## Bohemia Nugget

HOWARD & HENRY, Publishers COTTAGE GROVE .. OREGON.

Truth never dodges up an alley, no

matter whom it meets. Few officeholders ever resign and few oliticians ever reform.

Every time a lasy man looks at the clock the day becomes longer.

Men who prevariente are just as little appreciated as the ordinary liars.

It is almost impossible for a man

ahead after he is sure he's right. A wise man looks into things for the purpose of enabling him to size up the

What a brilliant lot we should be if every man was half as smart as he thinks he is!

It is always cowardly to speak ill of a man behind his back, and it is often dangerous to say it to his face.

Many a rapid youth finds it easier to contest his father's will after the old man is dead than while he is on earth.

A Kansas spiritualist claims to b able to materialize the Angel Gabriel, But who cures as long as the horn is omitted? There are several kinds of falking

them can hold a candle to those in evi dence at an old-fashloned sewing circle. Lord Wolseley says he thinks American soldlers are the best in the world.

His predecessors of some one hundred and twenty years ago were persuaded Into a like opinion. A German military balloon was struck by lightning and its navigator precipitated to the earth. If this sort of thing keeps up nerial navigation will

oon become as dangerous as automobiling is for the pedestrian. The tolling newspaper paragrapher qualifies his delight over peace in South Africa by the mournful thought that the good old Missouri mule joke will

henceforth be a mighty hard one to work off on the reading public. London brokers are wearing a badge bearing the words: "Permit bearer to walk about the earth. Pierpont." They think it's a joke, but are likely to wake up some morning and find that it is only another truth in the form of a jest.

Some societies are better than others One of the good ones was organized in New York about two years ago to instruct the children in the tenement districts in the care of domestic anmals. Already it has twenty-five chapters in the city, the members of which attend meetings where they talk about animals, and tell how they have belped those in distress. If there were more such societies, the work of the organ factions of adults for the prevention of cruelty would be considerably decreased. It is good for the animals to be cared for, but it is better for the children to learn consideration for all

"How much is it worth?" is a characteristic Yaukes question. Light has been thrown on the value of a new odity by the recent settlement by a certain railroad of a claim for damages. The claim was that of a charming young woman and was brought for the destruction or serious disfigure ment of her nose. There seems to have been a wide difference of opinion as to the value of beauty as represented in a nose. The railroad originally thought that \$2,000 was about the right The attorney for the herolne (she was a heroine in allowing her nose to act as witness in its battered condition; thought that \$75,000 was not too high a price. The compromise arrived at was \$18,000, and all the exmes of "nurses, doctors and specialista." Now one wishes to know whethnose ranks higher in the beautymarket than any other feature. Would chin be worth \$10,000 or \$25,000? An eye has value as an ornament and also as an instrument. What about the price to be set on a smooth and rounded cheek? And would it be profane to speculate on the market quotation of a dimple?

The report that certain great railntend to reduce the running time of their fast trains between Chiengo and New York to twenty hours naturally revives speculation concerning the possibilities of transcontinental travel. The move, it is said, "is another step in the direction of bringing the two coasts at least a day nearer together," and the inference that such a gain in time will be made ultimately is by no means unreasonable. Roughly iking, twenty hours from New York to Chicago would mean an averare speed of forty-five miles an hour. It might probably be increased to fifty miles an hour, and the total time might be thus reduced to eighteen hours, but from the owner's dress and left somethe greatest saving would have to be made in the connections in Chicago and in the rate of speed westward. The lines from Chiengo to the Pacific coast fall considerably below forty miles an hour with their fastest trains, and though they have an admirable service now there can be no question about their ability to increase their speed to an average that would accompitsh the desired result in spite of the fact that they have a great deal of hard mountain climbing to do. For they operate long stretches of track which admit of as great a speed as can be attnized anywhere in the world. If the traffic promises to be profitable enough the trains will be put on as a matter of course, and the necessary nections will be made with the

Connecticut farmers discovered some time ago that birds were their friends, and secured the passage of laws to prevent their wanton destruction, Furermore, they saw that the laws were suforced. Some of the farmers even set out cherry and mulberry trees, ex- just as engaging as ever this year.

bugs and worms that injured their This spring the result of the past few years' care were apparent, and flocks of a bundred robins were not uncommon. As the season advanced other birds appeared in large numbers and were welcomed. It is an old error to suppose that birds are

the farmers' enemies. No doubt some times they injure the crops; but usual ly they attack the insect pests. Thirty robins will keep five acres of potatoes free from bugs. The meadow lark, in atend of hurring a clover field, exts grosshoppers in clover time. The blue bird, phoebe, brown thrasher, king bled, house-wren and cathird are inect-enters, and by their services in the field more than pay for the small amount of fruit they take to vary their diet. The Connecticut experience has been duplicated in other States. The birds were first foolishly driven away; then the crops suffered, and laws had

to be passed forbidding the killing of birds. The Audubon societies have lose much to enlarge popular knowldge, and new it is not uncommon to see people feeding birds in order to invite them. A few crumbs thrown out of the house every day will soon attract them, and no town resident with a small garden would find any other hospitality so profitable as that which he might bestow on a family of robius or bluebirds.

The evolution of the abandoned farms ate semething better and more profitable than they ever were before has become a noticeable feature in the rural ections of New England. The Boston muchines on the market, but none of Transcript cails attention to the change in Berkshire County, Massachusettts, where abandoned farms a few years ago were so numerous that it was feared the western part of the State In ne sections would soon be depopulated. In place of that "there has been a record-breaking period of construction of street rallways. The erection of big and modern hotels has been note worthy. A large number of new industries of a minor importance have been inaugurated. In many cases the former abandoned farms have become summer residences for those who have plenty of noney to spend and who are auxious to spend It. The advent of the summer boarder has caused the desert of the last decade to bloom as a rose garden The abundened farmhouse has now become a summer cottage, whose pictursutcome of the movements of social ummer life. Originally the season lastthe seashore was the tavorite resort. Gradually the rush for investments became so great that nearly all available up, as well as the islands near shore. high figures that only millionaires can in the design submitted by Washingpurchase and improve them. Little by pushed farther inland, and as the seaon has now been extended from September, when the seaside resorts close. to Thanksgiving time, and the social locality changed from the shore to the hills, there has been a steadily increasing demand for these "abandoned farms" as autumn residences and sumter residences allke. Not a few of them also have been bought for golf links and the old farmhouses turned nto cinbhouses. Thus what was at one time a serious problem has been most

once proved to be a bonanza.

to the cities or elsewhere, to hold on to

B rds that Can Tatk. Professor Scott of Princeton says itute not only the songs of other birds, but the barking of dogs, mechanical sounds, like the creaking of wheels, the filing of a saw, and even gives this well-authenticated incident: One morning while I was standing on my back steps I heard a cheerful voice say, "You are a pretty bird. Where are you?"

I wondered how any parrot could distance, for the houses on the street strong: "You are a pretty bird. Where

For several days I endured the suspense of waiting for time to investi-gate. Then I chased him up. There he was in the top of a wainut-tree, and his gorgeous attire told me immediately that be was a rose-breasted grosbeak.

At the end of a week he was saying. Pretty, pretty bird, where are you?" He and his mate stayed near us all last summer, and this spring they came again. He is making the same remark, as plainly as ever a bird can speak.

Lost by a Toy Balloon lost in all sorts of queer ways, but in one more unusual than the accident mentioned in the Boston Transcript, by which a dismond brooch was snatched

where on the great plains. A young woman was traveling by rall through Kansas, At Kinsley, where the train made a considerable stop, a fair was in progress. Here the young woman bought of a peddler a toy balloon for a little girl who had won her

The child was delighted with the plaything, and as they rode along she chatted with her new friend and pulled the balloon up and down. At length she playfully fastened the string to the lady's diamond brooch.

The train was rounding a curve at the mement, and a strong gust of air ing a hard buttle for liberty and right came through the car. The balloon was to progress. Some of the first flags were carried out through the open window. The sudden jerk on the string loosened the broach, and away it salled.

The jewel was so valuable that the oung woman offered a reward of five hundred dollars for its recovery. Spurred by this incentive, cowboys secured for the Connecticut troops used in the the plains for days in all directions, but without success.

Summer girls undoubtedly will be

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER IS NOW 125 YEARS OLD.

The Design Was Suggested by Gen. Washington-First Fing Was Made by Betay Ross The Banner's Battle Christening at Fort Stanwin.

The American flag has passed its 125th birthday. It was on June 14, 1777, that Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, resolved "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, al ternate red and white; the union to be 13 stars, white on a blue field, repre enting a new constellation, the stars be arranged in a circle,"

It has often been asked what sug-gested the design for the star-spangled There are many tradition affort, but the one in which there is un ubtedly the most truth credits the design to Washington. The General found in the coat-of-arms of his own family a hint from which he drew the design. The cont-of-arms of the Washington family has two red bars on a white ground and three gilt stars above the top bar. The American flag once lecided upon was rushed through in a



HOUSE WHERE OLD GLORY WAS BORN.

hurry, for the army was badly in need of a standard. A committee had been appointed a few days before June 14, when the stars and stripes were adopted, who were to consider the subject and report on a general standard for all esqueness delights the trained eye of the troops of the colonies. The commit-an artist." All this is but the natural tee consisted of General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross. It was at the suggestion of Colonel Ross ed only from June until September and that the committee decided to call upon the niece of the Colonel, Mrs. Betsy Ross, and ask her assistance in the making of the first national emblem. sites on the New England shore from Betsy Ross enthusiastically undertook tonington to Eastport have been taken | the work, and in a few days a beautiful star-spangled banner was ready to be Those that are left are held at such unfuried. She had made one alteration ton. The general had made his stars ittle the summer cottages have been six-pointed, as they were on his cont-ofarms; Betsy Ross made hers with five points-and five points have been used

ever since. For several years Mrs. Ross made the flags for the government. The prices she received varied—it was all contract work. For those for the fleet in the Delaware the treasury paid her £14

The stars and stripes were used first for military service at Fort Stanwix, renamed Fort Schuyler, now Rome, N. Y., in 1777. On August 2 of that year one apply solved, and those who have fort was besieged by the English and een lucky enough, after moving away Indians; the brave garrison were without a flag; but one was made in the fort. The red stripes were of a petti-coat furnished by a woman, the white heir land will make handsome profits. The worbout old farm has more than stripes and stars were supplied by an officer, who gave his shirt for that purpose, and the blue was a piece of Colonel Peter Gansevoort's military cloak. that wild birds sometimes introduce. Three women worked on the flag, and it variations into their sougs, and again, was raised to victory when, on the 22d lish were defeated at the fort. The banner was used at the battle of Brandywine, September 17, 1777, at German human speech. A writer in Bird-Lore town October 4 of the same year, and it also floated over the surrender of Bur

goyne. Cheers the Patriots This flag cheered the patriots of Valley Forge the next winter; it waved at Yorktown and shared in the rejolcings talk loudly enough to be heard at that at the close of the war. As long as the States remained 13 in number behind us are not near. Presently the original design of the circle of stars voice came again, clear, musical and was all right, but when in 1791 Ver-strong: "You are a pretty bird. Where mont and in 1792 Kentucky were taken into the Union it was decided to arrange the stars in the form of one huge constellation. In 1795 it was decided to add a stripe as well as a star for each State which came into the Union, con sequently in that year Vermont and Kentucky were marked on the flag, one by a white and the other by a red stripe. me wise prophet, looking ahead some twenty years or more, saw that this plan of adding a stripe as well as a star | the great empire of northern Europe. for each State added to the Union would mean a constant changing of the ung, and as a great growth of the coun try was foreseen. It was soon appreciated that by this plan the flag would in a few years become so large and un gainly that its beauty would be A committee was elected in 1812 by Congress to decide upon a permanent design for the fing, and the result was that the original 13 stripes were again used, the stars arranged on the blue field in the form of a square, with one constellation for each new State. 1818 this plan was formally adopted by Congress, and the flag with its 13 stripes and stars corresponding in num-ber to the States in the Union became the established emblem of the union.

Mrs. Reid, wife of the famous sea

captain, made the first flag of the new design July 4, 1818; the number of stars was 20, Illinois being admitted that year. This design, adopted in 1818, is ur fing of to-day, with the addition of 27 stars-47 States, where 125 years ago there were but 13, and those were fightunder difficulties and at great cost, the greatest ingenuity being required to secure the necessary materials for the banners. History tells us that Mme. Wooster and Mrs. Roger army from their own dresses.

Dufficult indeed it is to-day to realize that our country's emblem was given to Uncle Sam's boys in those early days are often closely allied.

pecting that the fruit would attract to AGE OF OLD GLORY. only after the expenditure of great latheir fields birds which would eat the por-for all the first dags were hand made. Now great factories turn out the national emblems by the thousands. and to-day Old Glory waves in all sizes and qualities, from the little penny flags with which the school children decorate themselves to the magnificent allken banners which float from club-

nes and public buildings. The quaint little home in which Betsy Ross made the first stars and stripes to still standing in Philadelphia and will be purchased by the Betsy Ross Mcmorial Association.

OPENING A CASH REGISTER

Clever Schemes of Advertisers to Swin die Their Customers.

There is never much sympathy wasted on a man who tries to buy counterfelt money and gets fooled, nor will anybody weep for the victims of a new hoax which, writes a Washington corespondent, was recently unearthed by the postoffice department.

The attention of the department was

called to an advertisement which appeared in a large number of papers, of fering for "the small sum of two dol lars," to teach by a "quick, safe, sure and easily learned method" how to open a cash register without the aid of a key. The department at once took steps to secure the valuable informa-It was found that the "method" was

mparted by means of a small circular. This circular gave instructions to secure an ax weighing, "in order to obtain the best results," in the neighborhood of ten pounds. Then the pupil is to take his position

perore the register he wishes to open, advance the left foot, stand firmly, swing the ax with both hands, and then strike the register with all his might, repeating the blow until the desired result is attained. The instructions lose with the warning that for successful operation of the "quick, safe, sure and unfalling" method, it is desirable that the operator be alone with the register.

This recalls the "potato-bug exterminator" which was advertised some years ago. The victims of that swindle vere honest people in search of legitimate information, but the circular of instructions that accompanied the two small pieces of wood that they received for their half-dollar might have been written by the same person who devised the new method of opening eash registers. It rend: "Catch the bug Place him carefully

on block number one, enclosed. Smite him with block number two, also en-Wipe blocks, and proceed as before."

SQUANDERED 85,000,000.

Young English Blood Who Has Tur-

Among the men who "went the pace n Eugland lately Sir Robert Peel, a scendant of the famous statesman of the same name

the first half of the last century, is the most notable, This still only 35, inherited a fortune of \$5,000,-000, together with the handsome estate of Drayton

who flourished in

Manor. Now he is penniless. Not long sin soment Peak since his numerous creditors, hoping to get something out of the wreck, of and the meanments of this remarkable fered to settle on a basis of 7 cents on the dollar. Sir Robert couldn't raise the money.

He has and experience with the divorce court as well as with the bank-ruptcy court. He married one of the prettiest girls in Europe, Mercedes, daughter of the Baroness de Graffen-reid, of Switzerland. But she could not tolerate his conduct and two years ago they separated and Mercedes sued.

While his money-lasted Sir Robert was the fastest thing in London. He stood in a class by himself and his spending proclivities were a sensation. He was one of many others who were smitten with the charms of Mrs. Langtry and both were familiar figures i the Casino at Sieppe, France, where there are "little horses" to be played.

Latterly Sir Robert has been making esperate efforts to dispose of the famfly treasures. He disposed of a splen did library, making the remark, which sufficiently indicates his character, that as far the practical use of a library room was concerned it might as well be filled with sham volumes as real

Cramp Pleased the Czar. Charles H. Cramp, the veteran ship-builder of Philadelphia, told the other day of his visit to Czar Alexander of Russia, the father of the present ruler, when he received the first order for

"The Caar received me standing among some dozen or more of his naval dignitaries," he said, "and while he was graciousness itself I was none the less embarrassed. You see, I was not used. The beginning of the present edifice to that sort of thing and really was wondering every minute just what cruciffs by Edward the Confessor and could happen and what I would be expected to do. The Czar stood rather close to me as we talked, and I found myself wishing I were a bigger man, as he towered above me. Then, all of a sudden, he asked:

" 'Mr. Cramp, in what school of naval architecture were you educated?" "'Your majesty,' I answered, 'I was educated in my father's yards. He was

educated in his father's yards. Vefounded a school of naval architecture. "What put that lute my head I will never know," continued Mr. Cramp, recording to the New York Times, it took the trick. The Czar caught me by the hand and said: 'Mr. Cramp, you were educated in the school that I .m glad to have build ahtps for my navy,"

His Sertorial Condition. Mrs. Goodseul-Are these all the spring clothes you have, my poor man?

England is going to coin £2 pieces in cold. They will be about the size of our \$10 coins.

Desperate straits and crooked actions

## PAPERS PREPEOPL

MARRIED MEN ARE PREFERRED. By Charles A. Schwab

equal, the marries man is a better

gle man, I give him the preference al ways. The great ways. The great majority of employ ties of the married

All things between

man-his wife, chil-U. R. BUHWAB. strengthen his charactor, steady him, make him more oux

married man myself. I know that when I married—and on a very small salary, too I realised at once my new responsibilities and these made me more determined than ever to succeed. I knew that as a slugle man failure would have effect myself above. ed unyeef alone. Now there was the comfort and well being of another to provide for. Every married man of character feels the same way. Employers as a class know this, "Married?" they say to an applicant for a position. "Children?" they ask. And straightway there give that to be to wife say by ther give that job to the wife and be

bies. So that marriage is a good investment It-does more than improve the man him self, it acts as a letter of recommenda

Marry last as woon as you can your main when you are certain of your abi-lity to support your wife and take my word for it, you will not regret the step. You will be amazed how your wife will aid you in all your efforts. All this, of course, presupposes that you marry a sensible wimas, one who will help you to achieve your ambitions. In this class are not included social butterflies. should besitate to recommend an invest ment of the latter characters,

CUBA CAN GOVERN HERSELF. . By Yomas Extrada Palma.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY. National Church and National Mause

Westminster Abbey, the national church of England, wherein Edward England had not his untimety illness made necessary the postponement of that event, is perhaps the most futer esting sacred edifice of the world. The architecture, the historical associations structure have formed themes for discussions and writings through a suc-

part of the present building was in ex of independence. The subject of this



Cubana are not capable of governing hemselves do not know the latter day blood that flows in the velus of the Spanish. Patriotism and love of country al-ways will prevail among the Cabana in their effort to make their country great. steady him, make him more out on socceed, urge him in his ambiguither and their effort to make their country great the works for the happiness of his little children. The thought of of civilization, and we shall of course look of civilization, and we shall of course look of civilization and practice. wife and little children. The thought of the lightens his labor and makes him to this country for both moral and practical at his task.

Now I know all this because I am a

ELECTION OF SENATORS.



able action. In my opinion, the mem-bers of the United States Schafe should here of the United States Scale vote, the be elected by direct popular vote, the same as the members of the House of and asgacity would be a stretch of permanent highway built by his flat.

COUNTRY NEEDS IMPROVED ROADS. Er Thomas 649



will constitute a with railroad lines cutting the country in government free every direction, and with billions added and independent, each year to the permanent wealth of as d independent, each year to the permanent wealth of Bot, with it all, the the country, there is so little in the permanent improvement of our roads? Uncerty and thanking der the system prevalent the citizens of delivery will discourage the tendency to ties of love and the PHESIDEST PALMA. erry and thankful der the system prevalent the citizens of this country.

The Cubans will forget all past differences, and they will pull together in the future. The people who have said the "road" to "come and mend me and I will progress of the country in social life.

TO UPLIFT HUMANITY,

Haston Strives to Do

be your benefactor." The ordinary individual would much rather make two dollars to Jingle in his pocket or add to the value of his private wealth than to make \$10 in public improvements, even for his own benefit, so he socks every sidvantage to make dollars for himself and rarely hunts work for the public, and his neighbor, the sourcepase in the decounneighbor, the supervisor in the circum-scribed coad district, often disregarding his official duty, fails to eatl out his men at the proper time, and when called out fails to work them in the proper manner. and we call this a road system and howl

because we have poor roads.

This country is much too enlightened and wealthy forever to be subject to a halt of its traffic during prolonged humid conditions, and we must soon make a start for permanent roads. How? By the inauguration of a road system by the government of the United States and the varly appropriation of not less than \$50. 000,000, this money to go to localities which would supplement it with an equal amount, the whole to be spent under the

direction of government engineers. Where could money be spent to better I am opposed to advantage? Not on questionable improve be election of ments on rivers and creeks, nor in buildthe election of United States Seniors by the Legislatures of the several States, and am of the opinion that at an of the opinion that at an one legislation looking to their election by the vote of the people should be enacted by Congress.

SENATOR MASON. gress.

I am anxious to see the resolution inreduced in the Senate, to submit to the
scopic the idea of electing United States
senators by popular vate, receive favorthe public out of the mire, as they have given millione to emancipate their minds.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

By Lemiel P. Pedgett, M. C. The benefits of the establish-ment of rural free delivery in any section of the country are K

wherever it is established. It also stimulates an interest in better ads and encourages better public roads It also enhances the value of property in the rural districts, and promotes hap

Spenser, Beaumont, Ben Jonson, Cow- per cent a month and which has saved ley, Dryden and Addison. Numbers of thousands of artisans and laborers who Generals, Admirals, courtiers, divines, may be in temporary need from being

> hink will aid them. The Bravery of Moody. The honorable William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, who steps from Congress to the post of Secretary of the

as a man of solidity of character.

ed whether Mr. Moody's constituents would indorse a measure be was sup-

gale whenever a protest came from home, but to exercise my intelligenceand to vote for measures according to how, in my best judgment, they woulds benefit or injure the people."-Philacdelphia Post.

He was very proud of it says. the Detroit Free Press, and determined: to keep it faithfully. The first day he wrote: "Got up at;

7." and then continued to record incldents of the day. At his father's suggestion, he took it to his teacher forapprovaL She did not like the phrase "got up."-

fully in his diary, "Set at 8." Providencial Differences. "Doy tells me," said Br'er Williams, getting off the train after a protracted

come 'long en tuk Br'er Thomas' house off de face er de airth?" "Hit sho' did!" "Well, I well knowed de Lawd would en' somepin' lak dat on 'im. Hit's done

brass-rimmed spectacles, and mop his perspiring brow, as he grosned:



PAMOUS WESTMINSTED ARREV

istence, the site was occupied by a sketch was born in Boston 60 years constructing in his yards a warship for small Saxon church, built by a monastic ago, graduated from Harvard and body of the Benedictine order, who spent two years in foreign travel be named the place Western Monastery, or fore he studied law. He was well es-Westminster, probably to distinguish it from St. Paul's in London, which was some thirty years ago, he determined

was a church built in the form of . consecrated in 1065, exceeding in magnificence any sacred building at that time in England. Since that time the various rulers of England have made changes in the architecture of the edlifice to suit their own tastes, but the original general plan still dominates The length of the whole is 511 feet, the greatcht width 203 feet and the height of the roof 102 feet.

Westminster has ever been the placwhere the sovereigns of England have been crowned, and therefore the grand est pageants of the kingdom have been exhibited before multitudes of spec-tators within these time-bonored walls The funerals of Kings and Queens have also taken place in this structure, and many events of national interest have been discussed before the houses of government convened here.

The tombs and monuments in the pring clothes you have, my poor man? abbey are exceedingly numerous, and philanthropic work. He was one of Soiled Spooner-I regret ter say, mad the life stories of those who are buried the foremost in the organization of the lim, dat I'm standin' in de middle. dim, dat I'm standin' in de middle uv under the payement or commemorated me trunk at dis moment.—Judge.

Two-Ponad Gold Pieces.

Associated Charities of Boston, which in the walls would form a national biligraphy. The remains of England's fering incident to poverty and of which nead sovereigns rest in tombs within he is now president. He founded the these sacred walls, as do also various Wells Memorial Institute, which emmembers of the royal family. One of braces a building and loan association he most attractive parts of the build- and a co-operative bank. The Working-

to giundon law and devote himself to



ing is the section far-famed as the man's Loan Association of Boston. Although times are supposed to be "Poet's Corner." Here lie Chancer, which makes loans at the rate of 1 good, geologists report collections hard,

men of letters and other distinguished imposed upon by money lenders who personages also find their last resting exact exorbitant rates of interest. He place beneath the marble flooring of is at the head of these various philan-this historic old church. thropic associations and is also president of the American Peace Society. In 1887 be endowed a fellowship of That Is What Robert Treat Paine of \$10,000 at Harvard College for the study of the ethical problems of socie-Robert Treat Palne, of Boston, is ty, the effects of legislation, governrobably the foremost philanthropist in mental administration and private America. He comes of an old colonial phlanthropy to amellorate the lot of the tession of ages.

At an ancient period, long before any name he bears, signed the declaration of those who believe that the strength of the strong and the wisdom of the wise should be used to help the weak and the foolish. He also believes that men and women engaged in a strenuous struggle for existence cannot be helped primarily by charity or phlianthropy, but by co-operation with them in directions which they themselves

Navy, has won an amlable reputation

On one occasion when an opponent protested that he had been done an injustice, Mr. Mondy with quick courtesy instructed the stenographers to furnish an abstract of the speech to the protesting member, so that the latter might have opportunity to mark for expurgation any objectionable para-When a colleague at one time doubt-

porting, he replied: "I was not sent here to shake and shiver like a dry leaf in a November-

Carried It One Step Farther, Tommy was given a new diary, and, neouraged to set down each day's do-

"Don't say 'got up,' Tommy," she said:
"The sun doesn't get up; it rises." When he retired that night Tommy remembered his lesson, and wrote care-

absence from home, "dat de harrican

for a wise purpose." "But-de harrican tuk yo' house, too, Br'er Williams!" Then did Br'er Williams take off his

"De ways er providence is past findin' out!"-Atlanta Constitutino,