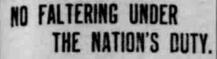
Supplement

THE DALLES CHRONICLE. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.



Silver and Expansion Are the Paramount Issues.

M. E. Ingalls, a Life-Long Sound Money Democrat, Writes of the Necessity for Assuming a Larger National Life.

One of the most successful, distinguished and popular railway presidents in the United States is the Hon. Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati. From the very ground of railroad construction he has worked his way up to the presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four railway systems, among the most prosperous of our great trunk lines. Mr. Ingalis is one of the people, and is prac-tical in every idea. He is a lifelong Dem-ocrat, and from the September issue of the North American Review the following extracts are made from Mr. Ingalls' Advice to Gold Democrats:

What has bappened since November, 1896, to warrant a reversal of the judgment which the American people then pronounced at the polls? Under what conditions have we entered on the present presidential campaign, and what, in this regard, is the duty of patriotic citisens, independent of partisan additation? To the Democrat who voted for Palmer and Buckner, as well as to the Democrat who voted for McKinley four years ago, the situation to-day presents peculiar embarrassments. Preferring to act with his party, when possible, the patriotic Democrat must, nevertheless, answer the call of duty, no matter in what direction it leads him

The second and supreme trial of the great financial issue, which never should have been dragged into partisan polities, will be made at the polls in November, 1900. This test will, I believe, be conclusive. What are the conditions under which it is to be made?

present day unparalleled prosperity, in the American farmer and laborer, must go forward, under Bryan we turn back. which every citizen has a right to share. If any citizen is prevented from sharing in that prosperity, he is the victim of conditions which cannot be righted by the election of Bryan, strongly as he may be tempted to trust in that remedy. , Under the gold standard we have become the leading creditor nation, and we are financing the world. We have produced three great crops in succession, and we are feeding Europe. We have had three years of unexcelled manufacturing industry, and we are finding a prompt and

American farmer, the American laborer and the American business map were never as prosperous as they are to-day. It is by their suffrages that this presidential election must be decided. direction do their interests lie? in what

generous market all over the world.

The American farmer is selling for 37% cents a bushel corn which it costs cotton, his beef and pork are selling at He is spending his profitable prices.

bountiful harvests, he is taking a new thinking of his new markets and new 'possessions" across the seas.

The laborer is to day receiving more wages than he ever received before, and he is receiving them in a currency that is good all over the world. In many in-stances, undoubtedly, there must be a readjustment of wages, and the sporadic strikes now reported in various manufacturing centers point probably to the be ginning of this readjustment. In my opinion, these and kindre.' difficulties will be safely and speedily settled. Now, can any same man tell me how the laborer will help his condition, or the solution of the problems so vital to him. by voting to debase our standard of value

and thereby reducing his own wages? What has labor to hope from Bryan, ostensibly the friend of the dissatisfied, the champion of the aggrieved, and the chosen candidate of all the long-haired reformers in the United States? Does not the supreme salvation of labor de pend, after all, upon preserving our standard of value, upon the non-partisan regulation of trusts, and upon the application to those great commercial aggregations, which are so peculiarly a product of this age, of a system of license and taxation? Is it not idle to denounce the trust as an evil, a menace to the national welfare? Is not the trust a nataral and essential development of our time? A quarter of a century ago the word "corporation" implied an inherent reproach in the minds of exactly those citizens who to-day regard the trust, which is the incorporation of corporations, with the same disfavor. Yet it is

addres mself. And in the solution that problem he will find the present goal of patriotism.

The business man who does not inquire into the politics of his bookkeeper 28 asked by the supporters of Mr. Bryan to allow partisan politics to be injected into the circulating medium through which be carries on his business. He refused 1896, as he will refuse, I believe, in 1900, to impute either Democracy or Republicanism to the dollar. He will say that It is not a political question, and that it should not be made such. Asking him-The self where he shall seek guidance in the casting of his ballot, he, like the laborer and the farmer, looks out upon prosperity unprecedented. He sees trade follow ing the flag all around the world, and

new markets opening to him under new national responsibilities. He realizes, as a business man, that these responsibilihim 15 cents to produce. His wheat and ties must be grappled with and adjusted on a business basis. No policy of evasion or retreat can commend itself to him. money in luxuries and enjoying himself. Yet, into the field of partisan discussion He is riding in railroad trains, and, as he he finds these responsibilities dragged, looks from the car windows over the like the dollars from his counting ro by the politicians who seek his vote. And, view not only of his native land, which like the farmer and the laborer, he finds was never fairer or happier, but is also his next national ballot invested with unique importance.

What will be the reply of the American patriot, who is now asked to believe that his home and his pocketbook are staked on the next turn of the ballot, that a wrong decision spells ruin, and that he must decide issues of such moment as were never before submitted to the American electorate?

· · · Bryan's election appears to me Impossible. * * * Good citizens irrespective of party, should vote for Me-Kinley in November. That it is the d of patriots to do so I have no doubt. That it is the duty

The safety of the American republic is not menaced by a bogey, crowned with an imperial diadem of straw. The cry of imperialism is simply a pretext of the Democratic leaders to save themselves from the fatal blunder they made in 1806, the blunder of dragging the dollar to the polls and endeavoring to degrade Imperialism is not the paramount it. issue, despite all efforts to make it so

Now, as in 1896, the real issue is the Silver Danger. That is the peril threat ening this country, not the imaginary evils attendant on the acquisition of new territory, which was the inevitable result of a war for which the shriekers against imperialism were largely respon sible The only peril now threatening the United States is ruin and retrogression under silver, the turning back of wheels of progress and prosperity the to the standards of China and Mexico, and the abandonment of our position as the greatest country in the civilized world.

Shall we go forward or shall we turn to the solution of the trust problem that | back? That is the question for the vot-There is in the United States at the the American business man, as well as ers in November. Under McKinley we old.

THE PATENT LAWS **BREED MONOPOLIES.** A Drummer Continues His Chats on Trade Changes.

Reorganization of Employing Companies Affords Larger Opportunities to the Men - Expansion Gives Drammers New Fields.

(Concluded from last week.)

places. Then consider that millions and millions of dollars are spent in this country for advertising purposes, not merely in the newspapers and the magazines, but on the fences and the bill boards, in signs, in distributions of printed matter, and what not.

What is all this money spent for? To sell goods.

And the study of hundreds of the brightest men in the country is devoted to making advertising more and more effective, so that a given expenditure will result in greater and greater sales at a lower and lower expense. Why do the advertisers want to sell more and more cheaply? So that they can beat their competitors-by giving the consumer better things for the same money, or just

The coming test of ailver question at the polls must, in all human proba-

bility, be the final one. The will of the voters twice registered will not be the third time disputed. Each year that we preserve our present money standard gives it additional security. The American people do not like experiments with their currency, their school houses, their churches or their savings banks. A re versal of the popular verdict of 1896 would mean a reversal of all the achievements that make up our national prosperity, Bryan's election would mean that the sovereign people had decreed that our laborers shall be paid in silver, while our foreign debts must still be paid in gold

Convinced as I am that the financial question is the paramount issue in Nocember, 1900, as it was in November, 1896, it is worth while for Democrats who supported McKinley, as I did, four years ago, to ask what are the issues upon which our party could have appealed to the American people with fair pros-pects of success, and what we can contend for in future contests, after this economic and financial question is finally settled. To my mind these define themselves as reform in governmental admin istration, economy in governmental expenditure, the taxation and regulation of oppressive trusts and combinations, and the immediate enactment of a just and honest scheme of colonial government. These would have been issues upon which every patriot could have been honestly asked to vote. Why should we not set fairly about a reform in our old system of taxation, and, at the same time, initi-

ate a departure which might well result n throwing the cost of government upon those who can best afford it? * The silver problem solved once for all, as

it will be in November, the colonial prob lem at once becomes paramount. We must either give up Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, haul down our flag, and shamefully abandon the righteous fruits of our prowess by land and sea, or we must prepare to govern these dis tant additions to our country fairly and houestly and capably. A perconstitutional barrier must petual. crected against the statehood of all our non-contiguous possessions. That supremely important problem is to be met and overcome, not by cowardly evasion or disgraceful retreat, for the American people will tolerate no such course. must institute honestly and wisely and administer economically an American colonial system, worthy alike of our new possessions and of their mother country. We are not incapable of governing them We are, as a nation, incapable of nothing, I fully believe in the future of the American republic, and that we are wiso and brave enough to bear the burdens and fulfill the task Providence has allot

wail and the Philippines, and have some interest in Cuba; and I venture to say that the increased and increasing business in those distant islands has already more than absorbed the work of all the drummers in the country who have lost their positions through industrial combinations. If that is true, and I believe it is, consider what a chance there is for

foreign lands or at home here, helping their new employers, or their old ones, to meet all the numberless new and increasing demands of our prosperous and proud American men, women, sweethearts, wives, cousins, aunts and children, and all the countless millions, who, as we can be certain, are going to want our American products more and more

RULES OF Ind ROAD.

Three Classes of Persons Ought to Know and Observe Them.

The rules of the road appear to be indifferently understood by a large number of persons who use the streets, or they are willfully disregarded. The ordinary rules of the road, and they apply to road vehicles, horsemen and bleycles, are as follows:

For the Driver .- Know how to drive. Keep to the right.

In passing another vehicle going in the same direction keep to the left.

In approaching a crossing slow up. To go around a corner slop, up and make a wide turn to carry you to the right, and avoid vehicles coming down the cross streets on their proper side. A city street is not a speeding track; It is a highway for the use of many and various vehicles. Therefore drive at moderate speed.

Use Judgment

If you cannot drive do not handle the reins. Let someone do it who can. Keep a cool head.

A person who drives should be a responsible person. A slight accident or lack of judgment on his part might cost a life.

Senile men, young and untrained boys, alne-tenths of the women, onehalf the men and a few of the coachmen should never be allowed to drive in the city. It takes knowledge, judgment and strength to pllot a horse or a team of horses in a crowded city street. For the Pedestrian .-- If a pedestrian, keep off the roadway, except to pass

over it at the proper crossing. Do not stop in the middle of the street to converse with a person you meet.

In crossing a street step lively; observe all sides for coming teams. They have the right of way.

Do not stand in the street while waiting for a street car.

If a bleycle comes behind you and its bell is suddenly rung, do not get rattled. Stand still. The wheelman will ride around you and avoid hurting you

If you do get rattled, do not try to "balance on the corners" with the wheel; make a bold dash for the sidewalk, or else stand still.

The sidewalks are for pedestrians The roadways are for vehicles. For the Wheelman,-Do not ride a bicycle on a crowded street until you are its master.

Do not "seorch,"

Do not pass close in front of a ve hicle or a street car. Take your time unless you happen to

be going for a doctor. Even then go with reasonable speed and be extra observant and cautious.

Keep to the right except when passing a vehicle going in the same direction, when pass it to the left. Do not turn the corner of a down-

town street while riding faster than four miles an hour. Do not coast on down-town streets

It is dangerous to your own life and the lives of others.

Do not attempt trick riding on crowded street.

When you see a wheelman riding on the wrong side of the street warn him. This is customary in Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and other large cities. If you are so warned do not get angry. If you ride at night without a lamp and are accidentally run into it is your fault. One of the chief purposes of a ing to the rescue with his little gua Although the sight of the bear tearing the boy made him sick, he poured the small bullets into her body, and at last succeeded in hurting her so much that she let go the boy, and snarling at the man, fled into the woods.

Poor Matthew was now unconscious; his clothes were nearly gone, and his flesh was lacerated in fifty places. The white man thought he was dead, but it turned out that life was in him, and the man took him to a place where his frightful wounds could be dressed.

This particular bear is well known to the people-about Mission Creek. She has several times attacked men and boys, who have heretofore got off, in the language of Job, by the skin of their teeth.

The people have resolved not to tolerate longer a bear with such reprehensible habits, and at last accounts party had been organized to go after her with more formidable weapons than twenty-two-caliber rifles.

"Yes, My Lord."

At a meeting of teachers in New York City many suggestions were made as to the best methods of clearing the cloudy uncertainty of children's memorles.

"It is almost hopeless," said the prin-cipal of a public school, "American children, for instance, are usually sure of but two dates in history, but they attach very different events to them. One pupil told me yesterday that Washington was born in 1776 and that the civil war ended in 1492."

"It is not only their memories, but their minds that are hazy," said a wellknown literary woman. "Parents seldom know the strange meanings that a timid child puzzles out alone from ordinary phrases. Until I was a large girl and found courage to ask how all of the prophets could be hung on one rope, I always believed the two commandments from which "hang all the law and the prophets' to have been two scaffolds."

"English children are no brighter than our own," said another teacher, and repeated an anecdote told by an American bishop who, while in Yorkshire, had been asked to address a Sunday school.

"I am the Bishop of the diocese of Washington and Idaho," he said; "and, by the way, can any of you tell me what a dlocese is?"

Several hands were held up. Dr. Talbot nodded to a yellow-haired, redcheeked lad in front. "You know," he sald.

"Yes, my lord. A diocese is a high point of land, with a bishop sitting on top and a lot of clergymen all around."

"It is not the children who are to blame," said an old professor, who had listened in silence. "It is we, who, in these modern days, are urgent to crowd into their vacant minds the rudiments of too many branches of knowledge. It is better to take a week to plant in a child's mind one idea, so that it may take root and grow, and become a part of his life, than to pour into it a hundred facts in a day, which he does not understand nor receive."

Arctic Seasons.

The seasons in the north frigid zone or arctic circle follow the seasons in the north temperate zone, though, of course, about the pole and for 1,000 miles south of it in every direction the vinters are much more severe longer, while there is practically neither spring nor fall, three or four months of unseasonably warm weather considering the latitude, being what the restdents in Alaska and Northern Siberia may expect. The equatorial regions have their wet and dry seasons, the change of seasons being usually accompanied by severe storms, which occur in September and March, often attaining the violence of hurricanes. What we call our winter is the dry and pleasant season in equatorial regions, both north and south, and our summer is, in the tropical zone, the rainy and unhealthy season .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ted us. Let us not falter at the thresh-M. E. INGALLS.

as good things for less maney. All this know of have begun to take them now

realizing that the problem is economic after all, that no person, nor any party, is to blame for this condition of things: effort to sell things cheaper means that drummers are going to be laid off if they That is expansion.

There was no reason why they should expect to hold together. Perhaps there were too many purely ornamental per-sons in the offices with high salaries. Perhaps there were too many sons and nephews of "the president," who sat around looking handsome-and thinking that there was no other task of importance connected with their job. Whatever the cause, the badly organized and

conopolies in this country are due

stock-watering evil along with the trust would cause drummers to lose their 'magnate" and the promoter. He is get ing down on the earth again. Some of the trusts in which he invested have even gone to pieces. They were badly conceived and badly managed. They couldn't hold together. They didn't "do business" on a business basis.

badly managed trust has gone to piecesor is going. Nothing can help it, if it can't help itself. So, too, the people are

ten per cent of our commercial travelers, or for fifty per cent of them, in time in because the counted millions that

more to the patent system than any other cause; the average trust could not mosopolize its product, and it will not try. from failing. If it does, there is the same old remedy which we free American citizens, who are supposed to have something to say In the election of our State legislatures, for him to succeed in his new position in can apply. We can pass State laws for doing the same old things that he used the regulation of those monopolies. And, by the way, speaking of politics, the Republican national platform declares gainst monopolies and would propose ational legislation against them.

Gov. Roosevelt, a singularly clearteaded public man on civic questions, let ne tell you, sees the point. He would legialate against monopolies. I firmly lieve that this legislation will come, and with it other laws intended to regulate industrial corporations, a good deal as railroads and banks are regulated now. Why not? When the trusts really get to toing so that they themselves know what they can do, and so that they won't be ashamed to show in what a cheap, primitive, experimental stage most of their methods now are, then, like the banks

and the railroads, they ought to be made to "show down," and they will be. investor-for Then the Wall street hom we don't care anything in particuar-will be protected from making bad lavestments, and the unwary investors, the widows and the orphans, whom certain sand-bagging plutocrats like to tell

and bagging plutocrais like to tell as about with so many tears, will be doubly protected. Moreover, the em-ployes of the trusts, the clerks in the offices and the hands in the mills, can buy ces and the hands in the mills, can buy That stocks, and they will want to. I spoke about the Wall street investor. He hasn't been making so very much noney in industrial stocks of late. He for caught lots of times. Perhaps you wcall the case of the bicycle trust. The promoters of that scheme went to ceron dollar basis. It wouldn't go. It Mann't worth the money. There wasn't he property in plants, good will, etc. About a year later the promoters, the ame promoters, no doubt, who had learnat a year later the promoters, the a s good deal in the meantime, came ack with the bicycle trust proposition on forty million dollar basis, and it went it that; could earn dividends on the forty allions. It is probably true that the American Bicycle Company is not fully atlanded with every single one of the millon details of its business, but doubtless ad big manufacturers, in the bicycle usiness will also get there: and other of trusts in the bicycle business are ad to get there, too. You can't keep food man down-or a good proposition.

nor, in fact, that any person, or party. or policy can prevent the good ones from more expensively. succeeding, can prevent the bad ones

That suggests another thing. I spoke to do in the old one. There is new study for him, new problems; buying, handling the labor situation, selling the product at a profit, studying the world's mar-

All this he has got to do because it has got to be done; and if he hasn't the in- four manufacturers making the same ar clination or the brains to do it, you can ticle are drumming Indiana, and their wager your last dollar at the risk of four able and persuasive representatives walking from Kokomo to Kankakee that light into Indianapolis some day, they neither the "President" nor any one else all go around among the trade doing lit will keep him in. That is why it is the the except neutralize one another. About worst kind of fol-de-rol, unworthy of four times the talk, nerve force and anybody as intelligent as the Great money are spent to sell only as many American Traveler, to pretend that there goods as Indianapolis wants that day, are no opportunities in manufacturing | as needs be spent. This is one of the and trade now, and especially none for young men.

Fudget There was never so good a chance for brains, and good health, and sobriety, omics, in the very natural law of the and acumen, and vitality. Have these situation, that some of those drammers things and capital must have you. And if it must have you it must pay you. The larger the corporation, the more important in it is the man. There are just as many large corporations now as there of their work as has been unnecessary were small ones hefore. As many big will surely be dispensed with in time. men are required as there were small ones required before. What these so-called magnates want is somebody who can do the work. Price is no object if it is potent, actually. In the case of the they can depend upon you. You can't glucose trust that was afraid to encour-strike a \$10,000 position all at once. You age too much competition (of other capihave got to show that you are worth \$1,-000, or \$2,000, or \$3,000. It is the same old climb as it always has been; there is the same old ladder to go up by, and the same old persimmon when you get to the top round-and the same old persimmons too, all the way up at all the rounds. All this seems pretty long unless it

also seems to have some bearing upon I don't the drummer question. whether you ever thought of it or not. but many different causes have been opcrating in the last few years to the commercial travelers out of work. Man-nfacturers have sought to eliminate commission men, who must have laid off a good many of their travelers. The catalogne houses, so-called, those doing busi-ness direct with the consumer by means of catalogues and other printed matter, have grown enormously. They have laid off drammers-if they ever had them; and one of the reasons why they can sell so cheaply to the consumer is that one ele ment of selling expense, the drumming, on can't corner all the capital and is eliminated. Any house the sponds extensively, that takes But I was speaking about the investor, its correspondence, by just makes the selling easy; and has. He has suffered on account of the Any house that corresponds extensively, that takes care with its correspondence, by just so much makes the selling easy; and if the pro-cess were kept up long enough, this

by their methods have been selling things

There is another thing that we owe it to ourselves to look fairly in the face. Many drummers in the past have considof the more or less handsome nephew of ered that the business that they helped "the president." He has got to be up to their houses to do belonged to them and his job or he can't stay. It isn't enough not to the houses. Others, surely all the houses, used to take a contrary view; and of late years they have resorted to the various more or less direct methods of selling in order to get their business back into their own hands. No doubt

about it! No doubt about it! One of the things which a trust aims to do is to reduce its selling expense. If many things that the trusts have found out-that they knew before they started

Now, it is inevitable in the very econ must go some time; they may be sent into new territory, they may be recalled to work in the office at home, or they may be dismissed entirely. Just so much Competition does that, and we couldn't What these so have any better illustration of the fact to trade and to fight, much better; that is that competition is always active. Here all. tal and brains) by making more than sev en per cent, it was active potentially, It is preposterous to say that fifty thousand commercial travelers, or thirty five thousand, have been thrown out of work by the trusts. There are probably

not sixty thousand of them in the whole country. Besides, if ten per cent of them have been thrown out of work by the various changes in producing and dis tributing that have come about in the last few years, other causes have probably contributed equally with the combination movement. Even so, and putting the case at its very worst, the general improvement in business, the wide expansion of trade at home and abroad, which all of our producers, manufacturers and traders have helped to bring about, and by which they have all inevitably profited-this has put all of those commercial travelers back inte places just as good, or better, or will do so. It is inevitable, More people were employed after machinery was introduced-simply because the wants of the human race became because things were so much cheaper. We have taken over Porto Rico, Ha-

You cannot stop it in a million years! It has been going on since the world began, and it will continue to go on? faster than ever. I gness, to the end of time. It happens when a people fairly bursts its manufacturing and commercial bounds. There must be an outlet for the products of our farms and factories, for the capital and talents of our business men and hustlers.

Sometimes this expansion of new strength, which amounts to an explision of new strength, must be preceded by battleship, even by a part of a standing army, or a permanent garrison, as in Porto Rico or the Philippines. At other times the battleship and the standing army, or a part of it, just enough to hold our own and make no doubt of it, must tollow.

The missionaries (who typify in a way the advance of civilization into heathen lands, as we call them) are best of all the daring forerunners of the commerce and the progress that have to get there too The human race, especially the Anglo Saxons, are always wanting more and better things; they are climbing, climbing, climbing, always upon a higher plane of These things they work for, and living. fight for, and die for. So long as that restless, world-conquering sentiment exists, there will be expansion. So long. too, the races of the earth which have

found themselves, and are still finding themselves, unequal to the trading, and selling, and fighting, and civilizing capacity of the Anglo-Saxons, must step aside; they must learn to fight and to trade, and

I try to say these things thoughtfully, as a drummer, notorious as he is for talk-ing, may sometimes do. This expansion speak of is what we optimists that I mean by destiny; we are not atraid of it, we welcome it. We have done in the last three years a hundred years of workwhich, however, we couldn't have done. if we hadn't been prepared, if we hadn't been that kind of people

There is not a true American man le these United States that is not better off. to his patriotism or his pecuniary prosneets, for the tasks of war and of states manship that have been undertaken and discharged in the last three years, You are better off, whoever you are; and I am better off. Even if I had not been nec essary to my employer in the field and had not been kept on the pay-roll, then there would have been ten times the freedom of apportunity, which is all any good man can want. There is freedom of opportunity for everybody; but apportunity won't come looking for us. We must go running for it, watching every opening, looking for improvement, looking for the way which our employer must find if we do not make his capital and his efgreater and wider every year, and these forts pay him a little better. In that wants had to be supplied, and could be, way our efforts, which are our capital, will pay us better and better. A DRUMMER.

lamp is to keep other vehicles from running you down.

Wheelmen should never ride more than two abreast when riding in parties, especially at night.

If you are a beginner get off and walk down a hill. You are sure to be nervous and might run into someone. Every wheelman should know how to dismount from both sides of the wheel. This is especially necessary in down-town streets to avoid accidents. Men who ride down town should practice dropping off the saddle astraddle the hind wheel where dismounting from either side is impossible.

Every wheelman should know how to brake with the foot on the front wheel. Many serious accidents on down-town streets would thus be averted.

Every woman who rides a wheel should have a brake attached to it. No man should take a woman on a tendem on a crowded street. Tandems are not fit vehicles for down-town streets during business hours .- Kansas City Star.

A Bear that Could Bite,

Another man who depended on the assurance that bears are arrant cowards, and will run from any human being who approaches them, has had occasion to amend his opinion. On the third of last May a wheelman, riding through the country about Lewiston, Idaho, took it into his head to go out hunting for grouse. Leaving his wheel in a secure place, and taking a small twenty-two-callber rifle, he obtained the services of a civilized Indian boy named Matthew, as a sort of guide, and set forth. The boy also had a rifle of the same size, and they had a couple of dogs. Between them they were pretty well armed, as they thought, and counted upon bringing home a good bag. But hunting is uncertain business.

They had not goue far into the woods on Mission Creek, fifteen miles from Lewiston, when the dogs stirred up something which, to judge from their excited actions, was not a grouse. The hunters went to see what it was, and found the dogs barking at a she cinnamon bear, which, with her cubs, was in a kind of den in the rocks.

The Indian boy was in advance, and the bear had no sooner seen him than she rushed out at hlm. Matthew did the best thing he could think of-he fired his little rifle in the bear's face. But the wound only enraged her. She sprang on the boy, bore him down, and began to tear him with her teeth and claws.

The white man whe mountime com

Umbrellas.

Umbrellas will last much longer if. when they are wet they are placed handle downwards to dry; the moisture then runs from the edges of the frame and the material dries uniformly. If stood handle upwards, as is usually the case, all the moisture runs into the top of the umbrella and is kept there by the lining underneath the ring, conse quently it takes a long time to dry, and injures the silk or other fabric with which the umbrella is covered. The latter is one of the chief causes of umbrellas wearing so soon at the top. Umbrella cases are not so much used as formerly, for these are responsible by their constant friction for the small holes in the fabric that appear very early. When not in use an umbrella should be left unrolled, and when wet should be left loose to dry.

Trapped.

Animals caught in traps have sometimes managed to escape with trap and an, but in most cases the trap has in the long run been the death of them, This was the fate of an eagle that had flown away with a trap dangling from one of its legs. For several weeks neither bird nor trap was seen, till one day, a gentleman noticed a curious object hanging from a tree-branch, Climbing up to find out what it was, he discovered that it was the eagle, quite dead. The peg and chains by which the trap had been fastened in the ground had become entangled among he boughs and the poor cagle had been slowly starved to death,

He's a Waiter Now.

Sample-Hello, Meeker! Are you still traveling for that provision firm? Meeker-No; I'm taking local orders now for another concern in the same Hne.

Sample-What house are you with? Meeker-Hasher's restaurant.