

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

L. M. RICE, Publisher.

VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA.

Experience that is given away is seldom appreciated.

Many a man ties up his dog at night and lets his children run around loose.

Hobson will probably begin his political career by kissing all the babies.

Nothing pleases a man so much as the inability of others to get on to his curves.

Any man who pays spot cash misses a lot of worthless cigars on the 1st of each month.

A woman's idea of good luck is to find a pair of hose in the wash that don't need darning.

The greatness that is thrust upon some men has a hard time finding something to stick to.

One difference between the meek-looking mule and the volcano is that the latter generally gives warning.

A man is always wondering what his neighbor thinks of him—and his neighbor is probably wondering likewise.

Order is heaven's first law, but many a man never thinks of obeying it until he is called upon to enact the star role in a deathbed scene.

Spain is buying goods of us in large quantities. We'll get back that \$20,000,000 we paid for the Philippines if this keeps on.

A dispatch says that it is feared "the hole in the exclusion act is such that Chinamen may come in through other countries." Why not through the hole in the act?

There appears to be a general disposition on the part of the public to forget that it is Samuel L. Clemens and not Mark Twain who has been made an LL. D.

The fact that the British losses by deaths from disease during the Boer war were 13,250, compared with 7,792 killed or fatally wounded in battle, shows how much more fatal disease is than shot and shell under the conditions of climate in South Africa. Not even the terrible havoc wrought by the Boers in their ambushes was so fatal as the enervating climate and the perils incident thereto.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who is heir to a fortune of \$60,000,000, walks three or four miles to save car fare. If Marcellus adheres to these admirable principles of economy we presume he will not only preserve a considerable portion of his estate, but will succeed Russell Sage in the esteem and affection of his countrymen. Five cents a day will amount in a year to \$17.25, and a simple calculation will show that if Marcellus does not get tired or reckless—he is now 20 years of age—by the time he is 62 he will have saved enough to buy an aëlion or an automobile. Marcellus is a pretty youth, and there are certain things about him, chiefly in the way of securities, which may make him popular with the ladies; but we cannot commend him as a matrimonial proposition. A man with an income of \$5,000,000 a year, who walks to save car fare, would be inclined to go to bed at 8 o'clock to save fuel and light.

That is a remarkable declaration which comes by the way of London from the Canary Islands. It is to the effect that a scientist has discovered Nature's great secret—how to extract electricity from the air and store it for use as power. Since the days of Benjamin Franklin this has been the dream of all men who have experimented with the wonderful agency which for lack of a better term has been called a fluid. If it be true, as stated in the cablegram mentioned above, then the dawn of an industrial and commercial revolution is at hand—a revolution so mighty that no man can foresee the outcome. Coal, oil and wood will no longer be in demand; the manner of work of millions will be changed. In looking ahead at the possibilities one might wish that the scientist may be mistaken in his premises. Such a decided, sudden change would necessitate a readjustment of everything.

If there were no other evidences that we are in an era of strenuous industrial expansion the unusual activity of the big carrier corporations in furnishing faster passenger service to all sections of the Union would suffice to show the quickened pace of American industrial movement. The railroads, being the great arteries of trade, must reflect the increased business activity of the centers of commerce. The rivalry of the carriers in the matter of fast train service is in response to a public demand. Cutting a few hours out of the trans-continental schedules, bringing the seaboard closer to Chicago, the distributing center of the continent, may seem a small matter to those outside the industrial warfare, but to men who are in the thick of the commercial battle it is of great value and importance. The Lake Shore had already demonstrated the possibility of a twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago during the World's Fair, and when it put on a regular twenty-hour passenger service it was quickly followed by the

Pennsylvania. Following these came the announcement of faster time to the West and Northwest by the Chicago and Northwestern, Burlington and Rock Island. The Michigan Central also announces changes in running time of passenger trains, which will show faster time to New York City. The speed rivalry is now shifting to the South. The Pennsylvania and the Big Four will put on trains that will cut the time from Cincinnati to New York the former having arranged a schedule for seventeen and one-quarter hours which calls for a speed of forty-four miles an hour, including stops.

It is currently reported that a leading railway corporation will introduce a system of accident and death insurance for its employes as a substitute for the pension plan that so many other railway corporations have successfully adopted. Without comparing the efficacy of either plan as the best provision for permanent and faithful rail way employes it is noteworthy that both plans contemplate a certain draft upon the corporation treasuries as a free-will offering by the stockholders. In several industrial as well as railway corporations a plan has been adopted under which the employes contribute out of their earnings to the maintenance of a permanent pension fund or an insurance fund. It has been found by experience that this plan of creating funds which shall be controlled by the employes themselves is successful to a degree. The more recent departure of creating pension or insurance funds to be maintained exclusively out of the corporation's surplus earnings has yet to have its success demonstrated in practice. Under either system the ultimate benefits to the employes may be the same, but there is a vastly different principle involved. Where railway or other corporations provide for their faithful employes out of their surplus revenues, without taxing the latter's more or less meager earnings they adopt a principle that is not materially different from that known in economics as profit sharing. They give to the employes the added incentive to permanent and faithful labor that comes from a knowledge that the services rendered are not measured wholly by the stipends paid. They also foster a wholesome belief that corporations under wise and prudent management are not soulless, and that the individuals who create a corporation's wealth are not considered mere cogs in a machine to be displaced without further recompense when worn out. Probably it will be found in practice that the most successful method of maintaining pension or insurance funds for corporation employes will be one in which the corporation treasury and the earnings of employes are jointly taxed. In this way there will be a community of interest created and a closer bond of mutual regard established between employer and employe.

Dr. Elliot Smith, professor of anatomy in the Medical School at Cairo, is reported to have obtained two months' leave of absence in order to investigate a remarkable discovery of ancient human remains at Girgeh, in Upper Egypt. It is said that the series of graves unearthed extends over an interval of at least 8,000 years, representing the most archaic of prehistoric periods. The bodies, owing to the dryness of the climate, and perhaps the excellence of the methods employed in embalming, are in a surprising state of preservation, and in two cases the eyes remain so perfect that the lenses are in good condition.

Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University speaks of recent experiments with a "double-decked" aviator, by the Messrs. Wright of Dayton, as having distinctly contributed to our knowledge in the field of aerial flight. The Wright apparatus, carrying one man who assumes a nearly horizontal position, has a total spread of 308 feet of canvas, the length of the machine being 22 feet. The planes have a curvature copied from that of a pigeon's wing. Gliding or soaring was successfully accomplished in winds ranging from 11 to 27 miles per hour. Starting from a slight elevation, the longest flight was 400 feet. No motor was used. The operator found no difficulty in steering and balancing.

The recurrent alarm about the approaching exhaustion of the coal supply in Great Britain has been fanned a little by the recent appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the matter. About thirty years ago a similar commission investigated the British coal supply, but since then, it is said, unexpected changes in the coal trade have taken place, which affect the question. At present Great Britain produces one-third of the world's entire supply of coal. No immediate danger of exhaustion is feared, but among the duties of the new commission is to inquire into the possible substitution of other fuel, or the employment of kinds of power not depending upon the use of coal.

VESSELS SHAPED LIKE ANIMALS.

Skilled potters are the Kadieuo Indians of Paraguay, and nowhere is their skill more strikingly shown than on the vessels which they use to carry water. These vessels are formed to resemble certain animals, and most of them are like armadillos, tortoises and stags. After the vessels are molded into these forms they are richly decorated, and except in the case of the large ones, which are sometimes roughly handled, are treated with great care and are regarded as specially valuable property.



WORK OF SKILLED POTTERS.

The largest being used for the purpose of bringing water from brooks and rivers, and the smallest as drinking cups, or as vases, in which pearls and other trinkets may be kept. Those of intermediate size are frequently kept in nets, as in that way they can be carried more easily, and when nets are not used they are fastened to cords, which serve a similar purpose.

While some vessels are decorated with symbolical figures which have a religious significance, others are ornamented with flowers and leaves, the Kadieuos having been taught by missionaries some years ago to embellish their pottery in this manner.

What Puzzled Tommy.

Tommy had been worrying papa with the usual number of unanswerable questions, and had been threatened with condign punishment if he did not keep quiet. He fidgeted about in silence for some time, but at length broke out:

"Pa, they say the rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, doesn't it?"

"Yes, yes. Don't ask silly questions."

"And it isn't just to steal another man's umbrella, is it?"

"Certainly not. If you ask any more—"

"But, pa, the rain doesn't fall upon the man that steals the umbrella, and it does on the man that had his stolen. Funny, ain't it, pa?"—London Answers

Living Expenses in Japan.
Six dollars to \$8 a month buys food fuel and clothing for a family of five persons in Japan.

After a man once gets married, the law allows him to kiss no other women but his wife, his mother and his sisters.

When people die, and when they go wrong, they are all "prominent."

Science AND INVENTION

The car is found by M. Paul Bonnier to have a sense of altitude in addition to that of hearing. It depends on change of barometric pressure due to altitude, and he has proven its existence by his sensations during a balloon ascent. It is believed to be more highly developed, and more useful in such animals as birds than in man.

A new French refrigerator consists of closed metallic cylinders surrounded by a freezing mixture, being designed for keeping fruit at a fixed temperature with a restricted amount of air and an absence of light. Thawing must be gradual. After two months peaches were in perfect condition, and the method is adapted for transporting soft fruits, including bananas.

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Twenty years ago a lightning rod conference, representing several of the leading scientific societies of Great Britain, made an elaborate report recommending a system of protection of buildings against thunderstorms. Experience has since shown that further study of the effects of lightning, and of the means of guarding against them, is needed, and a new lightning research committee is now at work in England, with the assistance of many observers scattered over the British islands and colonies, and of several branches of the British government, while the United States Department of Agriculture has promised to furnish data gathered in this country. Photography offers an important aid in these new researches.

DON'T JUMP OFF CARS.

Nervous Disorders Said to Result From Practice.

Jumping off moving trains and street cars as practiced to-day is a fruitful source of nervous disorders and one not fully recognized for its importance by any school except osteopaths. Yet the facts are easily comprehended. Certain it is that nervousness in all its protean forms, from irritability, neurasthenia and general nervous collapse to paralysis, is so caused, and that the careless habit of so many people of bowling off moving cars stiff-legged lays the foundation for these disorders every hour of the day.

In leading the strenuous life of our cities men and women seem unable to wait to get to their journey's end. Before trains come to a half stop at crossings and platforms diletty pedestrians with muscles tense drop from platforms, and almost before their bodies have recovered from the forward momentum, are stalking a mad foot race against time in the opposite direction. This enterprise saves ten seconds, of course, for that particular errand, but possibly it hastens by many months one's journey to the grave. Positive injury is thereby done to the spine and nervous system which must gather in cumulative effect until one day the whole nervous organism may go to pieces. Then more or less innocent things will be blamed for the collapse. The doctors may even analyze the victim of these innumerable concussions piecemeal in the laboratories to find that he is being preyed upon by ubiquitous microbes, yet the origin of his troubles is a simple spinal disorder, caused by off-repeated joltings, some of which proved by chance more vicious than the rest, throwing one or more of his vertebral segments out of perfect alignment. Once that has come about the foundation has been laid—as osteopaths show—for nearly all the ills in the calendar of medicine.

It is not to be understood that such

concussions produce dislocations of spinal vertebrae in the sense that they are thrown out of joint, as occurs in a "broken neck." That is no more the case than that chinaware must shatter from every simple jar before it cracks. The lesser injuries come before the greater, and happen with a thousandfold greater frequency. Mere slips of the vertebrae from their true positions—one upon the other—and the strains brought to bear in consequence upon the ligaments and muscles binding them together, are what first occur from these sudden innumerable poundings of hard heels against adamant pavements. These seemingly trivial mishaps to the body are productive of the most far-reaching consequences.

At every point in the spine where such a concussion spends its force a defective spot develops. It becomes a weak point anatomically, and a point of congestion, blockade and impaired work physiologically.—Osteopathic Health.

ONE LOST MINE IS FOUND.

Chain of Unsuccessful Searches Seems Broken in Oregon.

An interesting but true story of a lost mine being found has been brought to light at Grant's Pass, Ore. A rich mine discovered and left fifty years ago has been found again, the jubilant discoverer coming into Grant's Pass with a bag of gold dust and nuggets that he had removed from the treasure.

S. D. Johnson, a mining man from Iowa, arrived in Grant's Pass, bringing with him a rough sketch or map of the Josephine mining districts that had been drawn for him by a capitalist of Colorado Springs. This capitalist was a close friend of Johnson, and in the pioneer days had been in southern Oregon prospecting and mining. He made a good stake near Grant's Pass, and among others, made a very rich discovery on Jack Creek, of the Jump-Off-Joe district, Northern Josephine County. This find was in the nature of an auriferous gravel bed, the yellow grains being distributed through it in a most remarkable quantity. He had hardly begun work upon his bonanza when he and his companions were attacked by the Indians and forced to flee for their lives. The bloody Rogue River Indian war came on and the prospector left southern Oregon.

He made many later fortunes in Colorado, but did not forget his bonanza on Jack Creek, Jump-Off-Joe. Fifty years passed by, and his friend Johnson came to him and wanted a grub stake to Oregon. The capitalist agreed to put up all the money required if Johnson would come to Josephine County and search for the lost treasure on Jack Creek. Johnson agreed to do so, and with nothing but the rough sketch to guide him came to Grant's Pass.

He found Jack Creek and began prospecting. On one gravel bar he dug three shallow prospect holes and took out \$26 in coarse gold. He kept on scratching around and uncovered several big nuggets. He nearly went wild with delight. He came into Grant's Pass with his bag of gold, a much excited man. He had found the lost mine. Investigation proved that the claim had been since located by H. Hall, of this county. Mr. Hall, not knowing of the discovery, sold the claim to Johnson, together with all water rights he had taken up, for \$1,500.

Johnson has left for Colorado Springs, but will return in a short time with his capitalist partner. They will equip the mine with a complete and extensive hydraulic plant and put it in shape for work on a big scale. The gravel of the property is such as to make it one of the richest placer propositions in southern Oregon.—Portland Telegram.

WHAT THE INSECTS COST US.

Losses to Crops Caused by the Per- nicious Little Pests.

The chinch-bug caused a loss of \$30,000,000 in 1871, upward of \$100,000,000 in 1874, and in 1887, \$60,000,000. The Rocky Mountain locust, or grasshopper, in 1874 destroyed \$100,000,000 of the crops of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa, and the indirect loss was probably as much more. For many years the cotton caterpillar caused an annual average loss in the Southern States of \$15,000,000, while in 1868 and 1873 the loss reached \$30,000,000. The fly-weevil, our most destructive enemy to stored grains, particularly through out the South, inflicts an annual loss in the whole country of \$40,000,000. The colling-moth, the chief ravager of the apple and pear crops, destroys every year fruit valued at \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The damage to livestock inflicted by the ox-bot, or ox-warble, amounts to \$36,000,000.

These are fair samples of the enormous money losses produced in one country by a few of the pigny captives of pernicious industry whose hosts operate in the granaries, fields, stock farms, and the stock yards of our country. What is the grand total? B. D. Walsh, one of the best entomologists of his day, in 1867, estimated the total yearly loss in the United States from insects to be from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. In 1890, C. V. Riley, long chief of the division of entomology, estimated the loss at \$500,000,000. Dr. James Fletcher, in 1891, footed up the loss to about one-tenth of our agricultural products—\$330,000,000. In 1899, E. Dwight Sanderson, after careful consideration of the whole field, put the annual loss at \$300,000,000.—Harper's Magazine.

A woman who ever taught school will have a school board twenty years afterward.

No difference how well you play the game of life, you are sure to lose.

A HEROIC CHINAMAN.

His Bravery Attracted the Attention of Congress.

Charley Tong Sing, whose home is in Los Angeles, Cal., is the only Chinaman who ever received a medal from Congress for bravery.



He is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and as thoroughly Americanized as his thirty years' residence here can make him. Charley was a member of the Greeley relief expedition of 1884, commanded by Captain (now Rear Admiral) Schley, but he has a greater distinction than having been a member of this expedition. He is one of the three survivors of the Jeannette expedition. He was steward of that ill-fated vessel when, in 1879, she sailed on a voyage of exploration in the Arctic seas. His splendid physique and natural hardness were all that brought him safely through the hardships, exposures and horrors of that terrible experience.

Charley joined the Jeannette expedition at San Francisco. He was then an experienced sailor, having served aboard American merchant ships in various capacities. He acted the part of a hero during this trip, and when he returned the Navy Department, in recognition of his services, presented Charley with a handsome medal. Upon it is inscribed: "Charley Tong Sing, Arctic Steamer Jeannette; Fidelity, Zeal, Obedience." On the reverse side is a picture of the old frigate Constitution, and the words, "United States Navy." By special act of Congress, September 30, 1890, another medal was presented. It bears the date upon which the act was approved by the President, and around it the words, "Jeannette Arctic Expedition, 1879-1882." On the reverse side is presented the Jeannette in the ice, with the crew waving her a farewell. The medal depends from a clasp held in the beak of a silver eagle. It was not a great while after the Jeannette adventure when Charley Tong Sing started with Capt. Schley on the Greeley relief expedition. After his return from that voyage he served in the navy on the Tennessee, and then he decided to abandon the life of a sailor.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

Ascertained Facts by Sherlock Holmes' System of Deduction.

Sherlock Holmes has a promising rival in a barber known to the Philadelphia Record. He astonished one of his customers the other day by asking him if he were not left-handed. The man admitted that he was, and suggested that the barber had probably seen him hang up his hat.

"No," said the barber; "I have other ways of finding out such things. I see, to that you are a bookkeeper."

"Yes," admitted the customer, "your guesses are correct. How do you know?"

"It's easy," said the barber. "In shampooing your head I noticed ink on your hair at the left temple. This ink, I concluded, must have got there from a pen resting on your left ear, which indicated that you were a person who used a pen a great deal, as only such persons use their ears as pen-racks.

"That didn't convince me that you were a bookkeeper, however, because a literary man might stick his pen behind his ear for convenience. I learned of your profession when I applied the lather. This made the ink on your hair wash out, and I discovered two shades of ink—red and black. Nobody but a bookkeeper uses red and black ink, so it was easy to class you as a bookkeeper.

"I knew you were left-handed because the ink was on the left side—the side that a left-handed writer would involuntarily use when sticking his pen back of his ear."

"Wonderful, wonderful!" said the customer. "Now, suppose you stop talking for a while, and finish shaving me."

Died of Improvements.

An uptown physician tells of a German friend, a poor journeyman baker, who sent his wife to a local hospital when she fell ill. The physician always asked with interest after the condition of the sick woman when he met the German, and was told in reply: "Well, doctor, they say at the hospital there's improvement." This reply did not vary from day to day for a month or more, and was always spoken by the German very stolidly, as though he really did not see in the report any grounds for hope. Then one morning, meeting the physician and being asked the usual question, he said:

"O, she's dead, doctor."

"Dead?" repeated the physician. "What do they say she died of?"

"They didn't say—they didn't have to," answered the German. "I knew, she died of too many improvements."—Philadelphia Times.

The European Plan.

Some queer customers are seen at New York hotels. An old farmer from the country tells how he got ahead of one of the clerks: "I walked in," he says, "asked the young man at the desk: 'What are your prices?' 'American or European?' he asked me. Now I wasn't going to tell where I was from until I had seen the lay of the land. 'What difference does that make?' says I. 'If American,' he answered, 'it's \$4 per day; if European, \$1.50.' I thought a moment, and then an idea struck me how to get ahead of him. I walked up boldly and registered from London, England."

It almost turns a man from his friends to hear a man he detests boomerang.

TEXAS STORM HEROINE.

Herself Torn and Bleeding, She Rescued Brothers and Sisters.

The heroine of the Goliad storm was Bessie Purl, aged 19 years. The Purl home was near the river bridge and was probably the first house destroyed. The wind at this point had that peculiar whirling motion characteristic of the Kansas tornado. A new wagon was seized and bereft of its wheels. Afterward a wheel was found north, east, south and west of the house, showing the peculiar effect of the wind.

The Purl family consisted of J. W. Purl, aged 44, his wife, Mrs. Frank Hart, Bessie, Walter, Maude, Alice, Hart, Maurice and the baby. Mrs. Hart and Maurice were in the country at the time, the others being at home. Walter was on the rear gallery when the storm struck, eating a piece of cake. Stepping out to see what was the matter, he was caught in the wind and forced toward the river, a part of his time being forced along like a ball on the ground, all the time receiving blows from the flying debris. When he reached the bridge he caught hold of something, but was hit with a missile and his skull fractured. When he revived he was in the river and the wind still forcing him on. The water evidently had revived him from the stunning blow. He was forced on across and escaped to the other side, and was soon in the hands of a neighbor, who took him to the court house. He is now about well. He said he still had his mouth full of cake when he found himself in the river, but spit it out as it was full of sand and dirt. His was, indeed, a narrow escape.

When the wind struck the house all the other members of the family were inside. Mr. Purl had his skull crushed and lived more than a day, but never regained consciousness. Mrs. Purl's neck was broken and Maude was struck in the face as she was sitting by a window and her head split almost in twain.

Bessie, the heroine, clung to the children, Alice, Oscar and the baby, and fortunately escaped with only severe bruises and cuts. They were carried several hundred feet from the home and Alice lost. Bessie at once started to the ruins of her home and en route found Alice, who was bleeding to death from a deep gash across the wrist. With great presence of mind she sought the ends of the severed artery and taking them in her teeth, being unable to hold them with her fingers, she tied a string torn from her tattered dress around it, but the string refused to hold and she had to try again, this time being successful, and the life of little Alice was saved.

Returning to the house, she found the bodies of her parents, pulled the debris from them and laid them side by side, not knowing that her father was still alive. Oscar and the baby escaped with severe bruises and cuts. While performing these heroic deeds Bessie was covered with blood from her own bruises and cut body, but unmindful of her suffering and terror, she sought only the safety of her loved ones.—Cuero (Texas) Record.

JOHN BRIGHT AS A SPEAKER.

Manner in Which He Prepared Himself for Public Oratory.

I have noticed a discussion in the papers as to whether Mr. Bright was in the habit of writing out his speeches. I do not suppose that he ever did write such a thing. But, although I have often heard him speak well without a note, he generally had very copious notes in his hand when he spoke. I remember once in 1866, sitting with him in the smoking room of the House of Commons. He was going to make during the evening a set speech, and he had before him a bundle of sheets of paper with which he had come provided. He happened to say that he wished his speech was over, on which I asked him how far he prepared his speeches. On this he handed me the bundle and told me that I might read his notes if I pleased. They were very copious, and every now and then a lengthy phrase was inserted. This, he told me, was his usual habit. When speaking he held the bundle before him in one hand and as soon as one sheet was exhausted he threw it away. There was no sort of concealment in this, although he seemed to follow the notes closely without apparently reading them.

He told me that in acquiring the art of public speaking his greatest difficulty was to avoid a rapid utterance. A speaker should not, he explained, pause between his words or his syllables, but he should pronounce each syllable of a word more distinctly than he would do in conversation.—London Truth.

Example.

"You ought not to smoke right before the children, Henry," expostulated Mrs. Chinner. "Can't you see that you're setting them a very bad example?"

"Oh, that's all right, my dear," replied her husband, easily. "If they follow your example of carrying pins in your mouth they'll never live long enough to be harmed by my example."—Syracuse Herald.

The Solution.

Mrs. Jaggs—John, what are you doing down there, turning the doorknob round and round?

Jaggs—Dunno, m'dearst. Can't find any kesh-hole. Guesser must be a stem-winder.—New York Sun.

World's Largest Coral Reef.

The largest coral reef in the world is the Australian Barrier reef, which is 1,100 miles in length.

How a girl enjoys having two lovers tagging after her!