

PEARY REACHES FARTHEST NORTH

But Gallant Explorer Fails to Reach North Pole.

Further Advances Prevented by Gale and Shortage of Food—Obliged to Eat Dog Meat—Some Men Almost Starve—Is Now in Labrador Headed for Home.

RECORDS OF FARTHEST NORTH.

Commander Robert E. Peary, 1906, 87 deg. 6 min. Duke of Abruzzi, 1896, 86 deg. 34 min. Fridtjof Nansen, 1896, 86 deg. 14 min. Robert E. Peary, 1902, 84 deg. 17 min. A. W. Greeley, 1882, 83 deg. 24 min. C. S. Nares, 1876, 83 deg. 20 min. W. E. Parry, 1827, 82 deg. 45 min. C. F. Hall, 1870, 82 deg. 11 min. Julius Payer, 1871, 82 deg. 5 min. Walter Wellman, 1889, 82 deg. 0 min.

New York, Nov. 3.—The United States now holds the record of "farthest north," 87 degrees 6 minutes. This feat was accomplished by Commander Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy. The intrepid Arctic explorer failed to reach the north pole, as he had confidently hoped to do with his specially constructed vessel, the *Thetis*, but he penetrated nearer to the pole than the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, which had held the Arctic record 86 degrees 34 minutes.

What Commander Peary did and his experiences during the past year in the north are rather briefly but certainly vividly summarized in a communication received by Herbert L. Bridgeman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. This communication follows:

Message From Peary.

Hopedale, Labrador, via Twillingate, N. F., Nov. 2.—Herbert L. Bridgeman. Roosevelt wintered north coast Grantland, somewhat north Alast winter quarters. Went north with sledges February, via Heckla and Columbia. Delayed by open water between 84 and 85 degrees. Beyond 85 six days.

"Gale disrupted ice, destroyed each cut off communication with supporting bodies and drifted due east. Reached 87 degrees 6 minutes north latitude over ice, drifting steadily eastward. Returning at eight dogs. Drifted eastward, delayed by open water.

"Reached north coast Grantland in straitened condition. Killed musk oxen and returned along Greenland coast to ship. Two supporting parties driven on north coast Greenland. One rescued by me in starving condition. After one week of recuperation on Roosevelt, sledged west, completing north coast Grantland and reached other land near 100th meridian.

"Homeward voyage incessant battle with ice, storms and head winds. Roosevelt magnificent ice fighter and seaboat. No deaths or illness expedition.

"(Signed.) PEARY."

AFTER UNION PACIFIC.

Roosevelt Orders Vigorous Action By Moody—Send Officials to Prison.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Wholesale criminal prosecutions are to be begun by the Department of Justice against high officials of the Union Pacific Coal Company and others, who are alleged to be mixed up in the fraudulent acquisition of vast areas of coal land in Utah and Wyoming.

President Roosevelt has interested himself personally in the land fraud cases and after a careful examination of the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was made direct to him, he has turned over the papers to the Department of Justice with instructions to act, and act vigorously, against all who were shown to have been concerned in the fraudulent entry and fraudulent acquisition of land by the coal company and by the railroad company.

B. T. Marchand, attorney for the commission, and ex-Judge Elmer E. Thomas, of Omaha, are arranging the evidence for presentation to the Federal grand juries in at least two places. Indictments will be sought for perjury, subornation of perjury and violation of the land acts under which the coal land, valued at many millions of dollars, is alleged to have been stolen from the government by the railroad company for the use of the coal company, which it owns.

Utes Depose Chief Ahpah.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 3.—Chief Ahpah has been deposed. In a tribal council today the Utes expressed their dissatisfaction over their leader's consent to a pow-wow with the whites, by deposing him and electing the more warlike Black Whisker in his place.

Black Whisker made an impassioned harangue, urging the members of the tribe to fight for their right to live. He charged Ahpah with having prevented a junction with the Cheyennes, 600 of whom, he declared, only await the signal to come to the Utes' aid.

Smelters' Wages Raised.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 3.—In the East Helena smelters of the American Smelting & Refining Company, the wages of common laborers were raised Thursday. About 90 per cent of the force is affected by the increase, which will be about 7 per cent. Men working a ten-hour shift, getting \$2 a day, will hereafter receive \$2.25, those under the eight-hour basis receiving \$2.25 to \$3.25 will get 15 cents more a day. The total increase will be about \$2,000 a month.

Japan's New Battleship.

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily Telegraph says it is reported that Japan has decided to begin the construction of a battleship exceeding the displacement of the Dreadnaught by 3,000 tons.

CAPTURE SOLDIERS' SUPPLIES.

Utes Loot Wagon, While Troops Go on Short Rations.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 2.—A band of 100 Ute Indians, it is reported, captured a wagon loaded with flour and supplies bound from Arvada to the Tenth and Sixth Cavalry. The driver was held at a rifle's muzzle while the redskins sacked the load and carried it away allowing the driver to proceed with the empty wagon.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 2.—Further details of the raiding of a government supply train bound for the camps of the Tenth and Sixth Cavalry from Arvada characterizes it as a very clever piece of work, evidently planned by some of the older heads of the Ute tribe. According to Driver James Forgen, no Indians were in sight until a bunch of about 100 mounted redskins suddenly dashed out of a defile in the hills and quickly surrounded him. They made little noise outside of a few sharp yells in the nature of commands, and while several Indians kept Forgen under their rifles, the balance looted his wagon train of 3,000 pounds of flour, the sacks of which were strapped to the caissons of the Utes, who then disappeared into the hills.

As the result of the raiding of the supply train, the troops are in need, and operations looking to a chase of the Utes are practically at a standstill until supplies can be had. More supply trains will be sent out from Arvada at once. Troops from Keogh with supplies are now at Ashland, on the way to the camp of the Tenth near Moorhead.

The Utes have completely outfitted the military, and are now reported back in Wyoming, on Little Powder river, retracing the route by which they entered Montana. They evidently know of the arrival of troops at Ashland, and have either given up the attempt to reach the Cheyennes or are waiting for that band to meet them in some other part of the country. The Utes on Bear Creek have not moved, according to a telephone message received yesterday afternoon.

DEBT DECREASED \$2,074,829.

Treasury Has Comfortable Cash Balance of \$373,300,810.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business October 31, 1906, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$952,171,364, which is a decrease for the month of \$2,074,829. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt \$925,159,270.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,123,205.

Debt bearing no interest, \$309,139,719.

Total, \$1,325,472,174.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$1,103,897,869 to offset certificates and treasury notes general fund, \$174,029,968; in National bank deposits, \$145,975,346; in treasury of Philippine Islands, \$4,730,063; total, \$1,581,633,247, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,208,332,437, which leaves a cash balance of \$373,300,810.

DALNY OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Free Port in Manchuria Can Buy Many American Products.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Dalny was opened to the trade of the world on September 1 without any ceremony whatever, according to a report made to the State Department by John Edward Jones, the American Consul.

Mr. Jones says that many Japanese cargoes have arrived. At present no business houses are available, but Mr. Jones says a number of Japanese firms have obtained permission to repair buildings which were damaged in the late war and merchants of other nations can obtain the same right. Haste is necessary, however, the Consul says.

As the Manchurians regard wheat as their staple crop, Mr. Jones says it is likely that the Sungari Valley will be entirely devoted to wheat next year, and in consequence, there will be a demand for farming machinery. Cotton goods are also in demand. Some American cotton fabrics already have been received, but Japan is working hard for the trade. The Chinese want dyed cloths ready to make up, and are especially fond of light and dark blue colors. Food is scarce and high-priced and it is almost impossible to get labor.

Radical Laws for France.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has decided to include in its Parliamentary program the purchase of the Western Railway, and a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty. War Minister Poincaré's plan for the reform of court-martial amounts to their entire suppression, substituting therefor civil procedure in the case of offenses punishable by common law, while disciplinary courts will deal with infractions of discipline.

Minister of Public Works Barthou's project for the revision of the law contemplates the taking over by the state of all mines.

Monument on White Plains.

White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Amid the waving of flags and cheers from 8,000 people, the monument commemorating the battle of White Plains on its 130th anniversary was dedicated. The Village Park Association erected the monument on the spot that marks the breast-works of General Washington. The stone is of granite, and the tablet of bronze. On the top of the stone is the old mortar cannon dug up near the spot.

Over 2,000 children and several Grand Army posts assisted.

Female and Child Labor in Spain.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill with the object of ameliorating the conditions of women and children who are compelled to work for a living.

BEST CLAIMS GO TO SOONERS

Indian Police Ignored in Rush Into Walker Lake Reserve.

Law Was Entirely Ignored by Miners and When Law Abiding Settlers Rushed in at Proper Signal They Found All Valuable Claims Taken—Land Agent Very Angry.

HAWTHORNE, Nev., Oct. 30.—

Walker Lake Indian reservation was opened at noon yesterday and half an hour after the signal admitting thousands of prospectors had been sounded countless mining claims had been located, townsites established and mushroom cities are now springing up at the mouths of Dutchman and Cottonwood Creeks, in the vicinity of which the richest mining territory is supposed to lie.

Although many preferred to locate claims according to the law surrounding the opening of the reservation and waited at the boundary lines, numerous men had rushed into the coveted land the night previous. As a result the race from the boundary was a farce. J. P. Miller, who started from Hawthorne with about 500 men when the dynamite signal was fired, beat automobiles and vehicles with his fleet horse, covering the distance of seven miles in 29 minutes. He secured as locations valuable mining property, George Green, with A. Nye and P. O'Brien, of Tonopah, in the race from Walker Mountain toward the Yerington side, covered four miles of precipitous country in 21 minutes. They also secured 14 Arastra properties. George Nagle, supposed to be acting for United States Senator Nixon, staked out a townsite at Dutchman Creek.

Holders of claims immediately patrolled them with Winchester, but, as nobody cared to dispute their location, there was no bloodshed. It is feared, however, that when surveys are commenced tomorrow there may be disputes which may cause trouble. Half a dozen participated in the struggle for mining land, and in some instances succeeded in securing rich properties.

As a rule the people who waited until the regular time before rushing into the territory did not secure anything for their efforts, and many honest prospectors who had spent all their savings to participate in the opening turned back defeated.

So great was the rush across the desert from the line nearest Thorne that a number of persons narrowly escaped being trampled over, and in numerous instances injuries were reported. Horses were ridden until they dropped, and men recounted their ill fortune when their automobiles became stalled in the deep sand.

Jaded and overcome by thirst, numbers of prospectors barely summoned enough strength to make their locations. Those who had waited for the signal from the top of Mount Grant before rushing into the reservation, found that all the most valuable claims in the vicinity of the rich Dutchman, Cottonwood and other creeks emptying into the southwestern portion of Walker Lake had been taken up by men who had rushed in the night before. Even men who employed launches to take them across Walker Lake from the eastern side found that their efforts were of no avail, as they were much too late to be on an equal footing with the men who had disregarded all law.

Special Land Agent Frank Parks has received no reply from Washington to his recommendations that the present opening be annulled on account of irregularity. He asserts that today's proceedings are an injustice to those who sought to obey the laws regarding the opening and whose efforts were baffled by those who rushed through ahead of time because the boundary lines were not properly guarded. Had it not been for the work of private citizens, who assisted the 14 Indian police, there would not have been the slightest semblance of regularity in the opening.

English Landlords Won't Sell.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—John E. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House of Commons today in order to call attention to the lack of progress in reinstating evicted tenants in Ireland owing, as the speaker alleged, to the landlords hindering the operation of the land act by refusing to sell untenanted land. The land commissioners were consequently unable to provide farms for evicted tenants.

Mr. Redmond said it was obvious that the government must resort to some system of compulsion.

Badges to Identify Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Acting upon the recommendation of Surgeon-General O'Reilly, Acting Secretary Oliver has ordered that hereafter identification tags of aluminum, the size of a silver dollar, stamped with the name, company, regiment or troop of the wearer, be suspended from the neck of each officer and soldier underneath the clothing by a cord or thong. These badges will be issued gratuitously to enlisted men and at cost price to officers. The importance of such badges is shown by thousands of graves of unidentified soldiers.

President Buys Coach Horses.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt recently bought a pair of fine coaching horses in the West. The animals are excellently matched. They are half-brothers, 5 years old bay geldings, mahogany in color and 16 hands high. They were sired in Michigan by Woodbine by Nutwood, the mother being French coaching stock. They were raised together and have never been separated. They will be driven exclusively to the President's coach.

Mint Buys Silver at 70.71.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Director of the Mint today purchased 100,000 ounces of silver at 70.71 per fine ounce, for delivery at the Denver mint.

FIRST BRUSH WITH INDIANS.

Soldiers Outwitted and Lose Band of Captured Ponies.

Butte, Nov. 1.—A special to the Miner from Sheridan, Wyo., says: Reports of the first brush between troops and Utes have reached here by telephone from Birney. A troop of the Tenth Cavalry rounded up and attempted to drive off 50 head of ponies being grazed by the fugitive Indians. The herders sent the alarm to the main band. As the soldiers were driving the ponies away a band of 100 bucks came riding up, and, circling the troops, succeeded in stampeding the ponies and recovered all but five, which were shot by the soldiers.

The Indians did not fire, but their determined rescue of their ponies indicates their temper. The soldiers felt themselves unable to cope with the force and the shots killing the animals were fired as the herd was being driven away.

The Indians are outwitting the troops now in the field. A troop of the Tenth Cavalry marched all Tuesday night in hope of capturing a small band of Utes on Bitter Creek, arriving there only to find the band had moved. Later a scout reported the Indians 20 miles away. The troops then made a forced march to Powder river.

Soldiers are complaining bitterly against the actions of the Indian scouts, American Horse, Women's Dress and White Cow Bull, employed by the government. The Indians profess not to know the country, but the belief is growing that they are purposely leading the troops in a fruitless search in order to gain time.

Another detachment of the Tenth Cavalry met and turned back a small band of Cheyennes under Chief Two Face. He said they were hunting and they were started toward the reservation. The band of a hundred Crows under Sweet Mouth, which hurriedly left Sheridan Monday night, was also met and turned back by the Tenth Cavalry.

The Indians are making forced marches at night to elude the soldiers, and, owing to the poor work or treachery of the scouts, the soldiers are unable to keep track of them.

Railroad men running into Sheridan tonight report having passed a band of a hundred Sioux marching southeast within 50 miles west of Sheridan. Neither Indians nor troops have arrived at Birney.

The settlers are fearful of a Cheyenne uprising if the Utes reach the reservation border near Ashland. Troops from Fort Keogh and Fort Meade are converging on Ashland.

ALCOHOL, MAKING AND USE.

Bulletins Containing Useful Information to Be Issued.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue two farmers' bulletins, Nos. 268 and 269, relating to industrial alcohol, the former treating of its sources and manufacture and the latter of its uses and statistics. These bulletins have been prepared by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and are designed to meet the popular demand for information in regard to denatured alcohol, relating to which a law was passed by Congress on June 7, 1906.

These bulletins define in a proper way what denatured alcohol is, the sources from which it is obtained, the processes and appliances used in its manufacture, the cost of manufacturing, the uses to which it may be applied and the officials of the government charged with the enforcement of the law.

The bulletins are illustrated and are for free distribution. Application should be made to members of Congress or to the United States Department of Agriculture.

No Soldiers Need Apply.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 1.—Two soldiers of Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, were refused admittance to a skating rink here recently and Captain M. McFarland, commanding the company, who was appealed to by the men, wrote a communication to the Military Secretary of the War Department stating that the proprietor had said that he would admit soldiers only in citizens' clothing.

Captain McFarland referred the letter to Lieutenant-Colonel William Paulding, who indorsed it by stating that "it is very unfortunate and to be deplored that the uniform of the Nation's Army should be held in such lack of esteem by individuals in this community, and it is to be hoped that some means may be found in correction."

WEALTH IN WEEDS.

Profitable Field Which the American Farmer is Neglecting.

I have often wondered, says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, why some of our wideawake and resourceful farmers have not gone in for drug plant cultivation. The United States last year bought \$64,000,000 worth of drugs and dyes and nearly every dollar's worth of this material could have been secured from plants and weeds grown in the United States. A large and promising field here has been neglected by our people.

Some of the experts of the Department of Agriculture have been investigating the question of the extent to which drugs now imported from abroad at high prices may be grown in the United States. Their studies have produced facts calculated to encourage the



GOOD ROADS.

Good Roads in the South.

In an address by John Craft of Mobile it was stated that the cost to the farmers of the South is 50 cents per bale of cotton for an average haul of eight miles.

If there were good roads the cost would be reduced to 16 cents a bale. Estimating a crop at a million bales this would mean a saving of \$340,000 annually.

It costs under present road conditions 25 cents to haul a ton of fertilizer a mile. With good roads the cost would be 8 cents a ton.

"I have studied for some years the problem of working convicts on our public roads," said Mr. Craft, "and they have proved to be the most economical road builders to be had. The convict has long passed the experimental stage for road-making.

"Judge Eave of Georgia, who has had twenty years' experience in working convicts as road builders, says: 'They are the best and cheapest road builders. While working convicts, not a single overt act was committed, or a single child, woman or man molested, or one dollar's worth of property depreciated on.'

"Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, has the finest macadamized roads, and it is being done with convict labor. It costs an average of 25 cents a day to guard, feed and care for convict labor when it is managed on business principles.

"As for the convict himself, statistics show that 90 per cent of those who are worked in the open air, properly fed and guarded, return to their families and cease to be charge or a menace to the State, while of those who are kept in prison or are worked in mines, saw-mills or similar places, 85 per cent become hardened criminals.

"Nor do I think it right to put the honest wage earners in competition with convict labor, or the manufacturing industry in competition with the one that hires cheap convict labor.

"Indiana has more than 17,000 miles of good gravel roads. I remember when Indiana was considered one of the illiterate States in the Union. To-day she is prosperous, and her people are no longer ignorant, but the State is dotted with the finest schools and colleges.

"Massachusetts spends more money than any other State on her public roads. New York has just voted to issue \$50,000,000 for her roads to be spent in the next ten years. New Jersey has fine roads, which have been of great benefit, and are the best investment the State has. Missouri is agitating a bond issue of \$25,000,000 for her public roads. The Province of Ontario, Canada, has 60,000 miles of good roads, and from that phenomenal improvement have been the results of prosperity to its farmers."—New York Sun.

Everybody Drug!

When the smiles of Spring appear, Drag the roads!

When the summer time is here, Drag the roads!

When the corn is in the ear; In the winter cold and drear; Every season in the year; Drag the roads!

When you're nothing else to do, Drag the roads!

If but for an hour or two, Drag the roads.

It will keep them good as new, With a purpose firm and true, Fall in line! It's up to you; Drag the roads!

Would you do the proper thing? Drag the roads.

Set the system on the wing; Drag the roads.

Give the drag a lively swing; Toss the laurel wreath to King! Hail off! Everybody sing; Drag the roads!

—M. Albertus Coverdell.

The Road Problem.

Good roads economize time and force in travel and transportation of products.

Money expended in building good roads should not be considered as a tax but as an investment.

Good roads mean profit; bad roads mean loss. Good roads possess a money value as surely and certainly as does any desirable commodity.

We do not reckon distances by miles these days, but by hours. Bad roads mean long hours for transportation—loss of time. Good roads mean quick transportation—saving of time.

WOUNDS, THEREFORE, MADE BY SCRATCHING WITH THE CLAWS OF A RABBIT ANIMAL ARE NECESSARILY INFECTED WOUNDS.

In scratching the human skin the animal lays bare a number of nerve filaments, upon which the virus is deposited. Persons who are scratched by animals thought to be mad should, therefore, submit themselves to appropriate treatment without loss of time.—Le Bulletin Medical.

An Afterpiece.

Everybody wondered why pretty, American-born Selma Carlson married Olaf Jonsen, who was only six months out of Sweden, and seemed stupid. But Olaf was steady, thrifty and kind-hearted, and made Selma an admirable and easily managed husband.

Sometimes, however, Olaf proved amusing, even to Selma. She tells of one occasion when she sent him with some aching teeth to the dentist.

After the teeth were extracted, Olaf, instead of leaving the office, hung about expectantly.

"Is there something more you want done?" asked the dentist.

"Well, my dunno," returned Olaf, looking doubtfully at the chandelier. "My tank maybe my like heeble gas, My meests sees tole my my how to take some for my toots. Eef she don't bart too much, my tank maybe my better box about twenty cent wort."

As soon as you eat, it's all over at a picnic.

cultivation on a large scale of shrubs and weeds which are now looked upon as worthless and troublesome, while in reality they possess great value if properly treated.

In fact, the average farmer has rich es lying unnoticed about his fields in the shape of noxious weeds, which instead of being utilized, remain to incumber the land and impoverish the owner. The value of certain of these native drug plants has been recognized by some collectors with the result that they have been well nigh exterminated.

Belladonna is a standard drug, widely used, and a very considerable sum is paid annually for the products of this plant. Experiments with belladonna have been in progress at the Washington gardens of the government for about four years, and it has been found to do well in a good garden soil. After the first year the roots become valuable and may be dug in the late autumn or early spring. It is desirable that they should not be allowed to become too woody before digging. They are cut and cured. The cultivation of belladonna on a commercial scale has been taken up successfully during the past two years by an American firm using this drug.

At the present time a small but growing market exists in this country for ground paprika pepper, prepared from the pods of a slender fruit grown especially in Hungary. This product is imported in both the whole and the ground condition, chiefly in the latter state. During the last two seasons small experimental plantings have been made by the government at Ebenezer, S. C. Three acres grown during the last season have yielded between 3,000 and 3,500 pounds of dried pepper pods, for which a profitable price has been received. In spite of the fact that the ripe fruit was picked weekly and cured out in a tobacco barn over artificial heat, the profits resulting have been satisfactory. There was imported last year 3,500,000 pounds of pepper, valued at more than \$4,000,000. The government experts say that this entire demand can be met by American products provided proper attention is given to the business.

If the advice of the plant specialists of the government be followed many new industries may be established on land that is now considered worthless. Weeds regarded as nuisances, which may be found along the wayside, in fence corners, and waste places, contain valuable drugs. Among these are the so-called American wormseed, which is used as a vermifuge. Some land in Florence, S. C., was devoted to the cultivation of this weed and yielded 500 pounds to the acre. The crop gave a better return, acre for acre, than cotton on the same kind of land for the same season.

The despised Jimson weed supplies drug dealers with both leaves and seeds. If cultivated this unguinely ill-smelling weed will pay better than wheat and other staple crops. Poke root has a commercial value, and on the shelves of the apothecaries it is labeled Phytolacca Americana. Burdock, and yellow dock roots are now imported because no American farmer takes the trouble to dig and send them to market.

Among the wild drug plants now rapidly disappearing are seneca snake root and purple coneflower. This drug has come into special prominence in the last few years and is much in demand, an increasing foreign consumption being noted in addition to the quantity necessary to satisfy home demands.

Rabies from Dog's Paw.

The popular notion that rabies only follows the bite of a mad animal or, by exception, the licking of a superficial wound is incorrect. P. Remlinger, director of the Imperial Bacteriological Institute of Constantinople, has brought forward three observations, which show the possibility of a third method of contamination.

A certain number of animals, particularly the dog and the cat, have the habit of licking their paws. But Roux and Nocard have shown that the saliva becomes virulent in a few days after the first appearance of the symptoms of rabies. When the rabid animal is confined in one place the saliva drips upon the ground and soils his paws, which are also contaminated by licking with his tongue.

Wounds, therefore, made by scratching with the claws of a rabid animal are necessarily infected wounds. In scratching the human skin the animal lays bare a number of nerve filaments, upon which the virus is deposited. Persons who are scratched by animals thought to be mad should, therefore, submit themselves to appropriate treatment without loss of time.—Le Bulletin Medical.

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