

BANDON RECORDER.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

One-third of the area of the United States is still public land.

The Cunard Steamship company is fitting its entire fleet with the submarine signal bell.

Official figures show that only twenty persons in Great Britain have incomes exceeding \$200,000 a year.

"A full mail," as carried by a big Atlantic liner, averages 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers.

In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense.

Only 95 per cent of the Russian peasants who till the soil in the department of Moscow are able to keep horses.

The Japanese nightingale, or Peking robin, is becoming naturalized in the parks of London, where some were released recently.

The authorities of Nordhagen, Saxony, have forbidden the use of the streets to any person wearing an article of dress that sweeps the pavement.

One of the attractions at the Palace theater, London, is a "dance" in which eight girls take part, lying flat on their backs and going through the motions of a dance with their feet.

Five men have left England for South Africa to demonstrate whether white men can do the work of Chinese in the mines. Their journey is the outcome of a controversy between two members of parliament.

At a recent meeting of Orient lodge, Knights of Honor, at Holyoke the name of a woman was proposed for membership amid wild cheers from the members present. This is thought to be the first case of its kind in the history of the order.

It is said that the importation of diamonds into this country has increased 50 per cent during the last ten years. The customs officials who inspect all the stones taken through the port of New York says that the increase is bound to continue.

Mr. Wilson, the junior surgeon on the Discovery during Captain Scott's antarctic expedition, states that the taste for alcoholic drinks dropped suddenly when he and his colleagues entered the ice region and that the disinclination increased as time went on.

A Savoyard shepherd named Vachet entered a barn near Vauchuse and found a cow in the act of chewing up his savings, which, consisting of \$320 in bank notes, had been hidden in a corner of the barn. Only two notes for \$15 remained un eaten.

Thirty years ago hawkweed first appeared in Strong, Me. It had a bright pretty flower and was much cherished for that reason. It has a daisy seed, which is scattered by the wind, and now the flowering plant of thirty years ago is a noxious weed for forty miles around.

There are about 25,000 persons employed in the watch factories of Switzerland, not including several thousand engaged in the "house industry." There are 67 factories, 218 of which manufacture complete watches, 300 cases and the rest dials, crystals, hands, springs, jewels, etc.

While Maine is said to be the easiest state in New England in which to obtain a divorce, things are different across the line in New Brunswick. The ties which bound two couples were severed at the last term of court at Fredericton after the cases had been under judicial consideration for six years.

Three brothers were wedded to three sisters and a sister of the brothers to a brother of the three sisters at Durran, near Thome, Ill., recently. Bride and bridegroom in each case were of the same age, varying from nineteen years to twenty-eight. They stood in a row at the altar and answered the questions together.

The sawmills at Machias, Me., and those up the river at Whitneyville have been in operation something like 140 years. In that time there have been sawed, according to conservative estimates, 3,032,000,000 feet of lumber, and now the same ground from which this timber has been cut is worth more per acre as timber land than it ever was.

Chicago enjoys the distinction of being the only city in the world in which over 1,200 fire alarm boxes are to be found in an area covering one square mile. This is the case in the stockyard district, where a hundred watchmen are employed. The boxes are so close together that the watchman is never more than a hundred feet from one while on duty.

The famous throne of Delhi is to be restored, for Lord Curzon has written to the British ambassador at Rome to send him the best man who can work in hard stones. He has succeeded in securing one of the greatest Florentine artists, and the work begun by Italians three centuries ago will now be continued in accordance with the design originally planned.

The freezing system is to be adopted in the construction of the new tunnel railroad for Paris at the point where the track will pass beneath the Orleans Trunk railroad. For various reasons the ordinary shield process will not be suitable. The earth is to be frozen to a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, so that the excavator may be able to cut the tunnel without incurring any danger of collapse before the metal lining has been placed in position.

The famous Carnavalet museum of Paris has just received a notable acquisition—the keys of the Bastille and a pair of manacles—which will have a mournful interest for Englishmen. After the destruction of the fortress and the keys were presented as a memento to Santerre, brewer, soldier and revolutionary leader, in whose family they have remained to this day. His great-granddaughter, Mme. Villala, has now presented them to the museum, together with the manacles.

Two neighbors were conversing the other day when one said to the other: "By the way, how is Mrs. Hogg, the invalid, going?"

"Oh," replied the other, "they do not call her Mrs. Hogg now."

"Why, what do they call her?"

"Oh, they call her Mrs. Bacon now. She's cured."

POLLY LARKIN

The summer days are waning into the fall of the year, when nature changes her garb, decorating herself with autumnal fruits and the warm, ruddy, gold and brown leaves. It is the time when the golden rod lights up the highways and by-ways, wooing people who have put off their summer vacation until the mad rush was over and the early summer visitors had returned home. They are wise, for now is one of the most delightful times of the year to go to the country. Every train that goes out on the California Northwestern Railway is crowded with travelers bound for all points along the line from Willits and Sherwood Valley, and the branch lines leading off into the beautiful Guerneville valley, with its wealth of attractions, Camp Vacation, looking like a little tented city, and the spirit of "hail fellow well met" prevailing; the carol of the wild birds and the whirr of the quail, and the answering call of its mate as they seek their retreat from the curious and admiring eyes of those who have invaded their native heath. Here they can go for a rest cure. The same condition of affairs exists on the lines branching off at Ignacia. The cars are crowded with sight-seers and late summer visitors, wending their way to the historic town of old Sonoma, Glenn Ellen and Napa. There is no lack of beautiful and attractive places all along the line, and if any one thinks the good old summer days are over and that the country is deserted since the exodus of the summer visitors, the limit of their vacation having been reached—they have only to take a trip into the country to be convinced of their mistake. It is really one of the most delightful times of the year to go to the country, and from now on through the glorious California fall—and until the rains drive them home—the country will be filled with the late visitors who have bided their time to take their vacation.

In all plant life, I mean the common, every-day plants that grow with so little trouble, there is none that repays one so well as a bed of nasturtiums or of sweet peas. There is no doubt of flowers from the time your nasturtiums commence to bloom, and unless a heavy frost plays havoc with the plants, they will keep on blossoming, well repaying you for your trouble. How they do brighten up your room, too, with their beautiful velvety flowers and bright green leaves. They can be used in the corner of the room with their long tendrils and buds and blossoms very effectively, or massed together in a great cluster in some pretty jardinet or low vase. You don't need any other floral decoration when you have an abundance of beautiful nasturtiums.

I heard a young girl remark the other day with tremulous voice and her eyes full of tears, "My mother never kissed me in her life. All through the days of my childhood I longed for affection, and was envious of other girls whose parents lavished kisses and endearing words that showed how much they loved them. My mother boasted that even in our babyhood she made it a rule never to caress or kiss us, never to sympathize with us when we met with an accident or cried with an aching ear or tooth. She believed in 'sparing the rod and spoiling the child,' and she never failed to use the rod energetically whenever she thought it necessary. I am ashamed to say it, but I never loved my mother, for I had the greatest fear of her. She believed in humiliating us to break our stubborn pride, as she termed it. We all idolized our father, for he was the very opposite of my mother. He never dared show his affection for us much before her, for she considered that he was undoing all her good work, besides breaking the rules of the household that she had laid down, but just let us get alone with father and we would have just an old-fashioned loving bee, and he would try to atone in every way and make us forget our loveless life. How overjoyed we were when mother went on a visit and remained away for a few days, and what a wet blanket was thrown over us when her letter would arrive saying that she was coming home. Every one of us, from father down, stood in awe of mother. I never saw her shed tears but twice, and that was after father died, and she excused her tears then by saying she was so weak from sitting up at nights. Again she broke down when she saw him being borne from the house that had sheltered them since the day she entered it a bride. Not one of us knew how to console mother. We couldn't go up and put our arms around her and tell her we would love and take care of her while we mingled our tears with hers, for she would have retailed in a moment and informed us she was abundantly able to take care of herself. It made such a difference in our lives, the stern, set way in which we were brought up, but mother thought she was doing her duty and bringing us up strictly in accordance with Bible teachings. She would quote, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before Me,' and she tried to follow it out to the letter by making us all toe the mark and walk in the straight and narrow path she had laid out for us, and by never showing us any affection. I made up my mind that no child I ever had anything to do with should carry the aching void in their hearts that had been my portion through life, and whenever I meet a child that appears to be leading a loveless and un-

THE CORK TREE

Methods of Stripping and Preparation of Its Bark.

The methods in vogue in barking and harvesting the cork in Spain and Portugal are pretty much the same. The barking operation is effected when the tree has acquired sufficient strength to withstand the rough handling it receives during this operation, which takes place when it has attained the fifteenth year of its growth. After the first stripping the tree is left in this juvenescent state to regenerate, subsequent strippings being effected at intervals of not less than three years, and under this process the tree will continue to thrive and bear for upward of 150 years. If the bark is not removed artificially, it will on maturity split and disintegrate itself. This is caused by the fresh growth of bark forcing underneath.

The cork of the first barking is termed corcho borko—borko, or virgin cork. The cork of the second stripping is called pelao, or secondary cork. The work of removing the bark from the tree is performed in summer by men, who are paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day. The instruments used for the work are an ax, a lever and a hand saw for the cutting of transversal incisions. The first process through which the bark passes after stripping is that of boiling. This is sometimes done in the woods, but more frequently in the cork factory, in large, specially constructed caldrons. In which the work is done by upward of an hour. This seething process increases the thickness and elasticity of the cork and at the same time the tannin and other feculent substances generally existing in the bark are desiccated.—London Queen.

BRIEF REVIEW.

A Story of Stonewall Jackson.

It happened that the writer and another cadet occupied the same room with Major Jackson and another officer of the Institute. As we were retiring the major said to the officer mentioned, "Captain, what do you do with your watch and purse when spending the night in a hotel?"

"Well," said the captain, "I have no fixed rule, but ordinarily I put my watch and pocket in my trunk under my pillow."

"I can tell you a much better way than that," said the major. "I always place my watch in one sock and my purse in the other and lay them on the floor as if they had been thrown there carelessly. No one would think of looking into a pair of soiled socks for valuables."

We were up betimes next morning before daybreak. If I recollect aright, and having breakfasted, started for the wharf to take the boat. We had marched possibly a couple of squares when we were surprised to hear the major's voice giving, with his peculiar intonation, the command: "Detachment, halt. Place rest." Turning to see what was the matter, we perceived the major trotting briskly toward the hotel. He soon returned and marched us to the boat.

Suspecting the cause of the stoppage, I approached him as soon as the boat had started and said:

"Major, I was much struck with your method of concealing your watch and purse last night, and I think I shall adopt it hereafter."

A broad smile crept over his face as he replied:

"Well, Mr. —, if you do follow the plan don't put on clean socks the next morning and forget the soiled ones, as I have done today." — Thomas M. Semmes in Century.

The Eccentric Depositor.

H. A. Fuller, toastmaster at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania "Bankers' convention" in Wilkesbarre last month, introduced with this story the banker who responded to the toast, "Our Depositors."

"A depositor in a neighboring trust company is an eccentric farmer of middle age. This farmer, though he is wealthy, overdid his account one day to the tune of \$500.

"Notification of the overdraft was at once sent to him.

"He replied: 'You tell me I have overdrawn my account \$500. Well, I know it. So what is the necessity of bothering me about it? Why not trust me as I do you? Do I go to you when I have money in your institution and shout, 'You have \$500 of mine?' Such statements are superfluous either way.'"

Cow Pony Ahead of Pilgrims.

The cow pony is of distinguished lineage. His ancestral home was among the Moors of Barbary, and his pedigree reads back to the "Godolphin Arabian." Innocently associated with the Spanish invasion of Mexico his race was already established on the plains of the southwest when the Mayflower landed. In the centuries that followed he conformed his nature to the requirements of the plains until he fitted them as the camel fits the desert, and became so perfectly adapted to the work of the cattle range as to make it doubtful whether the needs of the cowboy or the needs of the cow pony or the capacities of the pony produced the cowboy.—Country Life in America.

Diplomate.

A British nobleman who was sued for breach of promise declared to the jury that it was impossible for him to contradict a lady and that therefore he would not deny that he had made the promise, but he insisted that the lady had exaggerated the value of his affections and that that value was a fair question for a jury. The lady recovered 1 per cent of so of her original claim, and the nuptial nolanman declared that the cross examination of her by his counsel was amply worth the money.

Unreasonable.

First Shoe Store Clerk—Women are so unreasonable.

Second Ditto—That's right. A woman came in yesterday and said she wanted a shoe that was both comfortable and stylish.—Philadelphia Record.

There were 944,703 births and 549,333 deaths registered in England and Wales in 1904, and the natural increase of population by excess of births over death, 395,370, was in excess of the average annual increase in the preceding five years—namely, 380,554.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

History Leaves No Data by Which to Estimate Its Height.

The exact date of the building of Nimrod's Babel, as the Chaldeans say in alluding to the Scriptural tower of Babel the Armenians speak of it as the Tower of the Confusion of Tongues, or the height to which it penetrated the rarified atmosphere of the oriental plains will perhaps never be known. The date of the laying of the foundation of the famous structure is usually set at 2,247 years before Christ, or in the second strapping being effected at intervals of not less than three years, and under this process the tree will continue to thrive and bear for upward of 150 years. If the bark is not removed artificially, it will on maturity split and disintegrate itself. This is caused by the fresh growth of bark forcing underneath.

THE "DIVINE STORM."

Fearful Typhoon that Saved Japan From a Chinese Invasion.

About 600 years ago Japan was threatened with an invasion from continental Asia, such as England was threatened at the mention of his name, the beaten Spanish armada was dispersed by a storm, and Japan was delivered in much the same way, but without an engagement. A Japanese writer, Okakura Yoshisaburo, says: "The mighty Kublai, grandson of the great Genghis Khan, baughty with his restless army, whose devastating impetuosity taught even Europe to tremble at the mention of his name, dispatched an embassy to the Japanese court to demand the submission of the country. The message was indignantly dismissed. Enraged at this, Kublai equipped a large number of vessels with the choicest soldiers China could furnish. The invading force was successful at first and committed massacres in Iki and Tsushima, islands lying between Korea and Japan. The steel nerves of the trained samurai felt that strange thrill a patriot knows. Shinto priests and Buddhist monks were busy at their prayers.

"A tremendous Chinese fleet gathered in the boisterous bay of Genkai in the month of August, 1281. At last the evening came with the ominous glow on the horizon that foretells an approaching storm. It was the plan of the conquering army victoriously to land the next morning on the holy soil of Kyushu. But during this critical night a fearful typhoon, known to this day as the 'divine storm,' arose, broke the jet black sky with its tremendous roar of thunder and bathing the glittering armor of our soldiers guarding the coast line in white flashes of dazzling light. The very heaven and earth shook before the mighty anger of nature.

"Dawn of the next morning saw the whole fleet of the proud Yuan, that had darkened the water for miles away, completely away into the bottomless sea of Genkai, to the great relief of the horror-stricken populace and to the unspeakable disappointment of our determined soldiers. Out of the 100,000 warriors who manned the invading ships only three are recorded to have survived the destruction to tell the dismal tale to their crestfallen great khan."

A Mutual Arrangement.

A certain old man made a deal of money, but, being extravagant, he was always in debt. Then he wooed, won and wedded a young woman of great wealth. Thereafter times were better with him. At breakfast during his honeymoon the bride said to the poet tenderly, "Does the fact that I have money, dearest, make any difference to you?"

"To be sure it does, my love," the poet answered.

She drooped a little, perplexed, alarmed.

"What difference?" she asked.

"Why," said he, "it is such a comfort to know that if I should die you'd be provided for."

"And if I should die?" said the bride.

"Then," he returned, "I'd be provided for."

Honey in Madagascar.

Among the observances of the fabled, or New Year's festival, in Madagascar is the eating of mingled rice and honey by the queen and her guests. In the same country honey is placed in the sacred water of sprinkling used at the blessing of small children. Ancient religious ceremonies of the heathen frequently employed honey, but it was forbidden as a sacrifice in the Jewish ritual. With milk or water it was presented by the Greeks as a libation to the dead. A honey cake was the monthly food of the fabled serpent guardian of the acropolis of Athens. Peruvian aborigines offered honey to the sun.

Mathematical Prodiges.

It is related that Jedediah Buxton, the English mathematical prodigy, was the son of a schoolmaster, but remained throughout life a farm laborer, because of incapacity to acquire an education. His mind being occupied by an absorbing passion for mental calculations. Being asked "How many cubical eighths of an inch there are in a body whose three sides are 23, 145, 780 yards," he replied correctly without setting down a figure. Zerah Colburn was an American prodigy. When asked the square root of 106,029,561, the cube root of 298,336,125, he answered correctly before the audience set the figures down.

A HISTORIC VOLUME.

The Bible Used by the United States Supreme Court.

Kept securely under lock and key in the supreme court room at Washington there is a small Oxford Bible around which cluster many notable and historic incidents. It was printed at Oxford in 1769, first came into the court's service in 1808 and is believed to be one of the 20,000 imported by congress a few years before. During its court career this volume has been called into service every day on which the august tribunal has held session.

The great constitutional lawyers of the formative period of our government as a prerequisite of their admission to practice before this learned body kissed its material face.

Besides these great legal lights every associate and chief justice, with the exception of Chief Justice Chase, who had a Bible of his own, and every lawyer except Daniel Webster, sworn to practice before the supreme court bar has taken his oath of allegiance on this little book. It is a tradition of the court that when Daniel Webster came before this high tribunal in his first argument in the defense of the chartered rights of his alma mater, Dartmouth college, against the legislative attacks of New Hampshire, by some strange inadvertence the oath was not administered. The tradition goes further, intimating that the judges were so impressed by the eloquence of his appeal, which stands out today as a classic in legal lore, that they either forgot or dared not mention his dereliction.

It is no wonder that this little Bible is so carefully preserved, endeared as it is with the memories of America's greatest statesmen and jurists. When a president is to be sworn the clerk of the court usually purchases a new Bible, and after the certificate has been affixed he presents it to the first lady of the land.—Leslie's Weekly.

WHISTLER'S MONOGRAM.

Other Artists Have Adopted Queer Devices For Signatures.

The mystic emblem or device of a sort of Whistler's butterfly was adopted in the sixties by the eccentric genius, James Abbott Whistler, who, without any known reason, changed his name later to James MacNeill Whistler.

Close study will reveal that this peculiar scroll is really a monogram of J. W. The earliest of the etchings to bear the butterfly is "Chelsea Wharf" (1863), but many paintings and etchings after that date are signed "Whistler."

Artists have sometimes signed their pictures in some distinct form instead of their names. It generally was done when the name might suggest some emblem or symbol.

Thus Hieronymus Cock demarked two fighting cocks on his panels; Mariotto Albertinelli signed a cross with two interlaced rings, referring to the sacerdotal duties to which at one time of his life he devoted himself; Martin Rota, a wheel; Pieter de Ryng, a ring with a diamond; Giovanni Dosati, a bone; Del Mazo Martinez, a hammer; Lionello Spada, a sword.

Sometimes caprice dictated the selection, as when Jacopo de Barozzi used the caduceus, or Mercury rod, Hendrick Bles, an owl; Lucas Cranach, a crowned serpent; Corneille Engelbrechtse, a peculiar device resembling a weather vane, and Hans Holbein, a skull.—Collector and Art Critic.

SEASICKNESS.

A French naval surgeon, Dr. Legrand, says that all the means of relieving seasickness only one is really effective. "It is to maintain the abdomen absolutely rigid from the moment of setting foot on the vessel. To do this a belt of ordinary tightness is insufficient. The abdomen must be bandaged with a layer of wadding and wide bands of flannel. In a word, absolute compression must be attained, care being taken to do the bandaging from below upward toward the chest."

Dr. Legrand adds, "The important thing is not to be afraid to make the hands too tight; otherwise the complete suppression of the symptoms cannot be obtained."

RAILWAYS IN 1840.

A writer to the New York Mirror of 1840, in the course of a rhapsody on the railway, says: "Dueling and changing horses and separate rooms are at an end, our light literature must now become woven with steam, our incidents must arise from blowups and love be made over broken legs, while here the novelist will have to record the falling in of a tunnel, the only chance left for a touch of the sublime." Trains then proceeded under wonderfully good condition occasionally at the awe inspiring speed of thirty-five miles an hour as a maximum.

ELECTRICITY IN PLANTS.

Electric currents in plants are due, says Kunkel, to the movements of water in the tissues, and not to differences of potential, existing independently. It was considered probable that vegetable electricity was due to biological processes, especially respiration and the consequent chemical changes. In experimenting with leaves and flowers dicotyledons and on a large mushroom in an atmosphere of hydrogen it was found that the electric current was diminished, but never quite suppressed, owing probably to intramolecular respiration. The electric current revives on air being readmitted.

WHEN EGGS WERE EGGS.

Paddy Doolan went into a shop one day to buy eggs.

"What are eggs today?"

"Eggs are eggs today, Paddy," replied the shopman, looking quite triumphantly at two or three young lady customers who happened to be in the shop.

"Faith, I'm glad to hear you say so," replied Paddy, "for the last ones I got here were chickens."

A HIKUP.

Magistrate—If I let you off this time you promise me to take the pledge? Delighted Prisoner (excitedly)—Of will, yer honor, an' drink yer health!

It cannot be too often repeated that it is not helps but obstacles, not facilities but difficulties, that make men.—Matthews.

EARLY ANATOMISTS.

Dissection Was Practiced in Egypt in 3000 B. C.

Dr. William Williams Keen tells some interesting facts regarding the early history of dissection. The first human anatomists were in Alexandria three centuries before Christ, and they and their successors for 2,000 years were commonly reported to have indulged in autemortem dissection. Says Dr. Keen: "Vesalius was shipwrecked and died while fleeing from his life on such a charge. The Edinburgh act of 1565, giving the surgeons the body of one criminal annually to make an anatomie of," was guarded by the proviso 'after he be dead.' Even poetry has lent its aid to perpetuate the legend of the 'invisible girl' whose ghost was believed to haunt Sir Charles Bell's anatomical rooms, where she had been dissected alive on the night preceding that appointed for her marriage."

For a long time Alexandria was the only medical center of the world, and the physician Galen (born about 130 A. D.) had to journey from Rome to the African city even to see a skeleton. He sent his students to the German battlefields to dissect the bodies of the national enemies, while he himself used apes as most resembling human beings. Human dissection was revived in Bologna in the fourteenth century, where Madama Manrolia later was professor of anatomy, undoubtedly one of the first women doctors, if not the very first. Leonardo da Vinci, painter of "The Last Supper," was a great anatomist, but dissection had fallen into disuse when Vesalius finally revived it about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Even in comparatively modern times anatomists have been the objects of attacks by the populace. In 1768 Dr. John Shippen of Philadelphia was mobbed as a grave robber. Doctors' riots in New York occurred twenty-three years later and were due to the belief that the medical students robbed graves continually. It was the lack of opportunity that led to the practice of grave robbing and originated what Dr. Keen calls "a set of the lowest possible villains—the resurrectionists."

THE CITY OF VENICE.

Its Peculiar Site and How It Came to Be Selected.

The city of Venice is approached from behind by a railroad constructed over a stretch of swamp. Out beyond this swamp was another swamp which was a little higher. It had been out of the water longer and had caught enough seaweed, sand, shells and sediment to be fit for birds to nest on. There was one island called the Rialto, which was really quite secure, and around this there were said to be about seventy-five or eighty other islands, which today are occupied by the city of Venice. Some of these were originally not islands at all. They were mere high places in a great bog which, by the cutting of channels and by artificial means, were converted into more or less fit places for the erection of buildings.

Without consulting history, one could almost guess that such an unfavorable spot as this was not selected as the site for a city out of free choice, and indeed it was not. Venice was started during the fifth and sixth centuries. The inhabitants of Padua and a few more north Roman cities, chased out by the Huns, the Goths and other tribes of barbarians, took refuge here in an Adriatic lagoon. The savages of Asia had no boats, so that the settlement was very safe, and, leading an independent life, prospered here by itself during the middle ages and survives to this day.

It was a monstrous work to make the city secure from the sea. Ship loads of stone were brought from other coasts. Dams and canals were built at great cost, and the residents finally got enough of dry land about them to feel moderately safe.

WORK.

The work which presents no difficulties to be overcome soon grows uninteresting.

There are some workers so anxious to catch time by the forelock that they almost tear the forelock off.

If it is true that good work implies that the workman knows himself it is equally true that the best work shows that he has forgotten himself.

There is only one right way to work, and it is neither in doing things before they are started nor in doing them all over again after they are finished.

The world is altogether too restricted in its use of the word "art." Work of my kind done superlatively well is art—dusting pictures as well as painting them.

A good worker is pretty much like a horse, after all. When it's uphill going don't worry him; when it's downhill going don't hurry him, and be sure to take good care of him once he's in the barn.—Success.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Cheap rings always look particularly cheap on toll worn hands.

An old quarrel is like an old wound—liable to break out at any time.

There is this difference: Lovers make up a quarrel because they enjoy it and married people because they have to.

If you are satisfied with yourself you are conceited, and if you are not satisfied you are ungrateful. What is a man to be?

It is strange how a man's duty appears so plain to you and how he looks right at it, and has such poor eyesight he can't see it.

How well dressed, neat people are admired! Do you pay as much attention to your personal appearance as you should? Care in this particular pays good dividends.—Atchison Globe.

Elephant Sagacity.

A remarkable instance of the sagacity of a female elephant which had lost her young one in a pit trap has recently been related. The mother made strenuous attempts to rescue her offspring by throwing quantities of earth and branches of trees into the pit, but all her efforts went in vain as the hunters arrived before the pit was sufficiently filled to allow the young one to clamber out.