

ANENT MOTHER GOOSE.

Oh, when I was a little boy, With ringlets flying loose, I loved before my fustiest goose...

I read them with the same old joy, And fancy flowing free, Unto my golden headed boy...

Perhaps when he, like me, is old, He'll take upon his knee His little child with curls of gold...

Married to Order

WHEN Theodore Clayton stepped down the gangplank of the lake steamer for Sandwich he was in a peculiar state of mind...

"I beg your pardon," she stammered, "but if your first name is Jean I think I know you; that is, I know of you, and he looked at her expectantly."

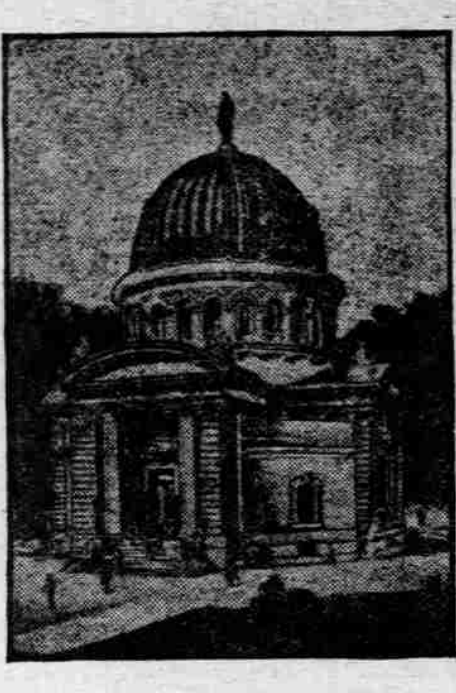
"No, I am only going to the Lower Corner, as the place is called. We are to stay at the Laurelwood House; that is my next stop," replied Miss Weston.

"This was wholly true, for Theo and Miss Weston were the best of friends, with every prospect of becoming more than friends in a short time. One day they were making a trip a wheel and stopped at the Hollywood House for dinner."

"The water told them when she came into the dining room. 'Miss Weston is highly cultured. It is almost aggressively stamped upon her whole being. Fair to look upon, but evidently unmovable. So this is

CHAPEL ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF HEROES WHO WENT DOWN WITH THE MAINE.

THE United States Government, in memory of the terrible catastrophe in Havana harbor, has erected a most beautiful chapel on the campus of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.



MAINE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

February 15th, 1898, is a day ever memorable to the American people as a day of great sorrow and anger. News most shocking flew over the wires from one end of the land to the other.

Thus the Maine will ever occupy a prominent place in history. Through this sad and fearful event was not the immediate cause of the Spanish-American war, it nevertheless was the most deplorable prelude of the ensuing conflict and the dire signal of the collapse of Spain as a world power.

He was gazing down over the side of the coach upon the huge wheel that but for him might have crushed her, and she became pale.

"You and your novel tobian would have slid over the wheel, not under it," he said, divining her thoughts as he held towards her his card.

"No, I am only going to the Lower Corner, as the place is called. We are to stay at the Laurelwood House; that is my next stop," replied Miss Weston.

"The water told them when she came into the dining room. 'Miss Weston is highly cultured. It is almost aggressively stamped upon her whole being. Fair to look upon, but evidently unmovable. So this is

mortally wounded to fight a stout, grim battle with the overpowering element, died in the service of their country no less than the gallant hero who bleeds and falls and dies in the pitched battle of the open field.

"The poet 'pater' picked out for me," was Theo's summary. "Struck up and no better looking or attractive than I!" This was Miss Weston's summary of her namesake, while she said aloud:

"Beautiful, is she not?" "Not as beautiful as thou," promptly quoted Theo. "That night 'his Miss Weston' as he called her, accepted him, while Miss Weston No. 2, who had his photograph, yet did not recognize him that day with his summer beard, was waiting at the Hollywood and wondering where her ready-made lover could be, and why he did not show up, as per previously arranged plan."

"This note Theo sent to his father: 'I have been accepted by Miss Jean Weston, and the marriage is to take place at her home the coming Thanksgiving. This is obeying you to the letter, and if not satisfactory let me know at once.'"

"Nature Notes mentions a curious incident which was witnessed at Belpier, a small town not far from Derby, England. Late one afternoon three rats were seen crossing a yard from the direction of the farmhouse. One rat had a hen's egg between its fore legs and its mouth and was being carried by the other two, one at each end; that is, they were carrying it in their mouths the other rat with its back downward. A day or two afterward the correspondent heard a squealing noise in the farmhouse, more like that of a child than that of a rat, so he opened the door and there was a rat on his back, with the egg as before mentioned, and two others endeavoring to raise him and take him away."

"A member of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan has discovered that a galvanic current promotes the growth of tissue. Two cages of guinea pigs, six to the cage, were exactly the same age. Through one of the cages an electric current was passed day and night. The other cage was in no way electrified. For a stated period the animals in both cages were fed with precisely equal quantities of food of the same quality. The experiment proved that guinea pigs who lived in the electrified cage gained in weight during a measured time 10 per cent more than those in the non-electric cage. If, as a result of these experiments, electricity be applied on a large scale to the fattening of animals used as food possibly 'electric hogs' or 'electric beef' will command a special price."

"The State in which there is the least number of government pensioners is Nevada, in which they number only 275. There are 800 in Wyoming and 850 in Utah."

"Who substituted the word roast for criticism?"

OWNS THE LARGEST FARM.

Wonderful Records of the Past Year's Work. David Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., owns the largest cultivated tract of land in the world, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Rankin owns fourteen ranches, containing 22,000 acres; 700 teams and 220 men are required to operate the daily routine work in the busy season while the crops are under cultivation. Each ranch has an overseer, who is required to make a monthly report and to submit the same to his employer.

The records of the past year's work over all the ranches show that a total of 7,539 head of cattle had been sold for \$172,520 and 8,249 head of hogs for \$111,846. The total clearance for the year 1900 amounted to \$100,000. The expenses, including interest, reached the sum of \$91,831.13.

The most profitable ranch is the one looked after by Foreman George Ross, whose yearly report contains the following statistics: Number of acres, 3,280; cattle, 1,328; net proceeds from cattle, \$44,508.90; hogs, 1,232; cash for the same, \$17,954.19; expense per acre, \$4.39; corn bought, 98,720 bushels.

Mr. Rankin is a close observer and soon picks out the good qualities of his men. He is pleasant and accommodating, daring and energetic, which qualities have won for him the wealth he now commands. Besides his farms he has an interest in several banking concerns, but to these latter he gives little attention, and spends most of his time riding over the ranches to see that proper care is being given the stock. Sometimes he lends a helping hand in pulling a steer from the mud; again he will assist in building a shed for the fattened hogs.

"The poisonous properties of the toad have long been regarded as fabulous; but recent investigation has proved that the skin of a species of toad secretes a poison similar in action to digitalis. The venom of the toad has had the reputation of possessing poisonous properties from a very early period and was probably one of the earliest forms of animal poison known. The old tradition that King John was poisoned by a friar who dropped a toad into his wine was regarded as a ridiculous fable until some years ago, when it was discovered that the skin of the toad secretes a body the active principle of which 'phlyrin,' is a poison of considerable power."

"Does not her singing please you?" asked the count. "Well, no. Why does she howl so?" responded one of the boys. "Do you wish to protest against her singing?" asked their father. "Yes."

"Then go into the room and say so. Stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present," replied the Count. "That would be rude, but upright and honest. Your present conduct is both rude and dishonest."

"The Illinois Central Railroad is conducting experiments with a telephone device installed in the cab of a locomotive and attachable to the telegraph wires at any point on the line of the railroad. Experiments made, recently showed that the wires could be used for telephonic and telegraphic purposes at the same time without any interruption to the Morse code."

Experiments already conducted on the New York Central over a shorter distance than on the Illinois Central gave results which were satisfactory. The usual telephone receiver and transmitter are placed in the cab of an engine. When it is desired to communicate with the nearest station the train is stopped and a rod containing wires attached to the cab is hooked on one of the telegraph wires. The separation of the telephonic and telegraphic currents is accomplished by means of individualizing condensers, which ground the telephone current through the engine.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

PEARL COOPER, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5618, for the purchase of the 84th of Section No. 8, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...



Natural History

The poisonous properties of the toad have long been regarded as fabulous; but recent investigation has proved that the skin of a species of toad secretes a poison similar in action to digitalis. The venom of the toad has had the reputation of possessing poisonous properties from a very early period and was probably one of the earliest forms of animal poison known.

"Does not her singing please you?" asked the count. "Well, no. Why does she howl so?" responded one of the boys. "Do you wish to protest against her singing?" asked their father. "Yes."

"Then go into the room and say so. Stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present," replied the Count. "That would be rude, but upright and honest. Your present conduct is both rude and dishonest."

"The Illinois Central Railroad is conducting experiments with a telephone device installed in the cab of a locomotive and attachable to the telegraph wires at any point on the line of the railroad. Experiments made, recently showed that the wires could be used for telephonic and telegraphic purposes at the same time without any interruption to the Morse code."

Experiments already conducted on the New York Central over a shorter distance than on the Illinois Central gave results which were satisfactory. The usual telephone receiver and transmitter are placed in the cab of an engine. When it is desired to communicate with the nearest station the train is stopped and a rod containing wires attached to the cab is hooked on one of the telegraph wires. The separation of the telephonic and telegraphic currents is accomplished by means of individualizing condensers, which ground the telephone current through the engine.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892...

ENGINEER TELEPHONES FROM HIS CAB BY MEANS OF A NEW DEVICE.

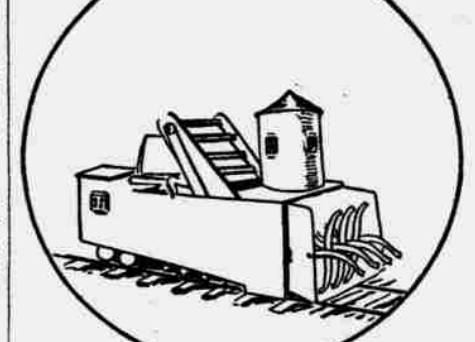
The Illinois Central Railroad is conducting experiments with a telephone device installed in the cab of a locomotive and attachable to the telegraph wires at any point on the line of the railroad. Experiments made, recently showed that the wires could be used for telephonic and telegraphic purposes at the same time without any interruption to the Morse code."



Experiments already conducted on the New York Central over a shorter distance than on the Illinois Central gave results which were satisfactory. The usual telephone receiver and transmitter are placed in the cab of an engine. When it is desired to communicate with the nearest station the train is stopped and a rod containing wires attached to the cab is hooked on one of the telegraph wires. The separation of the telephonic and telegraphic currents is accomplished by means of individualizing condensers, which ground the telephone current through the engine.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S INVENTION.

A railway snow plow is rather a strange thing for a woman to invent, but the one shown here is not only a woman's device, it has a number of advantages which recommend its use by railroads and street-car lines. The chief feature of the apparatus is that it will cut through a drift of crust or packed snow about as easy as an ordinary plow removes a large drift. This is accomplished by first disintegrating the ice and snow with the revolving cutters mounted in the mouth of the plow, when it is an easy matter to dispose of the small sec-



tions. A motor is provided to revolve the knives, and the same power runs the endless elevator which projects upward from the center of the car. Directly beneath the upper end of this elevator the roof takes the shape of the letter A, with the lower ends projecting over either side of the car. In action the flaring mouth of the car plow scoops in the snow, while the revolving knives mangle it fine and drive it back to the elevator. Here it is lifted and falls on the sides of the slanting roof, passing thence to the ground on either side of the track. A turret above the knives affords a housing for the controlling motors and the operator who has charge of the machine. The inventor is Katharine C. Munson, of Winthorst, Mass.