

A GIGANTIC GAMBLE.

Every Day of the Pearl Fishery Attended by Fleets of Boats.

The world's most gigantic gamble, presently faithful with chance in all vicissitudes and shadings, is unquestionably the Oyster pearl fishery. Compared with any state lottery pales to insignificance. From the taking of the first oyster to the draining of the last vat of "matter" every step is attended by risks, and never is the interest of the people of Portugal or of Mexico keener over a drawing of a lottery, the tickets of which may have been sold at the very thresholds of the cathedral, than is that of the natives of Oyster and southern India over the daily results of a Manar fishery.

Each oyster is a lottery ticket. It may contain a gem worthy of place in a monarch's crown or be a seed pearl with a meagre value of only a few rupees. Perhaps one oyster in a hundred contains a pearl, and not more than one pearl in a hundred, be it known, has a value of importance. Nature furnishes the sea, peering banks, oysters and all therein contained. The Oyster administration conducts the undertaking and for its trouble and trifling outlay exacts a "rake-off" of two-thirds of all that may be won from the deep. And here man, the brown or black diver, receives for his diving and enterprise one oyster in every three that he brings from the ocean's depths, and his earnings must be shared with boat owner, sailors, attendants and assistants almost without number.

For size of "rake-off" there is no game of hazard in the world offering a parallel. The Oyster government used to exact three out of every four oysters brought in, the current tribute of two out of three having become operative only a few years since.—*Frederic G. Fensholt in Century.*

THE MANTO.

A Comment That All Christian Women Wear to Church.

The Christian woman's most fetching garment, wrap, or what you will, is the manto. It is of some kind of the black material and is worn thrown over the head, fastened a flap of it is drawn tightly across the forehead. After being thrown over the head the manto, by some means which I have as yet been unable to discern, is cinched in close about the neck.

This cinching in at the neck makes a kind of hood around the face, and this hood is very skillfully manipulated by some of the women to cover up moles and other defects and to conceal the fact that their hair has not been carefully combed.

From the shoulders the manto falls down in front to the toes and behind to the heels. It is held together in front partly by pins and partly by the hands of the wearer. It is usually, but not always, worn over the street costume.

The wearing of mantos by all women, no matter of what class, on attending church is obligatory. This providing for a uniform costume is quite reasonable and is designed to eliminate such things as our Eastern border communities and allow the mind to focus itself on the service and devote itself to things spiritual.

It also swells the attendance on many occasions, for some of the ladies, when they arise too late to have time to dress for early morning mass, merely throw on their mantos over their usual dress, and with the addition of such things as our Eastern border communities and allow the mind to focus itself on the service and devote itself to things spiritual.

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DANGER IN HIGH SPEEDS.

The Force Developed by Swiftly Moving Automobiles.

Danger to drivers of automobiles grows rapidly greater with each new surge of speed. A correspondent of the Scientific American develops the theme as follows: "The danger in all cases increases as the square of the speed. Take three machines of the same make, one going five miles an hour, one twenty miles an hour and one forty miles an hour. The second has stored up in it, due to its rapidity of motion, sixteen times as much energy as the first, and if it leaves the road and runs into an obstacle, such as a tree, a stone wall or a ditch, it will strike with sixteen times as great force. In going around a curve or turning a corner it is sixteen times as likely to upset, skid into the ditch or strip a tire. When the power is shut off and the brakes applied it will go sixteen times as far before it can be brought to a stop. If it comes upon a pedestrian suddenly the latter will have to exert sixteen times as much energy to get out of the way in time and if struck will be struck with sixteen times the force. The third machine will be sixty-four times as likely to get into trouble in going around a curve as the first.

"An object going five miles an hour is moving with the same speed as it would have attained in falling ten inches. In moving ten miles an hour it is going as fast as though it had fallen three and a half feet. Twenty miles an hour is generally considered a very conservative speed. Now, twenty miles an hour is the same speed that would be obtained were the machine to fall thirteen feet through the air, thirty miles an hour is equivalent to a fall of thirty feet, forty miles an hour to a fall of fifty-two feet, sixty miles an hour to a fall of 120 feet and 120 miles an hour to a fall of 480 feet.

"A person struck by an automobile going twenty-five miles an hour receives the same jar as though he himself had fallen from a height of twenty-one feet, or, say, from a second story window; by one going forty miles an hour, as though he had fallen fifty-two feet, or, say, from the top of a lofty tree; by one going 120 miles an hour, as though he himself had fallen from the top of the Washington monument."

BUYING VOTES.

When British Election Got Golden From the Moon.

Votes have been purchased shamelessly and on a huge scale in British elections. An arrangement was once made in the borough of Wendover by which two candidates were to be elected after a distribution of £6,000 (\$30,000) among the voters. The account reads: "This being settled, a gentleman was employed to go down, when he was met according to previous appointment by the electors about a mile from the town. The electors asked the stranger where he came from. He replied, 'From the moon.' They then asked, 'What news from the moon?' He answered that he had brought from thence £6,000 to be distributed among them. The electors, being thus satisfied with the golden news from the moon, chose the candidates and received their reward."

At Hindon a man dressed fantastically as the dancing Punch called at the houses of the voters and left behind him sums of 5 to 10 guineas (\$25 to \$50). Another device was to collect the citizens at the inns and hand them their reward through a hole in the door. For these offenses the house of commons passed a resolution that Hindon should be disfranchised, but so late were the morals of the time—the close of the eighteenth century—that the resolution was never acted upon.

Again in 1856 the "man in the moon" turned up in Wakefield. He went about openly distributing money and did not appear to be in the least ashamed of his occupation. At Dublin in 1868 a hole in the wall served the purpose of a distributing center for five pound notes, while at Shaftesbury an alderman paid through a hole in the door of his office a sum of 20 guineas (\$100) to each elector.—*Chicago News.*

Harlem in New York.

In 1838 there was a settlement at the foot of a little hill on Manhattan Island which the settlers called Slang Berge, or Snake Hill, but which is now called Mount Morris. As the settlement grew each Dutchman who lived there wanted to name it after his native town. But as each one had come from different places in Holland they could not agree. Governor Stuyvesant made careful inquiries, and finding that no one had come from Harlem, he slipped all neighboring jealousies in the bud by naming it Nieuw Harlem.

Care of the Dog.

Dogs vary greatly in their appetites, and occasionally we find a dainty feeder who will not touch a mixed dish of food, picking out a bit here and there and showing but little relish for what he does eat. This is an evident sign that something is wrong. Changing his teeth, if a puppy, thus disturbing his system, may be the cause, and in this case a little cooling medicine should be given.

The Worst Part.

A professor of Trinity college, Dublin, overhearing an undergraduate making use of profane language, rushed at him frantically, exclaiming: "Are you aware, sir, that you are impugning your immortal soul and, what is worse, incurring a fine of 5 shillings?"

Friend.

Edie—Were you taken by surprise when he proposed, dear? Ella—Goodness, yes! Why, I hadn't even looked up his financial standing!—*Ally Sloper.*

Working Hard.

The little boy's father had come home from his office early and was lying down for a nap before dinner. The little lad's mother sent him upstairs to see if his father was asleep. He returned with this answer: "Yes, mamma, papa is all asleep but his nose."

A Greater Light.

Teacher—Which is farther away, England or the moon? Pupil—England. Teacher—Why? Pupil—Because you can't see England, and you can see the moon.

Woman All Have the Same Fault.

"Women all have the same fault. They can't pass a shop that has bonnets in the window without looking in."

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WEB OF THE SPIDER.

The Many Uses to Which Its Singular Spinner puts It.

Spiders form good subjects for rainy day study, and two hours spent in a neglected garret watching these clever little beings will often amuse such leisure that we shall be glad to devote many days of sunshine to observing those species which hunt and build and live in the open fields. There is no insect in the world with more than six legs, and as a spider has eight he is therefore thrown out of the company of butterflies, beetles and wasps and finds himself in a strange assemblage. Even to his nearest relatives he bears little resemblance, for when we realize that scorpions and horseshoe crabs must call him cousin we perceive that his is indeed an aberrant bough on the tree of creation.

Nature has provided spiders with an organ filled always with liquid, which on being exposed to the air hardens and can be drawn out into the slender threads which we know as cobwebs. The silkworm incases its body with a mile or more of gleaming silk, but there its usefulness is ended, as far as the silkworm is concerned. But spiders have found a hundred uses for their cordage, some of which are startlingly similar to human inventions.

A list of all the uses of cobwebs would take much space, but of these the most familiar is the snare set for unwary flies—the wonderfully ingenious web which sparkles with dew, among the grasses or stretch from bush to bush. The framework is of webbing, and upon this is woven the sticky spiral which is so elastic, so ethereal, and yet strong enough to entangle a good sized insect. How knowing seems the little worker as, the web and his den of concealment being completed, he spins a strong cable from the center of the web to the entrance of his watchtower. Then, when a trembling of his aerial spans warns him of a captive, how eagerly he seizes his master cable and jerks away on it, thus vibrating the whole structure and making more certain the confusion of his victim.

Those spiders which leap upon their prey instead of setting snares for it have still a use for their threads of life, throwing out a cable as they leap to break their fall if they miss their foothold. What a strange use of the cobweb is that of the little flying spiders! Up they run to the top of a post, elevate their abdomens and run out several threads, which lengthen and lengthen until the breeze catches them, and away goes the wingless acrobat for yards or for miles, as fortune may dictate! We wonder if he can cut loose or pull in his balloon cables at will.

A most fascinating tale would unfold could we discover all the uses of cobweb when the spiders themselves are through with it. Certain it is that our ruby throated humming bird robs many webs to fasten together the plant down and lichens which compose her dainty nest.

Search the pond and you will find another member of the spider family swimming about at ease beneath the surface, thoroughly aquatic in his habits, but breathing a bubble of air which he carries about with him. When his supply is low, he swims to a submarine castle of silk, so air tight that he can keep it filled with a large bubble of air, upon which he draws from time to time.

And so we might go on enumerating almost endless uses for the web, which is nature's gift to these little waifs who ages ago left the sea and have won a place for themselves in the sunshine among the butterflies and flowers.—*C. William Beebe in New York Post.*

An Ingenious Ruse.

Herodotus tells of an ingenious ruse employed to carry an important message through the lines of the enemy. Histiaeus, being anxious to give Aristagoras orders to revolt, could think of no means to send the message to his ally, as all the roads were carefully guarded. Finally he hit upon a scheme. Calling his trustiest servant to him, he ordered that the man's hair be shaven off. He then pricked the desired message on the scalp of the grown out, waiting until his hair had grown out, and dispatched him upon the errand. The messenger passed safely through the lines, and when he reached Aristagoras his head was again shaved and the message read.

Perfumes.

Perfumes exercise a peculiar influence over one's nervous system. A faint, subtle odor is nearly always enervating, while a pungent, rich perfume often has a bracing effect. Civet induces drowsiness, a faint breath of musk invigorates and the perfume of the aloe and the citron is positively soothing and comforting. The delicate, spicy odors of plums, carnations, apple blossoms and sweetbrier are thought to be beneficial.

Revelation.

Summer resorts go through three stages.

First—People go there to enjoy themselves.

Second—People go there to divert themselves.

Third—People go there to flaunt themselves. Then the place is fashionable.—*Life.*

Most Actors Admire Shakespeare.

"Most actors admire Shakespeare," "Some do," answered Mr. Storming-ton Barnes. "Others are too busy thinking of how Shakespeare would admire them if he could only see them do his plays."—*Washington Star.*

The second most deadly instrument of destruction is the dynamite gun; the first is the human tongue.—*Jordan.*

Peter Fry, Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring for two years with the best physicians in Wayneburg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month as there was no cure for me. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it, and after taking three bottles I began to get better and continued to improve until I was entirely well."—*C. H. Deak.*

The Journal wants all the news. Please or write it in.

CRIMINALS IN INDIA

WHOLE TRIBES WHOSE HEREDITARY PROFESSION IS THEFT.

Robbers Born and Kept So by Custom. They Are Felice and Modest Until the "Profession" Requires Them to Become Cruel and Ferocious.

India is usually spoken of as a land where life and property have become safe under British rule. True, the bands of thugs have been broken up, the Pindharies hordes have been suppressed, and the British police system is spread over the whole country, but the criminal tribes or castes, those whose hereditary "profession" is robbery and nothing else, remain, their instincts strong, wanting only opportunity to practice their traditional calling, which the Indian caste system forbids them to abandon.

These tribes are most numerous and most warlike in the united provinces, in which are Owarpur and Lucknow, the cities associated forever with the Indian mutiny.

Half of the division is Oudh, the native province last annexed by Britain, many of whose old men vividly remember when every "talookdar," or feudal chief, lived in a fortified castle and retained a swarm of armed men, who received no pay, but lived on the country. They were official robbers, and their example gave free scope to the "professional" robbers, or, as they have always been known in India, the criminal tribes.

These tribes are the Samurians, the Barwars, the Sandahs, the Doms, the Haburats, the Acharias, the Banriahs, the Bhatas. Each tribe has its own dialect, dress and customs.

A singular feature of Indian life is that persons who would be considered depraved characters in a European country and would bear the stamp of their nature on their faces are not depraved in their own estimation or in that of the people at large. A casual murderer is not ashamed of himself nor abhorred by his neighbors, who welcome him back among them if he escapes the gallows and is released after a term in jail. The universal belief is that all things are decreed by fate accounts for this amazing state of feeling. Much more, then, are men regarded with indifference or even respect whose time honored, hereditary and natural profession is robbery with murder.

So the members of these tribes go in and out of the towns and villages without misgivings, and there is not a sign in their faces or manner to indicate that their business is robbery and murder.

When a gang encamps outside of a town the inhabitants feel uncomfortable and take precautions, but cherish no ill will against the strangers. And when robberies and murders occur almost immediately within a radius of twenty miles they take more precautions, but regard the whole affair as a visitation of Providence, like a flood or a fire.

These habitual criminals are not depraved in any sense understood by the people. They simply have the misfortune to belong to a trade which is unpleasant for the neighborhood—like a dyer's or a tanner's.

They are well satisfied with themselves and are as careful as other people of their respectability. They have no unusual vices; they do not get drunk, riotous, they are civil, courteous and unassuming. Cruelty and ferocity are with them neither habits nor pleasures, but simply methods of business.

During the excitement of a sudden attack the people if they do not run away will turn out and aid the police in repelling or capturing the robbers. But if a police inquiry begins two or three days after the robbers have done their work unmolested the people will usually do nothing to help in tracing them and will even deny that they have lost anything.

For many years past the government of India has worked to induce these criminal tribes to settle down to a peaceable and industrious life.

But progress is very slow. Vagabondage is bred in the bone and marrow of the tribes, and marauding is their chosen occupation. From time to time men will suddenly disappear, perpetrate several daring daktaris in another district and escape over the border into one of the independent native states which cluster round three sides of the united provinces.

The word "daktari," also spelled "dacoity," means robbery by a gang of armed men, and a daktar, or dacoit, is a member of such a gang.

An assault by robbers in India differs from one in Europe or America in that it always takes place at night and is accompanied by a tremendous amount of noise. The Indians are a noisy people at all times, and in a robbery with violence the robbers' object is to terrify their victims into a panic; hence whether travelers be waylaid on a lonely road or a wealthy man's house be attacked in a village the assault is always made suddenly, with loud shouts and rattles and in the case of a village with beating of drums and waving of lighted torches.

The persons attacked below for all they are worth, but rarely offer resistance, and the general effect is so terrifying to the cowardly people that the neighbors either fly or else barricade their doors and lie still till the robbers have got at least a mile away with their plunder. Even the shrieking of women under torture does not put heart into one of them, for the men of a house that is attacked try to bolt for their lives if they can and leave the women to the mercy of the robbers, who apply fire to them and torture them in more atrocious ways to make them tell where the valuables are kept.—*New York World.*

A Gard

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Cures a gripple cough and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. G. H. Deak.

The Journal wants all the news. Please or write it in.

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Soda Crackers and—

anything you choose—milk for instance or alone.

At every meal or for a munch between meals, when you feel the need of an appetizing bite to fill up a vacant corner, in the morning when you wake hungry, or at night just before going to bed. Soda crackers are so light and easily digested that they make a perfect food at times when you could not think of eating anything else.

But as in all other things, there is a difference in sod crackers, the superlative being

Uneda Biscuit

a soda cracker so scientifically baked that all the nutritive qualities of the wheat are retained and developed—a soda cracker in which all the original goodness is preserved for you.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

IN THE WHEELHOUSE.

It is There That All the Forces of a Great Vessel Are Directed.

On entering the wheelhouse of an ocean liner a landman is likely to be awed by the group of instruments and masses of complicated machinery on every hand. Your eye will first be caught by the wheel or wheels, for often there are two or more of them, one directly in line with the other. The first of these is an insignificant looking affair perhaps a foot or so in diameter, which seems out of all proportion to the work it must accomplish. Directly in front of it stands the ship's compass, while back of it are massed many complicated wheels and levers which transform the slightest motion of the wheel into the great force which guides the ship.

A RAZOR'S EDGE.

Results That Come From Strapping and Long Use.

Very thin is the edge of a razor blade. Its thickness has been estimated at about one half millionth of an inch. A writer says of this wonderfully thin bit of steel, when seen under a powerful microscope: "The extreme edge of the section is distinctly bent to one side. This is nearly always seen in razor edges. The actual bend represents the effect of the last stroke on the strip which this blade has received. Now, this bending of the metal quite near the edge, minute as it is, has some very important practical consequences. If the razor be used in such a way that the bend is toward the skin there will be a tendency for the edge itself to burrow downward into the skin, instead of sliding easily over the surface and merely cutting away the projecting hairs. If, on the other hand, the blade be applied to the face in such a way that the bend of the edge is away from the skin the edge will slide much more smoothly, with less tendency to cut or scratch the skin, while it will act upon the hairs in a slightly upward direction and thus tend to pull them tight while cutting. The direction of the bend of the edge can be regulated by the last few strokes on the strip. This minute amount of bending undergone by the metal near the edge of a razor blade has another practical result. We all know that a piece of wire which will quite easily stand being bent double will be broken if it be bent backward and forward many times. What really takes place is that the metal, which was strong and ductile to begin with, is gradually made hard and brittle and then finally breaks off.

BURLINGTON BULLETIN

Low Rates.

Round Trip to the Coast—Daily Tourists rates in effect all winter to Pacific Coast destinations with variable routes.

Chicago and return:—One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip December 1st to 4th inclusive for the International Live Stock Exposition.

To the East and South:—Very low Homeseekers' and Winter Tourist excursions through the autumn and winter to various destinations throughout the south and southeast.

Visit the Old Home:—Low excursion rates to the old home places in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and other middle states destinations, November 13th and 27th, limit thirty days.

Homeseekers' Excursions:—Frequently each month to Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, Big Horn Basin, dry land farming destinations or irrigated sections.

Dry Land Farming:—Send for Folder and get hold of a quarter section of cheap land before it is too late.

Free Kinkaid Lands:—Write D. Clem Deaver, Agent Burlington's Home-Seeker Information Bureau at 1004 Farnam St., Omaha, about getting hold of a free section of Kinkaid lands now being restored to the public domain.

Consult nearest Burlington Ticket Agent and see what rates he has available for your proposed trip.

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L. F. RECTOR, Agent C. B. & Q. Ry.

J. W. WAKELAY, G. P. A., Omaha.

Paint Adds Value to Property

For every dollar's worth of paint—good paint—you put on your house, you add several dollars to its value, for the difference in price which property in good repair will bring over a shabby building is by no means measured by the actual cost of the improvement.

In this calculation we have not included the insurance feature—the saving of the property from decay.

Good paint looks well, protects well, lasts well.

There are many imitations of paint which do none of these things, yet cost as much or more than straight white lead and linseed oil, the best paint.

IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

The Romans believed in the Elysian fields of the Greeks.

The Haitians locate heaven in one of the beautiful valleys of their island.

The Assyrians believe heaven is in the bowels of the earth or far away in the east.

Some natives of the south Pacific think heaven a place where they will be white.

The Greek belief, according to Socrates, was that the pious went to heaven, like prisoners set free, to dwell in unclouded peace.

According to the ancient astronomers, heaven was seven or eight solid spheres, with a planet for the center of each. Some even ran the number up to seventy.

The Egyptians thought heaven to be on many islands at the foot of the Milky way. Those worthy spent the time harvesting beans and in feasting, stinging and playing.

The Tondars thought heaven.

"It must have been a very tender hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the cheerful bonder, pausing in the saving of his chop.

"Why?" kindly asked the inquisitive man.

"He must have hesitated three or four years before striking the fatal blow."—*London Tit-Bits.*

"Sympathetic people have a hard time in this world."

"In what way?"

"They have to listen to other people's troubles and never get a chance to tell their own."

The most valuable book in the British museum is the "Coles Alexandrinus," said to be worth £300,000.