

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

United States and British Surveyors to Establish the Line Named in the Modus Vivendi.

The American members of the international commission appointed to survey and mark out the Alaska boundary line at Lynn, arrived in Seattle from Washington, and will proceed to Victoria, where they will meet the two British members of the commission. The American members are C. H. Tilman, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geological survey, and his assistant, O. B. French. They are gathering statistics and information here concerning the matter they have in hand. Mr. Tilman said it would require probably two months to complete the survey. The line will be marked with the usual monuments, stakes, etc. On Chilkoot and White passes, monuments of a permanent character will be set up, so that there may be no possible dispute at these points as to the exact location of the line.

"We are simply to ascertain the location and mark out for the guidance of all persons the line established by the modus vivendi between England and the United States," said Mr. Tilman. "This line was agreed to in October, 1899, after several months of negotiation. It is by no means a permanent or established boundary line beyond the terms and life of the modus vivendi. Our work will be necessarily technical and not diplomatic, although we are operating under the direction, in this instance of the department of state, at Washington. The distance to be surveyed is about 25 miles."

Mr. Tilman expects to begin active work in the field about June 15. He and Mr. French will meet the Canadian commissioners at Victoria. They are W. F. King and J. L. McArthur. A party of about 12 men will be taken along to assist in the field work. The expenses of the survey are to be shared equally by the two countries.

Northwest Notes. State Senator Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria, Or., has accepted the invitation extended to him to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Pendleton.

The warehouses at The Dalles, have already received about 1,500,000 pounds of wool, and it is pouring in rapidly from all points of the compass.

The good road from Sumpter to Granite will be constructed under the direction of E. J. Godfrey. It will cost \$5,000 or \$6,000 and will be a credit to that section.

The \$1,000 bond issued by the Hamilton school district, Grant County, Or., commanded a premium of \$12. The bond bears 6 per cent interest and is payable in 20 years.

William E. McClure, formerly of Eugene, and a University of Oregon alumnus, will be graduated this year from the department of law, Columbia university, Washington, D. C.

What are the Oregon boys coming to? asks the Albany Democrat. John G. Hammond, a Europe young man, is doing the villain in a "Sapho" company doing the New England states.

J. T. Rorick last week cut a field of rye on the old Frank Taylor place across the river from The Dalles, Or., that averaged in height six feet and eight inches. Mr. Rorick says it beat any rye crop he ever saw.

A new tube boiler has been sent down to Seaside, Or., to replace the large one now being used by the saw mill there. A 7,000 gallon water tank is being erected by the company near the box factory, and will afford ample protection in case of fire.

Day Bros. have commenced work on their saw mill at Cascade Locks, and when completed, it will saw 60,000 feet a day. They will get their logs on the other side of the river, one logging camp being near Stevenson, and another will be put in at Wind river.

The prospect of a large crop of melons in Yakima county, Wash., is not as bright as might be desired. The seeds having rotted, necessitates replanting, and the cool spell has not helped to develop a healthy growth; it is predicted the crop will be short and prices high.

The experiments that have been carried on by the O. R. & N. with brome grass and on the arid lands in the vicinity of Tolosate, south of Union, Or., have shown that the new grass will grow luxuriantly on the dry and almost barren hills. A considerable quantity of seed will be sown this year.

The steamer Signal was chartered by the Pioneer Western Timber Company for Cape Nome, and the vessel left South Bend for that point. J. D. Dyer is manager of the enterprise. It is proposed to start a lumber yard at Nome and supply it from South Bend or Knappton. A part of the cargo consisted of 400,000 feet of lumber for buildings and sluce boxes.

Fire broke out in the dry kiln of the Addison mill plant at Tacoma last week. The firemen confined the fire to the building in which it originated, but as that building contained the machinery, the mill will have to shut down for repairs. The loss is \$15,000, while the insurance is but \$4,500, leaving a net loss of \$10,500. The company will rebuild at once.

H. J. Snively, J. H. Visslers and J. M. Baxter, have leased 1,200 acres of land on Toppenish creek, eight miles from Toppenish station, in Yakima county, Wash., and have seeded 400 acres to wheat, 90 to millet, 10 to field peas, 300 to barley and 350 to oats. It is their intention later on to engage in dairying and stock raising and most of the land will be devoted to timothy. They have contracts with the Indian owners of the land for a 10 years' lease, and believe the contracts are binding.

Jack Salisbury and A. B. Chapman brought into Pendleton recently, 1,500 wethers which were sold to Howard, a buyer from St. Paul. The sheep were shipped via the W. C. R. and Northern Pacific roads, and will be taken to the Montana ranges for the summer and then shipped on East in the fall. Mr. Salisbury stated that they received for the lot \$2.05 apiece, which is regarded as a very good figure.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has a picture from the wedding of which

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Readjustment of Quotations the Leading Features of Trade.

Bradstreet's says: Readjustments of price quotations to meet the changed condition of supply and demand are still the leading features of the general trade. In volume the business doing is of a between-season character, improvement in some lines being counterbalanced by increased dullness in other branches. That the basic conditions of the trade are in the main of a favorable nature, however, is proved by the continued good railroad earnings returns which come to hand. The fact seems to be that the volume of business offered the transportation interests of the country continues considerably in excess of a year ago. Crop reports are relatively most favorable as regards corn and oats. In the Southwest, wheat crop prospects are still maintained at a high average. In the Northwest wheat has been helped by late rains, but owing to their late arrival it is not certain how much benefit was obtained thereby.

The hand-to-mouth domestic demand for iron and steel continues, but the number of small orders received is most inquiry. The situation in the pipe market is no better, and plates are weaker. Concessions of fractions of a dollar are apparently easily obtained for pig iron, but throughout the trade the feeling is rather more cheerful, the feeling being that lower prices will on the one hand encourage consumptive demands, and, on the other hand, tend to restrict production by less economical plants.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 135, as compared with 167 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets. Onions, old, 7c; new, 2c. Lettuce, hot house, 25c doz. Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18. Beets, per sack, 90c@91. Turnips, per sack, 40@60c. Carrots, per sack, \$1. Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c. Cauliflower, California 90c@91. Strawberries—\$2.25 per case. Celery—40@60c per doz. Cabbage, native and California. Tomatoes—\$5.00 per case. \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound. Eggs—19c. Cheese—14@15c. Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$5.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oat cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2 @ 10c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 51c; Valley, 51c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36c; choice gray, 33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 25c. Eggs—13 1/2c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$6.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; ducks, \$6.50@8.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound. Potatoes—30@55c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1. Hops—\$8@8 1/2 per pound. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c; small, 8 @ 8 1/2c per pound. Tallow—5@5 1/2c; No. 2 and greas, 8 1/2 @ 4c per pound.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Spring—Nevada, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 17@17 1/2c; do seconds, 16@16 1/2c; fancy dairy, 16c; do seconds, 14@15c per pound. Eggs—Store, 15c; fancy ranch, 17c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50. Hay—Wheat \$6.50@10; wheat and oats, \$9.00@9.00; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@7.00 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@65c; Oregon Burbanks, 70@80c; river Burbanks, 35@65c; new, 70c@91.25. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; 3.00; California lemons, 75c@1.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per

Science AND Invention

The fact that nettle fiber has of late been found to produce the finest tissues obtainable from any vegetable source has led to a project in Germany to introduce the cultivation of nettles in the Kamerun region of Africa. If the experiment is successful, the enterprise will be undertaken on a large scale in connection with the weaving industries.

Among the most remarkable glimpses into hidden corners of nature that recent scientific advance has afforded are the frequent discoveries of micro-organisms in unexpected places, where they produce phenomena heretofore supposed to arise from other causes. For instance, Dr. A. Fetterus, of Upsala, Sweden, has ascertained that in preparations of meat and fish containing, for purposes of preservation, salt to the amount of 15 per cent, micro-organisms grow luxuriantly, and he concludes that the flavors and odors that are peculiar to various salt conserves are due to the micro-organisms with which they are crowded.

At the latest annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, Prof. I. C. Russell called attention to the recent discovery that many of the swamps and lakes in the southern peninsula of Michigan are rich in calcareous marl, suitable for making Portland cement. Although partly composed of shells, the Michigan marl is principally a chemical precipitate which is still being formed. The precise method of its formation is not yet understood. The supply is practically inexhaustible. Large cement works have lately been constructed, others are in contemplation, and Prof. Russell says that Michigan can easily take a leading place in that industry.

In 1893 the Japanese government appointed an investigating committee on earthquakes. This committee, which has now nearly completed its labors, reports, among other things, that it seems likely that one part or another of Japan will be visited by a destructive earthquake once in every two and a half years. That portion of the land bordering the Japan Sea is seldom disturbed by other than local earthquakes, while the Pacific coast of the country frequently suffers from great shocks originating under the ocean. When a region is shaken by constantly recurring small earthquakes, it appears to be rendered safe against the occurrence of destructive shocks, because the accumulation of stress in the earth's crust at that point is prevented.

Prof. E. H. Barbour, of the University of Nebraska, after comparing his own observations in 1895 with those in 1899, and collecting the opinions of other visitors to the National Park, expresses the fear that within a decade many of the scenes now most attractive in the wonderful Yellowstone Valley will have disappeared. He gives details showing that nearly all the hot springs and geysers have declined in activity. "Old Faithful" geyser still does honor to its name, but the interval between its eruptions, formerly an hour, has increased to 75 or 80 minutes. Meanwhile there seems to be an increase of ebullition in the water of the greatest of all the geysers, the Excelsior, whose outbursts have always been separated by irregular periods, covering years at a stretch, and there is hope that it may be preparing another exhibition of its power.

QUAIL-HUNTING IN EGYPT.

Half a Million a Year Ensnared by Natives. Much has been said lately of the capture of quail in Egypt, touching the protest made by Frenchmen against carrying the birds across French territory for English use. Until this matter rose nobody seemed to know that quail existed in Egypt, but they do by the millions. The passage of bands of quail over the coast of the delta of the Nile, from Port Said to Alexandria, begins in September and lasts a month and a half, the birds arriving in little groups and alighting on the dunes. Generally the chase is made by means of nets of five meters high, which the natives extend on cords fastened to poles, in the fashion of curtains gliding on their rods. In reality the net is double. The first near the side of the sea is of meshes very large and loose, but on the back is another net where the bird will really come and perch itself in the folds formed by this second net of small meshes. There is another method of capture which is more picturesque. Rows of dried branches are placed on the shore. At the foot of each branch is disposed a tuft of fresh herbs, in the middle of which is arranged an opening which ends in a snare. The quail, tired by its journey, takes refuge in the branch, without figuring to itself that it is going to put itself into a trap where a native will surprise it and kill it. With these perfected means of destruction, it is not astonishing that each year more than half a million of these poor little birds are taken.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

NEW FIND OF FULLER'S EARTH.

Deposits of Unusual Purity Discovered in Florida. There has just been brought to light near the Gecklocknee River, fourteen miles west of Tallahassee, Fla., what is believed by experts to be one of the most wonderful pure veins of fuller's earth ever discovered in any country. It is said to yield, at the expenditure of very little labor, immense quantities of fuller's earth, which stands the 100 test—that is to say, there is no waste. Nearly all mines of the kind contain, besides the valuable commodity, rock, flint gravel, sand, etc., but this is absolutely free of all such substances. Fuller's earth is a soft clay and it has many uses. Half a century ago it was little mined in England, and was so valuable there that exportation of it was prohibited. Twelve miles from the place of the new discovery are two fuller's earth mines that have been worked for a long time. One is known as the Ward mine and the other is owned by the Standard Oil Company. The product

Hitherto these two old mines have regulated the supply and the price of the article and enormous profits are said to have been realized from them. It is estimated that the fuller's earth found in this new vein can be put on the market ready for commercial uses at one-third the cost possible from any other mine.

Some of the more important uses to which this material is now put, with excellent results, are the following: 1. In making baby's powders of great healing properties for the skin. 2. In refining all kinds of crude oils. 3. For distilling whiskies and brewing beer. 4. In the manufacture of all kinds of vaselines. 5. Packing-houses use it for refining lards, oleomargarines, butterines and cottoleens. These commodities cannot be made without the use of fuller's earth. 6. As a foundation for manufacturing all kinds of laundry and toilet soaps. 7. A new use recently discovered for fuller's earth is that the wool manufacturers wash old wool with it, as it is a great absorber of all oils and refuse matter found in raw wool.

Convenient for Physicians, Amateur Photographers and Others. A convenient pocket scale for the use of physicians, photographers and others who require a scale capable of accurately weighing small quantities of drugs, chemicals or other solid substances is here illustrated. As soon as the box lid is opened the standard, which supports the scale beam, is thrown into an upright position by a spring. This scale beam is just long enough to go in the box, and the standard is so connected to it that there is

POCKET SCALE.

no connecting or adjusting of parts necessary, the scale being ready for instant use as soon as the case is opened. Another good idea in this design is to have a sliding beam scale, so that there is no picking out and manipulation of weights, the beam weight being simply adjusted at the proper point on the beam to balance the opposite pan and its contents, when its weight can be read on the scale at once. This arrangement also secures great stability, as the box, when opened, forms the base for the scales, and prevents their being toppled over when in use.



POCKET SCALE.

Naming the Prince of Wales. About six hundred years ago there was a king of England—Edward I—who subdued the people of Wales. After conquering the Welsh he was anxious to get their good-will, and so, when it happened that his first baby prince was born in Carnarvon, in Wales, he had a bright idea. He announced that his boy was a native of Wales—one who could speak Welsh just as well as any other tongue (this was true, as the baby was but a few weeks old), and he should therefore be the people's own prince, Edward, Prince of Wales.

Twenty-three years after this baby became King of England, and about fifty years later his grandson had assigned to him, as the third Prince of Wales, the crest and motto which has been borne by all the English kings' sons who have since that day had the title. The crest is three ostrich feathers, and the motto is the sentence, "Ich dien"—"I serve." It was given to the Black Prince, a boy of great promise, who fought bravely at the battle of Crecy.—Forward.

A Thrifty Habit.

"Stinginess is one thing and an observance of excessive nicety in financial details is another," said a Western man who is worth a good deal of money. "As an example I will cite a rich old uncle I once had. He was a millionaire and not stingy, but he watched the pennies like a hawk, and he was so exacting that everybody said he was the meanest man in the county; but he wasn't, for he gave away \$10,000 a year in various charities that he would not let the recipients mention. But to the case in point. One day I asked him for a nickel for car fare, telling him I would return it when I got some change, but I forgot all about it. Three months after that it occurred to the old gentleman to be very nice to his five nephews and nieces, and at Christmas four of them received checks for \$5,000 each, while mine was for \$4,999.95. It was just his way, don't you see? I owed him that nickel and he wanted it."

A Plea for Tea.

"Nature is, after all, to be depended upon pretty thoroughly," said a Chicago physician who has made a study of the effects of tea on the system. "For example, it is the exceptional person who craves tea at breakfast, a time of the day at which it is least needed and is frequently most injurious. Tea with dinner, too, is not to be recommended, because even if perfectly made there is sure to be a little tannic acid in its composition, and the stomach, in attempting the digestion of a heavy meal, is much better without this principle. "After 5 o'clock, however, the hour that fashion and custom agree in providing tea is an hour that is also proper and favorable to the system. The supply of energy with which the day was begun is about exhausted, and a cup of well-made tea is often a refreshment and tonic that is both acceptable and desirable."—Chicago Chronicle.

He Won't Get Her a Bicycle.

Mr. Wimply—My constant aim in this life is to do something to make the world better. Mrs. Wimply—Well, you'll do it; I feel sure of that. Mr. Wimply—Ah, Maria, I am glad that you have for once in your life indicated that you have faith in my ability to accomplish something. Mrs. Wimply—Yes, you'll die some day. Then the world will be better.—Chicago News.

Chinese Widows Seldom Marry.

In China it is the rule of good society that widows do not remarry. They are not forbidden to do so, but they are thought more highly of if they don't. In order to encourage them the government, when they have passed the age of 50 and have not remarried, confers on them a tablet containing a eulogy of their virtues, which they can stick up over their front door if they like. It is a pity that the woman whose labors begin at dawn, and last all day, and sometimes all night in caring for a sick child, has no resource by striking for an eight-hour law. Live eagles are as hard to catch as

WHERE 'LITTLE MINISTER' LIVED.

Barrie's Home is in Thrums, the Scene of Several of His Stories.

Mr. B. Mullett, writing of "The Red Thrums of Barrie" in the Ladies' Home Journal, tells of seeing the famous novelist at the railway station in Kirriemuir (Thrums) "to which the family party walked together. Mrs. Barrie first, a slight figure in brown and scarlet, more English in dress than in face, holding her head rather proudly and walking confidently—she was on the stage before her marriage. With her was Miss Barrie, a quietly dressed, rather colorless woman, not one to draw attention from the three men who followed her. The tallest of these three, the one in ministerial 'black,' a high hat on his snowy head, was Dr. Ogilvy, brother to Barrie's mother. The other white-haired man—doubled over, as are so many in this land of looms, and wearing great hobbled shoes, for he likes to take care of the pretty garden at the top of the brae—was Barrie's father. Between them was a slight figure of boyish slenderness. Though small, he was not 'dapper,' and we breathed a sigh of relief. As he turned we looked at his face with eagerness. "It is a thin, dark face, almost haggard; delicate, sensitive, wistful somehow, but stronger than we had expected it to be. The dominating sadness of his face makes almost a real shadow over it. He smiled once or twice, but his face did not once really light up. But sad and thin as it was, it is a face that one would not soon forget—yes, and that one would be glad to remember."

The Hindu Child-Wife.

A Hindu child-wife divides her year into two intervals, one of which she spends with her parents, this being a sort of vacation time, and the other she spends at the house of her husband's parents, this being the time of daily downright drudgery. Village girls in Bengal blacken their teeth with misli, a coloring powder. The lips are black also, and this is supposed to make them exceedingly charming. Writing letters, especially to her husband, is thought to be fearful inauspicious in a Hindu girl; and she has no chance of improving her mind by intelligent conversation with any one. She must write to her husband, though she has to do it by stealth in the night. The moon is her lamp, a stick out of the domestic broom her pen, the juice of the pulp berry her ink, and probably the dried leaf of the banana her paper. A Hindu girl must always keep the inner apartment of the house. She is only let out when she goes to draw water for the household either from the pond or the well or the river. Hence the waterside is a great feminine resort, a sort of women's club, where there is much gossiping and plenty of stolen leisure.—Christian Register.

How the Young Elbow the Old.

"The part of wisdom is not to drop one's tasks too early, not to be in haste to retire from posts of influence and duty," writes Margaret E. Sangster in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Insensibly the young, with a certain unconscious arrogance, elbow the old out of the way, and monopolize the places in every profession and branch of business. Yet the young are not dowered with experience, nor have they the ripper judgment of maturity. But they do have what age has often lost—enthusiasm, self-confidence and pluck. Old people are sometimes out of touch with the present age. They have ceased to be receptive; they have grown mentally inhospitable and inert. Is there, however, the slightest reason why a woman should rust out through mere indolence before she has done the full measure of service required by her Master for the time in which she lives? As a teacher, as an artist, as a housewife and mother, in whatever field you are, my friend, do not withdraw from active duty too soon. There is need at the front for the woman of warm heart and trained capacity for affairs, and her age is of little consequence if she is equal to her work. There never was a time when the judgment of mature age was more needed than it is to-day."

One Way Around It.

"Bronson's wife has conceived a great future for him. She wants him to run for office." "Are you sure she isn't looking for cause for divorce?"—Philadelphia North American.

Respect Age.

Ida—I don't understand it! Every time the comedian tells a few jokes the vendor boys in the gallery begin to shout: "Peanuts!" at the top of their voices. May—They do that to drown the cries of "chestnuts" from the other boys.—Chicago News.

One on Her Husband.

"When you're downtown to-day," said Mrs. Jibsqwak, "I want you to get something at the druggist's. If you can't get it at the druggist's you can get it of the iceman." "What's the matter with you?" demanded her spouse. "Are you crazy? There's nothing that the druggist and iceman both keep!" "Oh, yes, there is!" "What is it, I'd like to know?" "Why, pond's extract, my dear!"—New York World.

Her Secret.

She—Doesn't the grand old sphinx awaken glorious emotions in your breast. He—Well, yes, that is—she always reminds me of a woman who has firmly determined that she will never tell her age.—Detroit Free Press.

His Only Chance.

"Well," said the poet, "I never can be spoiled by praise, anyway." "No," the critic admitted, "not unless your stuff improves wonderfully in the future."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Remarkable Change.

"Do you think that Turkey will pay that 'indemnity'?" asked the Observant Boarder. "If it doesn't," replied the Cross-eyed Boarder, "there will be one of the most singular metamorphoses on record." "What?" "A Turkey making a goose of it."

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that are supposed to have been recently born—Savages and Doings that are Old, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

"Young Sammie Spender is carrying out his Governor's wishes faithfully, isn't he?" "How's that?" "Why, the old gentleman left instructions in his will that after his death his dust was to be scattered to the winds."—Life.

She Did. "Do you believe in teaching the languages in the schools?" asked Mr. Clingstone of Miss Gildersleeve. "Yes, indeed," replied the young lady, "every one should be able to speak English and golf."—Detroit Free Press.

No Wonder He's Popular. "What makes Benedict so popular among other men, I wonder?" "Why, he came right out, the other night, and acknowledged that his little boy never says anything worth repeating."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Distinction. "Miss Flatie is a beautiful player." "You mean she plays beautifully." "No; that's just what I don't mean."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

All that Was Necessary. "Were your amateur theatricals a success?" "Oh, yes; every one in them had friends enough to convince him that he was the best one of the lot."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Would Not Sugar-Coat the Pill. Mrs. Young—Don't you believe in managing one's husband by letting him think he is having his own way? Mrs. Strong—Decidedly not! Man should be made to feel his inferiority.—Puck.

Squeezing a Gradgrind. "But how," asked the hard-featured man who was looking at the pictures, "do you know this is an accurate likeness of Homer?" "Do you know, sir, of anybody else it looks like?" demanded the artist. "No." "Then of course it's Homer."—Chicago Tribune.

Afraid of Her Majesty. "My dear Mrs. Timmid, how have you managed to keep your cook so long?" "Keep her? That's easy enough. It's only because none of us have the courage to discharge her."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Willing to Write a Few More. Friend—Tennyson once received \$10 for one line. Poet—Well, on one occasion I wrote one line and received \$20. Friend—Extraordinary! Poet—Not at all! You see, I was a student then and I wrote home to father, "Please send me a twenty at once." Omed.

Taking His Spite Out. He was holding up one side of the vestibule when the milkman arrived. "What do you mean by being so late?" he thundered. "W-hy, sir," stammered the milkman, "it is only 5." "Doesn't matter! My wife ripped me up for being late and I got here at 4."

One Way Around It. Bronson's wife has conceived a great future for him. She wants him to run for office. "Are you sure she isn't looking for cause for divorce?"—Philadelphia North American.

Respect Age. Ida—I don't understand it! Every time the comedian tells a few jokes the vendor boys in the gallery begin to shout: "Peanuts!" at the top of their voices. May—They do that to drown the cries of "chestnuts" from the other boys.—Chicago News.

One on Her Husband. "When you're downtown to-day," said Mrs. Jibsqwak, "I want you to get something at the druggist's. If you can't get it at the druggist's you can get it of the iceman." "What's the matter with you?" demanded her spouse. "Are you crazy? There's nothing that the druggist and iceman both keep!" "Oh, yes, there is!" "What is it, I'd like to know?" "Why, pond's extract, my dear!"—New York World.

Her Secret. She—Doesn't the grand old sphinx awaken glorious emotions in your breast. He—Well, yes, that is—she always reminds me of a woman who has firmly determined that she will never tell her age.—Detroit Free Press.

His Only Chance. "Well," said the poet, "I never can be spoiled by praise, anyway." "No," the critic admitted, "not unless your stuff improves wonderfully in the future."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Remarkable Change. "Do you think that Turkey will pay that 'indemnity'?" asked the Observant Boarder. "If it doesn't," replied the Cross-eyed Boarder, "there will be one of the most singular metamorphoses on record." "What?" "A Turkey making a goose of it."

Not the Place.

Cholly—I think in me heart—Daisy—Why, Cholly, you must be a freak. Every one else thinks in their head.—Chicago News.

Harbinger of Spring. "Our cold weather is all over." "What do you say?" "Our janitor is giving us a full head of steam heat every day now."

No Time to Break Down. "There's one thing about a political career, after all." "What is that?" "It keeps all candidates in such excellent health."

Grounds for Attraction. "Wasn't that a peculiar wedding? The lovers hadn't seen each other for forty years." "Oh, I don't know. By this time, no doubt, they both look like somebody else."

The Modern Father. "Papa, he has broken my trusting heart." "He's married the old man's sentimental daughter." "What shall I do? What shall I do?" "Take it round quick to the repair shop," said the practical old man.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Artist's Admirer. "Don't you think Mrs. Dawbitt paints beautifully?" "Oh, yes. I actually took it for her natural complexion at first."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mitigating. "Wasn't it terribly lonesome and dreary living away up there among the Eskimos for a whole year?" "It was delightful in the spring, ma'am. They don't do any house-cleaning up there."—Chicago Tribune.

Man's Contrary Nature. "When John was younger he always grumbled when I asked him to dig up the garden." "Well?" "Now he has rheumatism, I simply can't keep him from getting out and digging it up before he ought to.—Indianapolis Journal.

He Was Satisfied. "Do you believe that those who can sing and won't sing should be made to sing. Mr. Sourdrip?" asked Miss Sreecreecher, with a coy glance toward the piano. "No, I believe in letting well enough alone," said the man old thing.—Baltimore American.

An Exception to the Rule. "We ought to put more personal warmth in our letters." "Oh, I don't know. A man I knew once put a lot of personal warmth in some letters, and it got him into court in a breach of promise suit."—Indianapolis Journal.