

BANDON RECORDER.

The Galloping White Horse.
It was in the dark of the evening, and the streets were thronged with men and women on their way home at the end of the day's work. At Thirty-fourth street, where Broadway and Sixth avenue cross with a network of tracks, the usual clangor of gongs, the shouts of newsboys and the roar of the elevated trains filled the air, while myriads of electric lights sparkled like so many stars.

Suddenly out of the gloom came a little white bear, being driven rapidly home. Its sad day's work was over, and the little horses were probably anxious for their dinner. Still it gave one a shock to see them galloping so. Even more pathetic it looked when empty than with its precious little burden. The very emptiness spoke of the vacant little chair at home, the unused toys, the unworn frocks folded away for some woman to cry over on a rainy day.

Fathers hurrying home to their own little ones felt a sudden lump in the throat, mothers leading their children grasped the little hands with a quick access of tenderness, and a strange, sad sense of loneliness came to the heart of the passerby who had no child to love. Just a little white bear, seen only for a moment in the gathering darkness by the hurrying throng, but what a world of paths it suggested—New York Mail and Express.

Artificial Legs.
The most lifelike and serviceable artificial legs in the world are manufactured in America. Enormous quantities of these limbs are shipped to Europe every year.

The first great boom in the artificial leg business was brought about by the civil war. Since that time railroad and trolley car accidents have kept up an ever increasing demand. Another factor has been the general use of antiseptics. The mortality among those who have their legs amputated is far less than formerly, and a large proportion of the survivors become patrons of the wooden leg factories.

The old fashioned peg leg is practically a thing of the past. The modern artificial leg shows a great advance over the old forms. Every improvement has been with the idea of greater simplicity.

The main object of the manufacturers is to improve the fit of the legs. The best models now cost \$100. It costs from \$5 to \$25 a year to keep one of these in order.

Few women wear artificial legs. On the other hand, it is becoming more common to fit limbs to children. Legs are made for children sometimes before they can walk. They are fitted as soon as the child learns to stand and make it possible for it to develop symmetrically.

Where Was the Swindler?
"Ethel," said Lionel Bertrand Jones as he dropped his slice of bread in the plate with a noise that set the canary in the gilt cage overhead chirping merrily. "Ethel, I have something to say to you."

They had been married only four weeks, and the time had not arrived when she did all the saying.
"Do you remember the day on which I proposed to you?"
"Yes," she replied. "I will never forget it."

"Do you remember," he went on as he abstractedly drilled a hole in the loaf with the point of a carving knife, "how when I rang the bell you came to the door with your fingers sticky with dough and said you thought it was your little brother who wanted to get in?"

"Yes."
"Oh, Ethel! How could you? How could you?"
"How could I what?" she responded as a guilty look crept into her face.
"How could you make me the victim of such a swindle?"—London Tit-Bits.

Just Making Sure.
An old farmer in Scotland once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist after looking at the offending molar:
"It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra."

He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep for a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse.
"Oh, never mind paying just now!" the dentist kindly.

"No," he answered the cautious old Scot. "A' wasn't thinking o' that. But if I'm ga-en to sleep, A' thocht A' wad like to count ma siller fast."—Glasgow Times.

Inconsistent.
"You are a most inconsistent woman," said Henpeck, turning at last. "I am, eh?" she retorted. "How?"
"You insist upon having and using only the most expensive things, and yet—"
"Well? You certainly never objected to that?"
"No, but do be consistent. Don't use so much talk. It's cheap."—Philadelphia Press.

Avoiding Worry.
Wife—Here comes a friend of mine. Let's turn into this side street until she passes.
Husband—Quarrelled with her?
"No, but I don't want you to see her."
"Hum! Why not?"
"I know you'll admire that new dress of hers, and it will only worry you to think what a ridiculous fuss you made over the bills for this cheap thing I've got on."—New York Weekly.

One of three Persian Indian mummies received at the Smithsonian institution a few days ago was found to contain the bodies of a woman and two babies, probably a mother and her children. The bodies were imbedded in a padding of leaves, and this in turn was bound about with a piece of goods not unlike gunnysack, held in place by a rope wound about it.

POLLY LARKIN

"In All California no Place Like This," is the title of a charming little booklet that came to Polly the other day in a green paper cover as cool and inviting looking as the velvety hills of spring. On the cover were redwood trees and I was sure I would find something balmy and refreshing on the inside, and I was not disappointed; but it is a tempter of the worst kind, and few can scan its pages without making a mighty resolve in their own heart that before the dance of the midsummer fairies is ended they will be enjoying some, if not all, the pleasures and inducements held out to recreation seekers who want to throw dull care to the winds and forget the very name of duty and work of all kinds. "An Outing on a New Plan," says the next sub-head line, and turning the page you find the name, "Camp Everlie." Where is it? you ask. In the Russian River redwoods, on the line of the California Northwestern Railway. From June until the end of summer the guests of Camp Everlie will make the welkin ring. There is food for thought, food that will satisfy the inward longing and craving for the beautiful in nature; the daintiest and most appetizing of meals that cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious of epicureans, and besides addresses will be made every forenoon by able speakers. Literary people will flock to this ideal camp, which will be dotted with little white tents thicker than daisies in a meadow. There will be occasional evening entertainments, music, boating on Russian river and pretty Mark West creek that flow like silver ribbons in the vicinity. Here the wild flowers and ferns are in their glory, and it is a perfect paradise for the artist and a dreamland for the poet. It will be filled with congenial spirits, and there will be enjoyment and rest for all, no matter what your nature may be, and best of all, the prices are so moderate that they are in the reach of the many instead of the few. Another feature of this model resort is that it is only three hours' travel from San Francisco. The heart of the summer sojourner will be as light as thistle-down and as joyous as the bird that trills his hymn of praise in the beautiful Guerneville redwoods in this charming Russian River valley, one author claiming that "it is as fertile as Egypt and fair as Italy." The very atmosphere and the surroundings make you feel like a new being, and you may feel so thoroughly lost in this haven of rest that you will feel like quoting Rip Van Winkle when he said, "If my dog Schneider was here, he would know me." The little book is a gem from start to finish, beautifully written and filled with exquisite little views of this charming summer retreat and verdant valley that invite the attention of the reader and makes one long to flee from the windy and dusty city and towns and forget everything for the time being except the beauties of this little Eden. A trip to this favored spot will give you a new lease on life.

Corrected the Queen.
Macaulay was several times invited to Windsor, and once, as he himself recorded, had the temerity to correct the Queen to her face, apropos of a blunder in history. "The Queen," he said, "was most gracious to me. She talked much about my book, and owned that she had nothing to say for her poor ancestor, James II. 'Not your majesty's ancestor,' said I, 'your majesty's predecessor.' I hope this was not an uncourtly correction. I meant it as a compliment, and she seemed to take it so." It was on one of these visits to Windsor that the historian was so foolish as to date a letter to his constituents from the castle, a piece of singularly bad taste, which brought down upon him the ridicule of the Times, which referred to Macaulay's little place in Berkshire, and later went on to hint that he was commanded there to fill the vacant place of a pet monkey of her majesty's recently deceased.

Aged Rose Tree of Hildesheim.
The London Chronicle says: "Disquieting news has come to hand as to the health of the botanical marvel—the rose tree which grows over the apsidal crypt of the dome of Hildesheim. Tradition asserts that it was planted by Ludwig the Pious, who founded the church about the middle of the ninth century. According to this legend it might be over 1000 years old. Lately a growth of unwelcome white patches has spread over its limbs and signs of decay are apparent. Herr Waldheim, however, the curator of the royal gardens at Hanover, has been called in and hopes to save its life." If Herr Waldheim should fail, the church warden might send to America for some nurseryman's boy, who, with a white wash brush and kerosene emulsion, would soon clear the patches of white scale from the rose stems at half the price Herr Waldheim's expert services cost.

German Farmers Rely on Chemistry.
Recent reports to our Department of Agriculture indicate that farming is conducted in Germany on more improved and scientific principles than anywhere else in the world, says the Youth's Companion. German farmers employ less machinery than most chemists. They pay very close attention to the fertilization of the soil. Yet with all their efforts and all the advantages of their advanced science they are unable to fully supply the demand of the population of Germany for breadstuffs. They do supply seven-eighths of that demand, but the remaining one-eighth, which has to be imported from abroad, amounted in 1899 to more than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat alone.

Austria still has the monopoly in the Syrian markets for the one-colored so-called Oriental cloth. No other country has so far been able to manufacture this kind of cloth as cheaply as Galicia and Austrian Silesia. It is cloth dyed in the wool and called Masson, Elbeuf Electoral, Imperial and Saxonia.

Kershorf, near Heidelberg, has a lively ninety-one-year-old blacksmith and church warden who climbed to the top of the church steeple and tied a rope to the bell after the younger men in the village had refused to risk themselves.

The worn-out uniforms of the British Army, when sold, bring back into the War Office treasury close upon \$150,000 a year.

Balloons are used for drying linen in Paris laundries.

Speaking of the new fashions reminds me of a bright little boy who delights in playing in the water near his home. He called to his sister the other day to bring him his bathing-suit, and what

do you think it consisted of? Nothing more nor less than a sun-bonnet and a pair of rubbers. He was perfectly content with his bathing outfit, however, and wended his way to the beach to wade in the water and make mud pies and build houses out of the sparkling sand that were washed away by the incoming tide. Happy little four-year-old. His fortune in sand houses and mud pies wrecked in a minute's time. But he built them anew day after day, teaching us a lesson in perseverance.

BRIEF REVIEW.

Modern Bridge Building.
The American bridge-builder of to-day has few of the difficulties that were overcome by early designers of iron bridges. The mathematics of simple forms of bridges was understood in 1870, but the proportioning of details had to be worked out by each man for himself. Every new plan was a problem. Now, the proportions of lengths of span to height, and the length of panels, have been fixed by practice. Connections have become so far standardized that the duplication of parts can be carried to its fullest extent. The proper spacing of rivets is now better understood. Designs are so made that machine tools can make every part. Great accuracy is attained and the sizes of parts have increased. The bridge is never assembled until it reaches the staging or false works, and it comes together like the parts of a clock. Much of it is fastened together by power riveters. Except in a few instances, the American bridge-builders know that the designs of the engineer of the purchaser will be similar to those that he has been in the habit of working under, and no abnormal features will be embodied. Everybody now knows what every one else is doing. The foreign engineer, with some notable exceptions, is somewhat isolated in his own office, and solves each problem by requiring strength and durability only, and without much attention to the use of such details as insure economy of construction and rapidity of erection.

When the first census was taken in 1790, Pennsylvania's population was 94,253, greater than that of New York. By the census of 1900 New York's population leads that of Pennsylvania by 985,897.

Turkey has made arrangements for sending German officers to serve with her army in order to effect certain reorganizations. Their previous successes at Damascus and Tripoli were conspicuous.

The Leicester (England) town council has decided to make a grant to the municipal forward movement to enable that body to provide boxes of plants for the window sills of the poorer cottages of the borough.

During the last year the average age of all the Quakers who died in Great Britain and Ireland was a little over 61 years and 7 months. The returns also show a very low mortality rate among Quaker children.

In the village of Golodaevia, in the district of Tebenbar, Russia, an interesting treasure has been found, consisting of 217 ancient silver coins, among which there are about 50 Spanish coins of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

So difficult has it become to get domestic servants in New Zealand or a woman help of any kind that in many places the only way to secure the services of the washerwoman is by sending a gig for her. This is the experience of a lady who writes to a friend in England.

The Danish parliament has passed and the king sanctioned a law establishing the secret ballot system at parliamentary elections. The Radical party proposes to agitate for an extension of the law whereby this system may be used at all elections, whether political or municipal.

A monument estimated to cost \$100,000 will be erected at Montreal in joint commemoration of the fact that in 1890 Canada for the first time took a hand in the wars of the British empire and of Lord Stratford's patriotism in equipping at his own expense a force of rough riders for service in South Africa. Separate memorials had been planned, but it was deemed expedient to unite them.

Santiago de Cuba has a population of 43,000. In January, 1898, there were 516 deaths, which makes an annual death rate of 137.6 per 1,000. In January, 1899, under military rule, practical sanitation was applied, and the deaths were 215, making a rate of 60. In January, 1900, the deaths numbered 120, at a rate of 33.48. Now, after two years of sanitary work, the January (1901) deaths numbered 80, a rate of 22.3.

The new bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis recently authorized by congress is to be finished in 1903 for the World's fair. The first bridge over the river was begun in 1867, when St. Louis had a population of 225,000. When the bridge was finished in 1874 the population had risen to 325,000. When the second bridge was opened to traffic in 1890, the population was 451,000, and it was evident that a third bridge was needed owing to the city's greatly increased business activity.

May Know Too Much.
"Do women who have had the advantage of advanced education make good wives?" asked the bachelor thoughtfully.
"At this the benedict took him to one side, where he could speak confidentially.
"If you ever marry," he said, "and find occasion to frame up a real good excuse for a protracted session at the club, you will discover that it is possible for a woman to know too much."—Chicago Post.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The United States buys matches from Germany and Sweden.
In density of population Arizona has 1.60 inhabitants to the square mile.
The national debt of the United Kingdom is 5 per cent of its wealth.
The proportion of divorces to marriages in Rhode Island is about one in eight.
Virginia had the largest population of any of the states at the first census in 1790.

Sausage casings are imported into this country in large quantities from New Zealand.

The United States is nearly 32 times as large as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The United Kingdom has colonies and possessions whose area is equal to more than 27 times her own size.

The United States imports from Algeria cork wood, goatskins, sugar, molasses, marble and vegetable hair.

A flat to go up in Cincinnati this season will probably be the largest one in the country. Its frontage will be 1,000 feet.

The per capita of money in circulation in the United States on July 1, 1900, was \$26.93. On July 1, 1875, it was \$15.32.

Spain's kingdom of Asturias, according to The British Medical Journal, boasts of 28 centenarians in a population of 900,000.

West Point cadets are to take up polo as part of their athletic training, and the government has purchased ponies for the purpose.

Kangaroo skins to the value of \$267,850.30 were imported from Australia into the United States during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1900.

A private detective agency has been started in Zurich. This is the first of its kind in Switzerland, where the law of divorce is practically unknown.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit, and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindus are using as a substitute for opium.

A tunnel 25 miles long, reaching a depth of 1,800 feet below sea level, is planned between Vaqueros bay, Spain, and Tadmor in Africa. It would be the deepest in the world.

A new cotton ginning machine enables two men to gin 4,000 pounds daily, and under the old system they could turn out less than a hundredth part in the same amount of time.

Cincinnati has an organization of capitalists called "The Tropical company." It has large land holdings in Honduras, on which the cultivation of bananas is conducted on an extensive scale.

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CHOICE MISCELLANY

Philippine Barber Shops.
Philippine barber shops should be avoided. A Weary Willie beard should be cultivated in preference. They have straight back chairs, with a cushion behind, to reach which with your head it is necessary to stretch your neck to an alarming extent. Their razors are never sharp, as the natives have no beard to speak of. They make a pretense of sharpening them upon a piece of wood which is as light as paper. They have perfect confidence in themselves, these barbers, as they start the misery in a businesslike way. They apparently do not notice the tears which are forced to your eyes nor the anxious glances toward the artist from time to time. When the deed is done, the joy of relief is too great, and you are liable to pay double price, so pleased are you that your life has been spared. The artist will accept any price provided it be greater than his charge to his countrymen.

There are a number of first class Spanish tonorialists in Manila who do good work in a provokingly slow manner. Time is no affair of theirs, and every customer is expected to spare at least an hour before release.

Manila is now provided with many American barbers with up to date clippers. The sidewalkers of their shops are generally crowded with natives watching the Americans at their work. —Washington Star.

Dislike the Illustration.
Superintendent Bright takes exception to a brightly colored chart in use in country schools which represents the farmer as painfully mowing grass with a scythe at \$18 a month, while opposite an elegantly dressed clerk cozily sells a bolt of gingham to a beautiful young lady at \$40 a month.

Mr. Bright objects that the chart conveys a false idea, for the farmer, who really does his mowing by machinery, gets board and lodging with his \$18, while the dapper clerk has to pay \$39.50 a month out of his \$40 for board, lodging and car fare. Also the business houses which are looking for bright young men to keep books at \$200 a month carefully keep their eyes out of the small "ad." columns of the newspapers.

The only defense of the chart is that it is calculated to "make pupils think." This is true. It will make them think that the authorities which display the chart have something the matter with their intellects.

It is rather odd that so much energy is devoted to making pupils think when very likely a small part of the same energy directed to the desirable end of making the educators think would have a much better result. —Chicago News.

Survival of the Horse.
The horse, which has long been consigned by pessimists to the condition of the dodo, still survives and is worth more than ever. All the new schemes of transportation, from the locomotive to the trolley car and automobile, have not appreciably affected his status. Every new business makes more business in all sorts of directions. There are a constant adjustment and readjustment going on that follow natural laws. Labor saving machinery, so called, has greatly increased the number of workers, who toil less arduously. Every valuable contribution to our industrial life works out for the good of the whole in the long run. The horse will ever remain the best servant of man in spite of new inventions. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Gunmaking Industry.
As an illustration of the magnitude of the business involved in the purchase of the smaller powers of war material in Europe one has only to look at the number of men employed at such great plants as the Krupp of Germany, the Creusot in France and those of the Armstrongs and Vickers' Sons & Maxims of England. Krupp employs something like 25,000 men. The two English firms employ collectively about 35,000 men and the Creusot plant about 19,000. No reckoning is here made of the famous Loeve works of Berlin or of Italian, Belgian and numerous French firms. With the exception of Krupp the above establishments ordinarily confine themselves to filling foreign orders. —Harper's Weekly.

Yermak, the Cossack.
Russia has been expanding steadily and surely, ever since the days of Ivan the Terrible, when Yermak slashed and smashed his way to victory in Siberia, and ever since that day her expansion has been largely by conquest of arms.

Yermak, who practically laid the foundation for agrandizement, was a Cossack chieftain and was born near the banks of the Don. He invaded Siberia with 5,000 men and after several victories over the native tribes took Siber, the capital, in 1589. He had formerly been a robber, but was pardoned by Czar Ivan IV on laying his conquests at the imperial feet. He died in 1583.

Trying to Get Jasper's Flag.
An effort is now being made, with the co-operation of the South Carolina congressmen, President McKinley and the British ambassador at Washington, to obtain the loan or gift of the Sergeant Jasper flag, now said to be in the Tower of London. If successful, it will be an interesting exhibit at the Charleston exposition. Every visitor to Charleston is familiar with the statue of Jasper at the Battery commemorating his valor at Fort Moultrie. One arm is extended toward the old fort, and the inscription is, "Let Us Not Forget With-out a Flag."—Columbia (S. C.) Cor. Baltimore Sun.

Out of Children's Mouths.
The teacher of a Sabbath school class, says The Christian Register, approached one little fellow who was present for the first time and inquired his name, for the purpose of placing it on the roll. "Well," said the youngster, "they call me Jimmie for short, but my maiden name is James."

This is a good mate for the naive and somewhat boastful statement of a little girl in a Buffalo household who assured a playmate that she not only had two maiden aunts, but a maiden grand mother!

QUAINT SAM HOUSTON

HIS PICTURESQUE ATTITUDE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
Clad in an Indian blanket, His Principle Employment Was Whittling Pine Sticks—His Quaintness Agreed to One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land.

General Sam Houston of Texas was the most picturesque figure in the senate during my first years of service at the capitol. Like Benton, he was very fond of young men and soon came to count me as "one of his boys." Only those who were youngsters in the fort can realize the interest people felt in Houston in the days when his part in the struggle for the independence of Texas was still fresh in the public mind. Visitors to the senate chamber invariably asked to have him pointed out to them, and they were never disappointed in their hope, for he was large of frame, of stately carriage and dignified demeanor and had a lionlike countenance.

Always unconventional in dress, he would now and then appear at the capitol wearing a vast and showy sombrero and a Mexican blanket, a sort of ornamental bedquilt with a slit in the middle through which the wearer's head was thrust, leaving the blanket to hang in folds around the body. His principal employment in the senate was whittling pine sticks, of which he seemed to have an unlimited supply. It was only at rare intervals that he broke silence, but when he did speak he always proved himself capable of contributing his quota of sound and patriotic advice to the deliberations of the senate.

No passage in Houston's career was nobler than the heroic stand against disunion which marked its close, while of his kindness of nature and generous helpfulness to those in distress one could recall stories sufficient to fill a volume.

Near Quincy, Ills., there was a stretch of country known as the "Indian tract," to which Houston held title, a fact many of the settlers thereon, a careless pioneer brood, failed to search out. One of them called upon William A. Richardson, long member of the house from the Quincy district and subsequently a senator from his state, and asked if he knew Houston. Richardson said he did, whereupon his visitor confided to him that he had inadvertently settled upon 100 acres of Houston's land and that all he was worth stood in improvements on it. He wanted Richardson to see Houston and make the best terms that he could. Richardson upon his return to Washington told Houston the story and asked what he would take for a quitclaim deed to the 100 acres.

"What sort of a man is this constituent of yours who has hounded upon my land?" asked Houston.
"A good, square, honest man," was the reply.
"When I turn him off my land, I reckon he and his family will be beggars?"
Richardson nodded.

"What's this farm worth now?" asked Houston.
"Improvements and all about \$6,000," was the response.
"What was the bare place worth when you fellows went on it?" queried Houston.
"About \$5 an acre; \$500 in all," answered Richardson.

"Good fellow, this man of yours, Richardson?" this after a moment's thought.
"Best in the world," said Richardson.
"Tell him to send me \$800, and I'll make him a deed."

In due time the \$800 reached Washington in the shape of a New York draft. Richardson sought Houston, who, having executed a deed, took the draft and indorsed it.
"You say this man of yours is a good fellow?" he asked thoughtfully.
"Couldn't be a better one," was the emphatic answer.

"Send him back this draft and tell him Sam Houston has changed his mind. What can you buy a good saddle horse for out in that country?" He was told that \$200 would do it. "Well, then," said Houston, "write to your friend and tell him to buy a first class saddle horse about 4 years old and keep him for me. When congress adjourns, I will go home with you and ride the horse down to Texas."

Without delay the man in Illinois received back his draft and bought a saddle horse, the best he could find. Just before adjournment Houston sought Richardson. "You say the fellow who's got my horse is a tiptop good man?" Richardson again declared him one of the best in his district. "Well," said Houston, with a sigh, "I should have liked first rate to see him and also my horse, but as affairs turn out I must go straight to Texas. When you get home, go over and see this man and tell him to sell the horse and do what he pleases with the money. And, by the way, Richardson, I wish you would write and tell me if it was a good horse or not."—Personal Recollections of Galusha A. Grow as Related to Rufus Rockwell Wilson in Saturday Evening Post.

Satisfaction.
Brown—So you lost your lawsuit with Smith?
Jones—Yes; but it's a satisfaction to know that Smith didn't win anything.
"But didn't you have to pay him \$1,000 damages?"
"Yes; but his lawyer got that."—Philadelphia Record.

The intense dryness of the South African air is very destructive of leather. Hence boots soon wear out.

The animal that first succumbs to extreme cold is the horse.

About as much spool wood is sent to Europe every year as is manufactured into spools in Maine. Last year Maine exported about 15,000,000 feet of spool bars, chiefly to Scotland, and of this quantity about one-half was shipped from Bangor. Several million feet of spool bars are also shipped to other parts of the United States where there are spool mills, notably Rhode Island.

Sixty-two per cent of the adults in the kingdom of Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland are able to read and write. In 1801 only 22 per cent could read and write.

WHEN PERIL COMES.

Sudden and Extreme Danger the Test of True Courage.
It is when the unexpected happens that fatalism proves how fragile a prop it is, after all, for human courage. The soldier or the sailor can say to himself when he knows that he must take a supreme risk in battle or in a storm: "I am powerless against the fate which was decreed for me from the beginning of the world. If my time has come, I cannot help it; if not, all the forces of earth and sky and ocean cannot prevail to harm me." But when without an instant's warning a rock crashes through a ship's bottom and the waters rush into the cabin, when confusion seizes the entire company aboard, when the fog is too thick for the captain to be seen or the roar of the sea drowns the sound of his orders a new test is applied. Then it is that the courage which rests on nothing firmer than a negation gives way, and in his greed to save his own life the stoic becomes a madman.

There have been steamship disasters in which men of humble station, of all colors and faiths, have shown the finest quality of heroism, and there have been those in which the common sailors, all whites and Europeans, have earned eternal disgrace by their cowardice. The point we are making is not that it is possible to draw a hard and fast line between one religion and another or one race and another in the matter of bravery, but that the affirmative sense of responsibility for one's own acts, of the difference between right and wrong, between nobility and ignominy and of the grandeur of duty well done at the sacrifice of self, is a far surer dependence in the presence of sudden peril than all the stoical philosophies ever worked out by the mind of man.—Washington Post.

SYBARITES IN THE COLD.
Luxury as It Is Indulged in by the Arctic Traders.
So much has been written of the Eskimo ("husky") dogs and dog sleds of the north that they may well be mentioned here if only to show the idea of luxury which many of the factors and traders of the Hudson Bay company entertain. Seated or rather reclining in his carolee, swathed in furs, he is driven by an engine on foot who dashes along at a great pace. The carolee is painted gaudily. There are Russian bells on the collars of each of the long span of dogs, while the harness is a mass of beadwork and tassels.

No longer when he lodges at night at a post does he partake solely of the simpler fare it can furnish, nor even when he camps out in the wilderness must he be content with what his gun can bring down in addition to the pemican he carries. For now, either under the carolee seat or in an additional sled behind, there is found a good supply of canned meats and vegetables, products of Chicago and Ontario, and, moreover, his driver is his cook. In the open a fire will be deftly kindled, tea will be made, bacon and even eggs will be fried, and hot "flapjacks," that delectable fritter of the bush, half an inch thick and swimming in grease and molasses will tickle the factor's palate.

At night, enveloped in his furs and maybe reposing on a hastily constructed bed of balsam boughs, the last vision before his eyes close upon the scenes of dreamland will be the scintillating splendors of the aurora borealis, whose purpling waves alternate with bars of vivid light so rapidly and in such volume as to make the beholder almost believe that nature speaks, namer the silence, all penetrating, all pervading.—Cornhill Magazine.

The "Picket."
The picket was generally inflicted on cavalry and artillerymen and was a singularly brutal bit of torture. A long post, near which stood a stool, was driven into the ground. The delinquent was ordered to mount the stool, and his right hand was fastened to a hook in the post by a noose, drawn up as high as it could be stretched, round his wrist. A stump the height of the stool, with its end cut to a round and lumpy point, was also driven into the earth close to the post. Then the stool was taken away, and the sufferer had nothing to rest his bare feet upon but the stump, which, though it did not usually break which stood a stool, was driven into the ground. The delinquent was ordered to mount the stool, and his right hand was fastened to a hook in the post by a noose, drawn up as high as it could be stretched, round his wrist. A stump the height of the stool, with its end cut to a round and lumpy point, was also driven into the earth close to the post. 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