New Theory Eased or Discovery of Fossil Monkey in Wyoming.

Prehistoric Relies in a Region Once in the Tropic Belt-Secrets of Ancient Bones and Petrified Plants.

explorers-Dr. J. L. Wortman and G. R. a heated area is proved beyond question Wieland-of the staff of the Peabody mudays of Prof. O. C. Marsh. Mr. Wieland ory-and it is one that will probably be returned to Yale a few weeks ago, after a challenged immediately by scientists—is Meritana, relates a correspondent of the that have preceded them. It is that the New York Tribune. He brought back with origin of many forms of mammalian life on him a considerable collection of mammoth this planet was boreal, in a circumpolar prehistoric North American turtles, besides | region. Thousands of years before the glahe found in the eocene beds of those re- | pliocene, animal life began, and its subclimate and here most luxurious tropical advance of the cold epoch known as the plant life. The discoveries of Dr. Wort- glacial period. man are regarded of great scientific value, as he found additional remains of fossil North American monkeys.

Yale scientists who have seen the specimens which he brought back with him from the most important palacontological finds of recent years.

Dr. Wortman's collaborators in palacontological work at Yale say that his work where. On this theory the whole question and the deductions he has been led to draw of the distribution of certain forms of life from it will prove the beginning of an entirely new understanding of the origin and on this continent developed no higher than distribution of mammalia on the earth, the South American monkeys. The old While Dr. Wortman is to announce this world current developed into the anthrodiscovery and the theory he has drawn from it to the scientific world shortly, this is the first announcement that he has permitted to be made of it in the public press. Basis of a New Theory.

The generally accepted position of zoologists and geologists at the present day as to the origin of animal life on the earth is that its beginnings are to be looked for in the present tropical zones; that the North American fauna branched out from the old world fauna by migration from their ancestral home, and that man origimated somewhere in the dense tropical regions of the old world, Java, probably, It is not too much to say that if the long The wasatch period of the Wyoming socene subject by Dr. Wortman prove to be true, these hypotheses of the scientists will have in sudden bounds is unthinkable. Migrato be remodeled to a large extent. From tion is the only possible reason that can the monkey fossil remains discovered by be given-migration from a more northern Leidy and Marsh some twenty odd years region southward as the ice formed and ago, and from the new and conclusive dis- the tropical vegetation died that preceded covery made by Dr. Wortman this summer, it. an entirely new and much more logical the boreal origin of life. The face of natheory is deduced.

The theory of a boreal origin of the ma'ns to prove it."

Wyoming's Ancient Monkeys.

The fossil remains which have led the Yale scientist to take this advanced position are those of the cocene monkey, found in rock bed in the Bridger basin of Wyomstate of preservation, notwithstanding its burial in Wyoming rock for perhaps 1,000,-000 years. Dr. Wortman says regarding this conclusion

If my deductions from this new evidence are correct, two things are evident. First. that the present South American monkey did not migrate from any old world locality, and is not the descendant of any old world species, as is now commonly believed. Instead, he is the direct descendant of the prehistoric monkeys whose fossil remains have from time to time been unearthed in Wyoming, and the final remnant of which I found this summer. From that fact it must of necessity be believed that migration southward from the polar regions across the United States to South America took place among the monkeys as among other forms of animal and vegetable life, excepting of course such species as became extinct on the way. It must also be accepted that at the time the increasing cold in the north forced the monkeys into South America, where they are now only to be found, a bridge of forests connected North and South America. If this is true, and this evidence says it is, then the geology of this continent will have to be revised. as geology now has it that during the some of its teachings as to the formation future investigations in the Mexican peninsula will prove present geology views wrong in this respect.

Secondly, if the logical deductions from these fessil remains in Wyoming, not alone of monkeys, but of other faunae, are correct, and entirely new theory will have an' it comes dreadful hard." to be constructed regarding the origin of certain forms of life on this planet. I is sick, madam, said I. 'What seems to have come to the conclusion, based on the | be the matter?" evidence given by these and other fossil remains, that the origin of ape fauna and continent was in the north, and that the apes of the old and the new world had a common origin in a circumpolar region, which at that time had a tropical climate. This is also true, of course, of the flors. We have sufficient data in fossil plants to assure ourselves that plant life also orig-

inated in this region. Solving Perplexing Questions.

The discovery by Leidy, Marsh and myself of fossil monkeys in deposits of the eocene period in Wyoming will probably help to solve questions of the greatest scientific importance in regard to erigin and distribution of fauna on the earth. From what source, for instance, sprang the South American apea? They are different from the apes of the old world. Did they originate in the old world and descend from old world monkeys, as some scientists from the south pole? The stumbling block to the belief in the descent of the South American monkeys from those of the old world has been the great difference in American monkeys are smaller than those can eat. in the old world; they have an additional molar tooth in each jaw; their nostrils are set wider apart and open laterally, while those of the old world monkeys are closer together and open obliquely; they have no cheek pouches, and their talls are generally long and prehensile, which is rarely, if ever, found in the old world species. To believe that these differences can be traced

ORIGINAL RANGE OF ANIMALS from the old world that is geologically necessary in difficult. The fact that fossil monkeys have now been found in Wyoming in a deposit of tropical nature, and which corresponds in every particular, not to the lemurs of the old world, but to the monkeys at present inhabiting South America makes this an impossible hypothesis. The RESEARCHES MADE BY YALE PROFESSOR evidence in that the South American monkeys, instead of descending from old world apes, have a definitely provable origin in the fossil monkeys found in Wyoming. which date back to an age when the whole northern part of the world was as bot as the present equatorial regions.

Heat at the North Pole.

The theory that the north pole was at In the last summer two Yale scientific the time of the origin of life on the earth by the fossil remains of tropical plant life seum at Yale, carried on the most success- far up along the Canadian border and ful experations of the fossil deposits in within the Arctic circle. It has been known Wyoming that have been reported since the for some time that this is true. My thefive months' stay in Wyoming, Dakota and based on these fossil finds and on others a valuable collection of fossil plants, which cial epoch, that came at the close of the gions, and which add their proof to the sequent distribution, with the flora, over theory that at one time all the northern the earth's surface, was the direct result part of the United States was tropical in of migration, made necessary by the slow

Granting this common origin of life around the north pole, the equestion of the distribution of the flora and fauna over the In a paper which Dr. Wortman is soon to earth becomes reasonable. There were two publish in the American Journal of Science | continents down which this recession of his fessil menkey will be fully described. life passed-southward, over Europe and Asia, and southward, over North America. The theory then comes down to this, that Wyop.ing say without reserve that Pr. these two main streams of gradually re-Wor.man's discovery is to be ranked with treating life, the vegetable and animal, passed southward in front of the advancing cold and ice, till the earth was inhabited, life following the tropics everyover the earth becomes clear. Animal life poid ape, and then, by a colossal accident,

Boreal Origin of Life.

One of the strongest evidences for my belief that migration took place from the north southward is that at the beginning of several periods in the geological scale we have suddenly appearing specimens of entirely strange and new species of animal life. At the commencement of the first period of the eccene, for instance, we have seventy-five species of higher mammals apparently coming into existence all at once. In the cretaceous the same phenomenon happened, species dying out later. series of investigations devoted to this bings the monkeys. To say that these species sprang into being all at once and This, to my mind, is proof positive of

ture changed also during this gradual recession of types southward. Following the apes, monkeys and lemurs, and, in fact, of tropical epoch in the north same a time the great majority of the mammalia, supported as it in by the facts in the posses- character of the fossil animals found, the sion of Dr. Wortman, and collected to a newer species having a structure adapted considerable degree by his own hands, is to open country running. All animals follikely, when it is launched, to create a stir lowed the tropical zone south, except such in the scientific world. "I expect, of course, few as adapted themselves to the colder great opposition to this new view at first," climate, and remained on the borders of said Dr. Wortman today, "but I am sure the advancing ice fields. Most other speof my ground, and have abundant and in- cies died and became extinct, being either convrovertible evidence in these fessil re- unable to adapt themselves to the new south. The monkeys went with the forests following the tropics, until now they are extinct on this continent except in South America. The same thing identically happened in the old world, animal and vegetable life following the tropics south as ing. Not larger than a rommon house cat, the ice advanced from the north, until in some unusual conditions man was born from

the highest type of apes. One specimen which I brought back with me this week from Wyoming is worth its weight in first water diamonds. It is the skull of an eocene monkey, showing the two jaws complete, with their complement of teeth, the first, I may say, that has ever been found The teeth prove beyond controversy that these eocene forms are monkeys and not lemurs, a fact which is of the highest importance. Instead of the protruding lower teeth, this specimen showed the upright teeth of the living mankeys of today, different from the old world lemurs. It has also molars similar to certain of the South American monkeys. The character of the skeleton, moreover, points to the monkeys of South America as its nearest living ally. I cannot but conclude, therefore, that there is generic connection between the two.

A CHANGE OF TREATMENT.

Effect of Personally Conducted

"It was a downright lie," laughed the returned traveler, quoted by the Detroit apartment with an only sister. To men like volunteered the third. Portieres, towel time of this migration North and South Free Press, "but it was done in a good America were divided by an ocean. As cause, and I don't regret it. While I was menkeys do not swim, geology, in the light in California I chanced to find myself one to become the heads of families in a differof this new evidence, will have to revise day at noon in a thinly settled part of the ent sense. country, and, coming to a small rundown and history of the American continents. I ranch, I decided to stop and see if I could believe that this will be done, and that get my dinner. The old lady who came to to step inside.

she said, 'cause I'm awfully pressed with work. You see my husband is sick, an' I they suppose matrimony will conflict; they

message through the air what tells him alone." that he is awfully sick an' that he musn't get up before 9 o'clock in the mornin', an not to think of doin' any work, an' to eat pie an' cake three times a day!'

"Just then her husband came lounging in. He was a big, overgrown specimen of a man with nothing the world the matter with him but laziness, and I was seized with an idea. Springing up, I grasped him by the hand and shook it heartly,

'I'm giad to see one of my patients!' 1 Tve been worried about you for some time; so I decided to come out and to think they can order their own pleasure see you personally. From what I hear to best advantage. Then there are the from your wife I am afraid that the wires have been crossed and that you have not been understanding my thought messages. "'Didn't ye tell me to stay in bed till

believe? Or did they migrate northward 9 o'clock in the mornin'?" he asked weakly. 'Not a bit of it,' I answered cheerfully. 'My instructions to you were to get up every morning at 5 o'clock and split wood for two hours before breakfast. As for pic. that the first year of life in New York atructure between the two. The South and cake, they are the worst things you

> leave, 'your husband is a very sick man, and the doctors' and brokens' clerks do useful existence as a hotel chambermaid. and nothing but hard work will save him. Hard work, madam, and lots of it." "'I'll see that he gets it,' she answered I've got an idee he got them wires

crossed on purpose!" "When I reached a bend in the road I back to the comparatively recent migration | troducing her husband to the woodpile."



"I have traveled on most of the important railroads in America and Europe, and have dined on such of them as have restaurant cars. I would rather dine on a Burlington Route dining car than on any railroad dining car that I know of in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it in desirability, is the Orient Express, in which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople." - S. S. McClure, Publisher McClure's Magazine.

ON BURLINGTON DINING CARS

You pay for only what you order, and what you order is good.

Burlington dining cars attached to Burlington flyers for Chicago and the East, Denver and the West, Seattle and the Northwest,

The service? Well, that's Burington, too. And you know "Burlington" is like "Sterling" on silver,

Tickets, 1502 Farnam Street

AN EDEN WITHOUT AN EVE

Bachelors on Easy Street.

SOME MEN DO NOT MARRY

High Lonesomes Exalt Their Freedom -Possible to Live in a House Without the Aid of Woman.

It cannot be proved by statistics, says the flerceness of competition in business and professional life, and with the always ad-

Among the young invaders of New Yorkwho make up by far the greater part of the hall bedroom. city's force of fresh energy-it has come to be a matter of comment for a man under 36 to win a position where the salary or income justifies him in marrying. Certainly, the young physician, after four years of colpractice in the two years left on the hither side of 30 that will justify him in taking a wife. The man who secures a \$10-a-week clerkship in a law office at 25, the average age of graduates of the best law schools can assuredly count on five years of effort of broker, merchant or even historical novel, is rare.

For many the period of enforced bachman, now earning \$35 a week and sure of three beds and two chairs. advancement, sends more than half of that les within the last two years have sold and waste paper baskets." freely at good prices, supports an establishment over which his mother presides So, in another case, the man lives in an these New York means opportunity: first to racks and special burners were suggested discharge family obligations, and afterward before it occurred to me to begin with the

If it were permissible to classify the the door made me welcome and invited me the spenders. Here would be two distinct "I'm sorry to hear that your husband literally too poor to marry; or they are and dairy. what may be termed matrimonial cowards.

reasons for renouncing matrimony, may be

of that fairly numerous class of young men who, inheriting wealth in some more or less obscure part of the country, come to New York to "cut their eye teeth." The phrase is suggestive of their career. They may be New Yorkers of inherited wealth and insured social position who care for freedom of movement back and forth across the Atlantic, and who are selfish enough wealthy bachelors who pose—as artists, or singers, or literary men-and court the notice of press and public as bachelor geniuses. Some bachelors live in boarding houses, mixing naturally with the boarding population; but these are few. With the growth of the bachelor habit, the instinct of segregation develops. It is not unlikely will see the struggling lawyer taking one or two furnished rooms, either alone or 'apartment"-always occupied by as few rent bill. It is well enough to encourage ality. family life, the bachelor argues, but he

should demand double the rent they could \$15,000 a year for their quarters, it is fair to to the giver's request her name has been group of brick buildings that ensconce the possibly get from ordinary "flat" tenants, assume that their establishments include passes the bachelor apartments by and cure exactly what they wanted, built a Comfort and Luxury which Surround makes shift in various ways. A common expedient is to invade an ordinary apartment or flat house, furnish the flat after bachelor ideas, engage servants who can cook simple breakfasts and care for the rooms. In this way a family of single men live comfortably and at reasonable cost.

Cut Down Expenses.

An interesting experiment was that resettlements. They rented an entire three- of the spenders is a long cry. But whatyear. After thoroughly renovating it they tion, the duty of entertaining friends de-New York Evening Post, that bachelors are furnished five bedrooms on the second and volves upon them. Certainly, the willingincreasing in New York, out of proportion third floors and converted the first floor ness of his women friends to come to his to the rapid increase of population, but the into an attractive parlor and study. The little "flat warmings" or, it may be, a daybelief prevails that they are. Of the two basement they let to the women who cared before-Christmas tree, ought to cheer him. for the United States and its present high ing clouds and the feeble limbs have feclasses, the bachelors of necessity, as dis-tinguished from the bachelors of choice, are Each floor they valued at \$300 a year, so league against him, with all the power of growing more numerous with the increasing for the parlor and study every man contributed \$60. The two men who occupied the second floor paid \$50 each, while the vancing cost of living in the crowded cities. three above paid \$100 apiece. Thus, for his own stronghold. In his innocence he Mere existence is expensive, growing more an average cost of \$180 a year beyond the thinks that all the women who laugh at his expensive yearly, and at the same time the expense of furnishing, which hore not too housekeeping experiences and ridicule goodheavily on the five, a comfortable home was provided for the cost of one narrow

Until the experiment is actually under taken the matter of housekeeping appears simple enough to the ordinary man. afterward! Three young men took a flat on October 1 of this year, finding, after a lege, four of medical school and two of frantic search, with their belongings all hospital practice, cannot hope to build up a but thrown into the street from three separate furnished rooms that had been given up, an apartment far enough down-

First it was the new wall paper and in itial cleaning that dragged on from day to day in the most discouraging way. The before he begins to feel solid ground under fact that the young men's hours downhis financial feet. And the quickly won town coincided exactly with those of the success in any business, whether it be that apartment house agent uptown did not tend to hasten the matter. But after two weeks came a day when the walls were newly covered and the floors freshly varelorhood is unduly prolonged by family nished. The bachelors began to look about necessity. A steady, capable newspaper for other furniture to supplement their "What do we absolutely need?" asked

amount weekly to a mother and sister in an one. Very gravely the second answered: up-state town. Another, whose short stor- "We must have a hall carpet, a door mat Some Things Overlooked.

"An art square for the dining room,

floor and ascend in making out a list of necessities. So it happened that rugs were obtained, chairs and a dining room table bachelors of choice, the temptation would bought. The day before the servant apbe strong to call them the workers and peared to cook the first breakfast the fact that they had provided no kitchen utensils types. Of the workers certain things are dawned upon them. "An egg beater and a true-they are consumed with the ambition sink shovel are absolutely necessary," asto win big material success, with which serted one. He had received the information from a woman of long experience. The have to do his work as well as my own, are stubborn, preserving literary backs breakfast was prepared, after two, hurried or unrecognized young artists, who are trips by one of the trio to the grocery

The servant made a list, then, of indis All of these deliberately set their pensable articles, explained that a grocer "'I guess it must be something awful,' ambition, hopes, or prejudices before would call to take orders and that milk she answered, 'cause he sent \$5 to a man them and say: "Until such ambitions be and butter would be delivered fresh every the greater part of the mammais of this back east to treat him by the thought realized, or such hopes fulfilled, or such morning. This appeared to be welcome inmethod. An' now every day he gets a prejudices removed, we must go on formation to the batchelors, who had tried to show their foresight by laying in a supply of milk and cream the day before it was to be used. The spenders, with none of the foregoing

"We'll arrange to have dinner here," said one, looking hopefully across the breakfast table, "when the three of us are to be at home together." The idea seemed to be a good one. One knew of four men living on Stuyvesant square who had adopted that plan. What did they have for dinner! That was not known, but there was roast beef. "And leg of lamb," put in the second. "Steak," asserted the third, "and chops can be easily cooked on our trusty gas stove." The servant was called in.

"We may want dinners here sometimes," began the diplomat. "We'll always let you know in the morning," interrupted the second, "and we might have some of the things done over for breakfast." This question from the third startled the silence: "Can you cook a dinner?" The honest old woman smiled apologetically as she answered, "I don't know, sir; I never tried." And it never dawned upon them until that moment that the woman who had been with another of his professional associates, arecommended to them had spent a long and likewise. From the furnished room the The first dinner in that flat is yet to be for \$50. establishment is likely to grow into an cooked. Upon all friends who seem to have an invitation to dinner on their lips these dent McKinley as follows: as the required to meet the extortionate three bacheiors smile with deceptive cordi-

Of course, to the spenders these problems looked back. The old lady was already in- wonders why landlords, the moment they are not so grave. When it is considered go with it." dub their structures "bachelor spartments," that they frequently pay from \$5,000 to A check for \$1,000 was inclosed, but owing

erased from the letter. The bachelor, of necessity, perforce, competent chefs. The six men who, to se-\$500,000 house in the club district will presumably not be troubled with incompetent servants. The bachelor who spends \$1,000,-000 a year-on country houses, horses, yachts and great entertainments-and has toward your fund for carrying on the war been held up as, the American bachelor, par excellence, is neither typical nor useful as an example.

From the half casual hospitality of the ingtonians, evidently government officials, furnished-room bachelor and his modest cently made by five unmarried men who little bowl of punch and box of cigars to are workers in one of the West Side slum the elaborate hotel entertainments of some story house in an obscure street for \$900 a ever the bachelors' social position or ambiexample and suggestion, drawing him toward the joys and responsibilities of marriage, does not dawn upon the bachelor in naturedly his whole menage envy him his freedom and philosophy.

GAVE THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Unique Roll of Honor in the Treasury

It is not generally known, reports the Washington Post, that in the Treasury department, flanked by piles of coin and bills, there is a roll of honor-the name having done likewise. of those who, in the trying days before the war with Spain, gave of their worldly goods flower gardens, the Los Angeles county to help defray their government's expenses poorfarm visibly resents the incongruity of woman with millions who gave from her of semi-tropical verdure, rich in the prodoubtless, seemed paltry, then sent it on into human hearts grown weary, dispirited to Washington to aid in the cause of an- and restless. other people's liberty. There were some who, giving for the sake of the giving and caring nothing for the praise of others, gave anonymously. The letters from such are preserved along with the others. Two ficiency of meat, milk, butter, eggs and Britishers are on the list. The amounts vegetables for use at both the county hosthey gave were small, but no contribution pital and county poorfarm. There is no to the war fund was more appreciated.

Miss Helen Miller Gould of New York, whose charitable use of her millions has endeared her to the heart of every American, was the first to offer financial assistance to the government. Her letter, accompanying a check for \$100,000, was the first to be received. It is the first letter in the book, and is an indication of the plain, businesslike methods of this young woman. The letter is addressed to the treasurer of the United States and reads: "Some days ago I wrote President Mc-

Kipley, offering the government the sum of \$100,00 for use in the present difficulties with Spain. He writes me that he has no official authority to receive moneys in behalf of the United States, and he suggests that my purpose can best be served by making a deposit with the assistant treasurer at New York, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, or by remitting my check direct to you at Washington. I, therefore, in close my check for the above amount, drawn payable to your order on the Lincoln National bank. Will on kindly acknowledge receipt of same? Very truly,

"HELEN MILLER GOULD." In striking contrast to the gift of Miss Gould is that of Thomas Doyle, an old soldier and a pensioner of St. Louis, Mo. There is no letter from Mr. Doyle in the book, but the statement is recorded that he forwarded his pension voucher, properly made out, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, each time he received it from the Pension bureau during the time of the war. He receives a pension of \$24 a month.

Lillian Ranney of 107 and Ellinor J Lawler of 130 Virginia avenue, St. Paul, were two little girls who gave a doll show and then sent to President McKinley the receipts. Their letter reads:

'We little girls have just had a doll's show to earn some money to help you pay for the war, so we send you all we made. \$1.40, and hope it will help you." John Zimmerman of Philadelphia, every month that the war lasted, sent his check

A New York society woman wrote Presi "I would like to assist you in giving my mite toward the war. It is a small amount, but it will go a little way. My prayers

sent his check for \$200. William Hartwell of Bristol, England, wrote to President McKinley as follows: "Enclosed you will please find a post-

Julius Pepperberg of Plattsmouth, Neb.,

against Spain." An anonymous New Yorker sent a check for \$100 every month, while two Wash-

forwarded to the treasurer of the United States drafts for \$50 each month of the war. asked that his name be not used.

W. Hume Elliot of Manchester, England, wrote President McKinley: and righteous enterprise? It may furnish gained the agility of youth. a cup of cold water to some member of your army and navy bravely contending ages 164 men and twenty-four women, most in the interests of humanity and justice. Your gracious permission to do this will confer on me a highly valued honor."

POOR FARM AMID FLOWERS.

Orange Blossoms and Sunshine for the Paupers of Los Angeles, A poorfarm in the midst of an orange

grove is as remarkable as a waitz in the midst of a fast day ceremony. The delightful innovation of housing the homeless and unfortunate in such environments, relates the Los Angeles Times, belongs exclusively to Southern California, for no other part of America bears record of

Wrapped in sunbeams and wreathed with during the conflict. It is the name of a its name, for it is rich in all the beauties abundance, a pensioner who parted with ductiveness of its orchards and fields and his bounty. The record tells also of two rich in the great, permeating joy of life little girls who, imbued with patriotism, that trembles in every leaf and flower, worked and saved a sum that to others, transmitting the influence of its buoyancy

The farm, which comprises 339 acres and is valued at \$43,000, is conducted on practical as well as scientific lines. It is the idea of the management to produce a sufintention of going into extensive agriculture for financial profit, because such an arrangement would bring pauper labor into competition with the farmers. The aim is to make the farm sustain itself, also to make it one of the beauty spots of southern California.

The efforts to beautify have succeeded well, for no city park was ever more inviting or conducive of comfort than the grounds that surround the buildings. Magnificent palms and evergreens add dignity to the place, and form retreats for myriads of songbirds. Hundreds of immense lyptus trees line the driveways, their huge bared trunks standing stately like Romanesque pillars for many feet above the ground. Ornamental trees and shrubs are everywhere, and emerald lawns form soft carpets for weary feet. Benches are scattered about in the tree shadows, even finding their way into the orange orchard. Leading from the railroad station to the

last earthly resting place of the county poor, is a beautiful twelve-foot walk about a quarter of a mile in length. It is lined on one side by a high cypress hedge, while on the other side is a low border of lillies, shadowed by a row of picturesque palms office order for £1, a small contribution Overtopping all are waving eucalyptus toward your fund for carrying on the war branches, and just beyond the palms is the orange orchard, loaded with golden fruit and aromatic with the fragrance of its blos-

Hundreds of tired souls have walked slowly and painfully over this pathway, the great grief in their hearts blinding their eyes to its beauties. Had their purses been A Winfield (Kan.) man sent \$15 and lined with gold, and their prospective haven some hospitable hotel or mansion, their proud old heads would have been lifted, and the faded eyes illumined with "Will you kindly accept a half guinea, the joy of expectancy. The pains from the as a very small token of a great regard sching backs would have passed like flect-

of whom are decrepit with age, though there are paralytic patients, epileptics, imbeciles and persons with many other afflictions. Almost all are helpless and totally dependent on charity, but a few are able to do light labor, receiving \$2.50 a month.

A large reading room has been arranged for the men and several hundred books are at their disposal, books of various intent and character, ranging from the Bible Shakespeare and Dickens to the frivolities of literature; and to those who can read, the field of enjoyment is vast. But best of all, they like to hobble about the grounds drinking in the pure air, picking fruits and flowers and gathering the warmth of nature into their tired hearts. Through winter and summer, without ces-

sation, like faithful friends, the flowers bloom, the fruit ripens and the sun shines.

Uncle Sam's Orange Crop.

The orange crop of the Department of Agriculture will be ready for harvesting within the next few weeks, says the Washington Post. This may sound a trifle strange at this latitude and season, when cold winds are blowing and the native trees have shed their summer foliage, but with the government's men of science many things are possible, and this is one of them. Not only does the department grow apples peaches, plums, cherries and other fruits of the temperate zone, but quite a number that are not indigenous to these latitudes, among the number being the orange. In one of its large greenhouses the department has a small grove of orange, citron, shaddock, lemon, Japan plum and medlar trees of no mean size. Those of the citrus family are literally burdened with the finest fruit, the citrons being almost ready for har-The oranges are now turning yel-Some are entirely so, others green, and still others with large patches or faint

It Annoyed Her. 'Yes, the widow is perplexed.'

formation.

streaks of golden color. The Japan plums

are now in the last stages of the bloom,

the young fruit being in the first stages of

"How in that?" "She doesn't know whether it means that her husband was a good man or she is a

"I don't understand." "When he died the papers said that he had gone to a happier home."

