

ATLANTIC LINER GOES ON ROCKS

Natives on Coast Have Lively Time Picking Up Cargo.

Thousands of Tons of Valuable Goods Jettisoned in Effort to Save Ship from Going to Pieces

Houghton, Seilly Islands, April 21.—Inhabitants of the Rocky Seilly Islands were famous wreckers of primitive times, but they will forever remember this as the greatest day in their history.

The Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, wrecked Monday, disgorged part of her 17,000 tons of valuable cargo, casting it upon the waters all day long, to be gathered up by those who cared to take the trouble.

Farming and fishing were abandoned, and even school was dismissed, while most of the population of the nearby islands, men, women and children, devoted themselves to obtaining treasures from the waves.

The salvagers decided to try to rescue the Minnehaha by cutting her in half, in the same way the Chicago White Star steamship Suevic, which went ashore near the Lizard in March, 1907, was saved.

Every effort to lighten the ship is now imperative. Today the waves beat up too high and strong for the tugs to go alongside. Consequently goods were thrown overboard from the forward hold as fast as the stevedores could handle them.

Huge cases, containing automobiles and pianos, followed one another over the side, striking the water with a great splash. Sewing machines and clocks went with them, while furniture floated everywhere.

Many bales of cigarettes covered the face of the water, and tons of cheap American novels floated to the nearby shore of Bryhe, where they were piled like seaweed.

Things of the jettisoning of wealth spread early and a flotilla of fishing craft and luggers hurried to the scene. As fast as the cargo hit the water, enterprising boatmen pulled up the smaller cases, while they took the larger ones in tow.

The machinery was taken from the wreck and stored.

Two hundred and twenty-four head of cattle swam ashore, while ten were drowned.

The seamen here think it will be impossible to save the Minnehaha, and look for the first strong wind to break her to pieces.

ROOSEVELT IN PARIS.

French Papers Give Warm Welcome to the Colonel.

Paris, April 21.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived here at 7:33 o'clock this morning. The Paris morning newspapers unite in warm expressions of welcome to the ex-president. The Matin prints a message of eulogy from M. Pinchot, the foreign minister, who says M. Roosevelt ever was foremost in the cause of peace.

"We French have more cause to remember this than any one," says the foreign minister, "for Mr. Roosevelt is surely a faithful friend to France. He has manifested friendship to us under all circumstances, with perfect disinterestedness. He has acted as a statesman who understands that the two great republics owe each other support, since they obey the same principles to carry out the same work and have the same ideals. It is a friend we are going to receive, a friend sincere, just and tenacious. Let us honor him."

Theodore Roosevelt appears to me as a man without fear, who consults only his own conscience and makes willingly sacrifices to the inspirations thereof, notwithstanding the consequences which might follow his action."

Man Drinks, Then Is Lost.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—With in less than 24 hours after his marriage to a Los Angeles girl, Thomas Hughes, a temperance worker, who had been engaged in anti-saloon and morality crusades in Cincinnati, Chicago and more recently in San Francisco and Oakland, disappeared and his bride appealed to the police yesterday to find him. He vanished after taking one glass of beer, his wife said. Hughes married Miss Cora Beck, immediately after testifying at the trial of a hotel proprietor, whose arrest he had caused.

Germans Aid Riff Tribesmen.

Gibraltar, April 21.—What the Spanish government calls a "watch," but which really amounts to a blockade of the Riff coast has been established in an effort to stop the landing of arms for the natives. Several Spanish fighting craft, varying from battleships to torpedo boats, are engaged in the service. It is well known here that the Riffs have never ceased their guerrilla warfare against Spain and of late it has been noticed that the natives are better armed. Germans are suspected of supplying the weapons.

Apostles' Creed Dropped.

New Haven, Conn., April 21.—A new confession of faith which drops the Apostles' Creed and requires no formal expression as to the divinity of Christ has been adopted by the deacons and will be presented for adoption by the Central church, Congregational, of this city, an institution which has strictly held to Puritan orthodoxy for more than 250 years. New members will only have to pledge themselves to a belief in a higher life and purpose.

Aviator Breaks Record.

Charlevoix, France, April 21.—The French aviator, Roger Sommer, accomplished a remarkable feat today, which established a new world's record for non-stop flying. He made a flight of more than 200 miles in a single day.

Storms Menace Fruit Crops.

Winchester, Va., April 20.—Snow and hail fell at intervals this morning over the fruit belt of Northern Virginia. The thermometer has taken a decided tumble, falling 45 degrees since yesterday noon, approaching the zero point.

HARRIMAN LINES PROSPEROUS

Train Service Is Improved and Equipment Added.

Chicago, April 20.—"There never was a time when the Harriman lines were in better condition physically or when they had better prospects," said J. C. Stubbs, vice president and traffic director of the Harriman system today. "They are ordering new equipment, increasing the train service and facilities everywhere and give promise of continuing the improvements."

Mr. Stubbs has just returned to Chicago from a five weeks' inspection tour over the entire system in the United States and in Mexico.

"Double-tracking on the Union Pacific is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and as soon as the work can be accomplished the entire line from Omaha to Ogden will have two tracks. Roundly speaking, 500 miles of the 1,000 have been finished, and the entire line from Omaha to San Francisco is now protected by block signals. It is probable that the San Pedro line will be open for traffic much earlier than June 1."

COLORADO COUNCIL TO REGULATE SKIRTS

Boulder, Colo., April 20.—An ordinance to prohibit the wearing of long dresses on the streets of Boulder was introduced in the city council last night. It provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person whose wearing apparel or skirt shall be of such length as to trail upon the ground and become a dust sweeper or otherwise obstruct to the public health and refined taste, to appear upon any sidewalk in this city."

The document is entitled "An ordinance to promote public health and concerning displays upon the sidewalks," which was interpreted by one alderman to mean that "if the council intended to define the length of skirts one way it must also define it the other way." The ordinance was urged by the Women's club.

OLD BUDGET INTRODUCED.

Lloyd-George Comments Upon Decrease in Whisky Consumption.

London, April 20.—David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, re-introduced last night's budget in the house of commons today. He declared that he realized that the present deficit of \$131,240,000 would be more than wiped out when all arrears had been collected and that there would be an actual surplus of \$14,800,000.

If the budget had been passed as usual last year, he said, there would have been a surplus of \$21,000,000. The chancellor commented upon the remarkable decrease of 32 per cent in the consumption of whisky, a decrease that he attributed mainly to the extra duty imposed. The loss in the revenue from spirits, as compared with the estimated figures, was \$14,000,000.

PINCHOT POLICIES HIT.

Colorado Commission Wants State to Control Power Sites.

Denver, April 20.—The Colorado Conservation commission today adopted a resolution declaring for exhaustive state control of waterpower sites. The resolution, which turned down the Pinchot policies as outlined by James R. Garfield, in his address last night, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That as the waters of this state are the property of the state, the powers developed by such water should remain forever under control of the state, and that all legislation tending to abridge or restrict such control be discouraged."

Famous Sealer Missing.

Victoria, B. C., April 20.—Captain Charles Spring, son of Captain William Spring, the founder of the British Columbia pelagic sealing, has been missing since January 1 under circumstances almost conclusively indicating that he has been lost with his steam launch, on which he had embarked on a cruise around Vancouver island in search of new oyster beds. He was known to have spent New Year's Eve at Pender island, but since then no tidings either of the launch or its owner have reached his family.

One Pittsburg Grafter Guilty.

Pittsburg, April 20.—Guilty as indicted, with a recommendation for extreme mercy from the court, was the verdict returned today in the case of ex-Councilman M. L. Swift Jr., the first of the victims of the graft scandal put on trial on the charge of bribery. The jury was out one hour and 45 minutes. Attorney Marshall, for the defense, announced a new trial would be asked. Assistant district attorney W. E. Seymour tonight said Judge Fraser had signified his intention of considering the recommendation for mercy.

Jail Beats Taxpayers.

Rafton, Ill., April 20.—Because J. J. Keon, a Socialist leader, refuses to pay a poll tax of \$1.50, he began this afternoon to serve six months in jail. The city hall has been converted into a jail by screening the windows with chicken wire and Keon declares he will work his full time rather than pay the tax or work it out at 75 cents a day. He holds such a tax is unconstitutional. Keon's meals will be taken from the city's leading hotel.

Taft Asked for Pardon.

Washington, April 20.—Representative Calloch, of Indiana, presented to President Taft today a petition for the pardon of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker. The petition was signed by 22,000 residents of the Second Indiana congressional district, into which the railroads built by Mr. Walsh extend. The president directed that the petition be referred to the department of justice to follow the usual course.

Means Reorganization of Senate.

Washington, April 21.—The retirement of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich at the close of his term in 1911 means the complete reorganization of the senate, according to some leaders. The insurgents are highly pleased; the "old guard" members are clearly disconcerted. The insurgents believe that there is a chance that the balance of power may pass into their hands and that the "regulars" will lose their grip on the senate machine.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington April 25.—With Senator Dulliver criticizing in pointed Western phraseology the Crawford-Elkins amendment to the traffic agreement provision of the railroad bill and Senator Root supporting the same provision in careful legal argument, the senate today was the scene of an interesting debate.

The Iowa senator showed resentment at the interference of the administration in the proposed legislation, while Mr. Root said the experience of the executive branch of the government had suggested the necessity for such legislation.

At the close of the discussion Elkins made an effort to obtain an agreement for a vote ten days hence, but failed because of the objection of La Follette. Declaring the obligations of the railroad companies to be in reality a part of the public debt, Dulliver said within the last few years "right under the nose of congress and in the midst of the Roosevelt era, liabilities have been contracted by the railroads exceeding the \$3,000,000,000 of public debt which the country found saddled upon it at the close of the civil war, which our children will have to pay after we are gone."

These debts have been contracted, he said, by irresponsible railroad men to permit the harmonizing of their interests and without adding one dollar's worth of railroad facilities.

He was satisfied, whatever was done, the government should keep an eye on and control the actions of the railroads. He was of the opinion that the pending bill paralyzes present control.

Washington, April 23.—Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, introduced a resolution in the house today calling on the president for all the facts in connection with the investigation and report of solicitor William P. Hepburn of the treasury department, upon alleged frauds at New York in 1891.

"Colonel Hepburn," said Mr. Harrison today, "has been quoted to the effect that frauds in the New York customs service, similar to those which Richard Parr claims to have discovered, were discovered by him 19 years ago. Colonel Hepburn, Mr. Whitehead, appraiser of the port of New York, and Mr. Chance, treasury agent, submitted in 1891 a report showing that importers were defrauding the government of millions of dollars."

Whether that report was lost or suppressed, it is certainly important that we know whether it is true that these customs frauds have been known to the government officials for so long, especially as Richard Parr is now trying to collect several hundred thousand dollars from the government for discovering such frauds."

An understanding was reached today in the senate committee on privileges and elections that a vote would be taken next Wednesday on the question of reporting the bill providing for publicity of contributions to national campaign committees.

Washington, April 22.—Beginning its session at 11 o'clock today in an entanglement over the questions of a quorum, the senate adjourned a few minutes before 5 o'clock, when it was unable to muster enough members to continue business.

The debate on the section of the bill permitting the railroads to enter into traffic agreements continued throughout the afternoon, the principal participants being Senator Crawford, Sutherland, Clapp, Elkins, Cummins and Carter.

For the most part the controversy partook of what to a layman would be considered hair-splitting, the chief contention being whether the provision in the Crawford amendment making agreements "subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce commission" has the effect of requiring its approval before the agreements take effect.

After the pros and cons of this question had been presented at some length it appeared for a few moments as though a vote might be obtained. The eyes and noses had been ordered when Senator Dulliver expressed a desire to be heard on the amendment. He did not want to proceed at so late an hour and some friendly senator raised the point of no quorum.

The Dixon long and short haul amendment to the Elkins interstate commerce bill now before the senate will probably be defeated because the lumber senators, who at first glance have been inclined to favor this provision, have become convinced that Coast terminal rates should not be robbed of advantages that come to them by reason of their water competition.

Washington, April 21.—Traffic agreements consumed the entire time given by the senate today to the railroad bill and they were under consideration when the senate adjourned. Senator Cummins held the floor throughout. He spoke against the section permitting such agreements and against the Crawford substitute for it.

Declaring his intention of denouncing any legislation that nullified the anti-trust law, as this provision did, he said that the ultimate purpose of the legislation was to allow the railroads to fix their own rates without first submitting them to the Interstate Commerce commission. Without the establishment of rates any traffic agreement must be vague and of little effect.

Mr. Elkins said Mr. Cummins' contention for approval of rates in advance was impracticable and absurd. He said that from 8,000 to 10,000 people were now employed by the railroad companies in establishing rates and he asserted that the Interstate Commerce commission must have great forces of experts to carry out Mr. Cummins' idea.

"I am not ready to stand here and destroy the entire freight traffic structure of the railroads," he said, "and I don't believe that the people demand we should do so."

He said he did not want the anti-trust law repealed, but he did desire to assist in relieving the executive officials of the embarrassment they find themselves under enforcing the law.

The extent of the Guggenheim control of transportation and mineral interests in Alaska was discussed by Delegate Wickersham today before the house committee on territories, in connection with a hearing on bills that would provide for Federal guarantee of bonds issued by the Alaska railroads.

Washington, April 20.—In his maiden speech in the senate, delivered today on the railroad bill, Senator Purcell, of North Dakota, sharply criticized the president and the attorney general. He practically charged a purpose of so transforming the Supreme court as to insure such construction of the proposed law as to supplant and nullify antagonistic state laws and state constitutions.

He was dealing with the merger provision of the bill, and having stated that the North Dakota state constitution prohibited the consolidation of railroad lines, he contended that under decisions of the Supreme court it had been held that questions of this character were subject to state control.

The Pickett conservation bill, authorizing the president to make withdrawals of public lands for purposes of conservation, was passed by the house today. No record vote was taken, the final passage of the bill being unanimous.

BIG DEMAND FOR PEANUTS.

We Don't Grow Enough at Home and Buy in Foreign Lands.

Do the people of this country like peanuts? Well, if consumption is an indication of taste we should unhesitatingly decide that Americans are fond of them. For instance, the figures show that last year we imported from Japan alone very nearly 5,000,000 pounds of the nuts. We also received some from Spain, though we have not from other European countries. These figures of foreign receipts, it must be remembered are merely given to show that the demand for the little nuts is greater than the home product can supply.

In the southern United States peanut growing is a recognized industry, the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says. In some of them it is an important one, and in Virginia and the Carolinas it is almost a dominating industry. In fact the devotion of Virginians and Carolinians to the culture—and consumption, by the way—of the palatable and desirable groundnut is among their distinguishing characteristics.

Many jokes and pert paragraphs are written about peanut growing in those states, but when we get down to solid facts we are bound to feel that there's much more than a joke in it.

"Take it altogether," remarks a contemporary, "the American consumption of the product reaches a very considerable figure. Its good service as food has come to be generally recognized only of comparatively recent times, but now we are wise enough to put it to a variety of food uses. Some of the practicality of relying upon the Japanese peanut, with the possibility of deterioration on the long journey over. But of that country's exportation last year we took nearly four-fifths."

There is no good reason why we Americans should feel in any degree dependent on the Japanese for our supply of this food. If they can be brought to us in sound and wholesome condition there's nothing wrong in their importation, just as we import much other foodstuffs from foreign lands. At the same time, our own people can raise all that is needed at home and much more, if they desire. The general knowledge of their value is becoming universal, and as that knowledge increases we may expect production to keep up with the demand. As a matter of fact, the peanut has about ceased to be used to express smallness and insignificance, for it has grown out of that by a long way.

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As passed, the bill is practically in the form it was introduced by Mr. Pickett, of Iowa, it being stated that in that form it had the approval of the president. Under its terms the president is authorized to withdraw from location public lands for public uses, and for examination and classification to determine their character and value. These withdrawals, the bill provides, are to remain in force until revoked by the president or by congress.

Representatives Burleson, of Texas, and Lever, of South Carolina, both authors of proposed remedial legislation in favor of the oleomargarine product, advocated their measures.

Mr. Burleson urged repealing the tax on oleomargarine and dairy products and substituting an annual license for manufacturers.

Washington April 19.—The announcement of the prospective retirement of Senator Hale from the senate, following so closely on a similar announcement regarding Senator Aldrich, seemed to have a stunning effect on the senate. That the oldest of the senators in point of service should voluntarily decide to retire from that body was scarcely less of a surprise than that the recognized leader should have decided upon a similar step. Most of the senators declined to make any comment. Mr. Hale was in the senate building early in the day, but kept aloof from other senators and from visitors generally.

"Who will be the leader of the senate now?" was asked of Senator Dulliver.

"I suppose the mantle of the leadership will be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, together with other relics of a discarded and abandoned system," replied the Iowa senator.

As he was leaving the White House Speaker Cannon was asked if the retirement of Senator Aldrich and Senator Hale would have any influence on him or other members of the house. He declared that the senators had been influenced wholly by considerations of health. Politics, he believed, did not enter into their determination.

The river and harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of about \$52,500,000, was passed by the senate today. There were no material amendments but there was considerable debate over various provisions.

The house military committee, at the conclusion of a hearing today, was on the verge of favorably reporting Senator Jones' bill directing the sale of the Walls Walla military reservation to Whitman college at \$150 an acre, when the chairman received a telegram, signed by John Ankeny and one Johnson, of Walls Walla, offering to buy the reservation at \$300 per acre.

Negro Soldiers Guilty.

Washington, April 21.—The military court of inquiry has reported a finding that the evidence clearly sustained the charge that the Brownsville shooting was done by soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored). The report was submitted to the secretary of war. The court declared that if the officers of the regiment had performed their duty immediately prior to the shooting the affray could not have occurred, and if they had acted immediately after the shooting, some of the guilty men would have been discovered.

Appalachian Bill Reported.

Washington, April 20.—The bill creating the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserve was favorably reported today from the committee on agriculture in the house. The purpose of the bill is to preserve watersheds by conservation of trees and reforestation where necessary. The bill is designed to conserve navigable rivers, but the first application contemplated is to the forest reserve mentioned.

Old Favorites

London Bridge.

Proud and lowly, beggar and lord,
Over the bridge they go;
Rags and velvet, fetter and sword,
Poverty, pomp and woe.
Laughing, weeping, hurrying ever,
Hour by hour they crowd along,
While, below, the mighty river
Sings them all a mocking song.

Hurry along,
Sorrow and song,
All is vanity 'neath the sun;
Velvet and rags,
So the world wags,
Until the river no more shall run.

Dainty, painted, powdered and gay,
Rolled my lady by;
Rags-and-latters, over the way,
Carries a heart as high.
Flowers and dreams from country meadows,
Dust and din through city shades,
Old men creeping with their shawls,
Children with their sunny eyes—
Asterisks!

Hurry along,
Sorrow and song,
All is vanity 'neath the sun;
Velvet and rags,
So the world wags,
Until the river no more shall run.

Storm and sunshine, peace and strife,
Over the bridge they go;
Floating on the tide of life,
Whither no man shall know,
Who will miss them there to-morrow,
Waifs that drift to the shade or sun?
Gone away with their songs and sorrow;
Only the river still flows on.
—Frederick E. Weatherly.

At the Door.
I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock
But, lo! he toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with timorous knock
My heart were stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's plea,
That timorous baby knocking, and
"Please let me in, it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms;
And, opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in eternity
I like the truant child, shall wait—
The glories of a life to be,
Beyond the heavenly Father's gate?

And will that heavenly Father heed
The truant's supplicating cry,
As at the outer door I plead,
"Thou I, O Father, only I!"
—Eugene Field.

GANJAH SMOKING A CURSE.

Evils of a Practice of Hindoo Origin Brought to the West Indies.

In California and down through Central America and the West Indies the practice of smoking ganjah, or Indian hemp, has been introduced within recent years. A rubber planter from British Honduras, who is familiar with the Pacific coast and all tropical America, described the practice and some of its effects the other day, the New York Sun says.

"Ganjah smoking," he said, "follows the Hindoo. The plant is indigenous to the tropics and was used to a limited extent by the Aztecs of Mexico. In India it has been a curse for centuries."

"When the East Indian laborer was introduced into the West Indies about thirty years ago he brought it with him and revived and encouraged the use of the weed among the natives. More recently he did the same evil turn for California, so that at the present time ganjah smoking is prevalent from the Canadian border to Panama."

"The plant needs no cultivation. It grows luxuriantly, usually in patches, wherever the climate is warm and the ground is moist. The leaves are charged with a powerful narcotic, and the method of use merely consists of gathering them when they are half dry, cramming them into a pipe and inhaling the heavy white smoke."

"Ten or twelve inhalations produces a pleasant stupor. This gives way to a buoyancy of limb and a desire for action. The smoker becomes very quarrelsome and is obsessed with the idea of blood. This is backed up by a conviction of his own courage, no matter how timid he may be in his normal state. As the drug gains further hold upon him he snatches up the first weapon at hand and rushes forth to kill."

"Wherever ganjah is smoked murder is comparatively common crime. Most Hindoos are physical cowards, but on the other hand they do not regard death with horror. Some of them believe in the transmigration of souls, while the more ignorant think that their disembodied spirits are permitted to return to India to dwell among their friends and relatives who are still in the flesh. Therefore when they have a grudge against anyone they use ganjah to key themselves up to the point of killing him and do not worry about the consequence."

"Taken in smaller quantities, say five or six inhalations, and on an empty stomach, the drug has the effect of imparting an unnatural energy. Tasks requiring great strength and power of endurance become easy, and for several hours the smoker feels no fatigue."

"The persistent use of ganjah weakens the brain and impairs physical strength. The victim becomes a wreck."

Waiting Her Opportunity.
"She's a positive bore."
"So?"
"Yes, she talks nothing but music and art and her neighbors are always doing something interestingly scandalous."
—Detroit Free Press.

Female Chanticles.
Alas! That the women should crowd over men,
They simply won't do as they utter;
'They not only want to pose as the hen,
But wear what belongs to the rooster."
—Boston Herald.

Keeping It Dark.
Miss Kidder—S'ah! Carrie has dyed her hair black. Don't tell anybody.
Miss Askitt—Is it a secret?
Miss Kidder—Yes. She wants to keep it dark.
—Boston Globe.

Don't tell a lie, unless you are willing to eat it.

PARROTS AND THEIR CARE.

Best Method of Treating Bird That Is Plaything of Humanity.

A parrot from time immemorial has been the pet and plaything of men, women and children, and chiefly beloved—one knows not why—of royalty, prima donna and eminent men of science. It is well known that parrots attain a great age, and there is still one living that belonged to George IV., and he is far from being the oldest bird in England.

There is yet another illustrious parrot who has gained considerable fame in the consulting room of a famous London nerve specialist, and calls upon the patients to "kiss him quick," and "have done with it," and has even been heard to murmur "fine girl" after the exit of a lady from the room, the London Daily Mail says.

Whether parrots do or do not know what they are talking about is a moot question, but the writer of these lines has at least had personal acquaintance with one parrot who had glimmerings of sense.

To leave parrots in particular for parrots in general the question arises: What is the best way to treat them? As to their food, it should be seeds—canary, hemp (but not too much), millet, boiled maize, linseed, rape, and the like. Bread soaked in hot water is good, given twice a day, and fruit in moderation and in variety is wholesome, such as grapes, apples and pears, an occasional raisin and lettuce.

Gray parrots are very fond of rice, and almost all parrots appreciate rice pudding, and have a taste, too, for bread and butter. Meat is bad for them. Clean, fresh water should be given them to gnaw, bits of elm, birch, larch and chestnut. Fresh dry gravel must be sprinkled at the bottom of the cage every day and fresh water be put in the glass.

It is important that parrots should have the opportunity to stand footed. So if the cage has wires at the bottom it is well to remove them. Always to have his claws clamping a round perch is injurious to any bird, and two perches of different size are advisable, so that he may change his posture at will.

When a parrot continues to scream he wants water or food, or feels ill and uncomfortable, or maybe is merely dull. Music, which he loves, will cheer him up at all times.

A parrot learns to talk only from one who speaks very slowly and distinctly to him, and preferably when he is about to fall asleep. Last, but not least, a parrot should be carefully covered at night.

THE SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE.

An American woman who travels much abroad tells this story of an elderly gentlewoman who could rarely have qualified for membership in Clement Shorter's proposed "Jane Austin Sisterhood." "We met her," says the lady, "at a pension in Florence, where she was nominally chaperoning her two nieces, energetic, robust American girls, who were determined and unrelentingly sightseeing."

"The little old lady had long ago given up the attempt to keep up with them, and used to sit all day long in the dreary pension parlor, reading several-weeks-old papers from home. She never went out alone, for the narrow, crooked streets confused her hopelessly, and she was in constant terror of getting lost."

"Several times we persuaded her to go with us; but she was a sensitive little old lady, afraid of troubling people, and worried so constantly lest she might be a burden to us that she was hardly able to enjoy the trips. So we reluctantly left her to her own devices, and went to Fiesole for a few days."

"When we returned to Florence the first person we met at the door of the pension was the little old lady. She had evidently just come in, for her outdoor things were still on, and there was a rosy color in her cheeks. She greeted us warmly; and when I asked her in great surprise if she had been out alone, she drew me over to a corner of the hall and answered me lamely, while she fumbled something in her bag:

"Yes, my dear, every day since you have been gone I have taken a walk all by myself! Then, taking a huge piece of white chalk from her bag, she held it up triumphantly.

"See," she whispered, proudly. "I make a little white cross with this on every third house, so I can go all around alone and find my way back quite easily."

SAILORS OWN PORT.

About a Thousand Old Seamen at Snug Harbor All the Time.

There are now about 1,000 inmates of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Almost all nations are represented, but every foreigner must have sailed at least ten years under the American flag (native born, five years).

Besides proving the extent of his sea service the applicant must show that he is disabled and is without means of self-support. About 100 inmates die each year, and as the number of admissions usually equals the loss by death, the population of the harbor remains at about the same figure.

The average age of men admitted is 61 years, and the average age at death is 71. Of the men admitted last year, says the Metropolitan, one had been at sea for sixty years, the shortest period of sea service was six years.

To settle the question whether engineers, firemen, waiters, stewards and all the varied employees of steam vessels can be regarded as prospective heirs under Randall's will, the trustees summoned legal aid and finally evolved the following rule of guidance: A sailor is one who is concerned with the working of the ship. According to this rather arbitrary definition many who spend their lives on ship