-American capitalists are said to have \$12 000,000 invested in gold mines in Honduras.

-The Prussian and German Departments of Justice have commissioned Judge Aschrott to study and report upon the American penal system, with the view of making it the basis of a new system in Garmany.

-Isabella, the ex-Queen of Spain, has grown so stout that she has had to have a carriage made with an opening at the back that falls and forms a doorway to allow her to enter. It cost \$5,000.

-In various military districts in Germany, as well as in Holland, trials have been made of wire soles covered with a substance resembling india rubber. These soles are said to be more durable than those made of leather, and to cost only about half its price.

-Mount Vesuvius serves as a gigantic barometer and thermometer for Naples. The direction in which the smoke from the crater blows indicates twenty-four hours in advance. Also the approach of the hot and depressing sirocco.

-The cast of the late Emperor William of Germany's head, taken after death, was intended for the Empress Augusta alone, and the mold has been broken by command of the family, in order that only one example shall exist. The cast shows how like Jack?" curiously small the Emperor's head

-British residents in Japan are subscribing for the repair of the grave of Will Adams, a British sailor who was shipwrecked in Japan in the reign of James L, and who lived for many teen birthday, and the baby gave me years at the Court of Yedo, where he obtained extraordinary influence. His bought it, but it was a present from grave was discovered some years ago the baby just the same. I suppose on the summit of one of the hills over- you keep house?" looking the government arsenal at Yokosuka, near Yokohama.

-Volapuk, the new universal lan-Russian authorities. Formerly it was allowed to pass into Russia unchallenged, but the increase of subscribers to Volapuk journals caused the suspicion that they might be a vehicle for importing nihilism, and a censor was examine its books.

-The only Mexican resting under the ban of perpetual exile from his country is General Laonardo Marques, who now lives in Cuba. He was banished for shooting in cold blood a number of medical students who had gone to attend the wants of the wounded in a battle between the Republican and Imperialist forces at Tacubaya, on the 11th of April, 1865.

-Tae latest London novelty is the utilization of the drop-a-nickel-in-theslot machine to the purposes of insurance. A company has been organized, baby. "I get off here." she said, to be known as the Automatic Accident smiling. 'I'm going to get a dress Insurance Box Company, and its object for the baby. Good-bye; I hope I'll is stated to be "to provide the public with a ready means of obtaining an insurance for twenty-four hours against death arising from accidents side of the car as soon as the girl was of every description by simply placing a penny in the slot of a box.'

to au "at hom?" recently, had, as is the custom, the list of the people he would meet submitted to him by the lady desirous of receiving his Royal her manners were good, but she was Highness in her house. The Prince passed his pencil through the names of three ladies. When asked by the hostess the reason of his objection, he replied: "My dear madam, I can not expiain. Ask your husband. He should not have permitted you to know such people."

Dutch throne, is receiving a liberal but a contented mind - Youth's Comeducation which would benefit any little girl. From her mother she learns the pianoforte and horsemanship; reading, writing, arithmetic, and the modern languages are taught by d fferent teachers, who treat the little Princess exactly as they would any other school-girl. The Princess is even allowed to play at times on equal terms with "street children."

WHITE AFRICANS.

A Strange Race of People Found South of Timbuctoo.

Haggard's tale of the great white race chill it. With an even temtion, but such is not the case. South warm air, secure from cold and dampof Timbuctoo and north of Kong ness, and with careful feeding, the mountains, in the western part of infant thrives and rapidly acquires Africa, live the Foolahs, the white health. The natural mother can only tribe has good features, a skull mod- through the glass cover until the new cled like that of a white man, and a life has been fauned into sufficient complexion about as dark as that of strength to be confided to her keeping. the Italians. They were great slave In the hospitals of Paris this system traders in the old days, but they made has been for some time giving satisa specialty of the finest grades of cap- factory and even surprising results. tives, and but a few of their own num- Arkansaw Trave'er. ber were ever transported. It is said that a shipload of them was once landed on the coast of Lauisians, and that the Creoles, refusing to believe them darkies, set them free and hung dered away from the Smithsonian the

the slavers. Tiere Foolahs, settled down in the marshes of Southern Louisiana, and pompous young clerk. The professor that part of the State to-day you will find tall, dark, rather good looking marked to him very largely: white men who have all the indolence of the black African, who are sometimes as fierce as the Arab, and always | way ?" hospitable and musical. These people are the descendents of the Foolahs, and the professor, meekly; "but I know a one store a barrel of sugar will be country of ours - Kansas City Star. | Critic.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

A Contented Mind the Richest Possession

a Person Can Have. Pink and yellow oxalis, red geraniums and fuchsias in one window, and a round, laughing face looking out of another-this was what we saw day after day. Whenever car Number Ore passed, the rosy face was at the window. The driver, a pleasant-looking young fellow, with the bluest of blue eyes, and fuzzy yellow hair, never failed to see the black eyes that looked out at him, and to smile or wave his handkerchief as he passed.

the house, and a girl came out and of 37 votes, he was chosen. sucked the fingers of one little hand. | can cast 23 votes for P esident.

The car stopped again, and three acquainted, and in order to give them unerringly a coming change of weather | She glanced at me once or twice, and term "E ec.oral C dlege" is free used Jack will be passing."

"I have seen you, too," I answered. "I suppose this is your baby?"

"Yes," she said proudly, "Jack's and mine. Don't you think he looks

'Yes, very much. But you look young to be married and have a baby as old as this little fellow."

"Well, I'm older than I look-I'm past fifteen. See my ear-rings-they were a present from Jack on my tifa butter-knife. Of course, Jack

I told her I did.

"So do I We have one real large room, and it's fixed so it's just as guage, has excited the suspicion of good as two would be. When I was at home we had a whole house, but I think one room is a great deal niceryou can see all the pretty things you've got, right there; you don't have to go into other rooms to look at them. Don't you think we were lucky appointed to learn the language and to be able to get a room that looks out on the street? And we have an- Ceveland, was as follows: other window, to ; that looks out into a lumber yard, and I've watched the eams and men coming and going so much that I know the names of some of the horses and where some of the men live. But I like the front windows best; I see the trees on the corner of A -- street when they are brown in autumn, and then when they are bare in winter. Now the leaves will soon be out, and then won't they look pretty?"

> Again the car stopped. She got up and wrapped the shawl around the see you again some time."

"What an outlandish-looking girl!" said one of the ladies on the opposite out of hearing. 'Oh, dear, how slow this car goes! I wish the drivers had -The Prince of Wales being invited to go faster through parts of the city where there's nothing to see."

She did not seem to be an ill-natured woman; ber face was pleasant, and thoughtless. The 'outlandish-look-ing girl," who saw beauty everywhere, was happier, and would make others happier than she who had a "whole house" to live in, and enjoyed many advantages which the other never dreamed of possessing. It is not material possessions nor the lack -The eight-year-old-heiress of the of them that makes riches or poverty, panion.

Incubators for Infants. Prematurely born and abnormally delicate infants are now supplied with artificial mothers of more than motherly tenderness. The apparatus. dentical with the incubator or artificial hen for hatching chickens, is bowls of water beneath an inner bottom. In this, wrapped carefully in cotton, is placed the weak babe, Most people who have read Rider that the open air would fatally

A Lesson in Natural History.

A professor of Natural History wanother day and got into a lawyer's office on F street, where there is a very point at issue and the clerk finally re-

"I tell you it's true, and it is true, What do you know about law, any

"Nothing, nothing at all," replied

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Now It Is Done According to the Provisions of the Constitution. There are very few men in the United S ates who ever voted for Presideat and Vice-President. At the N ... vember election of 1834, there were in the neighborhood of ten million men who east ballots, and the majority of them, it is safe to say, believed they were voting directly for B aine of Cleveland; but they were not. Therwere but 401 men in the entire country who voted for President, and of these 182 voted for Blaine and 219 for C eve-One day the car stopped in front of land; and as the latter had a majority

got in. It was her face that we had This results from the fact that the seen at the window, and we looked at Federal Constitution does not allow her with a mix ure of curiosity and the President to be chosen by the prointerest. In her arms she carried a ple, but by the States. Each State has large, shapeless bundle, which, when as many Presidential votes as it has she unwrapped the red shawl that was R presentatives in Congress and Senawound around it, proved to be a baby, | tors Obio has 21 R presentatives and fat and blue-eyed, who looked at each 2 Senators (each State has the same of us in turn, wonderingly, while he number of Senators) and hence she

The voters of each State vote for ladies came in; they were evidently Presidential Electors-that is, for men who will east the number of votes for seats together the girl gave her seat President to which that State is ento one of them and sat down by me, ditled under the Constitution. The seeing, or perhaps feeling, my friendly o designate the entire number of attitude, said, half shvly: "I see you E ectors chosen from all the S ates, in this car very often-you see, I but it is not used in the Constitution, most always look out when I know nor in any United States statute. It is simply a convenient term for designating the Eiserors en m is a.

Euch State votes for all the Electors to which it is entitled on one general ticket, and not by districts. The R :publican convention in each Congressional district in the State of Ohio, for instance, nominated an Elector for that district; the State convention nominated the two "Electors at large," corresponding to the two United States Senators, as the district Electors correspond to the Represantatives in Congress. The Democrats nominated a similar ticket, in the same way. Next November the voters of the State will vote for these Electors, and the ticket which receives he majority will be elected, and the E ectors thereon will cast their votes for the nominee of their own party.

Hence it is plain that a President need not necessarily receive a majority of all the votes in the Nation. He must receive a majority of the electoral votes of the States only.

The vote by States, popular and electoral, in 1884 for Blaine and

,		POPULAT	VOTE. E	LECT'DIN	OTE
1	STATES.		Clene-		01.00
Ш	mean.	Blaine.		Blaine.	
,	Alabam s		92 978		1
1	Arkunsas		72,927		- 12
311	California		89,944	8	
1	Colorado		27,603	3	(8)
εÜ	Connecticut		67,168	111	1,50
Ш	Delaware		16,976		
61	Flor da	28,031	81,769	4111	
	Jeorgia		94.6 3	18.000	1
	Illino s		812,584	1212	
ı I	Indiana	238,490	211,992	- 35	1
601	lowa		177,284	13	20000
	Kansas	154,406	90,132	9	77.5
ш	Kentucky		15 ',961	1111	1
10	Louisiana		63,520	3000	
Ш	Maine		51,656	6	1000
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301	Massachus tts		124,353	3.00	1
NII.	M.chigan		1998,3651	13	
-1	Minnes ta		70,065	7	277
	M:ss:ssippi	48,5.9	76,519	42.00	577
	Missouri.	202,029	235,988		- 1
ı	Nebraska		52,391	- 5	1-011
١.	Nevada		85,574	- 8	
	New Hampsh re.		89,187	4	100
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Ы	New York	56 .001	7.63,948	7.77	18
	North Carolina		142,952	14114	- 3
	Ohio		36 1, 186	5273	640
•	Jregon		25,604	. 3	0.00
rill.	Pennsylvania	473.834	392,785	20	- 2
ı	Rhode Island	19,000	12,391	4	-
•	South Carolina		67,845		
	Tennessee		188,970		- 13
	Texas		129.679	7707	- 1
н	Vermont		17,391	4	6.50
ı	Virginia		145,497	78.000	- 1
	West Virginia		67,817	20.00	
l	Wisconsin		146, 459	11	100
3	Total	4.848.334	4,911,017	182	23
•	130 DOMESTIC 170 X 7 20 TALL		-Toled		
			- Torea	o bidd	P. GW

A NICE QUESTION.

should Ladies Be Permitted to Take up Church Collections ?

It seems to me that the idea of adies passing the contribution plate n our churches is an excelent one. In some of the Western States it was lone that way years ago, and some churches out there keep up the pracice. There is nothing out of the way about it. If ladies preside at organs and sing in our choirs, why not have them pass the plate also? "There is no Darin, as far as I can see," said a regular lady attendant of our churches to me Sanday evening. "And there are good reasons why the ladies would simply a large square box warmed by make first-class collectors. Men would be more apt to drop in the plate ten cents or a quar er instead of a nickel, if our for appearso frail during its first few days ance sake, and as an extra contribution to beauty. Of course the prettiest ladies in the congregation in Africa consider it the purest fic- perature and a free circulation of aust be selected for the work. Then, again, the ladies would all give something, for they know that two eyes would be watching them, and for shame sake, and for fear they would tribe of the dark continent. This watch the growth of her offspring hear of it if they never put any thing in the plate, an event very probable, every one of them would give some of their pin money. I tell you, in all candor, lady collectors in our churches with the contribution plates would raise nearly twice as much as men collectors, who nonchalantly pass the plate, and are indifferent to whether you give any thing or not. Such an nnovation would not be irreligious. We have lady solicitors at our church fairs, and why not lady contribution collectors in our churches? Lat one church take up the idea as an experiment, and others will speedily follow. after awhile became civilized, and in asked two or three questions on the Lady contribution collectors would

-The Indians on the San Carlos gantly fond of sweets. Sometimes in There are strange people in this great I think you are an asa." - Washington ten cents' worth, just enough to serve that he persuaded her to marry him before starting for New York.

THE CANNED-GOODS TRADE. An Industry That Has Grown to Vast Pro-

An industry in this country which as grown to enormous proportions is hat of preserving food products by anning and bottling. In 1817 M. Appert, a distinguished French chemst, found that organic substances renamed fresh an indefinite time by beng kept from contact with the air. Comparatively little use was made of his invention for many years exc pt by sailors. About the year 1835, howver, a small local trade sprang up in this country in canned oysters and omatoes. The discovery of gold in California gave an impetus to the rade, but the first great expansion of it was during the civil war. Since that time the canned-goods trade has advanced by leaps and bounds until at present there is a capital of \$11,000 . 000 invested here in fruit and vegetable canning alone, giving employment to 35 000 persons, who earn yearly \$3 000 000, and turn out of goods \$20. 000,000, leaving a net profit of about 20 per cent, to the investors.

During the war advantage was taken by the Union Commissariat Department of the economy in bulk and the ase in tra sportation of came I goods. Canned meat was found us ful for ratio is in f reed marches; camed milk was a valuable substitute for fresh milk in the hospitals when the latter could not be had, and the health of the army was largely maintained by canned fruit and vegetable.

At the end of the war those engaged n the manufacture of these goods urned their attention to supplying he European markets with salmon and lobster. The lobster export trade ad started ten years previously in the New England States. Soon after the Canadians began the salmon-packing indus rv. but did not meet with sucess. But the utilization of the normous run of salmon up the Columbia and other rivers on the Pafic coast put new life into the inlustry. Some idea of how much the rate has grown may be gather d from the fact that, while in 1856 the pack of salmon was only 4 000 cases. turing the past four years it has averrgel 3 800,000

The next great era in the trade was he compression of corned beef. Chiago, being a great cattle center, at mee embarked heavily in this enterorise. Foreign governments plangely recognized the value of this system of preserving beef. They ordered larg quantities of it for consumption by their war forces. Much of this was stored as a reserve in case of war, but as the supply was exhausted it has been continually renewed, to the profit of the American.

The success of the Americans in canning goods provoked the English and Frenc's people to emulation. U able to compete with the United States in what had been already done, they turned their attention to the canning of delicacles. This trade was developed to a very large extent in Europe, and extended to this country. But the importation of these goods has fallen off in recent years, as this country has gone into the manufacture of this class of goods, and produces a much cheaper article, not at all in-

ferior to the imported. The development of the cannedgoods industry has been great, but the variety of articles treated in this way has been even greater. Beginning as 12 as it did with ship's beef, it has extended until it embraces nearly all the desirable food products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Lieutenant Greely, after his famous Arctic expedition, said that canned appl s, peaches, pears, rhubarb, green peas, green corn, onions, potatoes and tomatoes were all subjected to the temperature of sixty degrees below z ro. They were solid for many months at a time, the second summer they thawed, and the following winter they were frozen solid again. When these articles were eaten they presented the same appearance as though feeshly canned, and their flavor was as good when the last can was opened as during the first month.

Canned goods have proved a great boon to the housekeeper. In cities, at any rate, the goods preserved are cheaper than if bought in the fresh condition. This arises from the fact that they are always packed where the material is cheape t and most abundaut. A great economy is expressed, too, by the wholesale preparation of meat and fish.

The popular idea that canned gools are injurious to health is a mistake. Tin, which forms the coating of the thin iron plates of which the cans are made, is not acted on at all by any ordinary acids or by the gases of decomposition. Certain firms in this city have followed up every case of alleged poisoning from canned goods without finding a single one of them authentic. The ordinary precautions of taste and smell as applied to fresh goods are a sufficient protection against danger in similar goods when canned, and, judging by the progress of the pas decade in this method of food preservation, it seems likely to bave a still larger future before it -N. Y. Sun.

-A New York bachelor over seventy years of age recently visited Maine, speedily raise enough to pay off church fell in love with a damsel less than half his age, was accepted and went home to prepare for the coming of his bride. When all things were in order, reservation in Arizona are extrava- instead of going after his betrothed himself he sent his younger brother. The younger man was pleased with their "Mayflower" was a slaver, great deal about natural history, and sold in a day in quantities of five and his future sister-in-law, so pleased before starting for New York

THE RED PLANET.

and Taeir Builders. It may be interesting to lovers of estronomy to know that the eminent French astronomer, M. Ferrotin, is engaged in a minute stuly of Mars, and that his discoveries confirm those of M. Schiaparilli in every particular. It seems actually true that the longitudinal stripes which circ e around the planet are bodies of water and must, according to all laws of probability, be artificial. No one ever saw or conceived a system of parallel rivers from 1,000 to 2 000 miles long and straight as a plumb line. Every thing is possible, of course, but such straight rivers it is impossible to reconcile with the principles of cosmogony as we understand them. On this planet, at all events, nature abhors a straight line, and by analogy it should do so in Mars. Yet, if these bodies of water are

canals, as Schiaparilli believed and Perrotin seems hardly to doubt, what monstrous works they must be! They are from fifty to eighty miles wide. Fancy the labor of digging such a canal, the time it must have taken and the number of workmen it must have employed. The pyramids of Egypt are trifling in comparison. The Suez canal is 197 feet wide at the surface. and the Nicaragua canal is to be 150 feet; the Martian canals are 2 800 times wider. Our canals on this onehorse globe are considered long when they reach 100 miles in length. The Panama canal will be less than s'x'y miles long. The canals of Mars reach a length of 2 000 miles—say as far as from here to Omaha. What a traffic there must be to support such enterprises. Or the waterways of China travelers describe the incessant ebb and flow of multitudinous crowds, but to require canals of such dimensions as we have described, the mevement of traffic in Mars must be far more prodigious. In fact, they imply a population which almost staggers belief; considering that the volume of the planet is only one-sixth that of the earth, the diameter being 4 400 miles as against 8 000 miles, they warrant the wildest conjectures as to the density with which it may be peopled.

What manner of man lives in Mars. if there be men there, has always been a favorite topic of speculation. The law of gravitation tells us that he may be 14 feet high; not such a son of Anak as the inhabitant of the asteroids, but still one who would regard the Belgian giant as a remarkable dwarf. Possibly the enormous public works on Mars may be explained on the theory that these tall fellows can work in proportion to their stature-that one citizen of Mars can shovel as much dirt as two and a half denizens of this world. - San Francisco Call.

THE SUN'S ENERGY.

Striking Illustrations Intended to Give Readers an Liea of It. The most satisfactory way of arriv-

ists be ween heat and mechanical work, we are able at once to estimate the amount of work which the sun is capable of doing, and also the quantity of energy he must be losing year by year. By surable arrangements we can cause a certain quantity of his other substance, and note the rise of temperature which results, and as we each degree of temperature in water. It is the same when the parting is for for instance, it is only a matter of cal- all time. The dying hope to be reculation to arrive at a knowledge of the sun's total energy. Like every thing else connected with this wonderconception of his energy, and various illustrations have been used by different investigators. Thus, Herschel considered it in relation to the quantity of ice which it would melt in a given time, and states that the amount of heat which the earth receives when the sun is overhead would melt an inch thickness of ice in two hours and thirteen minutes From this it can be calculated that if the body of the sun were entirely surrounded by a sheet of ice on its surface of more than a mile in thickness the sun's heat would entirely melt this coating of ice in the same time-namely, two hours and thirteen minutes. Prof. Young uses an even more striking illustration. He says: "If we could build up a solid column of see from the earth to the sun, two miles and 2 quarter in diam eter, spanning the inconceivable abyss of 93,000,000 miles, and if the sun should concentrate his power upon it, it would dissolve and melt, not in an hour, not in a minute, but in a single second; one swing of the pendulum, and it would be water; seven more, and it would be dissipated in vapor." Of course, of this enormous quantity of heat the earth receives but a very small fraction. The remainder. except, of course, what the other planets receive, passes away into space, and is lost forever, so far as can be ascertained, to the solar system. If we estimate in mechanical power what we do receive, we find this to be on each square foot of surface equivalent, on the average, to about fifty tons raised a mile high yearly, or to onehorse power continuously acting to every thirty square feet of the earth's surface. It is by this enormous supply of energy that the whole world is kept alive and active. It keeps us warm, and drives our steam-engines and water-wheels; it circulates our atmosphere and brings us rain and snow in due season; it grows and nourishes our plants and animals, and, in a word, is the source of almost every earthly blessing. - Scotsman.

GERMAN POLICEMEN.

Speculations About the Canals of Mars The Sort of Men That Make Up the Porce

The German police are, in effect, a wing of the German army. Every man in the force is a trained soldier. disciplined by service in the ranks or as a commissioned officer. The Berlin police number about 5,000 men. The chief of this force, or president, as he is there called, ranks as an army colonel. There are 18 captains and 133 lieutenants, who rank correspondingly with army captains and lieutenants, and receive higher pay. There are 101 sub, or non-commissioned officers, and over 4 000 privates. Then there are 1 first secreary, 5 assistants, 10 councilors, 20 chiefs of precincts, or d p ac ment clerks, 45 assistants, 25 eashiers, or book-keepers, and 172 bureau employes or labor-A private in the police must first have served nine years in he army and received honorable discharge. After a certain period of police service officers and privates are e ired and pensioned. This is but one of several rewards offered the German policemen for good behavior and efficient service.

Th · Berlin police on duty are like statues, silent and immovable. They stand in the middle of the streets, or si on horses, apparently like machines, and oblivious to every thing but their own line of performance. But there is very little information tesired by the ordinary mortal not to be obtained from the Berlin policeman for the asking. He will not be aware of your existence unless you accest him with an inquiry. Then, he s all attention, intelligence and civility. Speak to him in Luglish and he will immediately answer in German, at the same time interpre ing, with his hands and eyes, until you are sure to comprehend, and learn all you want to know. The policemen are as neat in person, and well uniformed as the army. The detective branch of solice wear the civilian dress.

Na stranger, man or woman, enters Berlin and stops twenty-four hours who is not registered by the po ice. It is easy to look up a person if at a hotel, where he is asked to register his nam , residence, birthplace, occunation, destination, and whether he travels for pleasure or on business, and the nature of his business. If the person is not ready about giving this information he is asked for his passport. In the boarding-houses, most of them kept by wo nen, the police officer asks the laudlady to furnish this information about her boarders. Every boarding-house is visited on an average of once a week by a police officer in civilian dress. There is a quiet, formal politeness about these visits that goes far to divest them of all semblance of intrusion or luquisitiveness. But there is also an authoritative ceremony not to be misunderstood. This system of surveillance is no disadvantage to the ordinary honing at an idea of the enormous energy est stranger. Not only could be not of the sun is by measuring the amount get lost in Berlin, but he could not of heat which his rays are capable of lose his friends there either. One has generating; and further, by our only to go to police headquarters to knowledge of the relation which ex- learn the whereabouts of every nonresident visitor or stranger in Berlin. -N. Y. Sun

The Desire to Be Remembered.

When parting from those we love we find comfort in the hope that they will radiation to be absorbed by water or hold us in tender remembrance while away. There is reason in this, for if unlonged for when absect, cold would know the mechanical equivalent of be the welcome on our return. But gretfully remembered in their graves. They are solicitous to be thought well of, and mourned and praised, after ful body, figures give us no adequate their souls shall have passed beyoud the reach of human sympathy. It is well that it is so, though why it is so no mortal can explain. The fear of posthumous dishonor deters many a man from committing a wrong to which his conscience would have offered no impediment, and the hope of posthumous fame impels many a man to perform deeds of heroism which sense of duty would never have spurred him to attempt. It really seems as if men did not believe that death utterly dissolved their connection with this world. On no other principle can their auxiety about what people will say, and think, and do about them, when they have shuffled off this mortail coil, be accounted for .-N. Y. Ledger.

All in the Family.

Schultz-That pug dog of yours has got an intelligent look about him that is really remarkable,

Miller-Remarkable! There is nothing remarkable about it. In my family that's the way we all look. - German Joke.

-The persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, proud, covetous, prompt, metho lical, sensible, unimaginative, unsensitive and ignorant. The persons who remain poor are the entirely foolish, the entirely wise, the idle, the reckless, the humble, the thoughtful. the dull, the imaginative, the sensitive, the well-informed, the improvident, the irregularly and impulsively wicked, the clamsy knave, the open thief, and the entirely merciful, just and godly person.

-A Biston man who was in an Indiana town to build a big factory and lay out a million dollars found cows and hogs monopolizing the sidewalks, and he left in disgust without investing a nickel