad. You will get the best work out of officers from a high sense of duty, and not otherwise.' No increase of pay nor prospect of prize-money would have been an 'inducement' to Somers and his crew, ninety-four years ago, to sacrifice themselves in an effort to destroy the Tripolitan fleet. The deed of Holston and his men, and that of Cadet Powell, in waiting close under the Spanish batteries in a steam launch to carry back the Merrimac's crew, were not induced by hope of pecuniary reward or even by the desire of promotion. Terror was overawed by 'a high sense of duty.' They were her bondmen.

The tender of \$20,000,000 was regarded as an act of genuine liberality on the part of the United States, which was in a position to force its demands without the payment of any sum. It will relieve Spain of a large share of the Philippine indebtedness, possibly all when her creditors understand that refusal of these terms may result in Spanish repudiation of the entire debt. It is certainly in striking contrast with the attitude of the average victorious nation, which usually exacts the cession of large territory and the payment of a heavy money indemnity besides. The United States instead of asking a money indemnity tenders one, instead of demanding the cession of territory where its armies and navies have not been it demands only the cession of such territory as cannot be relinquished without the country proving faith in its announced motives of humanity. Not only has it proved true to its pledges in this respect, but it has carried its humane purposes so far as to offer financial assistance to its vanquished foe and admit it for a term of years to the trade of the Philippines on equal terms with itself.

No little significance attaches to the reputation by the students of Princeton of the custom of hazing. The laws of college faculties may be broken with impunity upon occasion, the laws of the student body never. Hazing is now, so to speak, out of court. The final authority has deprived it of legal standing. In the past it has been rather encouraged than hindered by faculty decrees. It added zest to the hazing adventure to feel that it was a challenge to professors, as well as a menace to freshmen. Half the fun was in the risk, and student honor made heroes of the culprits. They were applauded if they were successful in escaping the proctor and became objects of deep sympathy if they were detected and punished. But now the man who offends is offending against that very student honor which is pledged to a new course. The faculty does not count at all. It is still good to defy its commands, and it is merely lucky for certain of those commands that they coincide with the higher law. The action of the Princeton undergraduates is in line with recent tendencies at all our universities. For years the feeling has been growing among the students that hazing was a cowardly custom, fit sport for bullies and unworthy of gentlemen. Boys who enjoyed fair and square class encounters would have nothing to do with the secret bulldozing expeditions in which the outnumbered victims were given no opportunity for defense. No doubt there will be a general readiness to follow the Princeton example which will be recognized everywhere as creditable to the institution.

Shakespeare's Autograph. The rarest autographs in the world are probably Shakespeare's. Only seven are claimed to exist. Three signatures are to his will (two of which are doubtful), two to conveyances of property, one in the folio edition of his plays (doubtful) and one in a translation of Montaigne. This last is in the British Museum and cost over 300 guineas.

A sheep-killing dog seldom kills sheep at home.

Nearly everyone believes he is worth half to death.

PINCIO LOVE MATCHES.

How Some Roman Youths "elect Their Brides."

Among the myriad charms of Rome are the patches of fertility which spring up here and there amid the sea of brick and mortar. The most conspicuous of these is the Pincio and its surroundings. Here nature has ably seconded human skill, the altitude of the gardens and the magnificent view they afford make them unequalled by any other public park. True, their area is small, but what of that? It brings its visitors all the more in touch with one another. And this is the secret of its charm for the Romans, whatever may be its attraction for strangers. For let the truth be told, the Pincio is the great flirting ground of Rome. Nor should this horrify the reader. It is intended en tout bien tout honneur.

It is probable that the Pincio sees the inception of half the marriages in Rome. It is a curious sociological fact, but the explanation of it is simple. It has been commented upon by numberless writers that Italians are exclusive, though not in the usually accepted sense of the word. They are proverbially open and friendly, especially to strangers, the commercial value of whose visits to their land they appreciate. It is this cordiality, even to their own countrymen, has its limit. In no country more than in Italy is a man's home his castle, and, except in the highest circles and where there is no poverty to be concealed, he is chary of his hospitality. This is especially true of Rome and Naples. Therefore, if neither she nor her parents receive many visitors, how is the Roman girl of the bourgeoisie class who is not "in society" to meet the inevitable lover for whose advent and her consequent emancipation from parental tyranny she longs more ardently than young women usually do? The answer is: "The Pincio."

On Thursdays and Sundays, when the band plays uncommonly well, by the way, and the park is in consequence crowded to overflowing, the signorina who is the fortunate possessor of a becoming costume dons it and demurely accompanies her mother to the municipal pleasure ground, where each expends 10 centimes for the temporary right to a comfortable chair ingeniously constructed as to be springy, though fashioned entirely of iron. If she is a wise maiden, she will so maneuver that the chairs will be placed on the main pathway where everyone must pass. This being achieved, she may await developments. And, if she have pretensions to beauty, she will not long be left in anticipation. The young men who pass will gaze at her approvingly; and finally one, to whom she may especially appeal, will detach himself from the crowd and take up his stand before her. Thus is initiated the first chapter of the romance. From that moment, without a word or sign, and even without scarcely a look from her, he becomes her swain and faithful knight. Week after week he sees her at the Pincio; he even follows her about the streets. Having ascertained her abode and her name, he generally soon manages to find a mutual friend who performs the introduction. The rest is obvious. Or, if they do not happen to have acquaintances in common, when the silent love-making has progressed far enough, a demand for the damsel's hand is made directly by her parent. Then, as a sedate married couple, they revisit together the scene of their wooing. This procedure, as I have said, is extremely common, and is considered proper among respectable members of the middle class. I have been told that marriages thus made turn out, as a rule, as well as could be desired.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Every language contains such names as cuckoo, pewit, whippoorwill and others in which the sound emitted by the animal is imitated as the name. The beautiful colors seen in the soap bubble arise from the fact that the bubble, being very thin, reflects light from both the outer and inner surfaces of the film. While lightning may be seen and its illumination of clouds and mist may be recognized when it is even 200 miles distant, thunder is rarely audible more than ten miles. The thunder from very distant storms, therefore, seldom reaches the ear. It has been shown that, acre for acre, water is capable of supplying a much greater quantity of nitrogenous food for man than land can supply. The cultivation of water areas is called aquiculture, and its products, in contradistinction to those of agriculture, are fish, crabs, oysters, clams and other edible marine animals. A very pretty line of experiments is carried out by floating bicycle bells in mercury and bringing a strong magnet near them. They arrange themselves symmetrically under the influence of the stresses, and assume very curious positions, varying with their number and the intensity of magnetization. It is a variety of the experiment known as Mayer's needles, in which needles were floated in water by bits of cork and were subjected to the influence of a magnet. The sacred oxen of Ceylon are described by a recent writer. The largest specimen never exceeds thirty inches in height. The Marquis of Canterbury has one presented to him in 1891, which is now about ten years of age, and only twenty-two inches tall. Notwithstanding their smallness they are very useful in Ceylon, where, it is said,

four of them are able to draw a two-wheeled cart with a driver and 200 pounds of merchandise, sixty or seventy miles in a day.

That the great mountain chains which corrugate the earth's crust are the product of shrinkage has long been believed, and it is almost as well understood that the continents have been developed by the same process. But Prof. Shaler observes that until thirty years ago it was common to suppose that the alterations of level which continental areas have undergone had been extreme, whereas now it is deemed probable that they were comparatively slight, and that the general outlines of great land areas have changed very little for millions of years.

A writer in Knowledge describes a method for mounting the eye of a dragonfly in such a way that, with the aid of a microscope, photographs can be made through the lenses of the insect's eye. The photographs thus produced are multiple, because the eye of the dragonfly consists of a large number of minute lenses distributed over its surface, each bringing the rays of light to a focus independent of the others. In fact, every dragonfly carries in its eye about 25,000 minute and perfect lenses, each of which, when properly manipulated, is able to produce upon a sensitive plate a photograph, microscopic in size, but sharp and distinct.

PULLING TEETH AT SEA.

Dentistry and Physic for Poor Jack Tar White Afloat.

When a sailor on a deep-water ship has a toothache he is likely to go to the captain. The captain gives him something out of the medicine chest to put in his tooth, and if that doesn't cure it perhaps he pulls it. It is a common thing for sailors to pull their own teeth. Their method is to put a string around a tooth and pull it; but dental forceps are carried on deep-water ships, on some vessels a fair outfit of them. A ship captain of long experience said that in the course of his life at sea he had pulled 200 teeth.

The ship's medicine chest on large vessels is like a closet or cupboard, with a glass door, built in the ship. In this chest the medicine bottles, gilt labeled, are arranged on shelves that rise one above another in receding tiers; it is practically a well-appointed little drug store. There is supplied with the medicine chest a book explaining the uses of the medicines. The captain is likely to have some other book on medical subjects which he has read and studied, and he is likely to have had a good deal of experience before attaining the rank of master of the ship.

The sailors are generally healthy men, but, when occasion requires, the captain prescribes; he is the physician. Limbs broken at sea are of course set there, and there might be circumstances in which the captain would not hesitate to perform a surgical operation.—New York Sun.

To Ponto and Puss.

Hereafter, the aristocratic dogs and cats of New York will be interred in a cemetery reserved especially for their use. The canine cemetery, as it is called, is a very well-kept park of three acres in Hartdale. It has been provided by a woman conspicuously fond of animals. The graveyard is not a potter's field, and a fixed system of fees is charged for each interment. The prices are five dollars for a single interment for cats and small dogs and \$8 for a large dog. The burial plots, if one wished to buy them outright, cost ten dollars or fifteen dollars, according to their size and location. When a plot is purchased the owner is allowed to bury several pets in the same grave. The graves are marked at present by wooden shingles carefully numbered and stuck up at the heads of the mounds. Several tombstones, however, are being built by local stonecutters, which will commemorate the names and deeds of the pets. The Hartdale canine cemetery is the only one of its kind in this country. It is modeled after the famous dog cemetery of London, where thousands of dollars have been expended in tombstones and decorations.

Feeling the Earth's Pulse.

The fanciful notion which men use sometimes to entertain that the earth, in some sense, a living thing would probably have derived support from the recent observations of Professor John Milne and others on the shivers and quivers that frequently run through its rocky frame, but escape notice except when watched for with specially constructed and exceedingly delicate apparatus. Professor Milne reports that apparatus of this kind has now been mounted in Canada, British Columbia, the United States, South Africa, New Zealand, Java, India and Argentina, as well as in England and at various places on the continent of Europe.

Gold in the Vatican.

The gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold coin than the whole of the present European circulation.

No City Councils There.

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.

We have noticed that when birds on hats are not in fashion, the women are more fierce at their meetings in denouncing the killing of songsters to decorate hats.

When a man wants to be particularly entertaining in company, the only jokes and stories he can recall are those best suited to men only.

A traveling man's honeymoon lasts four times as long as that of the average man, for the reason that he is not at home so often.

NORSE INVASION AGAIN.

British Merchant Marine Slowly Being Possessed by the Scandinavians.

England is trembling before a second invasion of the Norsemen. The bold sea rovers of the Scandinavian peninsula are not coming down this time with battle axes. They are going in to knock out the modern Briton in a peaceful, commercial way. They are taking possession of its merchant marine, insidiously and slowly, but, as some of the British marine papers declare, surely. The Germans are next in numbers to the Scandinavians among the invaders.

According to recent statistics more than 9,000 Norwegians and Swedes are on the sea-going vessels of Commodore John Bull. Many of these are petty officers, and some are commanders. What the British marine papers do not like about the matter is that the proportion of boys and young sailors recruited among the natives is decreasing. In 1891 there were 6,688 British boys and 10,949 British young sailors in the merchant marine; in 1896 there were 4,616 boys and 9,242 young sailors. The number of boys of foreign birth increased from 659 in 1891 to 855 in 1896, and the number of young sailors of foreign birth, mostly Scandinavian, increased from 3,807 in 1891 to 4,214 in 1896.

After lamenting the situation the London Shipping World suggests a remedy to make the merchant marine more attractive to boys. It says:

"We must make it easy for decent lads to become, and worth their while to remain, seafarers. Some inducement must be offered to owners and managers to cumber their ships with them and some inducement must be offered to the lads to brave the disagreeableness of life on a 'tramp.' It must be seriously faced, and without delay, whether the state will not pay their apprenticeship premiums and give them some preliminary training, so that they may not really be incumbrances; and, if so, the state will have the right to see that they are properly fed, clad and treated and that their life is not one dreary round of deck-scrubbing."

It seems unlikely that any remedy can be devised which will prevent the British ship owner and the shipping master representing him from getting the best sailors, young and old, for the least money. The Scandinavian is a cheap, obedient and clever seaman, and he will continue to help man the ships of Great Britain as long as her ship owners want good profits and are forced to compete with ships of other nationalities that have cheap crews.—New York Sun.



William Dean Howells is writing a novel for Harper's Magazine.

Richard Le Gallienne has written a volume of verse entitled "The Vindication of Eve."

Julia Ward Howe, although in her eightieth year, is still mentally vigorous, lecturing, attending conventions, etc.

A volume of verses, containing some fifty poems written during the last thirty years, is issued by Thomas Hardy.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria is seriously considering the advisability of publishing a third installment of her Journal.

"My Park Book," by Annie Nathan Meyer, is a collection of scattered thoughts on outdoor life and kindred subjects.

George W. Cable is at work on a novel, "The Cavalier," which will draw upon his experiences as a soldier in the Confederate army.

Authors are busy these days. James Lane Allen is engaged upon a novel so long that it will not appear before the early part of next summer.

John Kendrick Bangs is writing "Olympian Nights" and a child's book, "Memoirs of Santa Claus," may be looked for with the new year.

Clement Scott is publishing a book of short tales entitled "Madonna Mia, and Other Stories." This is the first fiction Mr. Scott has published in volume form.

Henry Savage Landon's book describing his travels and tortures in Tibet will be called "In the Forbidden Land," and will be published in America by Harper & Bros.

Rider Haggard has appeared among reformers as an anti-antivaccinationist. He has written a novel about a doctor who, while himself vaccinated, preached a crusade against it for other people. They followed his advice, with natural consequences.

Rose A. Chelitte has written "An Arcadian Romance," describing the people and scenes of Evangeline's country in a very interesting manner.

One of Dr. Holmes' amusements was taking amateur photographs. In presenting these to his friends, he wrote on the back: "Taken by O. W. Holmes and Sun."

Thought He Meant Suspenders. Mrs. Keeley, the veteran English actress, tells an anecdote of a young actress who, in the play, is a boy. She is taken before a judge, who asks sternly: "Now, where are your suspenders?" And the young actress, by a happy thought, improved on the author and answered in artless tone: "I don't wear any. They keep up without."

The man who is dissatisfied with his work is never happy.

Do You Want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membranes of the lungs are inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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Put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs

A whole Medical Library Free. For four cents in stamps to pay postage, we will send you sixteen medical books.

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WHISKERS DYED A Natural Black by Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

At asked by Humming Birds.

In the island of Minora, one of the Philippines, the humming birds are pugnacious little creatures. An American hunting party had a novel experience with them. One of the hunters wandered off from his comrades, but soon his screams were heard. Thousands of the humming birds had attacked him, and wounded him in hundred of spots on his face and neck. When rescued he was streaming with blood.

Oats—21 1-2 inches long. The oat harvest—what will 500,000 such long heads per acre weigh? 15,360 lbs.—480 Bushels! Such a yield pays big!

Cut this notice out and send 10 cents postage to JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, LA CROSSE, WIS., and get their great catalogue and 10 Farm Seed Samples free, including Bromus Terrestis, the greatest grass on earth. Post-office \$1.20 a Bbl. (c. a.)

Living by one's wits has been recommended as an and fat remedy.

Something Very Soothing. There is something very soothing in the use of St. Jacobs Oil for the cure of Neuralgia. It soothes the pain, while it strengthens and restores the weak nerves to a natural condition. It is prompt and sure.

A charitable girl never gives her rival's age away.

Advertisement for ASTHMA POPPIN'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. It is a powerful remedy for asthma, cough, and other respiratory ailments.

Advertisement for FOR 14 CENTS. A collection of various items for sale, including books, stationery, and other goods.

Advertisement for WHOLESALE PRICES. Offering various goods at wholesale prices, including tools, hardware, and other supplies.

Advertisement for DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. A medicinal eye treatment for various eye conditions.

Advertisement for PENSIONS DOUBLE QUICK. A service offering pension-related information and assistance.

Advertisement for PATENT. A notice regarding patent law and services.