

a sideshow. When a local liveryman offered to trade me a fat old plug of dignified demeanor I jumped at the chance.

"I won't prolong the agony by describing the march to glory of that long-legged colt. Suffice it to say that for several seasons he was the wonder of the race track, and his name and record are as familiar to every horseman as the name of Henry Thurston Peck is to lovers of the best in literature. He was sold a couple of times, and the price he brought would have bought up the whole village wherein I was practicing medicine. Many a time as I jogged along the country roads behind that old horse that I got from the liveryman, I climbed out of the buggy and butted a telephone pole with my head."

"That reminds me," said the architect, "of old Bulger's hired man. Old Bulger was a farmer in our neighborhood, and he had a whole drove of daughters of marriageable age, but there seemed to be no demand for them, perhaps because they were not advertised properly. The hired man's name was Stephen, and he was the worst farm hand in three counties. He couldn't think of anything but baseball. If there was a game within ten miles he had to be handcuffed to the plow to keep him on the farm. Every spare minute of his time he was fooling with a ball and talking about curves and inshoots and such technical things.

"Finally he had the nerve to propose to Jemina, the oldest girl. Jemina was willing, as she was waxing old and had a red nose, but when the matter was broached to old Bulger he got a club and chased Steve off the place, and warned him never to come back again.

"Well, Steve went to town and began pitching for a scrub baseball team and he developed into a phenomenon and after a while was in the big leagues. One day he visited old Bulger, going up to the door in a motor car and with hundred dollar bills hanging out of every pocket. His visit brought no happiness to the Bulgers, however, for he had his wife with him, and she had diamonds all over her hat.

"There is a story to the effect that after Steve motored away there was a sound as of breaking furniture in the Bulger household and that the old man had a black eye for a week or two, while Jemina carried her arm in a sling, as though she might have sprained it while making biscuits."—Walt Mason, in Chicago News.

"HECKLING"

When you come to think it over, a political speaker has a pretty easy time in this country. He says what he wants to say from the platform, makes what statements he likes about the other side, ignores any phase of his own case that isn't helped much by publicity, and relies upon humble adherents in the crowd to cry, "Put him out!" should any argumentative citizen break in to the speech with awkward questions. All a public man need do to win a reputation for extreme magnanimity and mercy is to check with raised hand the cries of "Put him out!" and to say, as Colonel Roosevelt said the other night, when several policemen started to eject a mortal who had dared to ask a question, "No, no, give him a chance." It was said that the colonel "grew red in the face" and "did not seem to relish the interruption," but he controlled himself and let the questions proceed. And that was the only interruption of the evening. We wonder how our political speakers would like it if they were to be handled by the crowd as the speak-

ers in the last campaign in Great Britain were handled. Plenty of partisan feeling, but no cries of "Put him out!" and not too-zealous police whenever an obviously sober citizen asked an intelligent, albeit question of the speaker. The speaker was on the platform to face the music, and it wasn't up to him to say which issues of the campaign he should dwell on and which he should ignore. It was up to the audience. When the speaker answered a question from the crowd, he didn't do it as a magnanimous favor, holding in check the while the minions of the law. He answered it because that was what he was there for, and his value to his party as a speaker depended on his ability to answer just such questions, hot off the griddle. Let us get a little of that sort of thing in this free land. Let us get it out of our heads that the man who asks Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Bryan or Judge Parker a question at a public meeting is necessarily drunk and disorderly.—Puck.

LIKE GOOD INDIANS

When Professor Wendell of Harvard entered upon his Sabbatical year, he remained in Cambridge some weeks after his leave of absence began and persisted in taking part in the departmental meeting. The head of the department protested.

"Sir," he said, "you are officially absent, you are non est."

"Oh, very well," replied Professor Wendell, "a non est man is the noblest work of God."—Success.

GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Lady Customer (in furniture shop)—"What has become of those lovely sideboards you had when I was last here."

Salesman (smirking)—"I shaved 'em off, madam."—Boston Transcript.

FELLING TREES WITH WIRE

A method of felling trees with no other tools than a taut wire and a motor has been devised by a clever German inventor. The use of a wire heated by an electric current, to burn its way through the tree, we are reminded by a writer in Cosmos (Paris, September 17) has long been known. The Berlin inventor, Hugo Gautke, has simplified this process by causing the wire to become incandescent through the work that it does itself. We read:

"The result is obtained in his system by the friction of a steel wire one-twentieth-fifth of an inch in diameter, which, experience has shown, may traverse a trunk twenty inches thick in six minutes. The wire, which is given an excessively rapid to-and-fro motion by an electric motor, becomes heated by the friction to a temperature high enough to burn the wood and penetrate it rapidly. The result is a neater cut than that made with a saw. The wire severs the largest trunks without the necessity of opening the cut with wedges and the tree may be cut at

NOTICE

Frederick William Gain (or Gane) alias Frederick Miller, alias William Smith. If the above, a native of England, who, as Frederick Miller, or William Smith, was in 1872 in West Virginia; in 1875 in Pennsylvania; in 1878 in the U. S. cavalry, Nebraska; in 1881 in U. S. infantry, Fort Stockton, Texas (in army as William Smith); and in 1884 in Kansas, will if living, communicate with the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.

F. G. LING, Solicitor, Framlingham, Suffolk, England.

any desired place, even below the ground, so that no protruding stump is left. The electric current may be brought to the place from a distant station. Such a station may be established at the border of the forest; a gasoline motor of ten horsepower and a dynamo are all that is needed. By this means, the huge

trees that are met with in tropical forests, whose diameters often exceed ten feet, may be felled by a single executioner.

"The method has, in all cases, the immense advantage that it prevents the loss of wood that results from the use of the ax."—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

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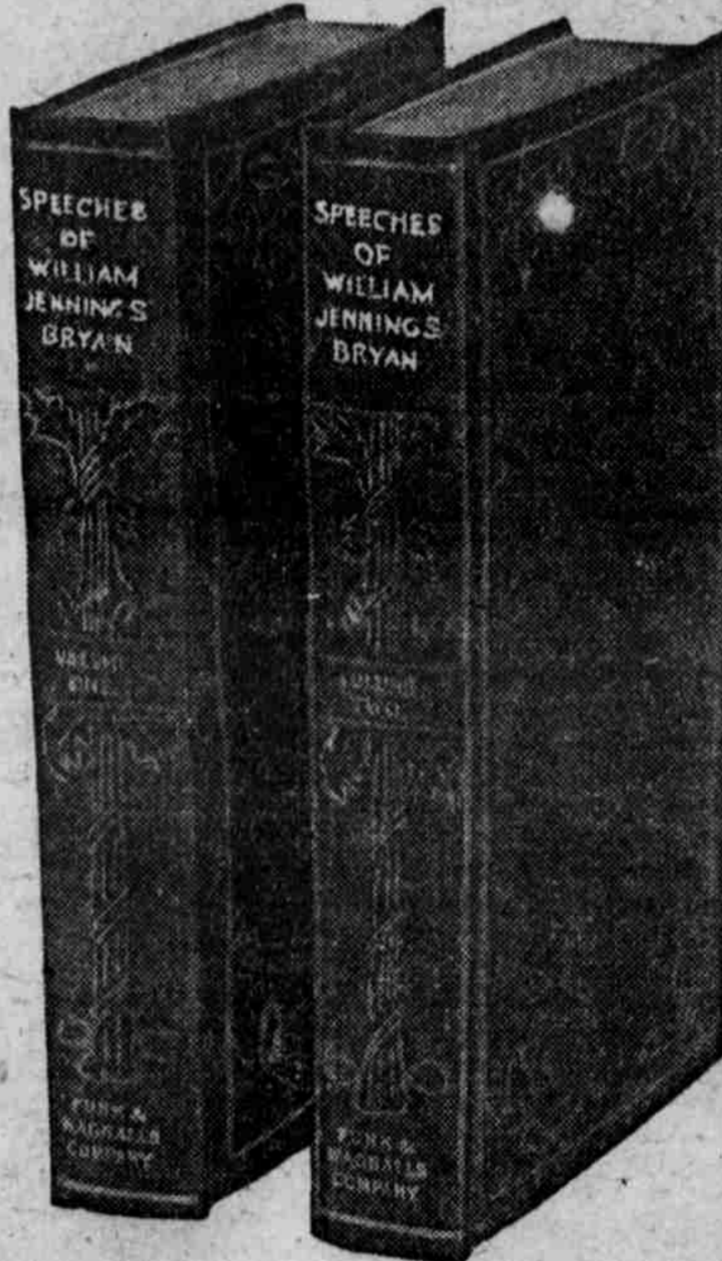
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