

BANDON RECORDER.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The Chinese, according to statistics, are longer lived than any other nation.

The pens used by the children of Japan consist of bamboo and rabbits hair.

The central markets of Paris use more than \$60,000 worth of baskets every year.

An estimate of the accumulated capital of the United Kingdom puts it at \$90,000,000,000.

An aristocratic looking man, the grandson of a duke, is selling matches in London in very shabby clothes.

England is the only country which allows the rising generation to grow up without any duty to the state.

Finland has a greater percentage of wooded area in comparison with its total surface than any other European country.

A painting has just been unearthed by archaeological experts in Crete which is said to date back to 2500 B. C. It is on a sarcophagus.

Manila will draw its water supply from the mountains, fifteen miles away, in order to be sure to have its drinking fluid free of cholera or other germs.

The richest, the most populous and the most prosperous part of India is to be found in the basins of the Indus, the Ganges and the lower Brahmaputra.

Nearly every person who commits suicide by drowning partly undresses before entering the water, said Dr. Wynn Westcott at an inquest in London.

Milan, Italy, is to have next year an international congress at which questions relating to the extinguishing of fires and to fire insurance will be discussed.

The smallest army is that of Monaco, with 75 guards, 75 carabinieri and 29 firemen. Next comes that of Luxembourg, with 135 gendarmes, 170 volunteers and 39 musketeers.

It used to be a saying in the old days in Marshfield, Mass., that one could tell when Daniel Webster was at home because of the cheerful looks of the people for ten miles around.

Many years have gone by since Captain Webb swam across the English channel, and every effort to equal his record—and many attempts have been made—has been unsuccessful.

Three miles an hour is about the average speed of the gulf stream, which flows from the gulf of Mexico. At certain places, however, it runs as fast as fifty-one miles an hour.

A statistician affirms that the majority of people who attain old age have kept late hours. Eight out of ten who reach the age of eighty have never gone to bed until after 12 o'clock.

The total number of Syrians in New York is about 10,000, one-half of whom are "Maronites," or Roman Catholics, about 3,000 Orthodox Greeks and about 2,000 Greek Catholics or Protestants.

There are between 9,000 and 10,000 mineral springs in the United States. Of this number about 900 to 950 are utilized commercially, the waters being sold either for table use or for medicinal purposes.

The use of a flag or representation of a flag of the United States or of the state of New York for advertising purposes is unlawful. Such a use of the flag is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

The proprietor of a traveling merry-go-round, whose route had been in Wales and who had gone into bankruptcy, informed the court that lack of patronage, due to the religious revival, had caused his failure.

A man wanted in Bridgeport, Conn., was captured in New York city because of a little habit which he couldn't leave off. It has been his custom for years to chew a toothpick on the street and to always wear a spare one in the hand of his hat. The police knew this and got their man the very first try.

For the purpose of studying the habits of birds of passage a "vogelwarte" has been established at Rositten, in eastern Prussia, where birds are to be caught and liberated again after small rings have been attached to their feet.

The directors request that the feet of such ringed birds killed anywhere be sent to them.

The grave of the first settler in Burlington, Vt., is marked by a plain slab standing near the Ethan Allen monument, on which is inscribed this epitaph: "Stephen Lawrence, Esq., died April 9, 1780, age forty-seven years. He was the first man who, with his family, settled in Burlington in 1783. This stone is erected to his memory October, 1811. Reader, mark the mighty changes produced in twenty-eight years and learn instruction."

Of the eight civilized tribes in the Philippines the largest is that of the Visayans, who occupy most of the islands lying between Luzon and Mindanao and form nearly one-half of the entire civilized population. Tagalogs occupy the province in the vicinity of Manila. They rank second, with a little more than one-fifth of the civilized peoples, and the Ilocanos rank third, with approximately one-eighth. Among the wild tribes the Moros are the most numerous, comprising about two-fifths of the non-Christian population.

Not long ago a foreign prince lost \$50,000 in one night playing bridge whilst in a swell London club. King Edward was much annoyed on hearing of the circumstances and wrote to the club officials suggesting that the play should be restricted to lower stakes.

Now some of the younger members threaten that if his majesty's advice shall be taken they will desert and join a notorious club where many fortunes have been lost and won. At this place the eldest son of a very rich peer is said to have lost \$400,000 in a few nights' play.

Providential.
Teacher—Now, I have explained what "providential" means, and I want some of you to give me an illustration.
Bright Boy—Please, ma'am, I can.

"Very well. What is it?"
"The holes in a porous plinthe."
"Hum! Why?"
"When yeh pull th' plaster off th' holes don't hurt."

POLLY LARKIN

Every morning the street cars in San Francisco from half-past eight up to nine o'clock are crowded with school children from six years up to seventeen and eighteen years of age. Some of them are studying diligently every moment they are on the cars, but the majority are interested in other subjects, while many of the wee folks relate the meanness of the teacher, her partiality for some very undeserving pupils—children who, according to their belief, don't deserve the favors half as much as they do. It is amusing to hear some of the stories, and very interesting where there are two or three children carrying on an animated discussion in regard to certain studies; the why and the wherefore, and the rules and the proofs that should carry conviction with them. Some of the children ride several blocks to get to their school, others take the cars to ride only five or six blocks. It would be far better for them to walk, for the exercise would be very beneficial. I never see them taking the cars to ride this short distance that I don't think of some little friends of Polly's up in the mountainous districts of northern California.

Winter and summer, these little folks, from seven years up, and one of them a little lame girl who has been a cripple all of her life, walk seven miles to school every day of the school term. It is not a smooth, level pavement like our city boys and girls have, either, but a long and steady climb over the mountains. In the winter season their father has to take them and also meet them on their return from school, and carry them across the river on a raft. Just as it is growing dusk, you will hear their faint call coming to their mother, who anxiously awaits their home coming, and who always has a nice, hot supper awaiting the tired little folks after their long, wet tramp.

A happier or a brighter little family you would not wish to see. Every night they gather round the glowing wood fire in the big, old-fashioned fireplace, and the children love to tell the story of the brightly polished brass andirons that their great-grandparents went to housekeeping with over a hundred years ago. If those old andirons could talk they think they could tell strange and marvelous stories of the days gone by when other little curly-headed children sat before the fire—children who have been gathered to their fathers—and their children's children who have wandered the world over.

These little country children have color in their cheeks that would vie with the blush of the wild rose; their eyes sparkle with health and happiness, and there are no languid and pale-faced little boys and girls in this family of eight children. As far as their education goes, they would compare favorably with children in our city and country towns who are much older. They are thorough in their work and much further advanced than children of their own ages who do not have to exert themselves. They read the daily papers and the wars and current events of the day are discussed by the parents and the children encouraged to take part in the conversation. This is one home where the children are not constantly warned that "children should be seen and not heard." That old adage, good in its place, is not heard in this household. They believe in the use of good books and magazines, and this is one of the luxuries the family enjoys and which they are not stinted.

Another thing these little children enjoy that our city-raised children know precious little about is their knowledge of nature and the feathered and animal denizens of the woods and valleys. They can tell you the name of every bird and of the peculiar habits of each in building their nests, the color of the little eggs, etc. They know each bird by the warble or melody that pours forth from their tiny feathered throats. The snake, with the beady eyes, that glides treacherously through the grass and brush, whether it is poisonous or a harmless variety that aid the farmer by catching gophers and the like. During a few days' sojourn in this happy family, the little girls came in one evening from school bringing a big rattlesnake with five buttons that they had killed. The little ten-year-old girl had pinioned its head to the ground with a forked stick while the other children killed it with stones. They thought nothing of it, for it had been an old story to them. Almost from their babyhood up they had been taught to look out for venomous snakes in their rambles, and taught how to dispatch them without danger to themselves. These little folks know all the grasses and flowers by name, where to find the most beautiful ferns and maiden-hair, and they tell you interesting little stories taken from mythology's pages in regard to the five-fingered fern, etc., as they gathered them.

They know something about astronomy, too, and would make some older people feel that they were lacking in this interesting study as they point out the different stars. "They're heavenly bodies," the baby of the family assured me. Happy little folks! It will be a rude awakening when they leave this haven of rest—their mountain home—to mingle with the crowds in the cities. There they are close to nature and they know of no deception. Sooner or later it will come, and then they will long for the carol of the birds and the music of the river as it winds its way through the tree-clad banks of their old home.

WOMAN AND FASHION

A Graceful Design.
Many of the prettiest of the new imported blouses are absolutely free from elaboration as far as the construction goes. This does not mean that they are altogether plain—far from it. They are adorned with insets of the most exquisite lace and embroidery, and much beautiful handwork is often found with it. Some of the finest are of baste embroidered in the most charming designs. Others are of taffeta, mousseline, tulle and silk with insets of the finest lace. The simplicity of a waist sets forth its material and often the charms of the wearer. This design fits smoothly across the front and shoulders and closes in the back. It is gathered in at the waist line with just sufficient fullness to be graceful. The sleeves consist of a full puff to the elbow and a tight, deep cuff. The model was developed in white, lousine with Valenciennes insertion trimming blouse, cuffs and cuff. The center front and ends are embroidered in a flower design, which only increases its richness. Taffeta or the linen or any of the pretty washing fabrics might be used to develop this.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(Special Correspondence.)
The new driveway which is being built under the direction of the office of the superintendent of public buildings and grounds will be ready to be opened for public use about Nov. 1. If some unforeseen obstacle does not delay the work. When the new roadway is completed Washington owners of horseflesh will have a perfect road, extending from the foot of Seventeenth street or B street to the tidal basin, along the shores of the basin to Fourteenth street, where it will cross the basin and sweep along its north, west and south edges, on the Potomac park and under the new highway and railway bridges to the wagon road that runs from the old Long bridge into the city. In all the roadway will be about two miles long and will be as fine a driveway as can be built. The work was started about two months ago, and about two-thirds of the new road is completed, and the greater portion of the grading on the remaining third had also been done.



SIMPLE BLOUSE MODEL.

New Bridge Approach.
Colonel Brownell, superintendent in charge of public buildings and grounds, is arranging to sod the space on each side of the roadway, and trees will be planted along it on both sides. The entire space east of the approaches to the old Long bridge and to the new highway bridge is to be graded and sown with grass seed, so that from an ungrazed common filled with a thick growth of weeds and underbrush it will be changed into a beautiful lawn. The Potomac park, west of the new roadway bridge approaches, is filled with workmen building the approaches to the highway bridge for the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon railway and the new wagon road into the city. By the time the highway bridge is completed these approaches will be ready for use and the railway tracks will be laid.

Reducing Expenses.
One of the first fruits of the investigation of the Keep commission will be reduction of the salaries of some of the physicians of the United States marine hospital service and the transfer of patients from the hospitals of this service to other institutions, where the charges for medical attendance will be much smaller.

Some of the government institutions may be closed, as it was found at one of them it cost the government \$4.95 a day to maintain each patient, while the cost at private institutions would have been but \$1. There were fourteen patients and sixteen attendants in the hospital under consideration.

Exchanging Directories.
The District Public Library has recently received requests from several large municipal libraries for copies of the 1904 District directory. In making their requests these libraries have always offered in exchange the 1904 directories of their home cities. The calls for the directories of the principal cities of the country are so numerous that it is greatly to be desired to make such exchanges. It is not ordinarily practicable to purchase the directories of other cities and certainly not their latest directories. However, in most cases the next to the last directory will answer every purpose. In order to make these exchanges friends of the library who can spare their last year's local directories are asked to give them to the library. If desired the library will send for copies offered.

Library Changes.
For six or eight months the floor cases in the open shelf room of the Public Library have been occupied by books on scientific subjects and German literature. According to the policy of rotation, which is the only method by which all the resources of the library can be displayed on open shelves, these subjects will now be retired and works on philosophy and religion substituted for the scientific books, while foreign literature will be represented by works in French.

Government in Research.
Herbert Putnam, the librarian of congress, has called attention in a recent address to the extent to which our national government is now maintaining research. He estimates the expenditure under this head from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, the lack of provision being due to the indefinite nature in many of the government's undertakings between practical work and the advancement of science.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.
The practical achievements of the coast and geodetic survey, for example, are familiar, but in doing its extremely practical work have necessarily been involved the higher mathematics and astronomy and a study of the earth's magnetism, and it has required not merely the application of established principles, but to some extent the establishment of new principles—that is, of new generalizations. It has required extensive new observations and the collection of a prodigious quantity of new data, which are valuable contributions to pure science. The triangulation within the United States will aid to determine the size and figure of the earth, which is the ultimate basis of dimensional astronomy. The ascertainment of the rise and fall of the tides has required observations along the coasts which will disclose the law of their periodicity, while a needful regard to bench marks to which the tides were referred will betray the subsidence or rise of the land. The deep sea soundings and dredgings have widened our knowledge of marine life, and the magnetic observations, though local, have contributed data for a magnetic survey which may compass the entire earth. CARL SCHOFIELD.



STYLISH SUIT.

These are woven in what might be called irrevocable plaid, while again the chevrons and the homespun show many varieties. The jacket in this instance is fitted to the figure and extends just over the hips, while the skirt is nine gored and made with narrow panels, which are arranged between these goreds and below which are plaited portions that give abundant and graceful flare and fullness. For a woman of medium size will be required for the jacket two and three-eighths yards of material forty-four or one and seven-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide; for the skirt, six and a quarter yards forty-four or fifty-two inches wide if material has figure or nap, five yards forty-four or four and a half yards fifty-two inches wide if it has not.

Something Like Benjamin.
In a Philadelphia kindergarten school a teacher was telling the little children all she knew about a clock. "Now, this," she said, "is the pendulum—this thing that swings back and forth. Did any of you ever hear the word pendulum before?"

A child put up her hand. "Yes, teach er," she said. "Pendulum Franklin. I've heard it often."

Most people when they buy expert-ence don't get a bargain—Somerville Journal.

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FARM GARDEN

POCKET GOPHERS.
They Are Found in Widely Separated Parts of the Country.
By D. E. LANTZ, Kansas experiment station.

In some families of rodents cheek pouches when present have the opening inside the mouth. In the geomyidæ the pouches are present, are fur lined and open outside the mouth. The family and the type genus derive their name from their mode of life, which is entirely in the earth. Nine genera of pocket gophers are known, all of them confined to North America. Only three of the genera enter the United States. Of the United States genera one is found in the great plateau region from central Mexico and Lower California



POCKET GOPHER.

northward into British America, another from east central Mexico northward through New Mexico, western Texas, western Oklahoma, into Colorado, while a third is restricted to two large and widely separated districts in the United States. One of these districts includes portions of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, while the other includes much of the great low plain of the Mississippi valley and extends from Rio Grande northward to southern Minnesota and Wisconsin and from eastern Illinois westward into Colorado and eastern Wyoming.

The pocket gophers all have the external pouches, strong lower jaws, few teeth and small eyes and ears.

The prairie pocket gopher is abundant in the eastern part of the state and is the most formidable mammalian pest with which Kansas farmers have to deal. Its damage to the alfalfa growers of the state alone amounts to more than \$800,000 yearly. This damage is not directly in the destruction of the alfalfa plant so much as it is in the interference with the work of cutting the crop and the loss by reason of having to cut the plant far above the ground to avoid running into the mounds thrown up by the gophers. This loss amounts to about one-tenth of the entire crop. Besides the damage to alfalfa, there is a similar one to clover, timothy and native meadows and the direct destruction of vegetable gardens and other crops. This species does similar damage to crops in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Missouri, a section of the most fertile land in the entire country.

The prairie gopher is of a dark liver color, lighter on the under part, and has pure white feet, with longer claws than any other species.

Pocket gophers are easily poisoned. They are very fond of common potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, raisins and prunes. The presence of strychnine, arsenic or other poisons does not seem to deter them from eating the food, but if the poison is sweetened they seem to eat it more readily. In summer it may be desirable to take the trouble to sweeten the poison, but in the fall and early spring it does not seem worth while to do this.

A tool devised for the purpose of introducing the poisoned food into the burrow is a spade handle shod with

an iron point. A bar is attached about fifteen inches from the point to enable the operator to use his foot in pressing it into the soil. It is only necessary to find the runway of the gopher. The handle is sufficiently thick to make a hole large enough to permit one to drop the poisoned potato directly into the burrow. The operator then passes to another place, leaving the hole open.

It might be well not to let swine run in the alfalfa fields for a time after the poison has been put out.

Tool for Opening Burrow.
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Bone Dust For Winter Wheat.
The soil for winter wheat must be richly fertilized and well pulverized. Even then, if the winters are exceedingly dry and cold, there may be a failure in the crop. Many farmers in Missouri are using bone dust to advantage. The land that is bone dusted will yield from five to ten bushels more to the acre.—W. D. Neal, Missouri.

Good Prices For Apples.
It is apparent that growers should have little difficulty in contracting apples at remunerative prices this season, says American Agriculturist. Instead of acting bearish, as a year ago, buyers are frankly acknowledging that they expect to be compelled to give more money for the coming crop than they did for that of 1904. Offers of \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel are not uncommon. In Michigan many orchards have been sold at \$1 to \$1.75 for fruit as it stands on the trees. Some growers with fancy apples say they will hold out for \$2 to \$3. In parts of Ohio buyers have bid \$2.50 for early fruit, and in New York fall stock is being contracted around \$2. Contracts reported in western New York for winter fruit at \$2.

A Balking Mule.
It is stated on the authority of officers in the Confederate army that a balking mule decided the battle of Gettysburg. The southern and northern troops were both attempting to reach an eminence the position of which practically decided the battle, and the southern column was blocked by a balking mule just long enough to enable the northern troops to gain the eminence, and so that balking mule really decided the battle.

Fitting.
Miss Karlless—You've seen that best dress of mine. Now, I want to get a hat to go with it. What would you suggest?
Miss Sharp—Why not get a slouch?—Philadelphia Press.

Poor Food.
Scribbleton—Don't you think my new novel contains much food for thought?
Criticus—Yes, but it is wretchedly cooked.

Gems In Verse

Scythe Song.
Mowers, weary and brown and bilble,
What is the word methinks ye know,
Endless over word that the scythe
Sings to the blades of the grass below?
Scythes that swing in the grass and clover,
Something, still, they say as they pass,
What is the word that, over and over,
Sings the scythe to the flowers and grass?

Hush, ah, hush, the scythes are saying;
Hush and heed not and fall away;
Hush, they say to the grasses swaying,
Hush, they sing to the clover deep.
Hush—'tis the lullaby Time is singing—
Hush and heed not, for all things pass.
Hush, ah, hush, and the scythes are
swinging
Over the clover, over the grass.
—Andrew Lang.

The Voice of the North.
You have builded your ships in the sun-lands
And launched them with song and wine;
They are bowled with your stanchest engines
And masted with bravest pine.
You have met in your closest councils,
With your plans and your prayers to God
For a fortunate wind to waft you
Where never a foot has trod.

And now you follow the pole star
To the west of the old Norse kings,
Past the death white halls of Valhalla,
Where the North to the tempest sings—
Follow the steady needle
That cleaves to its steady star
To the uttermost realms of Odin
And the warlike thunder, Thor.

Far through the icy sea,
Where the glaciers' teeth hang white
And even the snows of Baidur
Looks down in started awe,
You flutter like startled specters,
With a prayer on your lips for the
sweet.

To stand for one thrilling moment
At the awful, nameless pole.

But, lo, in that hour shall greet you
At the end of your perilous path
A mockery far more bitter
Than the sting of the frost king's wrath.
For this is the meed you shall gather
In the lands no man has trod—
The finger that beckoned you onward
Shall lift and point to God!

—Charles Hamilton Musgrave.

A Prayer to Love.
Pray, my master, let me keep my dream,
Of all sweet things have I not been bereft,
Of very youth, of very happiness?
Why should you covet this one faltering left?

Nay! grant me this. What slave could ask for less?
Pray, my master, let me keep my dream.

Pray, my master, leave to me this thing,
I, who was rich one day, today am poor.
Beyond men's envying save for this,
This dream for whose glad sake I still endure;

All else you flitted in that one Judas kiss.
Pray, my master, leave to me this thing.

Pray, my master, let me keep my dream,
Oh, Love, I gave to you so much, so much—
Desire of joy; and, desire of tears!
Leave me this one dear solace in my touch.

This little lamp to light the desolate years.
Pray, my master, let me keep my dream.
—Theodosia Garrison.

Enlited.
I once lived in a valley
Where the flags of gain were furled,
And far beyond the furrows
Throbbled the drumbeat of the world.
Through many a mist of morning
I heard the thrush call;
From many a cloud of passage
I saw the shadows fall.

One day I climbed the mountains
That round the valley ring,
No more I saw my castles
Or heard the thrush sing.
But in that mighty battle
Where many a bolt is hurled
I heard my fellows marching
To the drumbeat of the world.

Here in the crowded city,
From dawn till close of day
Whereon each human avails
A thousand hammers play,
My shoulder to my fellow
The flags of gain unfurled,
I march—oh, heart, take courage!
To the drumbeat of the world.
—Hugh J. Hughes.

Of the Future.
And if it be a dream—
If the great future to the little past
Nearth a new mask, which drops and
shows at last
The same weird, mocking face to balk
and blast—
Yet, Muse, a gladder measure suits the
theme,
And the Tyrtæan harp
Loves notes more resolute and sharp.
Throbbing, as throbs the bosom, hot and
fast:
Such visions are of morning;
There is no vague forewarning;
The dreams which nations dream come
true
And shape the world anew.
—James Russell Lowell.

No Use.
What's the use o' kickin'
When the air is soft an' warm
An' the sky is blue above you
Without a hint o' storm?
When the waves are softly singin'
An' they sparkle in the light,
What's the use o' kickin'
'Cause the fish don't bite?

The fun o' goin' fishin'
Is to find a good excuse
To sit and watch the ripples
When the line is hangin' loose,
To feel the breeze blowin'
An' feel such calm delight
That you never think o' kickin'
'Cause the fish don't bite?

There's many an ambition
Which is but a fruitless quest,
But this world is full o' sunshine
An' o' beauty an' o' rest,
An' we've had the fun o' livin',
Though we ain't successful quite,
An' there ain't no use o' kickin'
'Cause the fish don't bite?
—Washington Star.

One world sufficed not Alexander's mind;
Coo'ped up he seemed in earth and seas
confined.
—Dryden.

Crockett's Revenge.
There is a story of Crockett of
"Sticket Minister" fame to the effect
that when he offered his first volume to
a Scotch firm they returned it with a
polite note assuring him that there
was no market for that sort of thing.
The letter was marked "No 39th." In
later years when the same publishers
asked him for one of his manuscripts
he politely requested them to refer to
their previous correspondence with
him marked "39th."