

BANDON RECORDER.

A TIGHT PLACE.

How the Speaker Saved a Congressman From a Costly Joke.

It was a gay time in congress on night when there was an all night session on the Mills tariff bill in 1888. It had been difficult to keep a sufficient attendance, and the house had adopted a resolution directing the sergeant at arms to compel the presence of absent members. One by one they were brought before the bar of the house and explanations were permitted to go unpunished.

About midnight Congressman Henderson was brought before the speaker. He had, he said, no excuse to offer. "I was at a theater party," he continued, "when I was arrested and brought here. There is no sort of excuse for absence without leave."

"I move that the gentleman from Iowa be fined \$5,000," called one of Henderson's colleagues. "I second the motion!" shouted twenty or more members, all of them his friends.

"It is moved and seconded," said Speaker Carlisle, "that the gentleman from Iowa be fined \$5,000. Those in favor of the motion will say 'Aye.'" Two hundred delighted voices shouted "Aye."

"These opposed will say 'No,'" Henderson's agonized voice was alone in yelling "No!"

There was but one way to slip out of the joke and prevent the motion from being carried, and that was for Speaker Carlisle to overrule the house.

"The ayes have it," said he gravely. "The gentleman is excused."

HOW A WATCH WORKS.

A Vibrating Wheel Takes the Place of the Clock's Pendulum.

A watch differs from a clock in its having a vibrating wheel instead of a vibrating pendulum and as in a clock gravity is always pulling the pendulum down to the bottom of its arc, which is its natural place of rest, but does not fix it there because the momentum acquired during its fall from one side carries it up to an equal height on the other, so in a watch a spring, generally spiral, surrounding the axis of the balance wheel, is always pulling this toward a middle position of rest, but does not fix it there because the momentum acquired during its approach to the middle position from either side carries it just as far past on the other side, and the spring has to begin its work again. The balance wheel at each vibration allows one tooth of the adjoining wheel to pass, as the pendulum does in a clock, and the record of beats is preserved by the wheel which follows. A mainspring is used to keep up the motion of the watch instead of the weight used in a clock, and as a spring acts equally well, whatever be its position, a watch keeps time, although carried in the pocket or in a moving ship. In winding up a watch, one turns the axle on which the key is fixed is rendered equivalent by the train of wheels to about 400 turns or beats of the balance wheel, and thus the exertion during a few seconds of the hand which winds up gives motion for twenty-four or thirty hours.

A Striking Individuality.

It does not pay to be too striking in one's individuality unless that characteristic is the outspringing of one's own nature. Directly little eccentricities are assumed criticism is invited. We become conspicuous, and the unconventional beauty which we wish to achieve turns to gall and wormwood until the world calls only "queerness." Unless you can be artistically out of the ordinary do not try to be other than commonplace. It does not pay to bring down reproach and sarcasm upon your unprotected head for the sake of winning notoriety. Better by far to possess the even tenor of your way, exactly as thousands of other mortals do, than to strike out into new paths which lead only into the jungle of ridicule and condemnation.

Tibetans and Jewelry.

Tibetans, like all people of a low civilization, delight in showy and massive jewelry. A man is only poorly adorned with a heavy silver earring, coral mounted. The women wear regular jewelers' shops on their heads. Among the nomads their hair, arranged in innumerable small tresses that involve more than a whole day's work, is decorated with red glass beads of woolen stuff or three great bands of rubies, shells, artificial pearls, corals, turquoise, amber beads, red agate, gold, silver or copper reliquaries.

MACARONI.

It is Made From the Meal of a Wheat Called Semolina.

Macaroni, which is derived from the Italian word macara, to crush, is prepared from the meal of a hard variety of wheat which is cultivated in the south of Europe and in other sunny climates. Its suitability for the manufacture of macaroni, vermicelli and other pastes is to be found in the easy preservation of preparations made from it and also in its richness in gluten and other nitrogenous substances. The meal of this wheat, which is named semolina and is itself a commercial article, is mixed into a stiff dough with boiling water and while still hot is placed into a metallic cylinder, at one end of which is a thick disk pierced with openings and into the other end of which a piston is introduced, which forces the dough out through openings which correspond with the section of the article which is intended to make.

Ordinary tube macaroni has its form given to it by mandrels of the requisite thickness, which are fixed within the openings of the disk. It is dried by hanging it in long strings in stoves through which a current of air is driven.—London Express.

Sage Counsel.

"You want a piece of advice, for yo' lifetime?" "I sho' does." "Well, don't ever try to whip de devil round de stump. Yo' close yo' bound to ketch fire, en you'll burn up befo' yo' time!"—Atlanta Constitution.

POLLY LARKIN

We were speaking about the home life, the other day, and how it should be conducted to make it the happiest and most delightful place on earth.

"Well," said one little lady, who to Polly's idea had had the best part of her life wasted, "I started in right, so the result is that my husband, children and everybody in my house walks a chalk-mark. My husband or the children either, for that matter, would no more dare to throw a newspaper on the floor after reading it, or put magazines or books on the table all awry, or drop their hats and clothing down where they took them off, than they would attempt to fly. It was hard work ding-donging it into them but it pays for the labor and the trouble of punishing the children into obedience. Another thing I never gave my husband a minute rest until he had his life insured, so I would have something to live off of if he should be suddenly taken away. He didn't want to do it but I just made him. He can't say that I am not economical or that I am an extravagant. I have had the same carpets for years, and they still look as good as new. Why? Simply because I don't allow them to let in the sunshine and fade them, like some people do. I have got to have light in the kitchen, and if they want to read in the daytime they must sit there, or go up into my sewing-room. My husband is not a drinking man, but you don't know what may happen to tempt him to begin, so I preach temperance to him and the children every day of my life; the dinner hour is the best time for a discourse of that kind, for they have to stay and listen to you. They don't like it and they screw and twist in their chairs when I begin, but it makes me all the more determined to impress my views on their minds, then if in time they go astray, they can't lay the blame on me and say I never taught them. I go through my husband's pockets every day, read his business letters, so I can keep posted on what he is doing. That's another thing he doesn't like, but I do it just the same. I never let my children bring their troubles to me, for I haven't time to bother with them. If I had commenced allowing it in the first place, it would have kept me in hot water all the time. Haven't time to waste on trivial matters. The result is they never bother me, but carry all their trials and tribulations to their father who is never too busy or too tired to listen to them. He advises and sympathizes with them and simply undoes the work I have been trying to accomplish—that is hardening them. In plain words he kisses, caresses, laughs and plays with them, and I scold, punish and make them walk a chalk mark to atone for his indulgence. They idolize him and fear me, but I am bound to rule my own household and they will thank me in the end." "Will they," thought Polly, "when they go out into the world to make their own living and are carried on by the tide of prosperity or adversity as the case may be, and memory rolls back to their childhood's home, their faces will light up with tenderness and love when they think of their father's untiring devotion, and they will feel only pity, if the unsympathetic nature of their mother has not been their unenviable inheritance, for her mistaken kindness. How much she has missed in life, and I think it is safe to predict that if she lives her three-score years and ten, she would gladly give years of her life to live over the days of her children's babyhood.

Another little woman took a decidedly adverse view of what the home life should be. "I believe in letting in all the sunshine possible in my home," she said. "I send the curtains to the very tops of the windows and let in all the pure outside air and sun that I can, regardless of the fading of carpets and draperies, for I would rather that they should fade than the roses in my children's cheeks. I think sunshine is one of the essentials of life. I may not be as good a manager as Mrs. E., but it is my nature to be so. All of my married life I have picked up papers, straightened books after Jack was through with them, but some way or other it was a labor of love and I never considered it a hardship. The best place in the house is for Jack and the children. I do try to teach the little folks to have some system about them, but they are young and forget. They love flowers and will go out on the hill-sides and pick poppies and buttercups until their little hands are full. Usually by the time they get them to the house they are faded and too far gone to resuscitate by putting them in the water; down they go on to the table, making a litter, but some way or other it brings to my mind my own actions when I was a child and I am lenient, possibly too much so, for their good. If they get their flowers to the house before they are wilted then every vase in the house and every empty bottle has its decoration of blossoms. The flower-day of their lives will pass soon enough, is the way I look at it, so I let them pick flowers while they can; the day will come when they will find the thorns and mamma will not be there to bind up the wounds and wipe the tears away. Both my husband and myself believe in making our home the most attractive place in the world for our boys and girls. We encourage them to invite their friends in to spend the evening and the result is that they never want to go out to find amusement. My husband is never too tired to sit down and help entertain the boy friends that come in. He will play cards, dominoes, help them with their magic lantern shows, and anything else the boys

WASHINGTON LETTER

President Roosevelt is credited in well informed quarters with having two important objects in sending Secretary Taft to the canal zone. One of these is clearly brought out in the president's letter recently made public and is to ally friction with the Panama government. Undoubtedly Secretary Taft is admirably fitted for such a mission, as his success in soothing the recalcitrant Filipino leaders demonstrated.

Further than this, it is believed the president's action points to a desire on the part of the administration to press forward the actual construction of the canal with the greatest possible energy. The president does not want this great project to drag and does not intend to let friction among officials or any other obstacles stand in the way. It is intimated that, owing to Secretary Taft's trip, the intended visit of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce and the senate committee on interoceanic canals will be discouraged.

Colonel A. S. McKenney Grant Evans, both of the Indian Territory, have had several conferences with President Roosevelt. Colonel McKenney, who was formerly a member of the Daves commission, and Mr. Evans, who is president of the Grant Kendall college of the Indian Territory, were sent to Washington by various interests of the territory to discuss the proposed rights of the Indians of the territory in connection with the prospective amalgamation of the territory with Oklahoma into one state.

The Indian Territory people are trying to protect all interests by having the bill of statehood provide that all laws now on the statute books applying to the rights of Indians shall become laws in the new state.

Department of justice officials expect the supreme court to hand down a decision in the inheritance tax case within a month or so. This is the case involving the legality of the legacy tax levied by the government on the property left by Cornelius Vanderbilt to his son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Assistant Attorney General Charles H. Robb has charge of the matter for the department of justice, and is known to be confident that the government's contention will be upheld. The amount which the plaintiffs seek to recover and which was paid to the collector of internal revenue is \$311,681.

BRIEF REVIEW.

Making Artificial Rubies.

Few problems have had greater interest for the chemist than the artificial preparation of diamonds and other precious stones, though their efforts have not been marked with conspicuous success, despite the invention of the electric furnace and other means of producing high temperatures. A recent process is the making of artificial rubies, and has been discovered by a German chemist named Verneuil. It consists of fusing a mixture of clay and chromium oxide with the heat of an oxyhydrogen burner and then allowing the mass to cool suddenly, thus producing crystals. The two materials are placed in alternate horizontal layers, and the heat, which is as intense as possible, is applied from above. The quick cooling caused by suddenly shutting off the blast produces the hardness characteristic of the ruby, and the resulting crystal, which is pure and brilliant, is said to possess all the physical properties of the natural gem, being cut readily and taking a fine polish.

The Age of Gold.

In Europe, where gold plays a more important part as a circulating medium in the currency than in the United States, gold coins are allowed to suffer but little loss of weight before they are called in from circulation. In Great Britain this amount is .625 per cent and in France .699 per cent, amounts that can only be detected by the balance. In Great Britain it has been computed by officials of the mint that in ordinary use the average length of time before a sovereign becomes "light" is twenty-seven years, while in the case of a half-sovereign the time is sixteen years. The smaller coin not only circulates more, but suffers more from abrasion, as in proportion to its diameter it is thinner and has a larger surface to be rubbed.

Telegraph Girts the Earth.

And now electricity has ushered in an era more wonderful still. Trolley cars run through the streets of Seoul and Nagoya. The Empress Dowager of China wires her decrees to the provincial governors. Telegraph lines belt the globe, enabling even the provincial to print the news of the entire world during the preceding twenty-four hours. We know to-day what occurred yesterday in Tokio and Beirut, Shanghai and Batavia. The total length of all telegraph lines in the world is 4,908,921 miles, the nerves of our modern civilization. It is not merely that Europe has 1,794,790 miles, America 2,516,548 miles and Australia 277,479 miles, but that Africa has 99,409 miles and Asia 310,685 miles.

The Ant While Aleep.

During sleep the ant's body is quite still. Occasionally may be noted a regular lifting up and setting down of the forefeet, one leg after another, with almost rhythmic motion. The antennae also have a gentle, quivering, apparently involuntary movement, apparently like breathing.

When the ice wagon ceases to wake you in the morning, the coal man will rattle away so loudly you can't sleep.

There are some people on such a still hunt for work that no one ever discovers that they are after it.

Free lunch may be placed on the counter to be looked at, but few men understand it that way.

To a lazy man no work is a necessity, and he is always willing to yield to a necessity.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Queen Old Law. There are an old dead letter law on the statute books of Georgia requiring a man to give a bond for \$85, with costs added, before a marriage license can be issued to him? This is a question that is being debated in certain quarters and to solve which prominent attorneys are delving into the laws of the state. As late as 1856 such a law was enforced in Richmond county. The bonds up to this year are on record in the office of Ordinary A. R. Walton. After 1850 they do not appear. The interesting question now is, Was this law repealed? There are those who think not. Others believe it was repealed. To satisfy their curiosity attorneys of the city are endeavoring to find out the truth. If not repealed it is a law, although in disuse for over half a century. The bond was given to the ordinary, signed by two sureties, to guarantee him that the applicant for license was able to care for a wife for a year. These sureties on all these bonds waived legal cause to obstruct such a marriage, as it was the business of the ordinary to satisfy himself on this line.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

New Uses of Waterfalls.

The lesson of the use of Niagara falls for generating electricity has been put to worldwide application. Throughout the world falling water, according to a paper read before the British association by Mr. Campbell Ewinton, yields to man's use an energy equal to 1,483,390 horsepower, of which Great Britain figures for only 11,900 horsepower.

The British Aluminium company gets 7,000 horsepower from the falls of Foyers, and expects to generate to produce 17,000 horsepower from Loch Leven. The North Wales Electric Power company is about to take Lake Llydvan, on Snowdon, and hopes to obtain 8,200 horsepower for every working day of nine hours. Finally, the Scotch Water Power Syndicate is peering round in quest of waters that it can imprison at low levels and so generate electric power. From Loch Sloy, 757 feet above Loch Lomond, it is going to get 6,600 horsepower, and at Ardull, higher up, it proposes to get further energy. Even a modest stream that drops several hundred feet may be a source of power.

German Factory Life.

Work commences in Germany at 6, 6:30 or 7 o'clock in the morning and usually stops at the corresponding hour in the evening, writes John Callan O'Laughlin in World's Work of an hour for breakfast, from an hour to an hour and a half at noon for dinner and a quarter of an hour in the afternoon for tea. Sometimes and in some factories the breakfast period is not authorized; sometimes afternoon tea is omitted. The average length of the day's work is ten hours. In the textile industry it may be a quarter of an hour longer.

The care of women and children has concerned the state far more than the hours of the male workers. Night work for women is prohibited, nor can they remain in the shops after 5:30 on Saturday afternoon or on the eve of a holiday. The law fixes the maximum of the woman's working day at eleven hours, except on Saturday and the day preceding holidays, when it is ten hours. A midday rest of one hour is compulsory, and women with household cares may claim an extra half hour.

Practicing Medicine at Ninety.

Longevity of Irishmen is proverbial, but even in that country for a doctor to be in practice at the age of ninety is unique. Dr. Woods of Birr has that distinction, and at the last meeting of the district board of guardians it was decided to grant him a full superannuation allowance. Popular with his patients, whom he visited on a bicycle, the venerable practitioner strenuously objected to retiring when the proposal was first brought forward. He urged that he was willing and able to earn his salary and did not wish to take money from the public that he did not earn.—London Globe.

DID HIS BEST.

He Brought the Only Cant Hook That He Could Find.

If the report of the Fulton Gazette is true a Missouri farmer, accompanied by several of his hired men, went into the woods one morning in the fall of the year to cut down some trees. When about to begin work it was discovered that the cant hook had been left behind. Turning to one of the men, an Irishman not very long over, the farmer instructed him to drive back to the barn for the missing tool. The Irishman did not know what a cant hook looked like, but was averse to exposing his ignorance, so drove off on his errand, trusting to find some one at the farm who would enlighten him. At the barn, however, there was no one to help him out of his dilemma. Casting his eyes about the place for the thing that would be most likely to serve as a substitute for a cant hook, he saw a nail and with never a sign of born upon its head and concluded it was what he had best use for. Procuring a rope he fastened the cow to the rear end of his vehicle and exultingly drove back to the woods. "What the Sam Hill have you got there?" shouted the farmer on seeing his messenger and the cow. "I sent you for the cant hook to use in moving the logs. What have you brought that cow for?" "Be jabers, boss, divil another thing could I see around the barn that can't hook this."

Mutual Distrust.

"A genius," said the young man with long hair and eyeglasses, "usually regards the world as a balky mule."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and the world usually regards a genius as a horse that is trying to run away."—Washington Star.

Things Worth Remembering.

Do not forget that it isn't necessary to be disagreeable in order to disagree with the other man.

If we took as great pains to say kind things as we do to think unkind ones, life would be one long metaphorical May.—Success.

HOW FORESTS GROW

THERE ARE TWO GREAT TYPES, THE PURE AND MIXED.

One of the Marvelous Feats of Nature is the Balancing of Conditions Where Trees of Different Habits Enter the Struggle for Existence.

The laws which govern the distribution of trees produce the two great types, the pure and the mixed forest. The former is the result of local conditions which trees of one kind only can survive.

In the North woods the balsam occupies the swamps, usually to the exclusion of all competitors, since no other of the native trees can thrive in wet places. In the Black Hills and other parts of the middle west the small demands of the bull pine upon moisture enable it to form pure woods on a soil too dry to support other native trees. The jack pine of the New Jersey barrens and the long leaf pine of the southern states grow in pure or nearly pure stands since they alone can withstand the peculiar conditions of these regions.

Where climate and soil are favorable to various trees we find the mixed forest, the number of species in mixture depending upon the suitability of the locality to forest growth.

Upon the hardwood flats of the Adirondacks the hard maple, the yellow birch and the beech are the only deciduous trees able to withstand the severe climate. In the southern Appalachian forests, where the trees of the north and south meet under conditions favorable to both, we find more than 100 different kinds.

The distribution of trees, therefore, is the joint result of local conditions and of the individual and varying requirements of the different species upon moisture, soil and climate. The laws, however, which govern forest distribution are not identical with those which regulate the behavior of trees in mixture. They do not explain why each species, if undisturbed, maintains the same proportion in the mixed forest. Why does not the hard maple drive out its competitors in the Adirondacks, the oak gain the upper hand in the forests of the southern Appalachians, the red fir exterminate the western hemlock on the Pacific slope?

Wherever a mixed forest occurs there is an unrelenting struggle going on. Let us see how the combatants are armed and why the representation of each species remains unchanged.

The more important of the characteristics which affect the capacity of a tree to hold its own in mixture with trees of other kinds are its demands upon light, its rate of growth and its power of reproduction. No two species require an equal amount of light, grow at the same rate or are identical in their capacity to reproduce themselves. The endowment of each, with habits differing from those of its neighbors, but with strength and weakness so balanced that all which occur in mixture enter the struggle for existence upon an equal footing, is one of the marvelous feats of nature.

The red spruce of the North woods, through its ability to endure dense shade, has been given the power to hold its own against faster growing competitors, some of which exceed it greatly in their capacity to reproduce themselves. The young spruces which spring up here and there throughout the forest struggle along under the heavy crowns of the hard woods, where a tree making more insistent demands upon light could not survive.

In the forests of the southern Appalachians the oak is in many localities the characteristic tree. Growing rapidly and exceedingly hardy, it might be expected to increase steadily its proportion in the mixture. The equilibrium is maintained through the fact that the oak can endure but little shade and that its seed is heavy, limiting its reproduction to the immediate vicinity of the parent tree.

In the same region the yellow poplar and the chestnut, both of which grow rapidly and are capable of enduring considerable shade, are controlled, the one because much of its seed is barren, the other because many of the nuts are eaten by animals. And the red cedar, of slow growth and sparse representation, is aided through the distribution of its seeds by birds, with their power to germinate unimpeded.

The aspen, short lived and requiring much light, holds its own with longer lived and shade enduring trees because its downy seed is produced in great quantities and is scattered far and wide by the wind. The ash and the basswood, of rapid growth and bearing an abundance of seed, are withheld by strong demands upon light and by the seed of a fresh and fertile soil. The red fir, equaled by few North American trees in rapidity of growth and otherwise well equipped to gain the upper hand in its region, is controlled through the usual failure of its seed to germinate except when accident has removed the leaf litter and exposed the mineral soil.

The study of trees as living, striving organisms in a world of their own level an almost human interest in the forest. Every day spent in the woods will be the pleasanter for some insight gained into what is going on within it, and an earnest observer can gain knowledge of practical value by an attempt to discover the factors which control the occurrence of trees in mixture. Forestry, which deals with the development of the highest utility of forests, means a thorough understanding of the habits of trees.—Overton W. Price in Youth's Companion.

There is entirely too much time taken up every day trying to help those make up their minds who don't know what they want.—Athenian Globe.

Married Men Live Longer.

Mortality among bachelors for the age of thirty to forty-five is 27 per cent, while among married men of the same age it is 18 per cent. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty years there are seventy-eight married men who attain the same age. The difference is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At sixty years of age there remain but twenty-two bachelors for forty-eight married men, at seventy married bachelors for twenty-seven married men and at eighty three bachelors for nine married men.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Bachelors were once taxed in England.

Calico is named from Calicut, a city of India where it first came.

There are now more Jews in the British house of commons than ever before. The death rate of negroes is nearly twice that of whites in the United States.

Germany's public debt amounts to \$750,000,000. The interest on this is over \$35,000,000 a year.

Nearly every summer there are some cases of genuine cholera in St. Petersburg. Last summer there were three.

In 1697 the New York state council ordered householders to hang out lanterns, the first street lighting in America.

A German publisher says that while the number of books published increases greatly each year only about one manuscript out of 200 is accepted. Parker & Davis is the name of a firm which has a general store in Ozark county, Mo. Quercus as it may seem, both of the members of the firm are Republicans.

The baby czarowitz greatly outranks the German crown prince, for while the latter is only a lieutenant the former is already a colonel, and of a Finnish regiment at that.

In 1794 the first turnpike road was made, sixty-two miles long, between Lancaster and Philadelphia, so called because it was required to be so hard that a plow could not be driven through it.

The town of Babylon, N. Y., has begun suit to recover the value of claims taken from Great South Bay, adjacent to the town of Islip, during May. Babylon claims riparian rights on the water front.

More than a billion dollars was passed on to heirs in France in 1903. Of the 286,032 heirs 121,558 received only \$100 each. The number of millionaires in France who died that year was 407.

The Peruvian government is about to establish a national museum of natural science at Lima. It will be divided into three departments devoted respectively to animal life, plant life and minerals.

There are a large number of rich Chinese bankers in this country, but as a rule they have confined their operations to Chinese colonies in the large cities. One has now opened a bank on Wall street in New York.

It is proposed to build a small concrete church on the top of Croagh Patrick, County Mayo, Ireland, in celebration of the annual pilgrimage mass. The church will be almost 2,000 feet above sea level.

A Bavarian electrician has found that an electric current will drive worms from the ground and has invented a machine, composed of a series of brass electrodes, which can be placed in a garden and so drive all the crawling things out of the soil.

An Panama newspaper correspondent at Panama says: "There are more gambling 'hells' in Panama than in any other city of its size on earth. Fortunes are lost nightly, and suicides are so common that they receive no notice either from the public or the press."

The only Persian newspapers which resemble those published in other countries are those issued in India and Egypt, which copy English models. The few papers published at Teheran contain little besides the shah's proclamations and pictures of prominent officials.

Several inventors are now at work on a noiseless typewriter, as the sound of a large number in an office gets on one's nerves. One man has made a rubber device to kill the noise and a second has made a glass case which incloses everything but the keyboard and the roller.

In South Brewer, Me., there is a curious elm tree. The tree is but twelve feet high, with large spreading branches reaching very near to the ground, and the most remarkable part are the great leaves, measuring 6 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches, which is considered to be of a remarkable size.

The Prussian war department has determined to establish a sausage factory at Spandau for the purpose of supplying the garrisons in that vicinity with a product made from wholesome materials at the smallest possible cost. If the experiment proves successful other factories will be established at points where large bodies of troops are quartered.

Three more swimmers have failed in their attempt to cross the English channel. This narrow stretch of water has been fatal to the ambition of a number of those seeking aquatic laurels. Captain Webb, who was unquestionably the greatest long distance swimmer that has ever been before the public, was the only man who successfully fought his way across the English channel.

It is said that in the past twelve months numerous European men of title have visited this country under assumed names, and the fact is explained in this way: When they come here the practice has been to associate them with a matrimonial venture. This is distasteful to those who are innocent of any intent to pick up an American heiress and fatal to those who really have such plans.

It has long been known that a boat well shaped something like a Japanese umbrella would practically do away with all danger of boats capsizing, as the force of the wind on it would have a tendency to incline the boat. But no such sail had been found until last summer, when an English inventor made what he terms a "cyclone sail." It resembles a huge, flat sunshade, pierced with holes and tilted slightly to one side of its handle, which represents the mast of the boat.

Hoax—My wife went out to shop to-day and lost a pocketbook containing \$20.

Joax—Did she lose it going to the stores or coming back? Hoax—Going. I said there was money in it, didn't I?—Philadelphia Record.

One of the Striking Points of Human Nature is that a man usually can see how aptly criticism fits some one else.

—Insurance Press.

Dress well. Select a tailor who can afford it.—Town Topics.