

THE THIRD DEGREE.

If the Master cares to judge me by the things that I have done, There will be no place in heaven for his foolish, erring son; If the Master sees the things that I have wanted most to do, There'll be no salvation for me, for the devil knows 'em, too! But I've wanted true to want to do the things I know were right— Say, can it be the likes of me'll have virtue in his sight?

I have soiled my hands with mischief, and I've wanted to do more, And 't was bad because I didn't dare, it wasn't done before; But behind the dirty deed I did, behind the wish I had, There's been a longing to be straight, a feeling I had; Though he alone has seen and known beyond that double sin— He knows my soul is somehow whole— say, will he let me in?

If there's any place beside the gate to live a life or so, I'd like to try it all again, before I'm sent below; I'd like to try to want to do what's right, and then, maybe, I'd get to try to do it, and at last I might be free! For a full-grown sinner I know I ain't, and there's plenty more a-bud, But give us time and I know we'll climb and make his heaven glad! —Gelett Burgess in "A Gage of Youth."

Clouds Cleared Away.

I WAS lying lazily in the hammock, meditating upon the falseness of womankind in general and the falseness of Dorothy Shepard—in whom I had trusted so fully—in my mind. We had been sweethearts ever since early childhood and were now only waiting for the time when I would be able to provide a home. But the newspaper which had come in that morning's mail contained an account of the marriage of Miss Dorothy Shepard to her cousin, Reginald Shepard. I had been jealous of this cousin, the year before, when he was visiting at Dorothy's home. He was handsome and wealthy, while I was only an ordinary looking fellow and a struggling young lawyer.

But my reverie is broken by a sigh from Mrs. Farley, my portly and motherly landlady, who for six summers has boarded me in her comfortable home in the picturesque little village of Hopetown. She is in her rocking chair on the piazza opposite me, engaged in the construction of a fearful and wonderful thing which she calls a "tidy."

Again the heartrending sigh. "What is the trouble, Mother Farley?" I asked.

"Well, Mr. Harry, I suppose you'll think I'm a foolish old woman, but I'm feelin' that had this mornin' you wouldn't believe—and all because I can't have my picture taken."

"Well, Mother Farley, I didn't think vanity was your besetting sin. Why are you so anxious to be photographed?"

Then the good old soul told me that her son, who was out west, and whom she had not seen for ten years, had sent her some money, and had begged her to have her picture taken for him. The photographer who had been settled in Hopetown had "skipped" one night about a month before, leaving all his apparatus in his studio, which he had rented from Mother Farley's husband. The nearest town was ten miles away, and, owing to a weakness in her back, Mother Farley was unable to drive so far; but she was inconsolable at the thought of disappointing her son Richard.

In my college days I had used a camera a good deal, but I left the camera and stroled over to the potato field to interview Mr. Farley relative to a plan which I had in mind.

"Law!" he ejaculated, "you don't say you kin take pictures, too! My! But won't ma be tickled!"

I got the key and went over to the forsaken studio; found camera, plates, paper and chemicals all in good order, and early that afternoon Mother Farley, beaming with smiles and attired in her "Sunday best" came over to pose. How delighted she was when I showed her the proof the next morning, and that evening she carried it to the weekly prayer meeting and exhibited it to all her friends at the close of the service.

I finally yielded to their urgent request to keep the studio open for a week, and to make photographs of all who cared to have them.

On the afternoon of the last day which I was to spend in the studio I was mounting some photographs of an old maid with a hooked nose and cork-screw curls when I heard a gentle tap at the door. I called "Come in," and a very pretty girl, dressed in a neat bicycle suit, entered.

"Good afternoon," she began, with a bright smile. "My friend and I are on a wheeling tour, and would like a tintype taken with our wheels, if you are not too busy."

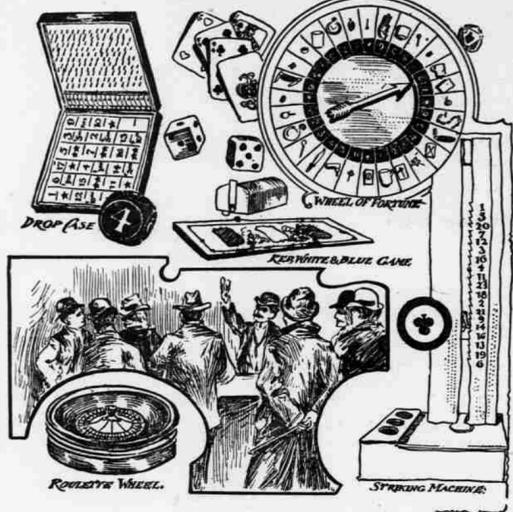
"I shall be glad to oblige you, and am at liberty to do so immediately," I said.

"Well, then," she said, "would you please bring your camera for us? My friend is at the door with them, but I am afraid we cannot manage to get them up the stairs."

We went down together, and there on the doorstep stood Dottie! Before either of us could speak the other young lady exclaimed: "He will carry our wheels up, Dot, and will take our tintypes right away."

Dottie paid no attention to her, but came forward, all smiles and blushes, with outstretched hand. "Why, Hal! she said, 'I never dreamed that you had gone in the photo business! I knew you were in Hopetown, of course, and when Nell suggested that we should wheel down here and see her auntie, who lived in this neighborhood, I consented, and didn't write to you last week for fear I should let out the secret, for I wanted to surprise you. This is my future husband, Mr. Oakley. Miss Curtis, and now come on, let's get those tintypes."

TRICKS OF COUNTRY FAIR FAKERS.



CROOKED GAMBLING TOOLS SOLD TO FLEECE FARMERS.

THE country fair is the harvest time for the general faker. The faker is not a husbandman and he sows not, and neither does he gather up and bind into bundles, and yet, when the harvest season is over, the faker has more money than the honest farmer who has tilled many golden acres. For the faker gets up early in the morning and goes to bed late at night, and he makes money all the long day.

The temptation to get something for nothing, or at least much for little, is irresistible. Though a man knows full well that the faker is not at the fair merely for the sake of his health or for a pleasant outing, and that his tricks put to shame those of the heathen Chinese, still the victim will take the one chance out of a million of beating the game. He doesn't beat it, for the game wasn't rigged up so that he could beat it. Still he is willing to take the chance, and he suffers no disappointment when he fails.

Chief among the catch-penny attractions of the faker is the cane rack. The cane rack outfit does not cost the faker much. A net rack may be bought for from 65 cents to \$1.25 and a canvas one for from 50 cents to \$1.30. Cane cost from 50 cents a dozen to \$1.50 per dozen. Rings cost 65 cents per hundred. With this outfit and a permit the faker sets up his rack on four stakes, which are purposely loose, so as to allow the rack to sway slightly. Then he plants his cases.

The cheaper ones predominate, but cane with swelled heads are occasionally seen here and there are crooks, some reproducing a miniature, a lower member missing, the torso of Venus. The rings vary from one and one-quarter to one and three-quarters inches inside diameter. The heads of some of the cases are almost as great in diameter, and those with crooks are turned in such a way that it is almost impossible to ring them unless the ring is dropped immediately upon them. It is difficult even to ring the smaller cases, for they stand loosely in the rack, and a side blow tips them so that the ring slides off.

Next in size is the knife board. A board costs from \$1.50 to \$3.50, and a complete outfit—board, 100 rings and eighty-four knives—may be had for \$14.50 and upward. Knives may be had from 30 cents a dozen to \$3.98 a dozen. These knives, the cheaper predominating and costing about two and a half cents apiece, are conspicuously displayed with all the blades open, and therein lies the secret of the knife board. The cunning faker arranges his knife board so that the rings slide over them as water does a duck's back.

The wheel of fortune seems as fair as any game can be, yet the arrow has a "sneak" and the faker can stop it at any number or article he desires. A wheel may be bought as low as \$10, including 250 pieces of jewelry, but this is of the cheapest kind. Rings, for example, being quoted as low as one cent apiece. With this cheap wheel the first profit at 10 cents a wheel, without any sneaking, amounts to \$15, and the business "requires no previous experience." A full outfit of 250 pieces of jewelry, rings, being worth \$25, thus making a gain of \$20, and some fakers make as much as \$50 a day.

The higher the cost of the wheel the more easily and quickly the money is made, as they are fitted with large pins to separate numbers or colors, and the arrow point has a screw feather, making a certain winner of any desired number or color and avoiding all possibility of dispute.

Nothing is more tempting than the striking machine, and nothing looks fairer. But these striking machines are ingenious arrangements, and, in the words of an advertisement of a new kind now on the market, "can be manipulated without a helper." One of these may be had for \$50, while prize cigars are offered to the fakers for \$10 a thousand.

Red, white and blue is a dealing game. There is a "layout" with three shields on it, one red, one white, one blue. A box and sixteen balls, five of each color and one "dealer's percentage" goes with the outfit. Players place their money on a given shield, a slide opens in the box, and out pops a ball. If the ball is of the same color the player puts his money on the win. If not he loses. If this was a fair game the player, by the law of chance, would stand some show of winning, but as the box is "fixed" the dealer can produce a ball of any color he desires, yet any one not in the secret can examine the box at any time and find it apparently square, yet it is a tricky box.

There are half a hundred tricks worked with cards, and all of such a nature that they can be worked without the slightest trace of detection.

But the visitor to the fair is looking for fun. The faker and his outfit entertains him and he doesn't begrudge the money.

he is pinned to the ground with an arrow.

But the most effective method is what the Indians call the rain hunt. As soon as the steady downpour of summer rain begins every Navajo who can walk runs to the prairie dog village with hoes, sharp sticks, or any digging implement. With these they hollow out trenches, that will lead the storm water into as many burrows as possible. Soon a little stream is pouring down each small hole, and the inmate, much disturbed, pops out to see what the matter can be. Many of the animals remain under ground until they are drowned, and their bodies float to the surface. After such a hunt, in which many pounds of prairie dogs are generally secured, there is a feast for many days in the Navajo huts.

Desirable Qualities in an Opal.
In judging an opal, color is of the greatest importance. Red fire, or red in combination with yellow, blue and green, are the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value, unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true; that is to say, it must not run in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is described as being an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pinfire," when the grain is very small; "harlequin," when the color is all in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flashfire," or "flashopal," when the color shows as a single flash, or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common, and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct, minute checks of red, yellow blue and green, it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top.

M'Kinley's First Diplomatic Victory.
The first social incident of President McKinley's first administration was his granting Vice President Hobart precedence over the ambassadors. Lord Pauncefote is known to have reported this innovation to his foreign office, which is said to have thereupon inquired in to the custom of other countries. It was eventually agreed that Mr. Hobart should be regarded as the heir to the Presidency and therefore on the same social footing with the crown princes of European monarchies, whose social rank is second only to that of the heads of state, their royal parents.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The company manners of her husband and sons is one of the greatest trials in a woman's life, and that of her daughters her greatest comfort.

BIRTH OF A FAMOUS HYMN.

Mr. Sankey's Story of How He Composed "In the Ladies' Home Journal Cleveland Moffett tells how the greatest of all singing evangelists, Ira D. Sankey, came to give the world a hymn that will live long after his voice is stilled. It was during Moody and Sankey's first visit to Great Britain. As they were entering the train in Glasgow, Mr. Sankey bought a copy of a penny religious paper called "The Christian Age." Looking over it, his eyes fell on some verses, the first two lines of which read thus:

There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold.
"Mr. Moody," exclaimed Mr. Sankey, "I have found the hymn that I've been looking for for years."

"What is it?" asked Mr. Moody.
"It's about a lost sheep."
Two days later, in Edinburgh, they held a great meeting in the Free Assembly Hall. As Doctor Bonar finished, Mr. Moody leaned over the pulpit and asked the singer if he had not a solo for the occasion. The thought of the verses he had read in the penny paper came to Mr. Sankey's mind, and opening his scrap-book, in which he had pasted the clipping, he placed it before him on the organ, and after a moment of silent supplication, struck a full chord and began to sing. And note by note came the now famous song. He composed it as he went along. What he sang was the joy that swelled in his own soul, hope that was born, and the love for those who needed help. Thus he finished the first stanza.

Then, as he paused and played a few chords waiting to begin again, he thought came to him: "Can I sing the second stanza as I did the first? Can I remember the notes?" And concentrating his mind once more for the effort he began to sing. So he went on through five stanzas and after the services he put the melody in music.

QUEER STORIES

Saturn's largest moon is 2,062 miles in diameter, slightly smaller than our own.

As President, Washington first lived in the house at 1 Cherry street, the site of which is covered by one of the piers of the Brooklyn bridge. Later he moved to the Macomb house at 30 Broadway.

There are nine members of the Supreme Court of the United States—one Chief Justice and eight associate justices. They are appointed for life by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate.

A pigeon in harvest time eats its own weight in grain a day, and a blackbird or thrush will eat its own weight daily of the fruit. Many kinds of birds exist in summer largely upon plants raised by man for his food.

In order to obviate the frequent disputes as to the ages of children, the steamboat authorities in Switzerland have decided that in every case where doubt arises the child must be measured. All children under two feet are to have free passage, while those between two feet and four feet are to pay half fares.

The dressing of the hair is the most important part of a Chinese woman's toilet. The district she comes from may always be known from the manner in which she does her hair. It also indicates her station in life. Young girls, whether married or single, wear curls, coiling up their hair, as their Western sisters do, on attaining a certain age.

There are three nut-cracking plants in St. Louis, giving employment to considerable number of people. The nut-crackers are driven by electricity, each nut being fed individually into the crusher. After the shells are cracked the nuts are winnowed by an air blast, and the meat is picked from the crushed shells by hand, women and girls being employed for this part of the work.

A Warning Against Cheap Furniture.
It is one of the saddest sights in our modern life to see a young couple, when starting to furnish a home, go out with good money and buy bad furniture. It is positively nothing short of criminal for cheap department and furniture stores to be allowed to sell the furniture which is being offered to-day in our great cities.

Young people are attracted to this rubbish because of cheap prices. Every stick of the furniture offered at these stores is cheaply put together, and by glue and thick coats of veneer is made only to sell. It barely gets into the new house before it falls apart, and what was thought to be a cheap purchase turns out to be a very expensive investment. It is strange that folks cannot get it through their heads that a bed, a table and two chairs, honestly made, are cheaper at sixty dollars than one of those fearful concoctions known as "bedroom suits" which are sold at forty dollars and eighty-three cents.—Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Contrary to Ethics.
"We had to send him out of town," said Bronco Bob.
"He was always talking about his record as a desperado," remarked the visitor.
"Yes, that's what got Grimson Gulch down on him. He wasn't satisfied to brag decently. In makin' up the list of people he'd shot he wanted to count innocent bystanders."—Washington Star.

Trapped Himself.
Dibbs (facetiously)—This is a picture of my wife's first husband.
Dobbs—Great snakes! What a brainless fellow idiot! But didn't know your wife was married before she met you.
Dibbs—She wasn't. That is a picture of myself at the age of 20.—London Tit-Bits.

Pa's Experience.
Little Willie—Say, pa, did you ever see a sea monster?
Pa—Lots of them, my son. They run the hotels along the seashore.—Chicago News.

People who have soft snaps are usually the ones who don't enjoy them.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Distribution of Immigrants.

The number of immigrants coming into this country between 1820 and June 30, 1900, was 10,115,221. Prior to 1820 the government did not take account of immigration, but the generally accepted estimate of the total immigration between the adoption of the constitution and 1820 is but 250,000. This number is not included in the above total.

The character of the immigration has changed in a most interesting way. From 1821 to 1850 2.3 per cent of our immigration came from Canada and Newfoundland; during the next decade, 1851 to 1860, the percentage was the same, and during the last decade only 0.1 per cent of the immigrants were from those sections. From 1821 to 1850 21.2 per cent came from Germany, and in the next decade 36.6 per cent, this being the highest percentage reached by the Germans. During the last decade the Germans supplied only 13.7 per cent of our foreign immigration. During the period first named, 1821 to 1850, Great Britain furnished 15 per cent of the immigrants, and in the next decade 16.3 per cent. Then came a large increase from Great Britain between 1861 and 1870, the percentage being 20.2; from 1871 to 1880 it was 19.5, while for the last decade it was but 7.4. From 1821 to 1850 Ireland furnished 42.3 per cent of our immigrants, and between 1851 and 1860 35.2 per cent. Since then there has been a rapid decrease, and between 1891 and 1900 Ireland furnished but 10.5 per cent of our immigrants. Those from Norway and Sweden constituted only 0.6 per cent between 1821 and 1850. The Scandinavians increased in numbers between 1881 and 1890, when their proportion was 10.8 per cent, during the last decade it was 8.7 per cent.

The immigration from the whole group just named, Canada and Newfoundland, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland and Norway and Sweden, shows a marked relative decrease. While the immigrants from these countries constituted 74.3 per cent of the whole number of immigrants during the entire period under discussion, they furnished between 1821 and 1850 84.4 per cent of the total, and during the next decade 91.2 per cent, since which time there has been a rapid decrease, this group constituting during the last decade furnishing but 40.4 per cent.

These figures enable us to bring into direct and sharp comparison the immigration from countries which fifty years ago furnished hardly any increment to our population. From 1851 to 1860 Austria-Hungary sent no immigrants to this country, or not enough to make any impression upon the statistics, but between 1861 and 1870 the immigration from that country was 0.4 per cent, during the next decade 2.5 per cent, from 1881 to 1890 6.7 per cent, while during the last decade it was 16.1 per cent. Italy, beginning with 0.2 per cent during the period from 1821 to 1850, increased to 2 per cent between 1871 and 1880, and to nearly 6 per cent during the next decade, while during the last decade the country furnished 17.7 per cent of our total number. The proportions for Russia and Poland are almost identical with those of Italy. Those two countries, taken together, beginning with 0.1 per cent of our total number of immigrants between 1821 and 1850, increased but slightly until between 1881 and 1890, when they contributed 5 per cent, and during the last decade 16.3 per cent. These three sections—Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia and Poland—together, contributed during the last decade 50.1 per cent of our immigrants, as against 40.4 per cent, as stated, for the group of five countries named; 9.5 per cent came from elsewhere.

During the year ending on June 30, 1900, the total number of immigrants was 448,572. Of this number, 2,892 belonged to the professional class, 61,443 were skilled laborers, 168,598 were laborers, 134,941, including women and children, had no specified occupation. The State having the largest percentage

of foreign born in 1900 was North Dakota, that element constituting 35.4 per cent; the next largest being Rhode Island, with 31.4 per cent. The other extreme is found in the Southern States, where the lowest percentage is in North Carolina, her foreign born constituting but 0.2 per cent of her total population. Nearly all the States in the southern section come below 5 per cent. The number of foreign born in some States seems to be decreasing; in fact, the percentage in the whole country has decreased 1 per cent.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
United States Commissioner of Labor.



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Women Should Preach.

Women should be substituted for men in the pulpit as evangelists and exponents of the gospel. Women preachers would present the side of religion, and that is something that the men preachers rarely or never do.

How frequently and with whatunction the preachers select and dwell upon the thirty-fifth chapter of Proverbs, in which the worth of virtuous women is put far beyond rubies and fine gold.

"But virtue in women is given such a narrow interpretation by man. It has to do with the domestic duties of a woman who is a good mother, one able to conduct her household in the best way, who could manage a business or any large enterprise.

"This is the woman whose worth is not to be measured by rubies or fine gold. "Again, sermons dealing with 'The Increase of Mother Love' are very popular, but how often do you hear one on 'The Responsibilities of Fatherhood'?"

"If women were in the pulpit they would handle these subjects from their point of view and show to men that they, too, have responsibilities that must not be disregarded.

"The virtuous woman of the proverb is increasing in numbers every day. You will find her in nearly every business—as clerk in a coal office, stenographer in a bank, as bookkeeper in a department store—in a score of other occupations.

"She is self-supporting and therefore independent. She has numerous avenues of effort opening before her, and she does not have to ask any one for money.

"It is this independence that will finally solve the social problem.

"Let the womanhood of to-day realize that strength, wisdom and every talent or grace which develops Christian character affords an example that shall last through the ages. And the heart of the pulpit should hold ascendancy over the intellect, as truly as the heart of the individual should control the brain.

ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS,
President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity.

Laws Against Anarchy.
The anarchist is not the foe of one nation or form of government, but the enemy of all. For this reason there should be joint action in every civilized land to stamp out the brood entirely.

For an attempt on the life of a President I would make the penalty much more severe than for an ordinary assault. Life imprisonment, probably, would be a fitting punishment for the crime. We have outgrown the idea of inflicting the death penalty for a lesser crime than murder, and it is not natural to it. Nor would I make such

you to come; you asked me. You said 'Let's go somewhere where we can be peaceful, and quiet and happy, and I came. Don't you ask me to come any more with you, for I won't do it. If the skies fell, I believe you'd blame me for it.'

The man opened his lips to reply, but his case must have seemed weak even to himself, for he shut them again, and a silence profound and unbroken fell over the car.—Baltimore News.

POPULAR PRESIDENT'S WIFE.
Dolly Madison Was a Remarkable Mistress of the White House.

Beautiful, vivacious, affable and rich, Dolly Madison dispensed a lavish hospitality at her mansion, and her house while he was Secretary of State and presided at such social functions as took place in the White House during Jefferson's days. Becoming regularly installed as its mistress at her husband's inauguration in 1809, she was the leader of Washington society for sixteen years.

No lady of the White House ever approached her in popularity except Harriet Lane, the mistress of the mansion at the time of the bachelor president, Buchanan, and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Madison never forgot the name of a person she had once met. She always recollected every incident of consequence connected with the history of every person presented to her, thus making every one feel that he held a high place in her esteem. In this way she disarmed much of the hostility to the weak administration of Madison and won him many friends whose support was of the highest value to him and to the country during the tempestuous days of the troubles between the United States and England. Worthy as Madison was, says Leslie's Weekly, Mrs. Madison was a much greater person in her field than he was in his.

Lions and Florida Water.
A small girl writing to Our Dumb Animals tells an amusing story of a lion delighted with the perfume of Florida water:

We have often heard that animals were very fond of perfumes, so Mamie and I saved our pennies and bought a bottle of Florida water, which we took with us to the zoo. You just ought to

prisonment at solitary confinement, as has been recommended. The object of punishment is twofold—to serve as an example to others and to protect society by removing the criminal from a position where he might further endanger lives and liberties. As to the deterrent effect of the punishment upon others, life imprisonment would probably serve as well as capital punishment. Conspirators against the life of a ruler or high official of our own or any country, when the conspirator remains in a death cell, the person plotted against, should be held equally guilty with the one by whose blow death is inflicted, and all doubt should be removed, so that there should be provided the same degree of punishment as for the murderer.

Laws should also be enacted making it a misdemeanor, punishment by long imprisonment, either in writing or by spoken words, to incite to violence against the life of any person. This law should be, however, carefully safeguarded so that it would not interfere with the rights of free speech guaranteed by the constitution. Incitement to acts of general violence during a strike or other disturbance, for instance, should not be punished so severely. The law should especially aim to prevent the promulgating and teaching of the doctrine of anarchy.

There is, in my opinion, no necessity for amending the constitution of the United States to secure proper laws for the treatment of anarchy. State laws can be made amply sufficient, and the prosecution for conspiracy or other outcropping of anarchy properly belongs in the State where the crime is committed. Convictions are more readily and quickly secured, also, under the State laws.

As present the punishment provided by the federal statutes for such crimes as have been mentioned is wholly insufficient. No one has thought of the possibility of anarchy and attempts upon the President's life, and hence there is none in force where Congress has jurisdiction to sufficiently punish the criminals and avert such calamities as that at Buffalo.

Anarchy differs from rebellion in that it opposes all law and seeks the overthrow of all government. It is a crime not against a nation, but against civilization, and must be so treated.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
Governor of New Jersey.

Labor Unions and Workingmen.

The question of organized labor is not a question of wages, but it is a question of more vital importance. It is a question of administration, of running your own works in your own way.

I have nothing to do with labor organization, but if I was a workingman, and I was at one time, I would not belong to a labor organization. They put all men on the same level. It was a bright, alert, competent man, I would not be put in the same class with the poorest man. Organized labor means that no man can advance unless all the others advance.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB,
President of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

American Schoolhouses.

The school houses in this country are for the most part dreadful and are a matter of the greatest surprise to me. I have seen some which are little more than barns and which seem positively unsafe, and which are unprofitable. Such a state of affairs is not right in this land, where there is a justifiable boast of the public school system, the best of all agencies in the advancement of humanity.

But I know the trouble with your schools—you have too much politics mixed with your education. I have ascertained approximately the amount of money expended by the people for school houses, and the results are not at all commensurate. There should be a better showing for the generosity of the people, and there has been a dreadful leakage, and the people will have to be generous again to remedy the conditions.

ELIZABETH P. HUGHES,
Educational Agent of the British Government.

have heard the racket in the lion house. It was very near their dinner-time, and they were all hungry. The old lion and his wife were prancing round their cage, roaring with all their might. Their noise started the puma, and when he began he started the panthers. It was, I assure you, pandemonium let loose.

So Mamie poured half of Florida water on a piece of raw cotton and threw it in the lion's cage. He stopped his noise, sniffed at it, rolled all over it, and acted just like a good-natured puppy dog. He rolled over and over with his four big strong legs in the air. He was perfectly happy and forgot that he was hungry. Then Mrs. Lion came up and had a roll, and he never once snarled at her as he so often does. They both were as nice and quiet as two pussy-cats. Mamie and I didn't regret having spent our money on the perfume.

Shoppers as Detectives.
Professional shoppers are employed by a large dry goods firm to test the abilities of the clerks. These firm owns over thirty large shops, and employs nearly one thousand assistants. To find out whether every customer is politely served, a number of lady customers are employed to call at the various shops. They are told to give as much trouble as possible, and sometimes to leave without making a purchase after looking at nearly everything in the shop. Should the clerk or assistant's temper not be equal to the strain, or should a single word be said that might offend, a report will infallibly reach headquarters and lead to the dismissal of the sorely tried handler of silks and ribbons.

Pressure in Ocean's Deepest Depths.
There are spots in the ocean where the water is five miles deep, and if it is true that the pressure of the water on any body in the water is one pound to the square inch for every two of the depth, anything at the bottom of one of "five miles" holes would have a pressure about it of 13,200 pounds to every square inch.

Timour the Tartar.
Tamerlane, the Tartar conqueror, had a club foot. His real name was Timour Lenk, or Timour the Lame.