

WHAT IS SPEED LIMIT?

Question Prompted by the Map
New Methods of Rapid Transportation

AIRSHIP AND OCEAN FLYER

May Cross Atlantic in Three Days—
Monorail the Successor to the
Essent Railroad.

Two questions seem to be the most important problems of the age. They are "Where is the speed limit?" and "How fast is it possible to travel a given distance?"

When the first automobiles reached such perfection that a speed of twenty-five miles an hour was made without injury to machines or drivers the public gasped, the Baltimore Sun says. Yet little by little this record has been changed, until recently Barney Oldfield dashed around a mile course in 27 seconds, the equivalent of 121 miles an hour. And this remarkable rate of speed Barney coolly promises to exceed the next time he enters a contest.

Already it is possible to leave New York on Monday morning and take dinner on Friday in Liverpool. Naval men experimenting with oil fuel predict that within six months or a year the trip will be reduced from five days to three. Small craft burning oil fuel have plowed through the sea on test runs at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Aeroplanes are showing astonishing rates of speed. Beriot's triumph in crossing the English Channel, leaving far behind steamers which left France at almost the same moment, has shown the scientific world what is possible and his record may be broken at any time. The bird-like flights of flying machines at recent exhibitions show clearly that these devices will one day rival the highest rate of speed motion attained by vehicles on the earth's surface. It may be that they will exceed them.

Tremendous speed means the saving of time, and this is a time-saving era. Time is money, and every second saved means dollars to the hustling business men of this generation. This probably is the real reason for the eternal striving for faster methods of transportation.

In England there is in operation a queer looking vehicle which, it is claimed by the inventor, can be run over a single rail with absolute safety, at the incredible speed of 140 miles an hour. Already the monorail system is talked of as the most likely successor to our present railroad methods, and plans to try out the English inventor's time-saving train here in America are already under way. With the monorail a success the trip from New York to Philadelphia could be accomplished in about twenty minutes. The Twentieth Century Limited when run from New York to Chicago in sixteen hours, would then be about as modern as a Conestoga "prairie schooner" in the heart of Broadway.

The one desire of the civilized world seems, in this generation, to be "to get there first." New inventions, be they ever so hazardous, are snapped up with avidity by excitement-loving men who are ever willing to brave death in making the idea practical.

CAUSES OF SMOKE.

Gases Distilled from the Coal Not Burned in the Furnace.

The direct cause of smoke is the fact that the gases distilled from the coal are not completely burned in the furnace before coming in contact with the surface of the shell of tubes, which chills them below the ignition temperature. Now, says the Engineering Magazine, these gases are the volatile hydrocarbons which all bituminous coals contain to a greater or less extent, and which are driven off when the coal is heated. The percentage of this volatile matter varies all the way from 1 per cent for the Eastern anthracite to as high as 50 per cent for the Western lignites. The larger percentage of volatile matter the greater the liability to smoke production, other things being equal, and the more difficult is smoke prevention. The behavior of these volatile gases during combustion is complex. There are good reasons for supposing that a hydrocarbon at a sufficiently high temperature is decomposed into its elements. The carbon particles are seemingly averse to combining with oxygen except under favorable conditions. If the temperature is too low or the air supply insufficient the carbon refuses to combine and appears later as soot or smoke. We must have sufficient air at a high temperature. The question revolves about the point of perfect combustion.

We have successfully solved these problems for oil. We started with smoky torches, as the air could not get at the body of the oil in the center of the wick. We then used a fat wick—that is, we gave the oil more surface for the air to act on. We then used a hollow cylindrical wick, air acting on both sides. The final step was the center core or argand lamp, which first heated the air for the wick supply. But when we try to force the lamp by turning up the wick and thereby increase the oil consumption we get into trouble immediately, producing smoke. We have exactly the same conditions to meet in the combustion of solid fuel. In other words, if coal is to be burned with maximum economy and without smoke it must be supplied with the correct amount of air at the proper temperature.

The Old Master.
Mistress—Has anybody been to see that old oil painting I bought?
Mary—No, ma'am. Somebody called to see the old master, but I said he was out.—London Sketch.

It is only when the baby is particularly cross that a woman reminds her husband that he was once a baby himself.

THE DAY OF THE POOR.

Never Before Have They Been Able to Procure so Much for so Little. Disciples of unrest would have the world believe that this is the day of the rich; whereas, on the contrary, never in the history of the United States have the poor and those persons of restricted means been enabled to procure so much for so little, writes Edwin L. Sablin in Lippincott's.

The rich may speed in their automobiles, but for five cents the poor may ride royally from one side of a city like Chicago to the other, or be carried miles into the country. What an improvement over the days of our forefathers, when it was either own your own private conveyance, or else journey by foot or in the expensive stage. The rich may seclude themselves in spacious villas and country places, but the country place of the poor is provided, absolutely free of expense to them, in extensive parks where grass, trees, fountains and music, flowers and statuary, are theirs to enjoy as if created by their pocket-books.

For two cents a letter may be sent a distance which once would have demanded 25 cents. To the address of the poor as to the hall of the rich the carrier delivers the mail, and for the farmer whose labor will not permit him to go to town there is the rural service. For five cents the poor man may talk over the telephone as far as the rich man; and into the cottage as into the mansion has been extended the electric light, at a reasonable rate.

Grand opera comes high, to be sure; but what does that matter when many, many amusement gardens, as well as the public parks, charge no admittance fee to their concert? The rich may have their private libraries; but much larger libraries, of literature as choice as choice, are open in cities and even in villages to the knock of the common people.

It is not the day of the rich; it is the day of the poor, wherein special attention is being paid to the persons not with much, but with little.

STARTED AT ZERO POINT.

Primary School Education Denied Women 100 Years Ago.

Every step of woman's emergency from intellectual swaddling clothes has been contested. In the time of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin it was in bad taste to suggest that a primary school education was suitable for woman. To teach her anything at all was held by the masses—and the women themselves shared in the common belief—to make her bold, immodest, unfeminine. All she needed to know was to keep accounts and possess a few ladylike accomplishments. Grammar and spelling were coarsening to a properly reared female.

One hundred years ago woman "started at zero point in this country," as one writer expresses it. She began to emerge from purely domestic surroundings, impelled by the call to participate in social movements, "though custom and her own sentiments were against her." What did she first attempt to do? Merely to get a primary education.

Consider the antagonism of outraged convention when women began to be public figures, though small. The entering wedge was a common school education. Gradually the wedge was pushed in further until higher education in her own schools was permitted. Then, in this country, participation in the State University was allowed; and then entrance into the professions. Contrast what now prevails throughout the world, at least that part of the world which shares ideas in common with us.

In the England that denied woman a common school education 100 years ago, full municipal suffrage prevails. Women vote for everything except members of Parliament, and that right is logically conceded by the fact of the possession of full suffrage in every other respect.

SENSIBLE STYLES.

Famous Actress Praises Method Now in Vogue.

"Women never looked so well as they do in the styles of the present," says Miss Julia Marlowe. "They have gone back to the ancient Grecian style to a great extent, and nothing could be more beautiful than that. Every artist will agree that the women of ancient Greece were the most artistically clad of any in all the centuries of changing fashions.

"Now we have gone back to that classical garb, and I think we have improved upon it to some extent. We have a happy combination of the past and present in the styles of to-day. Nothing could be more graceful and truly classical than a perfectly dressed woman of good figure to-day. They are getting close to nature, not adorned, but adorned in the most artistic manner possible.

"Women have passed through periods when fashion decreed that they must dress in a way that made them absolutely deformed. Bustles, hip pads and what not were required to bring them into conformity with the style and make them artistically ridiculous. Our mothers wore great hoop skirts which were atrociously ugly and ungainly. Only 12 or 15 years ago women's shoulders had great humps on them, which made them appear absurdly broad.

"All this is past and gone. The perfectly-clad woman of to-day appears as a woman should, in the shape that nature made her, and for the first time in many, many years she is artistic. I trust that it will be a long time before she permits the fashionmakers to disfigure her again as they have done so often in the past."

The Last Straw.
An attendant at a Kansas institution for the deaf and dumb was undergoing a pointless rapid-fire inquisition at the hands of a female visitor.

"But how do you summon these poor mutes to church?" she asked, finally, with what was meant to be a pitying glance at the inmates near by.

FOR GIRLS TO READ.

New Rule That His Recently Gone Into Effect at the Postoffice. It was addressed to a man, but none the less it is a letter for girls to read. "Dear Grant," it said, "Somewhere I have seen this: 'One is never the common sinner.' It means more to me now than ever before.

"This morning I went downtown, as we agreed I should, to get your letter at the general delivery department of the postoffice. I found there were two windows for women, but there was a long line in front of each; so I took my place at the end of one line, feeling as uncomfortable as if every body knew that I was going to ask for my letter under a false name.

"Don't be impatient with me for that. I hadn't forgotten the arguments in favor of keeping our correspondence secret, and I know father and mother do seem to us unreasonably and unjust, but, you see, to them I am just their little girl, and—well, I couldn't help feeling strange.

"Soon I noticed that the line didn't move. A loud-voiced woman was having an altercation at the window. After a while the woman next in front of me asked a stranger who stood looking on what was the matter, and he came close and explained in a too familiar way, which somehow included me with her, about a rate which had gone into effect this morning, compelling every woman who applied at the general delivery window to give her real name and address. The department, he said, was primarily for the convenience of people who had no fixed address in the city, and it had been misused; a great deal of crime was known to originate there. And he went on to say that he had been there all the morning 'watching the fun,' and that it was 'mighty interesting to see how many married women came there for mail.' O Grant, I felt ashamed!

"By this time a young girl behind me began to ask questions. Then she and a still younger girl compared notes. I couldn't help hearing. They had been answering some horrid, but rhymical and under assumed names. The little one said her mother would 'just kill her if she found out,' and the other one suggested that if they should give some out-of-town place as their home address, and then insist that the false names were their own, they would probably get their letters all right.

"It made me sick to hear them plan it so coolly, and yet, Grant, for one instant I actually considered borrowing the idea and getting your letter that way. Then I looked up, and not ten feet off stood a man that lives near us. It was just like a flash of lightning—his curious, unbelieving stare he gave me,—and suddenly I saw myself in it, the 'common sinner.'

"That is all. I waited just long enough to say to those silly girls what I little sister in the same circumstances, and then came away without getting your letter—which I wanted more than words can tell.

"And, Grant, please—please understand and sympathize when I say that I cannot have letters, even from you, at the expense of deceiving my father and mother. If our love for each other is all that we believe, it can live down in an enforced silence—but it can never stoop to anything that even seems vulgar or tricky."—Youth's Companion.

DON'T TURN BACK.

How many poor youths on farms, in stores, in workshops or factories have held their minds persistently toward the object of their ambition when there did not seem to be the slightest possibility of ever realizing their dreams; and yet the way has opened to the young art dreamer, the music dreamer, to study with the great masters abroad, when such a thing seemed to be out of all keeping with their poverty and impossible to their condition, says Orison Sweet Marden in Success Magazine.

There is a great difference between the chances of the young man who starts out with a thorough understanding with himself that he is going to make a success of his life, with a grim resolution to win at all hazards, and the youth who sets out with no particular aim or ambition, backed by no firm determination that he will make good, no matter how long it takes or how hard the fight. It is pitiful to see so many young drifters in our stores and offices and factories; young people who would like to get on, but who have never set their faces like flint toward a single unwavering aim and burnt all their bridges behind them so that they should not be tempted to turn back.

There is all the difference in the world between the prospects of the man who has committed himself to his life purpose without reservations, who has burned all bridges behind him and has taken a sacred oath to do the thing he has undertaken, to see his proposition through to the end, no matter what sacrifices he must make or how long it may take, and the man who has only half resolved, who has not quite committed himself, who is afraid to cut off all possible retreat in case of defeat.

There is a tremendous force in the very act of committing one's self unreservedly to his great life aim; a propelling power in the very act of flinging one's being with all his might into what he is doing, determined never to turn back, that is well-nigh irresistible.

Irresolution or unwillingness to commit the whole of himself to his aim is one of the great weaknesses of the American youth of to-day.

Kismet.
"He loves me not," the daisy said, When Elsie sought to pluck.
An answer from it, leaf by leaf,
Of ill or happy luck.

"He loves me not," the daisy said, When all his leaves were dried.
And Elsie smiled at Fate because
She knew the daisy lied.
—Success Magazine.

Think of the Hot Air in every town that never amounts to anything!

IT WAS DIFFERENT LONG AGO.

Then Boys Had All Outdoors and a Great Big Barn to Play In. When we remember childhood's happy hour we think of all outdoors to play in; or, if not exactly all outdoors, the next thing to it—a big backyard with currant bushes in it and flower beds and a regular garden with rows of sweet corn. But all these had to be hood at the most inopportune times) and apple trees and flowering currants and Japan quince, and lots of grass, with dandelions, so that you could make curls of the stems by splitting them with your tongue, or dropping noises by blowing on them, or you could puff on the old gray-headed ones to see if you wanted you, and Carmichael's rooster crowing "oo-oo-oo-oo" that. Johnny Barker tooting his horn for his meat wagon, and your mother with her head under the back lid of it, and the cat rubbing up against her dress with that "I do love you!" way he had at such a time.

There were mallowes that you could "penny" were cheeses, and pieces of broken dishes to keep house with, and the tops of baking-powder cans for pie tins for mudpies, and the brass tops of old lamp burners, and a discarded casket, and glass knobs from old dresses up in the garret, and corncobs, and oh, I don't know what all—lots of things to play with and lots of room to play in, says Eugene Wood in the Delinquent. And a great big—oh, a whopping big barn, the next size smaller than Madison Square Garden, with old John in his stall "chomping" oats (be careful not to pull his tail; he doesn't like that), and old Molly chewing her cud and rolling her eyes at you (she doesn't open any harm when she puts her head down that way; she isn't a "hooky" cow; she just wants you to scratch her forehead and under her chin; she likes that), and up in the haymow billow mountains of hay to jump around on and make caves in, and feed boxes, and barrels of bran and chop, and mice, and all kinds of nooks and corners, and harness rooms, and a hamlet of sheds about, toolsheds, and buggy sheds, and corncribs, and smokehouses—just the place for sheep-in-the-pen. I think it's sheep-in-the-pen. Isn't that the game where you say off:

One-ery, o-ery, lek-ery an
Fillary, follary, Nicholas Jan.
Quelley-quary, English Navy,
Tinkurum, stankum, Johnny cue buck.
One, two, three, out goes HE!

Oil and coal are successfully burned together under boilers in England. About one-fourth of the men in the navy at the present time have re-enlisted.

A new electric desk lamp has the filament stretched out in a long line to distribute the light over a greater area.

Russia produces more hemp for export than all other countries; but Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Turkey, China and Japan grow it commercially for fibre.

A sort of combination sun dial and compass, the invention of an Englishman for aviators, consists of a celluloid dial to be inserted in an overhead plane, the shadow from the pin in the center of it indicating the course the machine is taking.

Under the headline "Old but Sweet" a German agricultural paper publishes a description of what he calls the oldest fruit bearing grapevine in the new world. The vine is on a farm in Roanoke Island, North Carolina, "where it has flourished more than three hundred years. It was planted by one of the followers of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and the history of the old vine shows that it has borne fruit every year."

"The child actress is born, not drilled. From the time she sits up and babbles baby phrases she lives in a mimic world. From the time she learns to walk, she dances, pirouettes and mimes her way along. Her 'make-believe' world is full of thrilling happenings, and so when her talent finds an outlet on the stage, acting is no effort, and she learns 'lines' as the average baby girl jingles and memorizes Mother Goose songs."—Francis Wilson in Collier's.

The Journal recently printed a dispatch from Tiffin, O., in which it was stated that a man eighty-four years of age recited "Paul Revere's Ride," which he had committed to memory seventy-six years ago. Hon. H. K. Morell of Gardiner suggests that possibly the gentleman learned the poem some years before it was written. No doubt of it, if he learned it seventy-six years ago. Longfellow's first book of poems was published in 1837.—Kennebec Journal.

The blue grass region in Kentucky, in the center of which lies Lexington, raises about twenty thousand acres of Cannabis sativa, from which hemp is procured. The acreage devoted to hemp in other parts of the United States is very small—perhaps six hundred acres around Lincoln, Neb., and an equal number in the lower Sacramento valley in California, with small experimental plantings in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Arkansas.

Driving the Fast Home. There are various methods, diplomatic or brusque, of notifying an unsatisfactory employe of his dismissal. The pink envelope, says a writer in the Boston Record, is the recognized messenger of fate in many business offices, but there are other ways.

The most picturesque and original of methods was that which "Uncle Jimmy" Gilbert used to use in his printing office. When a new man came Uncle Jimmy drove a nail in the wall for him to hang his hat and coat on.

Some morning the man would come to work and find the nail driven in up to the head. He knew that he was through then.

"My ambition," said a man to-day, "is to have as little to do as a woman."

The father of a bright baby can readily believe that smartness is hereditary.—Chicago News.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Many toilet soaps are scented with the oil of petitgrain, which is distilled in Paraguay from the leaves of the wild bitter-orange trees.

To prevent explosions of coal dust in mines experiments are under way in Germany in which water is pumped into borings under pressure.

The United States is the only country of commercial importance which does not forbid the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

For thawing dynamite a metal kettle has been invented in which the explosive is placed in an inner compartment, which is surrounded by hot water.

Use of tobacco is universal in the Orient, and the word cheroot and its use come from Madras. The first cheroots seen by Columbus were wrapped with corn shucks.

Hannah Hugill, 15-year-old girl of Yorkhshire, England, received recently a medal for her bravery in saving her mother from an infuriated bull by prodding the animal with a pitchfork.

The supply of machine guns is increasing in all European armies. Everywhere it is conceded that this, the latest arm of the service, will play a decisive part in the battles of the future.

A new range employes both electricity and steam, a current of the former, used to cook food on top of the range, also heating water to produce steam to operate the oven economically.

Home-made cigarettes sell in Mexico for 3 to 20 cents a package of fourteen to eighteen. Even the 3-cent grade is said to compare favorably with the 15, 20 and 25 cent grades in the United States.

BIRD CHAT.

Why do wild ducks fly in a triangle? The last great auk was killed in 1844. Sparrows hate blue. Why? Who proved it? Bees can fly for short distances faster than pigeons. The French Congo has a pigeon postal service. Is the brown egg superior to the white egg of the hen? Why does the hen cackle after laying?

The average weight of a hen's egg is 2 1/4 ounces. A hen attains her best laying capacity in her third year. In an average lifetime a hen lays from 300 to 500 eggs. A healthy swallow is believed to devour 6,000 flies every day. How high do birds fly? This is an unsettled problem in ornithology. Parrots are now being trained to talk by the aid of the phonograph. The czar of Russia is an oologist, and is said to have a fine collection of bird's eggs. The falcon has been known to live over 162 years, according to a European naturalist. Over 1,000,000 robins are annually slaughtered every winter down in Louisiana. Shame!

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

The salary paid to professors at the University of Cambridge averages only \$2,750. American manufacturers of well-drilling machinery have a practical monopoly of the business throughout the world. A small James I. silver goblet, 6 1/2 inches high, and only 5 ounces 4 pennyweights in weight, realized \$410 in London. A good gamecock has no white in its plumage, and hence the synonym for cowardice—"to show the white feather."

Holland collects its famous herring fishery with a fleet of about 750 ships—perhaps forty-five of them steam-powered and only 10,000 men. The etymology of yeggman is uncertain. Some persons assert that the term owes its origin to one John Yegg, a leader of a gang of thieves. Germany has 21 universities; France has 16, Austria-Hungary 77, Great Britain 15, Italy 21, Russia 9, Spain 9, Switzerland 7, Belgium 4, Sweden 3. Consul John E. Jones of Winnipeg says that only 99 per cent of all the great business enterprises of that section of Canada have American capitalists interested in them.

SPLINTERS.

Headwaters—Hair tone. A truck farmer is not necessarily a vegetarian. The man who walks around asleep is not always a somnambulist. You can learn by experience, but it is a slow way of getting an education. Most people in casting bread upon the waters expect too much to come back. You have got insomnia, all right, if you can't sleep about the time the alarm clock rings. Boyce—Why do you say that he is such a good dresser? He doesn't look it. Joyce—He is a window decorator. Bills—I will have to get a new suit case. Mine is looking shabby. Wills—Don't do it. Plaster the old one full of hotel labels. Mr. Powers—Do you mean to say that you shopped all day and didn't get anything? Mrs. Powers—Yes, but I know what everybody else got.

Judicial.
"Pray old Judge Talkit got hold of Smythe the other day and treated the poor fellow to a regular judicial prodding."
"What was it?"
"First he arrested his progress and then he tried his patience."—Baltimore American.

Naturally.
The father of a bright baby can readily believe that smartness is hereditary.—Chicago News.

FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

There are 270 known active volcanoes in the world, but most of them are too small to be dangerous. A fire caused by an exploding lamp may be quenched with milk; water only spreading the burning oil. The soil turned up by ants in making their hills in Central America is used by the natives to make bricks by mixing it with water.

The gold output of Alaska since 1880, when placer mining began, is in excess of \$161,000,000, according to geological survey figures. Of the 1,000,000-horse power which the rivers of Minnesota are estimated to be capable of producing, less than one-third has been made available.

The largest wireless station in Europe, that on the Adriatic Sea at Pola, Austria-Hungary, includes a 300 foot tower built on a foundation of glass. A boxlike utensil with crossed knife blades on the top is a new implement with which a potato may be cut into chips by a single pressure of the hand.

To prevent a person soiling his fingers when squeezing a slice of lemon at a dinner table a dainty silver implement for the purpose has been invented. A one-half horse power electric motor, driven by a lighting current and directly connected with an air pump, is a new convenience for inflating automobile tires in garages.

Propelled in the same way as a skyrocket, but by powder that burns more slowly, an aerial torpedo to carry life lines to wrecked vessels has been perfected by a Swedish army officer. Moriarity had been badly hurt by falling from a scaffold, and after the ambulance had carried him away the question of breaking the news to Mrs. Moriarity came up. "Send Hannigan," suggested one of the gang. "He'll just tell the man to break the news gradual—look how he stutters."

Many people thought that King Edward set the fashion for men. He did not. Fashion is a capricious creature, and takes no notice of monarchs. The late king was hardly ever seen without a flower in his coat when custom was against the "buttonhole." Contrary to the general belief, the king had no special tailor. "He gives us all a turn," is how a St. James' street tradesman expressed it.

Schoenberg, one of the municipal cities of greater Berlin, has passed an ordinance requiring its municipal savings bank to issue to each new born baby a pass book showing a deposit of one mark, or about 24 cents, presented by the city, not as a partial compensation for being required to enter this cold world, nor yet regarding the parents, but as an encouragement to thrift on the part of both child and parents.

Louis Brennan, like other inventors, has many imitators. A Russian who has employed the gyroscope to keep a railway train upright on a single rail, but who uses it in a different manner from Mr. Brennan, has recently been exhibiting his model in London. As yet it is uncertain whether any of the imitators' systems based on this principle will fulfill the expectations of their inventors, but the greater the number the greater the chance that one will be successful.—New York Tribune.

Carmen Sylva, queen of Roumania, is said to be one of the best business women in Europe. It was her idea to use the Roumanian talent for her country as a commercial asset for her country. She opened workrooms where the peasants could obtain materials for their embroidery and sell it at a fair price. The surplus work was sent abroad and the profits divided among the workers. In this way hundreds of peasants have been able to free their land from debt, to rebuild their cottages and educate their children.

It was the morning of the Yale-Harvard game at Cambridge, and two New Haven collegians were wandering through the Harvard yard, looking at the university buildings. Down a walk toward them came a youth of serious aspect, but palpably an undergraduate. "I beg your pardon," said the Yale man, who 's a bit of a wag. To the stranger, "Can you tell me where I can find the Harvard University?" "I'm sorry, but I can't tell you where I can find the Harvard University," said the serious one with a very serious face. "They've locked it up. You see, there are so many Yale men in town."

I have read that the humming bird in Australia protects its home with a lightning rod. Before a thunderstorm bursts, the prudent bird covers the outside of its little nest with a spider's web. Silk is a nonconductor of electricity, and since the spider web is electric the humming bird's nest is thereby made lightning proof. The spider web between the cannon of the north and the cannon of the south will, let us hope, protect us from all future thunderstorms of war. Three cheers for the spider and her web.—Rev. J. M. Farrar, in Christian Herald.

"We have no idea in our country," writes an American from Bucharest, "what the gesangverein—glee club is the nearest word we have for it—is in German-speaking countries. I was reminded of this yesterday when I witnessed a public reception here of the gesangverein, composed of Austrian railway employes. They are on a trip to Constantinople, and stop at all important points as guests of their fellow singers, for there is no place so small that it has not its singing organization, at the sessions of which there is always a joyful blending of mirth and music."

Looking into the fire, particularly a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes. The stimulus of fire and heat until soon destroys the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Heading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is the sympathy between the eyes is diluted by being kept partially in the shade the eye that is exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection and will ultimately be injured.—British Health Review.

Learning Early.
Elsie (aged 7)—"Ma! I want a nickel Mother—What for, dear?
Elsie—I asked Willie Jones to play we're getting married and he says he won't do it unless I have a dowry.—Boston Evening Transcript.

At Cross Purposes.
Looking into the fire, particularly a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes. The stimulus of fire and heat until soon destroys the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Heading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is the sympathy between the eyes is diluted by being kept partially in the shade the eye that is exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection and will ultimately be injured.—British Health Review.

The Idealistic.
Miss Rogers—How did you imagine anything so beautiful as the angel in your picture?
Artist—Got an engaged man to describe his fiancée to me.—Brooklyn Life.

We haven't much use for men; but we believe that occasionally there is a man worthy to live with a good wife.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

What Has Been Accomplished in Norway and Germany. Women now have full suffrage in Australia, Finland, Norway, New Zealand, Tasmania, Isle of Man and, as we all know, in the four American States, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, writes a leader in "the cause." Eighteen women, or thereabout, have sat as members in two successive Finnish diets.

They have municipal suffrage in the British Isles, Canada, Natal, S. A., Kansas, Sweden, Iceland, and school or bond suffrage and other fragments of suffrage in about 30 other States and countries.

Norway led all the rest in her splendid conception of the value of listening to woman's voice in government as well as man's. This was not unexpected, in the land that produced Ibsen and Bjornson.

At first glance Germany seems to lag behind in the woman movement. But this is not so. Women have been making tremendous strides in Germany. We must always remember that they have phlegmatic Germans to move.

In the last ten years one German university after another has opened its doors to women, compelled by the vigorous activity of German leaders of women. On August 15, 1905, the last great university opened its doors. The names of Henrietta Goldschmidt, Jeanette Schwerin, Alice Salomon, Helene Lange, Anita Augaburg, Minna Cauer and Lily Braun are written in gold among leaders of German women. They and women like them cleared the way to the learned professions German women to-day freely practice medicine, law and other vocations. In Russia women have always been in the fore of revolutionary movements and as soon as the government had to face, in 1904-5, the possibility of popular representation, the question of political rights for women made itself urgent. The first duma was on the verge of granting suffrage "without distinction of sex" when dissolved. A monster petition for woman's right to vote was sent to the second duma, but that parliament was short lived. In the third duma a law was introduced giving women the right to vote for the zemstvos, but chaotic conditions prevented its passage.

Standard of Living Higher than in European Countries. Comparing statistics compiled in European countries with those gathered in our country it is evident that the standard of living in the United States is higher than in those lands across the sea.

Half the families of this country live in their own homes. No great European nation approaches this proportion except France. A small part of northern Italy has peasant proprietors; Ireland may have them under the land act. The tenements of New York compare favorably with Liverpool's or Berlin's, with their large percentage of one and two room homes.

Our savings bank deposits per inhabitant are surpassed by those of Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, but this test is almost valueless, says the New York World. We have perhaps one-tenth as many paupers in proportion as Great Britain. In New York public charity is a small item. In the budget of Berlin it is a big one. Where paupers are plenty living standards are low.

Americans in the cities are better dressed to the eye than people abroad, though the tariff on woollens deprives many of warm underclothing. Yet Robert Blair, education officer for London, says, "Of the 790,000 children in London schools, approximately 60,000 appear to be necessitous in the winter season." There is no such proportion here. For education we spend much more than other nations—whether with better results than Germany or Switzerland is disputed.

Coming down to the most vital consideration—diet—we find that, because of the high price of food, especially meat, the diet of the people has undoubtedly been lowered of late in disease-resisting and energy-producing value. However, we are better fed still than European people.

Canada and Highest Franchisement. Canada is synonymous with frighness. It is three times larger than the United States, including Alaska; it would make thirty Great Britains; it is equal to one-third the entire British empire and almost the size of all Europe, writes Frederick Lounsbury. Out of an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles close to 1,000,000 are yet unexplored. It is often said of the United States that with 35,000,000 population they are still young. What shall be said of a country greater in extent with fewer than 5,000,000 inhabitants? Someone has said that "Canada begins with the twentieth century in the position the United States were in at the beginning of the nineteenth." By which it is meant, of course, in respect to its marvelous resources which have as yet hardly been touched. Canada's advantage, however, in the situation described, lies in the fact that it stands on the threshold of a wonderful future with all the experience of the United States to guide it.