UNION, OREGON.

Danger in Small Fruits. Can people swallow seeds and the pits of fruit with impunity? It is a topic that may be more important than others of more apparent weight. The slightest amount of physiological knowledge might be supposed to bar the swallowing of cherry stones, yet a young woman died in this neighborhood the other day from peritonitis, caused by such indul-This violent form of seed swallowing, however, may be considered as a little apart from the real inquiry, since it is not exactly common, though doubtless much sickness and not a few casualties are caused by it. But what of smaller

seed swallowing? It is not the size of these foreign substances that is the consideration, but their bulk when swallowed in quantity. One would hesitate about awallowing the small handful of pits contained in a moderate bunch of grapes-they make quite a formidable showing-yet they are, all the same, swallowed in eating the grapes, and possibly pack in the stomach or bowels an entirely indigestible mass of woody fiber. As to yet smaller seeds the process is precisely similar, depending only on the quantity of such eaten. The seeds of blackberries are enormous in size and quantity compared with the pulp, and in eating a comfortably large saucerful of this fruit, one swallows the equivalent in seeds of those of a large portion of grapes, or of a number of cherry stones. But are we, then, to bar small fruits as a diet? Scarcely, but more prudence can be exercised. They should be eaten in moderation, early in the day rather than at night. The rejoinder may be made that this stony dissipation has been going on for ages; so it has, and much mischief has undoubtedly marched hand in hand with it. It is clear, at least, that persons with impaired alimentary organs should make the works of those parts as easy as possible, and not load them with quantities of indigestible matter.-Philadelphia Tele-

Road to Business Success.

As to the young men in business employments, their way to success-to rise rank, to become managers and finally owners-is briefly but aptly described by Mr. O. W. Potter. The clerk or other employe who is always a little ahead of time, rather than behind time, at his desk or other post of duty-who lingers instead of hastening as the signal to "knock off" comes-who takes less instead of more than his time at lunch, during off hours and during vacationswho always gets his own allotted tasks done and volunteers to "job around" a little extra or to help others-who puts his mind and energies into his labor-the industrious, assiduous, prompt, willing and ambitious employe, is one who gains his employers' confidence and affections, who is intrusted with responsibilities, who receives promotion, and who, at length, carries into business of his own the thrift and success which he had displayed in the business of others. Such men do not fail.

Do not run into debt. This is the warning which all who discuss the subject give to young men. The employe or man in business who lives within his income is a free and independent citizen. He who owes a debt is a slave. The debtor who cannot pay, or dislikes to pay, crawls; he is in bondage; he has a master; he may be insulted and cannot resent it, or kicked and cannot return it; he becomes a liar and a dodger; he feels mean, acts mean and is mean. The man who is out of debt walks upright; the light is on his forehead; he is as good as the best and better than the most of his kind. Keep out of debt!-Chicago Jour-

Mark Twain's Queer Methods.

Mark Twain was a queer writer in the days when he composed steadily, and although he calls himself a lazy man, and is certainly moderation of speed and manner personified, yet he was capable of prolonged sittings at his desk, in which the mental labor was intense and exhausting, though no evidence of it appeared in the composition. Sometimes an idea struck him that he thought worth developing, and he brooded it and clucked to it like a hen to a chick. He reveled in it and rolled it about for days like a sweet morsel under his tongue, and then with big sheets of blue paper he set it down in this way and that, writing it diagonally or across the sheet lengthwise, or with a piece of black crayon setting it down on a piece of cardboard. Thus some of the immortal treasures of Mark Twain were first nursed before they were put into cold type.—New York Evening

Casting Pipes of Glass.

Although glass pipes of large diameter have not as yet been successfully produced, the opinion has been expressed by those engaged in the manufacture of glass on a large scale that the time is not far distant when some method of casting such pipes satisfactorily and cheaply will be devised; and it is believed that made in similar form to the present cast iron pipes, with some suitable mechanism for a joint, and of malleable glass, a water pipe would thus be formed to which there could scarcely be an objection. Strong, tough, smooth and indestructible, and made of a material that is found almost anywhere, it is thought not improbable that, in time, whenever a large quantity of pipe is required in any one locality, a furnace will be erected and the pipes be there made. - Boston Tran-

Objected to the Outburst. A leading English judge is hard of hearing, and recently, it is said, there was frequent applause during the hearing of a case before him. He silenced it several times, but after a while came an outburst louder than ever, and in great indignation he exclaimed: "These demonstrations are most unseemly! If they continue I shall have the court cleared at once!" But the noise the judge had heard was a peal of thunder from a storm that had suddenly sprung up.-New York Sun.

The Making of the Violin.

The Oregon Scout be, "Violins that are made as they should be," explained the dealer, "have fifty-eight different pieces. The wood of the belly, or sounding board, should be of soft red fir, a kind only growing on the Tyrolese mountains. It is light and strong, and being of loose grain gives free passage to the waves of sound. The trees are cut in the winter after the sap has ceased to flow, and the wood is thoroughly seasoned before called fit for use. The older the wood the better. For the neck, back and sides Swiss sycamore is regarded the only proper wood. It answers to a different note than the fir, a fact that has been found necessary to the highest harmony. The violins are shaped by exact rule, but the slightest variation in any of the curves gives a difference of tone, so that no two instruments sound exactly alike."

Several violins of the same make and in all respects apparently alike were tested to demonstrate this. They were all tuned in fifths, the lowest giving what is technically known as middle G, this being the correct way to tune a violin, but under the bow there was a marked

difference in the quality of tone. "Did it ever occur to you," was asked the reporter, "that the strain put on a violin by the strings is something tremendous? When tuned to concert pitch the tension of each string is about eighty pounds, making 320 pounds for the four. Yet the thin shell, so frail that a babe could splinter it, will resist that strain for centuries. Of course, the body is strengthened by little strips glued inside at different points; but it seems none the less marvelous to me."-Globe-Democrat.

Houses of the Hindus.

It is noteworthy that there is no word in the Hindustani language that signifies home. There are the house, the house hold, the dwelling; but no home! The son is always expected to bring his bride to his father's house. If there are several sons in a family, the household becomes a large one by the time they are all married. Every house, when practicable, is built around an open space, or court yard, the entrance to which is secured by a strong gate. A room is set apart for the special use of each family composing the household, although, as a rule, all the men eat together, and afterward the women do the same, but they store their own property in their private

The house, if that of a poor man, is built of mud or sundried bricks; if that of a rich man, it is built of kiln dried bricks in a substantial manner. There is usually one room, at least, set apart for the men, where they may receive visits from their friends without the privacy of the domestic circle being invaded. There is a well, or small tank, in the court yard, and perhaps a few flowers for idol worship. If there are cows, horses or goats belonging to the family, they are stabled in this inclosure. All the work of the family is performed in it, except, perhaps, the washing and sewing, which are done outside by persons of those castes. The women of the family never go outside except when properly accompanied, guarded and veiled. - Demorest's Monthly.

From a German Cyclopædia.

Here is the ridiculous way in which a German cyclopædia, recently published in Leipsic, describes the social life of a large a shutter in the breeze, the sound of a city in eastern New York, possibly Albany: "After dinner the gentlemen at rupted, it is banished. the reception followed the ladies to the salon and lighted their cigars. Those who did not smoke, chewed and spat quite recklessly on the floor. Many who did not use tobacco, took small knives from their pockets, for an American gentleman always carries some kind of a knife, and carved or cut slivers from the chairs; almost all of them put their feet on tables or chairs. This behavior, which would insult our German ladies, the many beautitul American ladies in the room regarded as a matter of course, much to the astonishment of the writer."-New York Tribune.

Thrift of Victoria's Servant. John Brown, who probably received more presents than any other menial in the history of the English court, was shrewd enough to anticipate the embarrassment which would be caused to his friends if he died possessing the gifts themselves, so it was the prudent custom of that domestic to sell nearly everything that he received within a few weeks. John Brown was constantly being complimented with costly gifts, but he wisely preferred to possess their value in cash, and in several cases the Bond street jeweler who had sold the present to the royal donor bought it back within a short time from the recipient at very nearly the cost price.-London Truth.

The Cats of Burmah.

Burmese cats are curious looking animals. They have a joint in the middle of their tails, which appendage is in consequence crooked and sticks out in an angle. They are fine specimens of the cat race and very useful in a house. They will attack a venomous snake without hesitation, and show much dexterity in killing one, biting it on the back close to the head. If bitten, as one of my favorite Toms was once by a cobra, they will retire to the jungle, where they eat some herb nature points out to them, and, after the expiration of a few days, come back to the house very lean and hungry, but well and frisky as ever .-Cor. San Francisco Chroniele.

Mormondom's "Old Folks' Day." Americans generally might well follow the example of the Mormons in one thing, namely "be observation of a holiday called Old Folks' Day. Holidays commemorating some national event are too apt to be seasons of noisy unrest. A day devoted to the old folks would be the occasion of delightful family reunions, and would be a distinct gain to the home life of the people. It would also promote that reverence for old people which is so often lacking in this country. We need more holidays of the right kind. Let us have an Old Folks' Day .- New York Tribune.

Beef Tea in Bulk.

The preparation of the huge quantity of beef tea is one of the sights of the London hospital. One hundred and seventy-two pints a day is a part of the patients' bill of fare.—Chicago Herald. "NERVOUS" MODERN CIVILIZATION.

The Subject as Viewed by a Writer in

Far Cathay-No Rest. It is a very significant aspect of modern civilization which is expressed in the word "nervous," Its original meaning "possessing nerve: sinewy, strong, vigorous." One of its derivative meanings, and the one which we by far most frequently meet, is "having the nerves weak or diseased: subject to, or suffering from undue excitement of the nerves; easily excited; weakly." The varied and complex phraseology by which the peculiar phases of nervous diseases are expressed has become by this time familiar in our ears as household words. There is no doubt that civilization, as

exhibited in its modern form, tends to undue pervous excitement, and that nervous diseases are relatively more common than they were a century ago. But what we have now to say does not concern those who are specially subject to nervous diseases, but to the general mass of Occidentals, who, while not in any specific condition of ill health, are yet continually reminded, in a great variety of ways, that their nervous systems are a most conspicuous part of their organization. We allude, in short, to people who are nervous, and we understand this term to include all our readers, and, in general, all the people who live in the lands from which we have come. To the Anglo-Saxon race at least it seems a matter of course that those who live in an age of steam and of electricity must necessarily be in a different condition as to their nerves from those who lived in the old, slow days of sailing packets and of mail coaches.

Ours is an age of extreme activity. It is an age of rush. There is no leisure. so much as to eat, and the nerves are kept in a state of constant tension, with results which are sufficiently well known. Business men in our time have an eager, restless air-at least those who do their business in occidental lands-as if they were in momentary expectation of a telegram-as they often are-the contents of which may affect their destiny in some fateful way. We betray this unconscious state of mind in a multitude of acts. We cannot sit still, but we must fidget. We finger our pencils while we are talking, as if we ought, at this particular instant, to be rapidly inditing something ere it be forever too We rub our bands together, as if preparing for some serious task which is about to absorb all our energies. We twirl our thumbs, we turn our heads with the swift motion of the wild animal which seems to fear that something dangerous may have been left unseen. We have a sense that there is something which we ought to be doing now, and into which we shall proceed at once to plunge as soon as we shall have dispatched six other affairs of even more pressing importance.

The effect of overworking our nerves shows itself, not mainly in such affections as "fiddler's cramp," "telegrapher's cramp, " "writer's cramp," and the like, but in a general tension. We do not sleep as we once did, either as regards length of time or soundness of rest. We are awakened by slight causes, and often by those which are exasperatingly trivial, such as the twitter of a bird in a tree, a chance ray of light straggling into our darkened rooms, the motion of voice, and, when sleep is once inter-rupted, it is banished. We have taken our daily life to rest with us, and the result is that we have no real rest. In an age when it has become a kind of aphorism that a bank never succeeds until it has a president who takes it to bed with him, it is easy to understand that, while the shareholders reap the advantage, it is bad for the president. -North China

The Drying of Mosses.

The power of the mosses to endure repeated desiccation has recently been experimentally treated by G. Schroder, who obtained the interesting result that many of these plants cannot only resist months of dryness without any harm, but also that they do not perish even under the strongest desiccation carried on in a drier with the aid of sulphuric acid. Plants of Barbula muralis, which were exposed for eighteen months in the drier, after a few wettings resumed growth in all their parts. Other species of barbula behaved

A curious experiment was performed with Grimmia pulvinata, in which a stock which had been cultivated for some time in a moist atmosphere under a bell glass was suddenly exposed to a warm and perfectly dry current of air. It became so dry in a short time that it could be pulverized. Then it lay in a drier for ninety-five weeks. But the quickening moisture was still competent to awaken it to renewed life. The most rapid dry ing which could be performed in the laboratory could not destroy the plant. It even showed greater power of resistance than would correspond with its real necessities, for so speedy and complete a drying out as was effected in the experiments never counts in nature. - Popular Science Monthly.

Letters 4,000 Years Old.

A remarkable discovery has been made in Egypt of tablets or letters, which compose a literary correspondence of 3,500 to 4,000 years ago, carried on between Egyptians and Asiatics. The tablets now in Vienna represent letters and dispatches sent to Egypt by the governors and kings of Palestine, Syria, Babylonia and other countries of Western Asia. The find is remarkable every way, and opens the people of that age to us with freshness and familiarity. It is clear that the literary spirit is very ancient, and Professor Sayce surmises we shall yet find libraries of clay books. One town in Judah was called "Book Town," or "Library Town." The momentum of this discovery will be marked. Rich men should hesitate no longer to aid in unearthing the vast treasures of the Orient.-Globe-Democrat.

Hiring Wedding Outfits.

Among the oddest developments of New York's haberdashery is that shop where underlinen may be hired for trous seaux purposes, and where the finest of garments may be had for the honeymoon only, if the intending wearer will lay down cold cash sufficient to buy outright a moderate outfit. - New York Commercial Advertiser.

THREE KISSES OF FAREWELL

Three, only three, my darling. Separate, solemn, slow: Not like the swift and joyous ones We used to know. When we kissed because we loved en

Simply to taste love's sweets, And lavished our kisses as summe Lavishes beats: But as they kiss whose hearts are wrung

When hope and fear are spent, And nothing is left to give except First of the three, my darling.

Is sacred unto pain;

We have hurt each other often We shall again. When we pine because we miss each other And do not understand How the written words are so much colder

Than eye and hand. I kiss thee, dear, for all such pain Which we may give or take. Buried, forgiven, before it comes, For our love's sake.

The second kiss, my darling, Is full of joy's sweet thrill: We have blessed each other always. We always will. We shall reach until we feel each other Past all of time and space;

We shall listen till we hear each other In every place. The earth is full of messenger Which love sends to and fro; I kiss thee, darling, for all joy

Which we shall know

The last kiss, oh. my darling, My love-1 cannot see Through my tears, as I rememb What it may be. We may die and never see each other Die with no time to give

Any sign that our hearts are faithful To die, as live. Token of what they may not see Who see our dying breath-This one last kiss, my darling,

Seals the seal of death.

Arrests in New York in 1887. One is apt to be alarmed by seeing 'in the police report for 1887 that there were 81,176 arrests in New York city during the year. But he would be reassured by boking at the classification of the cases and noticing that nearly 60,000 of that number were arrested for such offenses as disorderly conduct, drunkenness and violation of the city ordinances. The Germans, in proportion to their numbers, show up by far the best in the report. and, in fact, they had less than half their quota of offenders, as compared with the other elements of our population. It appears that the police had a good deal of business with professional men, for they arrested 106 lawyers, 80 doctors, 83 editors and reporters and 10 clergymen. "It is men, not women, who are your criminals," Elizabeth Cady Stanton said in a recent speech; and this report shows that three times more men than women were arrested during the year, or, to be exact, 61,935 men and 19,241 women. - New York Sun.

Keep a girl from fretting by all means -right and fair to others; but, since life is strewn with daily discipline, it is well for her health and good condition to feel herself under direction to which she is bound to submit. It is a mercy to our excitable girls to give their capricious wills the support of a kindly and certain them against themselves. The "beauty schools," which sent out some of the most finely bred women of the last generation, were Moravian schools, with their early hours, uneventful, placid routinetheir gentle, inevitable rule, their unobtrusive reality of religion, and thorough grounding in the best parts of a woman's education.—Shirley Dare.

Charles Egbert Craddock.

A very small woman; so lame she can and yet square in figure. A small, white face, with the withered whiteness of one whose health had always been delicate. a shy, clever woman who has lived much

Parental Influence in Persia.

Besides their lack of proper schooling, the Persian children are not taught sufficiently by their parents what is right and good. Fathers will not only not forbid their children to be cruel to poor cats and dogs, or to servants and slaves, but they will often stand by and encourage them when torturing poor brutes or tormenting people. They also do not teach them to be truthful, but on the contrary. rather, incline them to tell lies. These two things-cruelty and untruth-are especially what is bad about the children in Persia. - Wolf von Schierbrand in Cos-

Temperature and Electric Currents. Late observers have found that the temperature of a wire conveying electric currents varies with the air pressures surrounding it. A wire which remained dull at ordinary atmospheric pressure became incandescent in a moderate vacuum, while on the other hand, a current which would fuse a wire at ordinary pressure will scarcely redden it if the pressure is sufficiently increased.-Arkansaw Traveler.

Absurdity of Angels' Wings.

The angel in art has got to go. Mr. Beard, of the New York Art Students' League, in a lecture has shown the absurdity of giving to the artistic angel the wings of a bird, showing by drawings the impossibility anatomically and the absurdity artistically of the conventional art angel.-Chicago Herald.

New steel pens often fail to flow properly. Moisten them in the mouth and rub dry on a pen wiper, a blotter or a piece of unsized paper. They will

When starting on a buffalo hunt the Indians were in the habit of painting themselves with brighter colors than at any other time.

A constant and disagreeable sweet taste has been reported in one case as a result of the substitution of saccharin for

The man who uses swear words as adjectives shows a paucity of language.

The Stingy Young Man.

I would go across a muddy street of a very muddy day to shake hands with the person who stands at the head of this paragraph, and when I had shaken hands I should perhaps humbly beg him for his autograph or a lock of his hair. And wherefore? Because, to be a "stingy young man" means in popular parlance a young man who has the moral courage to spend his money in his own way. It means that because he happens to be in a crowd of addle pated greenhorns who are throwing away their earnings in a manner that does not bring a return to them or any one else, he refuses to "chip in." It means that he doesn't have a monthly whisky, livery, theatre, florist or confectionery bill in excess of his monthly earn-

It means that he doesn't rob his employers, or, if he is a bank cashier, his bank to minister to his illicit pleasures. It means that his tailor bill is paid promptly, ditto his board bill; that if he has a mother or sister not too well off he can and does afford them an occasional generous gift. It means that while every designing girl of his acquaintance is not a recipient at his hands of costly flowers and confectionery, the girl he likes best has plenty of both and both are paid for. This term of reproach means also that while his generous colleague is talking slush about the extravagance of girls and the impossibility of supporting such creatures, that he, our "stingy young man." has a nice little bank account; has been accepted by his sweetheart, and is giving her more comforts than the spendthrift, in his prodigal selfishness, thinks anybody but himself is entitled to. - Chicago Times.

True Worth of Plain People.

The place to study American women in their varieties is at Washington. The congressmen's wives and daughters come there and the constituents' daughters and wives too, and most of the difference in them at first is that some are thick and some are thin. The thin ones have had a good deal of hard work and worry, thick ones have worked hard and not had so much worry. I don't mean they are poor. The finest house in an inland city in my youth belonged to a man whose wife died soon after he made his fortune and built his mansion, and she always said the care of her fine house killed her.

The change from simple, easy going village life to pretentious society which adds constantly to its rules and standards must be one of effort and exhaustion. Too often a worthy man sees his plain wife at a disadvantage beside the smiling, gracious, carefully drilled women who live to smile and to shine, and though he feels sore at the contrast, he cannot but be vexed at himself for it. What she feels can never be told. The balm for all such hurts is that the plain people are nearer right than the showy ones, and behave more suitably to their circumstances and as citizens of a republic. Plain people do not push themselves forward, and make no pretense to be what they are not, have a real dignity which no slurs can affect. They have more to do with the life and prosperity control. It quiets the nerves and helps of this continent than the very fine ladies whose luncheon parties and reception dresses are in the daily papers.-Shirley Dare's Letter.

Born to Be Leaders.

poor judge of human nature. It is useless to try to coerce a large body of young men into the observance of any set of rules. I found in the course of a few years in the chair of a college president that in every school there are a few scarcely cross the floor unaided. Slight young men who are born leaders, and whom the rest of the boys follow as sheep do the bell wether. I made it my business early in each session to find out Pale, neutral brown hair and eyes and a who these leaders were, and then I cultiformal primness of manner like that of vated them. By placing in their hands responsibility for the good deportment of in retirement. The only hint one gets of the entire school I secured the best possithe great author is in the impression she ble discipline, and yet my young friends gives of seeing and noting everything: of | never dreamed that they were rendering weighing and estimating every one about me any service. From what I have seen her and having a marvelous concentra- in seminaries for young ladies the same tion of attention; but her reserve is in- rule holds good. Grown up girls can be finite.—Cor. New Orleans Times-Demo-crat. led by a very fine string, but they are most difficult to drive.—Rev. Edward Cooper in Globe-Democrat.

Partridge of the Steppes.

German sporting men and naturalists are interested in the reports from several different parts of that country of the appearance this year of the "partridge of he steppes" (Syrrhapthe paradoxus), a bird hitherto found only in the Asiatic steppes. It is not so large as the European partridge. Its color is dirty yellow passing into light bay; on the head, throat and around the eye, orange predominates; the breast is gray and the belly black; the back is streaked with black crossbands, and the wings are dark brown; the feet have only three toes; the feathers on the feet are like fine hair, and come down to the toes, while the soles have a scaly covering; the middle tail feathers and the tip of the wings are long and finely pointed. No reason is known for its quitting its old home and appearing in Germany.-New York Sun.

A Resting Place for Horses.

A Home of Rest for Horses is a successful English scheme. The chief object is to give temporary rest to the horses of cab drivers and poor traders, who in most cases are obliged to keep their beasts at work until past help, when a timely holiday would restore the poor creatures. Every comfort and convenience is at hand to make life pleasant and easy to the old horses. Summer and winter boxes, large and airy, warm clothes, regular and plentiful meals, an extensive stable yard for winter exercise, and a splendid grass run is at their disposal; and if anything ails the ancient almoners, the veterinary surgeon of the society comes with his skill to their aid. -Chicago Herald.

For Wetting Stamps.

Scmething much superior to a sponge when you have a large number of envelopes to stamp is wet blotting paper several times folded. Its finer capillary action permits the proper degree of moisture to be obtained by regulating the pressure with which the stamp is applied, and obviates the excessive wetness and consequent dissolution of the gum attendant upon the use of a sponge, -

West Point Cadets' "Skin Board."

Up in his office the major of infantry who commands the battalion of cadets is busy with the arduous duties of his position. Hanging in the lower hallway that leads to his office is a buge frame filled with closely written sheets of paper. This is the delinquency list, or in cadet slang, the "skin board." Approaching it we read:

"Anderson-Wearing cap in quarters police inspection.

"Armstrong—Odor of tobacco smoke in quarters at inspection by officers of the Billingsgate-Using profane expres

sion 9:15 a. m. "Same-Absent from room at a. m.

inspection. Brooks-Slow extinguishing light at taps," and so on throughout the long list. On Friday punishments fitting their respective offenses will be awarded the

delinquents. Academic regulations are very strict, being the combined result of the experiences of a long line of superintendents, and any cadet who could and would go through his whole four years' course with out breaking any of them should, at its close, be graduated straight through the pearly gates and receive a golden harp instead of a diploma. He, during his four years' course, would have carefully refrained from the use of stimulants. bad language and tobacco in any form; would have attended divine service at least once a week; would have lived with his comrades in a spirit of brotherly love, would have kept his shoes bright, his collar spotless, and would have been promptly on hand for every one of his manifold duties. Such is the ideal cadet. and the regulations are intended to make the real ones approach as near to him as possible. But, alas! they are all sons of Adam, and the "skin list" is the unfortunate result.-Lieut. E. W. Lewis in Inter Ocean.

Fast Travel on the Ocean.

It gives a confirmed landsman a cold chill when he reads that the Etruria ran through fogs at a rate almost equaling an express train. Is this kind of thing safe? That is the question. The opinions of those who ought to know are almost unanimously in favor of getting out of a fog just as quickly as possible, and there seems to be no question but the driving through a fog at a high rate of speed is the best thing to do under the circum-

The only vessels lost during recent venrs have been lost while either standing still or going slowly. If the Oregon had been going faster she would not have been struck. Still the same may be said if she had been going very much slower. The City of Brussels was standing still in a fog when she was run down. In many respects a fast steamer has great advantages over a slow one. She can keep in the position she wants to in a storm, and in many cases she can avoid a storm altogether or outrun it or get on the outer edges of it. A steamer going at a high rate of speed will answer her helm much better than a slower boat. When a steamer slows down the roar of escaping steam renders it impossible to hear anything except the roar. When she is going at full speed everything is as quiet as it is possible to be, and the whistle of an approaching steamer can be heard and to a certain extent located. If a steamer takes two days instead of The average college president is but a three days to get through a fog bank it is evident that the percentage of danger is lessened just that much.

So in spite of what the papers have been saying of the recklessness of running a big ship through a fog at good speed, it seems to be the safest thing to do. - Detroit Free Press.

Boy-Say, mister, father wants to know what's the cheapest way of gettin' teeth in-Village Dentist-Well, I reckon the cheap-

est way that I know of is to come and steal my apples when my bull dog's around.—Ex-

None of His Business. "John," said his wife, "go out and stop

those boys from torturing that cat. The cries of the poor thing almost drive me crazy.' "Just shut the window," he said, without looking up from his paper. "It isn't our cat." -New York Evening Sun.

Economy.

First Dame-What shall we do today? Let's go to the matineef Second Dame-Can't; we haven't any

noney. It takes money to go to the theatre. First Dame-So it does. I did not think of that. Well, let's go shopping.-Philadelphia Record.

Run Short.

Baker (to foreman)-Are the pies in yet, Fritzi Foreman-No, sir: I'm waiting for the

boy. He's gone around to the Rubber Belting and Packing company for a few more

Too Much for the Onions. Waiter (to customer)-Fin' de steak an'

onions all right, sah? Customer (dubiously - Well-er-I think the steak takes away somewhat the flavor of the onions -Texas Siftings

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VEGETABLE PANACEA ROOTS & HERBS,

DYSPEPSIA . JAUNDICE . CHILLS & FEVER . DISORDERED DIGESTION

SICK HEADACHE.

GENERAL DEBILITY. AND ALL OTHER DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH

INACTIVE LIVER. DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS