counters and then count 'er bargains. The old empress dowager has suppressed all the newspapers in China.

France isn't the worst, after all.

Mark Twain says he has respect for Satan because he is the spiritual head of about four-fifths of the race.

Not only is the sparrow plucky in life, but its acting as a substitute for the reed bird shows it's also game after death.

With respect to England spreading

herself in South Africa, it would seem the Boers are disposed to be rabid antiexpansionists. Probably one of the "extenuating circumstances" in Capt. Drefus' case

was that the judges had a strong suspicion he was innocent. In a Western city the other day a farmer was robbed three times by

gangs of footpads. Can it be there's also a highwayman trust? Whales' teeth, it is stated, are the coinage of the Fiji Islands. Very likely there, as elsewhere, the wives say

getting money from their husbands is like pulling teeth. Emperor William says kingship is the only sure support for the preservation of religion. The Kaiser talks very much like a man who suspects that he

Two heads may be better than one as a rule, but minor statesmen can't be made to see that knockirs one of them in is not the proper thing when it comes to new candidate's barrel.

is in danger of losing his job.

An association has been formed for the purpose of compelling employers to pay women the same wages that are paid to men for similar work. There are no women in the associa-

A New England man is suing to recover \$300 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections. If the court has any sense of the fitness of things it will make him pay the other fellow for winning her away.

It seems that the word "appendicitis" is not to be found in the most ambitious of recent dictionaries published in England. It looks from this as if the complaint in question were more or less confined to themselves.

Poor Lo, the noble red man, has been civilized at last, and dawn is breaking for the Indian. Fifty Osage savages in Oklahoma have filed petitions in voluntary bankruptcy. The next step will be to clope with the funds of a savings bank.

It is doubtless an indiscretion for a public man to say privately what would cause trouble if spoken openly. But the man who gives to the world what has been said to him in private confidence commits something more than an indiscretion, and little than a crime.

There is such a thing as getting on side being the north side. The rule drafted by meteorologists is to face the approaching cloud and then flee to the right. Take refuge in a cellar or cave, throw yourself on the ground and ening to a stake or stump. This is the surest means of escaping or surviving what as yet no human power can mitigate or prevent.

Great improvement in public roads is sure to attend and follow the multiplication of automobiles. One writer predicts that "before the end of 1900, the total mileage of macadam and asphalt will be increased by fully 100 per cent." More than \$300,000,000 is said to be pledged already to the manufacture of this class of vehicles. Till the storage battery is perfected and cheapened, the means of propulsion are practically limited to gas engines and petroleum products.

The Jains of India agree with the Buddhists in disallowing those Brahmanical ceremonies which involve the destruction of life. Being rigid vegetarians, they take extreme pains not to injure any living creature. They may drive a snake out of the house, but they spare its life. A rajah or prince of this persuasion says: "We endeavor to avold even green vegetables, under the idea that cutting the plant may hurt it. We would not needlessly pluck a leaf from a tree, lest the tree should possibly feel pain." Similar was the superstition of a kindergartner, who taught the children that when it was necessary to pull up garden weeds, they should be carefully replanted in some other place!

According to Chambers' Journal M. Jaubert has solved the problem how to provide a person placed in a confined space with the practical means of preparing a respirable artificial air necessary for life. The chemical substance which he has discovered will purify the vitiated air of its carbonic acid, its watery vapor, and all the other impurities of exhalation, and will also restore to him in exchange just the quantity of oxygen he requires. Experiments by the French Admiralty have confirmed his assertions. Six to eight pounds of the new chemical will insure life to an adult for twenty-four hours in a diving bell or submarine

The homely but expressive maxim of the sporting gent that " a sucker is born every minute" daily receives exemplification, together with the corollary fact that a large percentage of the "suckers" attain maturity and acquire money out of which they may be swindled. On no other theory can we explain the survival of the "Spanish priest" swindle, which has been worked for many years and yet other years, despite the fact that it has been exoosed in the newspapers times withnumber. It continues to bob up.

and doubtless will continue to sepa rate fools from their money for years to come. Everybody should know of it, yet if there be any reader who does not let us advise him to beware of letters purporting to come from a Spanish priest, telling of great treas ures to be found at such and such s place provided a small sum of money be advanced for necessary expenses If he yield to the promptings of ava rice he will never see the color of hi money again. Like the ghinko tree the Spanish priest and his buried treas ure are non-existent. They belong to the green goods and gold brick order of architecture. The downy bird wil

none of them. A curious instance of the westward drift of the country's population ap pears in the latest report of the Pen sion bureau. The official reports of the War Department for 1861-'65 show that New York led in the number of troops furnshed; lennsylvania came second, and Ohlo third. The quotas of the respective States in the order named were 467,047, 366,107, and 319, 659 men. On the pension list this or der is exactly reversed. Ohio has the most pensioners, Pennsylvania stands next, and New York is third. There are 105,527 pensioners in Ohio, draw ing \$15,456,000; 104,681 in Pennsylva. nia, drawing \$12,470,795; and 87,527 is New York, drawing \$12,003,854. Illinois stood fourth in the number of soldlers furnished, and it also stands fourth in the number of pensioners though Indiana is fourth in the amount received for pensions. These changes may be traced entirely to natural and legitimate causes. It is nothing against Ohio that it leads in the number of its pensioners. If it has usurped the place that apparently belonged to New York it is because there has been a steady drift westward of population since the war, and enough of the veterans of soldlers' widows have moved from New York and Pennsylvania into Ohic to cause the change. The westward movement of the veterans explains why Kansas has now twice as many pensioners as it furnished soldiers.

From a published statement it ap

pears that in eight Chicago high schools

the number of pupils entered at the be ginning of this school year was 5,590 of whom 1,493 were boys and 4,097 were girls-2,604 more girls than boys or only four boys to every eleven girls The Chicago Chronicle goes on to say that it may be stated as a partial compensation for this excess of girls that the attendance of the English high and manual training school was 530 boys and young men and no girls. But regarding the manual training as equivalent to the high school, we still have an excess of 2,094 girls, or more than twice as many girls as boys. This fact suggests the question whether the girls are not being educated away from the boys, so to speak, to a serious extent The boys are taken from school at an earlier age than the girls and, it is to be presumed, set to work in occupations not requiring instruction in the high school branches. Is it well that so many of their sisters receive so much more schooling? Do not the latter acquire tastes and ambitions and ideas of life unfitting them for the relation of marriage with the less cultivated young men? This is not a question which can be answered positively without much that many more of the boys than of the three knots. girls pursue special studies after leav. The main saloon will accommodate some reason to think, however, that when filled, in the season, she will have whatever compensation of this kind on board 2,100 souls. Used as a transthere may be it is not effective in bring- port the Oceanic could accommodate an ing about congenial relations between army of 10,000 men. the sexes later in life. It seems to be higher than formerly. And if it is the fact we may reasonably look for one cause of it in the unequal education of the sexes in the public schools and the William Scarborough & Co., of Savanconsequent separation of those who might otherwise be happily mated. If such is the case there is no obvious ter of education is largely a matter of spect cannot be restricted. It is a mat-

ter for individual study and not for State regulation. Chinese Parental Authority.

A remarkable event has occurred at Tsing-klang-pu. A man by the name of King had a son who made his father and mother "lose face" because of the wild, rakish life he led. He gambled. loafed, smoked oplum, etc. If he stole, his father would be taken to the vamen and the whole family would suffer for the son's villainy, and the vital question was, How could the family be protected? At last they arrived at the conclusion that the only way to protect the father and mother was to take extreme measures with the son, which they did with a vengeance. The father and uncle took him out among the graves, followed by a curious crowd of neighbors and friends, and, putting a rope around his neck, each relative pulled on the end, and the son was put beyond ruining the family in this world.-North China Herald.

A Rodent Wire-Walker.

There is a rat in Memphis which gives a slack wire exhibition every evening. He gives his performance at about the same time each evening. and he generally has quite a crowd out Boston on July 19. The Cunard Line to see him. The rodent crosses Front street every evening about 7:30, walking on a telegraph wire. He has done the trick fifty times or more, and seems perfectly at home on the high wire.

Women as Sallors. Women saflors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and they are often found to be most excellent and delightful mariners.

Virginia Radishes. 1.500 acres is devoted to the culture of radishes.

People often say, "The doctor says," doctor knows very little more than the next year the Atlantic crossed in 9 days rest of us.

bolls, and very few who don't have and went down with 540 souls. The trouble with their kin. The story of Pacific left Liverpool the next year and Job should be revised

LATEST OF MONSTER ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

Evolution in Naval Construction Since Launch of the First Oceanic-History of Transatlantic Maritime Development of the Century.

The new steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line has broken all maritime records and her appearance on the Atlantic marks an epoch in the history of ocean steamship building. The advent commemorates a development of upward of eighty years. The Oceanic is the largest steamship in the world, larger even than that fabled failure, the Great Eastern. The enormous dimensions of the Oceanic ap peal to the imagination. She is an unprecedented feat in engineering, but aside from this her appointments are on a scale of magnificence made possible only by her size. This is concealed largely by her graceful line. The Great Eastern, with her great height above the water line and her enormous paddle boxes, looked more than her size, while in the Oceanic the long, trim forecastle deck and poop turtleback deck and the central arrangement of the deckhouses, all tend to relieve her of the appearance of mere bulk. The Great Eastern's length was 691 feet. The Oceanic's is 704 feet. The former's light draught was 15 feet; the later's is 22 feet. The respective displacements are 11,844 tons and 12,500 tons, and when laden it is estimated that the Oceanic will weigh 28,000 tons, as against the Great Eastern's 25,000 tons. The Oceanic is well able to steam 23,400 knots at cruising speed (twelve knots an hour) without coaling, or about the earth's girdle. Her saloon is 80 feet by 64 feet and 9 feet high, with a dome in the center of great beauty. Some of the state-

GREAT SHIP OCEANIC. eapital which had been invested in the man line, for years one of the most successful, and it subsequently became the American line.

> The Scotia, the last paddle-wheel steamer built for the Cunard line, was the first to make the passage in less than nine days, her time being 8 days 3 hours in 1863. The City of Brussels of the Inman line brought it under eight days in 1869, with a record of 7 days 22 hours and 3 minutes. The seven-day limit was reduced by the Alaska of the Guion line, which crossed in 6 days 22 hours in 1882. The City of Paris of the Inman line, afterward the Paris of the American line, reduced it under six days, making the westward passage in 5 days 19 hours and 18 minutes in 1889. The Lucania of the Cunard line holds the present record of 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes.

The Southampton record is held by the big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd line, which reduced the westward time to 5 days 18 hours and 15 minutes on her last voyage to this port, which ended last week She covered 3,040 knots at an average speed of 22.08 knots an hour.

But the present-day ship must look to her laurels, for the bigness of the Oceanic proclaims her speed. Certainly great things may be expected from her powerful engines.

THE BOER LANGUAGE.

Its Pronunciation Is Easy When Dutch Tongue Is Understood.

The language of the Boers of South Africa is grammatically the language of the people of Holland. They speak Dutch as their forefathers in Holland spoke it and speak it now. They are called Boers because that is a Dutch word which describes them. It means a farmer, and agriculture is the main pursuit of the peace-loving compatriots ly worried about the failing health of of Oom Paul. A knowledge of Dutch her infant. The milk was suspected

THE FIRST AND THE LATEST OF GREAT ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

rican republic, is named in honor of its first President, Pretorius, who led the Dutch in the great trek, or journey, out of Cape Colony sixty years ago and into the Transvani to escape the dominion of England. Johannesburg is easily translated into English, as Johnstown, The term "Afrikander" is used to designate the Dutch from the other white

in no measured terms.

earth to Olympus."

"I am persuaded," wrote Lawrence Sterne, "that every time a man smile -but much more so when he laughsit adds something to his fragment of

Last of all comes the verdict of Dr. Holmes, given with his own inimitable humor: "The riotous tumult of a laugh, I take it, is the mob law of the features, and propriety the magistrate

The care of bables is never a sine cure, as many of our readers can testify, and the ordinary difficulties of the case sometimes assume extraordinary proportions.

Pretoria, the capital of the South Af- MILLIONS OF STAMPS. people of South Africa.

Value of a Laugh.

The value of a good-natured laugh may be rated low by some people, but many writers have attested its worth

It is not surprising that the merry Charles Lamb should have said, "A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market;" but from the lips of the somber Carlyle one is scarcely prepared to hear, "No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether or irreclaimably bad." It was Douglas Jerrold who boldly

stated that "What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove was nothing but a succession of laughs, a chromatic scale of merriment reaching from

who reads the rlot act."

Feeding the Baby.

An English lady in India was recent would supply an explanation of the and the doctor ordered that the child

E HERRESHEE

post, all ready to be milked, stood a

huge she bear. It seems that in the

native dialect, the words ass and bear

are so nearly alike as to be scarcely

A variation of the milk problem was

presented to F. G. Jackson, the Arctic

explorer, when he found and adopted

the infant cub of a polar bear. There

seemed no way to feed the poor little

beast until Mr. Jackson hit upon the

Taking a bit of sponge, he covered

t with chamois leather and fastened it

to a rubber tube which had previously

been inserted in a bottle. Fixed into

the cork of this bottle was a piece of

glass tubing through which air might

be blown to make the milk run freely.

The cub took to the bottle like any

other baby, and sucked away in most

ravenous fashion, with a contented

look upon her face, as if the last of her

Clear Cut.

The Rev. F. W. Greenstreet fur-

When he was curate of Tetbury

still contains, a marble slab near the

"In a vault underneath lie several of

the Saunderses, late of this parish.

Particulars the last day will disclose

An Original One.

* I Teaches Folks to Reed an Rite an

An Aid to Vision.

"I suppose a monocle aids vision."

the man who wears it."-Detroit Jour-

"Yes; it helps people to see through

DELLEAUSTRIAN

A sign over a negro cabin in Liberty

west door inscribed as follows:

.

do figgers in their heads.

-Atlanta Constitution.

troubles were ended.

Amen."

nal.

County reads:

following ingenious method:

distinguishable in the mouth of a Eu-

ropean.

POSTOFFICE FIGURES THAT WILL

Enough Two-Cent Stamps Issued In the Year 1898 to Reach More than Once and a Half Around the Earth at the Equator.

ASTONISH YOU.

Unde Sam's printing office has an enormous output of postage stamps during a year. A gentleman long connected with the service has collected a mass of statistics regarding the issue which is simply paralyzing. He says that the number of 2-cent stamps is sued during 1898 was about 2,500,000, 000. Such a number obviously is be youd the grasp of the human mind, but perhaps the matter may be made more clear by putting it otherwise.

An ordinary 2-cent stamp is exactly one inch long. From this fact, by a little calculation, it is easy to discover that the number of stamps of this denomination issued in 1898, placed end to end, would extend a distance considerably exceeding 39,000 miles. In other words, they would make a continuous strip of stamps, each one adorned with the head of the father of his country, latter's negligence the operator of the stretching in a belt-more than once and a half around the equator.

Of course, though the 2-cent stamps are those principally used, there are others. Enough 1-cent postage stamps have been issued during the year 1898 to stretch from New York city by way of Europe and Asia to Bombay, India, if similarly arranged in one strip. All other stamps as to production and sales are of minor importance, comparatively speaking, but it is interesting to know that almost exactly one mile of \$1 stamps were manufactured for the demand of 1898. Of \$5 stamps the production was equivalent to a little more than half a furlong, or about onefifteenth of a mile.

Now, if all the postage stamps printed by the United States Government in 1898 were placed one on top another as nearly as might be without putting them under pressure, how high do you suppose the pile of them would be? There is no use guessing, you would never get it nearly right, unless you went to work to calculate it for yourself. The 3,500,000,000 stamps of all denominations printed the current year -the statement is of course approximate-would tower to an elevation of twenty-one miles. This is more than three times the height of the highest mountain in the world-Mount Everest in the Himalayas. If the same number of stamps was piled up in the form of the ordinary sheets of 100 each it follows that the stack would be over a fifth of a mile high.

During the year 1898 the number of special delivery stamps sold was about 5,200,000. It is only reasonable to suppose that the average journey of the special delivery messenger is half a mile. Indeed, that is an absurd underestimate, but let it go at that. On this assumption the total distance traveled for special delivery in 1898 was about 2,625,000 miles. That is a very considerable space to traverse, as may be realized when it is considered that a messenger boy in order to accomplish years, but has never seen a #IIIthe total distance would have to go about 1,100 times around the world, or five times to the moon and back.

It appears from figures furnished by the Postoffice Department that the average person in Massachusetts, includ-To her amazement there, tied to a ing men, women and children, spends \$2.30 on postage per annum. New York comes second with an expenditure of \$2.27 and the District of Columbia third with \$2.16. Colorado is fourth with \$1.93 and Connecticut is fifth with \$1.80. The States ranking lowest in this regard are South Carolina, with 25 cents per capita; Mississippi, with 34 cents; Alabama, with 35 cents; Arkansas, with 37 cents, and North Carolina, with 41 cents.

A FUTURE KING.

Prince Edward of York, Grandson of the Prince of Wales.

"Prince Edward of York, Our King to Be," is the subject of an article in the Ladies' Realm, and concerning him there are one or two amusing stories told. The royal nursery, it seems, is not without skirmishes between the two young princes, who are evenly matched in the matter of spirit. Prince Edward makes the most of his slight seniority, but Prince Albert has no idea of accepting the place of younger son when it is a question of riding a rocking-horse. One day the Duchess of York was quite shocked on entering the nursery to find the two young princes "having it ost" in proper style, and was about to have them punished. but the Duke said: "Oh, let them fight it out; they will be the better men for

It is customary for the royal children to kiss the Queen's hand, not her cheek. But Prince Edward objected to this arrangement and declined to fall in with it. One day he heard two of the servants speaking about "her majes-"I know who 'her majesty' is," said Prince Edward; "it's 'granny." "And who was the naughty little Prince who would not kiss his granny's hand?" "It was I," said Prince Edward, unabashed, "and I am not going to kiss granny's hand." Now, of course, being 5 years old, and considering himself quite a big boy, Prince Edward kisses the Queen's hand in the most approved fashion, and doffs his cap quite prettily when in her majesty's presence.

An Albino Tree. Much interest has been caused lately

by the appearance of a horse chestnut tree in the Thiergarten. The numerous branches around the lower part of the trunk have a pure white foliage, such as is seen on trees growing in dark places, where no chlorophyll can develop on account of want of light. The same whiteness of the leaves is also noticeable in a few of the neighboring branches through the crown to the top. People are often puzzled as to the cause of the pecularity, and many strange explanations are sometimes given. The singular appearance of the tree has been noticed regularly for some years. This particular tree, it stems, had been attacked by a swarm of caterpillars and other creatures of the same species, and the foliage had already been destroyed, but still masses of caterpillars continued to crawl up and down the trunk, and finally clung | ings.

strength and freshness, but has a strength and freshness, but has a since shown the already descri whiteness in its leaves, which prea by no means unpleasant contact the otherwise dark green follage. don Standard

there in clumps. To preserve the lea

tiful tree, after other means had be

tried in vain, a solution of acid to

used, and the ground all road was watered with it, as well as the tra-and the branches, which were as

cially drenched. This treatment plan successful. The tree gradually has ered, and now stands in its to

LAW AS INTERPRETED

Notice that an unearned pre will be restored and holding the an subject to the call of the insurheld, in Tisdell vs. New Hamp Fire Insurance Company (N. I. L. R. A. 765, insufficient to satisfy obligation of an insurer to return premium as a condition of cancellapolicy.

The duty of an operator or an age of a coal mine to employ a compete mine boss being imposed by sum held, in Williams vs. Thacker Coal in C. Company (W. Va.), 40 L R A R to be fully performed by the explayment of such a mine boss, and for the is held not to be liable.

A "standard guaranty to mibus 8 per cent. insurance," stamped a inface of a policy of fire assure is held in Cutler vs. Roya harman Company (Conn.) 41 L. R. A. Ma. to effectual to supersede a provision the the policy shall be void in case of other insurance-at least when the poley self is for more than 80 per cent of value of the property.

Insurance on merchandise kept to an illegal business, such as a stock of drugs and liquors kept by a dealer via did not have the permit required by he to sell them, is upheld, in Erb vs. 6eman - American Insurance Company (Iowa), 40 L. R. A. 845, against the claim that it was void as against public policy. With this case is a review of the authorities on this somewhat unique question of the validity of insurance on property illegally used.



A Polish schoolmaster, Szcepanik by name, claims to have invented an electrical device which utilizes a beam of light to explode bombshells. He is also alleged to have perfected an instrament by means of which objects at a considerable distance can be seen, tim ed with their natural colors.

Notwithstanding the many tradition concerning mysterious lights seen has ering over swamps at night and b spite of the attempted explanations such phenomena in some popular bode on science, Prof. N. S. Shaler and is inclined to disbelieve in the ens ence of these luminous appearant He has studied swamps for me wisp, and he suggests that the none about moving lights visible as swamps may be due to subjective pressions induced by gazing into as

ness. Following an idea first developed Germany, pictures have recently printed in this country which, viewed through spectacles, appe stereoscopic relief. The object pict is first photographed from two pa-like an ordinary stereoscopic to Then the two pictures are printed two complementary colors, nearly is not quite overlapping. The glassest the viewing spectacles are also of on plementary colors corresponding those used in the printing, and we the picture is seen through these gls es, it stands forth with a startling a

pearance of solidity. A writer in Forest and Stream de scribes a victory which he saw gainel over a rattlesnake by the inhabitants of a prairie-dog village in the Indian Territory. The ugly invader crawled into one of the dog-holes, whereupon fifteen or twenty dogs gathered about the place, and began to push dirt into the hole. The snake stuck his head up through the dirt, and the dogs took is flight; but the moment the snake et tered another hole they flocked about it again, and this time pushed in the dirt so rapidly that the rattler was defectively entrapped. Then the dop tamped the dirt down hard with their noses, and left the snake to suffocate

As is well known to botanists, but not so well known to the general public, the white powdery conting on some leaves and fruits is wary in nature and is called "bloom" in technical works on botany. Its function has received some attention, Mr. Darwin having made it the object of some studles in his later years. In a recent number of the Laboratory Bulletin of Ober lin College is a short paper by Ma Roberta Reynolds, giving the resul of a series of experiments which she that when the bloom is removed from the epidermis the transpiration of ter is greatly increased. Thus in case of agave utahensis the loss was sheet two and one-half times as much from the leaf which was without blosm as from that with the bloom. It was ob served also that on damp days the difference between the leaves was les than on dry days; so, too, there was less difference in the case of young leaves than when old ones were used

Spiders as Mechanicians.

The spider that seeks out a pebbe and anchors her web with it clear? makes use of a tool. The pebble sanalagous to the iron anchor used h man. Spiders have been seen to s nails for anchors.—Scientific America

Women Students Persecuted. Women students at the University of Berlin are not allowed to wear the hair in braids down their backs. Ter girl students who persisted in doing this were expelled.

One of the pitiful things in this work is the value a sensible woman place upon an invitation to a senseless so cial affair.

A good many of the so-called "prom inent" people, are prominent as Wars

The Oceanic, the monster iron steamship, on her maiden voyage to New York, and the great Britain, the first iron

ing school to qualify them for the work \$50 pasengers at one sitting. There is same sounds as their equivalents in in life which they undertake. If so, accommodation for 410 first-clas , 300 English. The double "o" for instance these special studies may compensate second-class and 1,000 third-class pas- in Dutch has the same sound as "o" in the right side of a tornado, the right for those pursued in the schools by the sengers. Besides the transients, the Rome, while the dipthoug "oe" is progirls and not by the boys. There is vessel will carry 300 in the crew, and nounced by the Dutch as we pronounce

The first steamship to cross the Atthe fact that celibacy is on the increase; lantic was the Savannah, an American that the proportion of old bachelors and ship built at Corlears Hook, on the East old maids to the total population is River, and launched Aug. 22, 1818. She was originally built for a sailing packet between New York and Liverpool, but en by "ij," which is sounded as "y" in was purchased before completion by nah and fitted with machinery.

The paddle wheels were so construct- if it were spelled "Ome Powl." ed as to fold up and be stored on deck closed in canvas held in place by fron were thought elegant.

She went to Savannah in 1819 and er." left that port for Liverpool May 26, "Boeren," and it is pronounced "Boo-1819. She arrived in twenty-two days. having used her engine for fourteen days. She then went to St. Petersburg, returning to Savannah in November, 1819. Her machinery was afterwards taken out and she was converted into a sailing packet. She ran some time between New York and Savannah, finally running ashore on Long Island. Burger (bo-er) | Farmer flurgher (buhr-ker) | Citizen Burgerrogt (buhr-ker-rekt) | Citizen Burgerrogt (buhr-ker-vekt) | Citizen soilert.

The first ship to cross the Atlantic propelled all the way by steam was the Royal William, a Canadian boat, built in 1833. Within the next decade the first iron trans-Atlantic steamship was launched in England. This was the Great Britain, the forerunner of the Great Eastern, and designed by the same engineer, Brunel. This ship was provided with a screw propeller and crossed the sea in fifteen days at an

average speed of nine knots an hour. It was the famous Cunard line which first established a regular trans-Atlantic service with regular dates of departure. The Britannia, the first of the four ships, left Liverpool on her maiden trip on July 4, 1840, and reached made such turonds on the business of the American packets that Congress. impelled by the clamor of American patriotism, granted a subsidy to E. K. Collins, of New York, for an American line between this port and Liverpool. The new vessels were swifter and more elegant than the Cunarders, and, like the sailing ships of the old Collins line, won many laurels. The Cunard vessels stopped calling at Hallfax, but in spite of this were easily beaten by their In the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., about | American competitors. The Pacific, of the new line, made the passage from New York to Liverpool in less than ten days, her time in May, 1851, being 9 so an so, as though that settled it. A days 20 hours and 16 minutes. The 6 hours and 18 minutes. The line, however, wound up with disaster. The There are very few men who have Arctic was sunk by a collision in 1854

was never heard from. The American

rooms are 13 feet 6 inches by 9 feet and odd-looking words that are used now be fed with asses' milk. The lady spoke the vessel surpasses the wildest concep- and then in the news reports from the to a native officer of the district, and more information than is conveyed by tions of Jules Verne's "Floating City." sturdy little republic. It would also receiving a satisfactory reply drove the school statistics alone. It may be Her speed on her trial trip was twenty- enable one to pronounce these words as with a man-servant to the station

Dutch dipthongs are not given the "oo" in boot. The English pronunciation of these two dipthongs is the reverse of that given them by those who speak Dutch. And "ou" has the sound of "ow" in owl. The sound of "ul" is nearly like that of the English "oy" in boy. The Dutch double "aa" is the same as the English "a" in war. As there is no "y" in Dutch its place is tak-

Here are some of the Dutch words

sodjery.

Jonkherr (renk-hare). Member of the Volks-raad; gehleman.

Oem (onne). Uncle

Band (rahd) Senate Rand reahd) Senate
Randahver (rahds-hare) Senate
Randahvis (rahd-hoys) Senate huse
Rand (rahnt Margin; edge
Staat (stabt) State
Staatkunde (stabt kuhn de) Politics

State
Staatkunde sraht kuhn de)
Staatkunde sraht kuhn de)
Staatkunde sraht kuhn de)
Staatsraad stahtsrahd Council of State
Stad (stot)
Cty
Stemmer (stemmer)
Transwaai (rous fahl)
Ctreular valley
Trek (treck Draught; journey
Trekken (treck en)
Trekpaard (treckpahrd)
Trekpaard (treckpahrd)
Oparft hurse
Lilt (oyt)
Out; out; out of
Litiander (oyt-iont-er)
Vaderlandstlefde (fah ter-ionts-leef-te)
Love
of one's country; patriotism,
Veld (feit)
Veld (feit)
Veld (feit)
Veld (ret)
Veld (ret)
Veld wachter (feit vock-ter)
Rural guard
Veldwachter (feit vock-ter)
Congress
Voorreg; (fore-rekt)

they should be enunciated. where the ass was to be in waiting.

defy. Oom Paul properly he would say it as family name of Gen. Joubert would for remedy. The present course in the mat- in stormy weather; the wheel was in- the same reason be pronounced as if it were spelled "Yowbert." The word parental choice, and liberty in this re- rims. Her model was considered fine Boer is pronounced by the Afrikander and her passenger accommodations as if it were of two syllables; the first long and the second short, thus: "Boo-The plural is not "Boers," It is

er-ch," because the final "n" is slurred that are oftenest in print in connection nisehs the London Spectator with an with the news of the Transvanl and amusing epitaph. their pronunciation and meaning: Gloucestershire, in the fifties, the parish church contained, and no doubt

Congress.

Congress.

Voorreg: (fore-rekt) ... Franchise; privilege Vreemdeling (frame-da-ling) ... Stranger Witwaters-rand (vit-vot-ters-ront) ... Margin of the white water.

A man who can be fooled the same way four times is a fool. TOA Violin.

Thou feelst that thou must still impart the gracetal harmonies once known. But now by newer tunes outgrown. Which make thee tremble, shripk and start.

Thou needst not fear, for music old and new.
Will comfort weary soul and fired brain.
And wipe away the pearly drops of dew.
Which clearly speak of keenest grief and pain. And make all souls grow young again As thou sweetly singest a fender strain.

Yea, old, so very old thou art.
And though the ages claim thee as their ewn.
With time they have improved thy tone,
So that it still speaks to the heart.