

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It's a lucky coin that doesn't turn tail when you call heads.

The rolling stone sees its finish when it strikes the top grade.

The young people of this country need and should have more moonlight nights.

Foolishness is the common heritage of man, but wisdom is a prize given to the few.

A Crow chief has discarded the tomahawk for the automobile. The cunning old murderer!

Turkey can't tell Macedonia to go get a reputation before fighting it. It produced Alexander the Great.

Mr. Corbett is now writing articles on his defeat, literature being a by-product of up-to-date pugilism.

A man never knows what he can do until he tries—and if he tries the chances are he will regret it later.

If advice were worth money there are many of us who would not be bothered to death by sollicitous friends.

It may be all right to act as collector for a dead man, but when it comes to remitting there is sure to be more or less trouble.

Some wives worry because they imagine the other half of the outfit is in love with every dull-faced girl he happens to look at.

And when you think of it, it seems strange how a mosquito can carry around so much malaria in its system and still remain so aggressively active.

It is reported that rich deposits of diamonds have been found in Liberia. If the rumor is well founded we may crudely predict that Liberia will soon cease to be a black republic.

Lord Charles Bessford, in tracing some of the improvements in the treatment of the men in the British and the United States navies, said that formerly they had the cut and no discipline; now they have discipline and no cut.

With the progress of civilization not only is insanity on the increase, but the recurring varieties are less curable, the physique of the town-dwelling section of the population has deteriorated both in height and weight, and the statistics of recovery are less favorable than they were twenty-five years ago. Serious as this may appear, while such a state exists one can neither hope for nor expect relief from the great financial and economic burden of providing accommodation for the insane of the future. If relief is to come, it will be in some great change affecting the physical as well as the mental health of the masses of the people.

At last the two-minute trotting horse has arrived. When Crescenus came within two and a quarter seconds of this much-dreaded mark two years ago, even the experts said that horse-lesh could not be trained to do any better. But Lou Dillon easily captured the laurel from Crescenus, making the mile in 120 seconds flat, and the last quarter in the still more remarkable time of 29 seconds. Yet this wonderful feat creates none of the popular interest and excitement that marked Dexter's 2:17 1/2 in 1867, the 2:08 1/2 of Mauk in 1885, or even the 2:04 of Nancy Hanks in 1892. This doubtless is due to a lessened popular interest in trotting, mainly through diversion to other and newer sports. But the horse-man will tell us that the achievement of Lou Dillon marks a distinct advance in breeding and training, as well as in the conditions under which such records are made. And the more we think it over the more wonderful it seems that a horse can trot a mile in two minutes.

Much profit can be derived from an occasional reading of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," as the average man is prone to forget that the body is more than raiment. When the Presbyterian Church realized that those who sought to revise the creed did not strive to make a new body, but only asked that a more modern garment be put on the old one, objection to changes in formula disappeared, and the new creed was adopted unanimously at the recent General Assembly. Because the church was jealous of the faith of its fathers it took fifteen years to secure approval of the new form of doctrine, the substance of which remains the same as the old. Jealousy for the truth, as it is given to one to see the truth, tends toward a fuller comprehension of the truth itself. It is because of the conservatism of the various churches that, although much has been said about the great changes in the belief of men, the change in a thousand years has not been radical. The form of words in which beliefs have been expressed has been revised and the conduct which was thought fitting for Christians has been modified, but the motive of Christian life remains the same. Each generation serves God as best it may. This generation is wont to flatter itself with the notion that it is more broadly tolerant than some of its predecessors, and that it holds a less repellent view of the nature of God. It remains for the people who come after us to decide whether this pride is justified. The new generations will have their creed revisions and their controversies, but unless the religious nature changes there will be no material change in the body of their belief, whatever may be the garments of creed in which it is clothed.

If most persons were asked which is the more dangerous occupation, that of a soldier in battle or of the aver-

age housewife engaged in her ordinary duties the answer would be wrong. Though startling it is true that the death rate of the patient domestic drudge is greater than that of the soldier. So says Dr. Dickson, of Chicago, who has investigated. At the battle of Santiago 100,000 soldiers were engaged and 200 were killed—a death rate of three-tenths of 1 per cent. The death rate of the woman who keeps house is considerably larger. These are some of the dangers which the woman who is engaged in the slavish task of housekeeping and kitchen keeping faces daily: Death by scalding. By falling down dark stairways. By heat prostration. By disease contracted through bad sewerage and unsanitary kitchens. By exhaustion and unending drudgery. By suicide induced by the hopelessness of the daily routine. These are not fanciful dangers. Each of them has its frightful statistics of death—an alarming mortality. And, strangely enough, these dangers follow largely in the wake of the effort by modern invention to lighten the toll of the domestic drudge. Labor saving devices have increased the risk. Notable among domestic tragedies are the fatal accidents caused by explosions of gasoline or gas stoves. The mothers of the race are being slaughtered by the progress of civilization. Especially is this true of the so-called middle-class wives and wives of workmen. Housekeeping at the best is a menial and dull occupation. There is little to compensate for the weary and spiritless routine. To many a frail woman the bondage to monotonous commonplace is in itself a domestic tragedy. When there is added to the miracle of labor required dangers more real than the battlefield, what shall be said? The remedy? Society must do more for the housewife. Safety must be joined to facility of labor. Better sanitary conditions. Kitchens in homes and flats and tenements should be made more habitable and convenient. Women should be better educated concerning the dangers of explosives. Children in school should be taught the common things as well as the higher things of life. Diversion must somehow be introduced into the life of the exhaustive and ceaseless round of household drudgery. "Work is not a curse, but drudgery is." Let the world forget a while the sorrows of "the man with the hoe" and contemplate the fate of the woman with the dish rag.

AUTOMOBILE LAWN MOWER IN USE AT THE CAPITOL



What is believed to be the first automobile lawn mower used in this country is shown on the grounds around the Whitehouse and the Capitol in Washington, where it may be seen almost every day cutting grass. The statement is made that it does its work neatly and expeditiously, and at the same time does no damage to the beautiful lawns.

Latest Thing in Kisses.

The new scientific kiss is not a kiss at all. Those great men who study the dark ways of the wily germ and the ubiquitous bacillus from upon lip-kissing as an indulgence leading to disease. Consequently, when two fair women meet they formally lift their veils and the veivety right cheek of one is pressed for an instant against the satty left cheek of the other, says an observer. This is as nice a substitute for the old and dangerous method of greeting as the most demonstratively affectionate individuals could desire.

Certain husbands, brothers and nearest cousins to rosy cheeks, who have experimented with the new method, declare that it is "not half bad," though hardly up to the standard of the old style kiss.

It is considered as rude to offer to press the cheek of your friend without lifting your veil as it is to kiss lip fashion through the dotted mask, or to offer your left hand for shaking.

His Bright Thought.

They stood in the darkness, hand in hand, looking out into the night. "Dearest," said she, sadly, "what does it make you think as you look out into the illimitable space?" "Why, you know," said he, smiling thoughtfully down at her, "I always think that with so much space there ought to be room enough for every body."—Minneapolis Journal.

Mail by the Siberian Road. European mail can now be dispatched by the far east by means of the great Trans-Siberian railroad. Letters can today be sent from Paris, Berlin or Vienna via Moscow to Vladivostok and Port Arthur in from twenty-two to twenty-four days, while the time required by steamer mail via the Suez canal route is from six to eight weeks.

Have Problem. "De race has got ter rise en bustle of ever it hopes ter git dar," said the old colored citizen. "Too many of us thinks dat all we got ter do is go ter sleep in de hot sun en rise up ter eat watermelons in de shade"—Atlanta Constitution.

Cheap Horsepower in Frisco. The melting snows and glaciers of the Rockies, and petroleum now furnish such abundant power for San Francisco that the cost of one horse power one hour is two cents.

A lazy man can never know the joy of a well earned rest.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Many Suicides Due to Ignorance.

THE new suicide statistics from Yale College and the increasing tendency to self-destruction which marks the hot season are reminders that a large number of suicides are really preventable, and are only due to lack of physiological education. College lecturers upon hygiene and teachers of physiology would take pains to widely impress one simple lesson a large and definite class of suicides would cease to be and the general average of happiness would be distinctly augmented. This lesson is that despair is a temporary state, and in many cases is entirely due to physical or bodily causes. The best remedy for "the blues" is a liver pill. That gloomy, hopeless outlook in events which drives many to suicide is due not to the events themselves, but to bodily conditions which set up the state called "despair" in the mind. Any dependent persons whose troubles are really trivial may prove this by looking backward for a day or a week to the last day on which he was abundantly happy. He will find in many cases that events and conditions have not altered in the least, that the existing gloom comes, therefore, from some cause within himself, and he may come to believe that hope for the hopeless can be purchased at a drug store. Love, particularly among those young people who have been exciting themselves so recklessly of late, is, to the physician, merely a definite state of bodily congestion, whose natural mental result is melancholy, and which can easily be alleviated, if not cured, by simple treatment. And if any lover or pair of lovers who are thinking of death will consult an intelligent doctor, they will save their lives at the expense of a very moderate fee.—New York American.

The Handicap of Lack of Education.

ANY new of wonderful natural endowments are dwarfed and hampered in their life work because of their lack of education. How often do we see bright minds in responsible positions, serving on boards of directors, as trustees of great business houses or banking institutions, men who control the affairs of great railroads and manufacturing, who have good judgment and great natural ability, but who are so stunted and cramped by their lack of early development that life does not yield them one-tenth of what it might had their intellectual and aesthetic possibilities been unfolded in youth. In social life, on public platforms, in debate, in the higher fields of the world's work, enjoyment, and progress, they are constantly hampered, embarrassed and handicapped by the limitations of ignorance. Again, thousands of young men and young women are working to-day in inferior positions because of their lack of mental culture. Conscious of dormant powers which they cannot get control of, many of them fret and chafe under the restraint imposed upon them by their own ignorance. They are in the position of the Chinese and other non-progressive peoples, who have great mineral, agricultural and other natural resources, which, however, do not yield them a hundredth part of their value because they do not know how to utilize them. In the very midst of potential wealth and vast possibilities, these people live in poverty and degradation, just as an uneducated man or woman, who has never developed his or her mental wealth, is doomed to perpetual ignorance and its consequences.—Success.

Influence of Land.

THE causes which control the ebb and flow of humanity between city and country are among the most subtle and obscure of social phenomena. The characteristic of the people of all new countries is vigor. It is due to the abundance of land for all the people, and the action and reaction between land and man. The life of new countries is rude, but the nourishment is abundant, and the pure air sends pure blood coursing through the veins. The

RADICAL CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

Severe Nature of the Remedy Cautioned to Inspire Fear.

A large number of deaths from tetanus that have recently come to light forests with great interest any report of a cure of the much-dreaded disease. The severity and radical nature of the remedy, however, are well calculated to inspire almost as much fear as the original attack of the malady. Unlike other kindred infectious ailments, there is usually no calculation for results until the poison has done its work by attacking the brain and nervous centers, and producing the fatal spasms. Hence the only hope rests in the injection of the tetanus anti-toxin directly into the brain substance. The operation is a severe and dangerous one, but is the only means at hand that appears to be founded on the rational scientific basis of directly neutralizing the poison. The successful case reported from San Francisco is one in point in which it was necessary to bore into the skull of the victim for the purpose of introducing the neutralizing agent. No more forcible argument in favor of prevention of lockjaw could be urged than that afforded by the necessity of the operation.

Although of late a large majority of the cases of tetanus have been charged to the toy pistol and poisoned cartridge, it is well to bear in mind that the real cause is the accidental presence of the bacillus on dirt-soiled hands, and that the microbe, being naturally developed in damp and fertile earth, can thus be easily driven into wounds by an explosion. Rusty garden implements, nails and the like are also frequent causes of infection, especially when they produce punctured lesions. When such conditions are present obviously the only course to pursue is to endeavor to anticipate lockjaw by immediately cleansing the wound and by injecting the anti-toxin locally, knowing full well that with such an opportunity lost the last, most desperate remedy is all that is left in connection with such facts. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the avoidance of all wounds from solid or rusty instruments.

Kept the Company Awake.

He couldn't have been more than 15 and he was a perfect specimen of the type of street boy one reads about, but seldom sees. He was standing on the back platform, smoking, when the attention of the general passenger was first called to him and this because the boy brushed off the general passenger's coat and apologized for nearly setting it on fire.

"Been ter ther ball game?" the boy inquired. The general passenger admitted that he hadn't that pleasure.

"Peach of a game," said the boy. Just as this point a fashionably dressed young man boarded the car and went inside, where, after seating

Future of the Automobile.

SOME people have regarded these machines as likely to become formidable competitors of the street and the steam railroad as regards both passenger and freight transportation, and there have appeared magazine articles to this effect, whose writers should know better. As is pointed out in the current number of the Engineering magazine, four or five times as much power would be required to move a given weight over the best macadam road as over steel rails, and power is the great cost of transportation. Hence it can never be that the automobile, on the common public roadway, will be able to compete with the railroad car either in tonnage movement or speed. Accordingly the automobile must remain a vehicle for pleasure or for transportation in competition with the horse where a railway is unavailable or inconveniently inaccessible. The only way to bring it into direct competition with the railway is to put it upon rails itself, and in that case it may be said to have lost its present character, and become a railway car for private or public use. In this aspect the question of the automobile and its future merges into that of the railway car, whether moving over high rails or broad flat rails, laid in the common public highway, or on a private way. Considered in this character, the auto car or vehicle mechanically propelled by its own power no doubt has a great future, just as the electric street car has.—Springfield Republican.

Misapplied Charity.

THE question arises from time to time whether, after all, much of the charity which stands ready and willing to aid almost whosoever shall ask is not doing deadly work for the people. It was this thought which impelled Carlyle to say that among the most futile of the sons of man was the professional philanthropist. The great curse of the cities of to-day is the congestion of population in the poor and squalid districts, and this constant and increasing rush from the country to the city is not only a source and cause of crime and suffering, but of economic waste of the most dangerous and costly kind. While the farmers of the West plead for help in their fields, the cities are filled with the wretchedly poor who will not leave the city, where they subsist largely on charity. It is not alone in the West in harvest time that labor is needed in the country; the demand for labor at good wages comes from every farming district in every State in the Union all the year, and one of the most serious problems confronting the farmer is the scarcity of workers. The rush to the cities continues nevertheless, and the poor and idle find the course of nature and the basic economic laws reversed by those who are actually seeking ways of helping those to live who deliberately will not work.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Curious Places to Dwell.

Some People Have Homes in Caves and Others in Craters.

Many thousands of the people of the earth dwell beneath its surface. There are human habitations in caverns where the light of day never penetrates, and the crater of extinct volcanoes furnish shelter to scores. The people of Tupuseli have no need to travel far when they want to take a salt water bath. The town is built on piles, which have been driven into a submerged coral reef situated far out in the Torres straits to the south of New Guinea. Opposite this extraordinary settlement, on the mainland, is another village that is perched high in the air among the gigantic palm trees with which the coast is fringed. The object of both communities in choosing these curious sites for their dwellings is identical. They desire to assure themselves against being surprised by their numerous enemies, and especially they seek safety from the prowling Dyak head hunters.

People afflicted with diseases not infrequently develop strange fads as regards the choice of their abiding places. Not long since, for instance, a number of consumptives agreed together to dwell within the dismal depths of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. In pursuance of this extraordinary project, building materials were actually carried into the cave at considerable trouble and expense, and a tiny subterranean village sprang by degrees into existence. When it was completed it was inhabited by thirteen families.

But, as might have been foreseen, the profound silence and eternal darkness of the place exerted upon the unfortunate inhabitants a deleterious effect which far outweighed any benefit derived from the undoubtedly pure, dry air and equable temperature. Some of the invalids died, others gave up the experiment in disgust, and the houses so strangely and laboriously built are now given over to tramps, outlaws and other similar chance sojourners.

Better luck has attended the little colony of people similarly afflicted, who, a few years back, settled within the hunkled crater long which constitutes practically the whole interior of the volcanic island of St. Paul, in the Indian ocean. Here they are entirely protected against all wind, no matter from what quarter of the compass it may chance to blow, while hot natural baths at varying temperatures are always available. The very ground, too, is kept at a constantly equable heat by the latent volcanic fires within. And, lastly, food of all kinds is plentiful and varied, and includes such curious and unusual delicacies as sea elephants' fins and tails, crayfish and other succulent "kerguelen cabbage." No wonder that many of those who have been cured have preferred settling on the island to returning to their homes.

Timely Warning.

A novelist who was giving a lecture on the characteristics and surroundings of the class of people with whom some of his books deal, noticed a disapproving face in the front row of listeners. It was the face of an elderly Scotchman, and at the close of the lecture the man waited upon the speaker.

"Sir," he said slowly, after a solemn shake of the lecturer's hand, "I've read all your books up to this, and I liked them fairly. Man, you wouldn't gie up writing and tak' to speaking to get your living, would ye?"

"No, indeed," said the lecturer, soberly. "You think it would be unwise, don't you?"

"It would be a great mistake that I felt I must tell ye ma thoughts as an honest man," said the Scotchman, with great earnestness. "I said to myself, 'He may need just a word to set him right, and I'll not deny it to him.' There was one o' your books I found a bit dull, but as I listened to ye to-night I said to myself, 'Twas na so dull as it might ha' been, that book, after all.'"

A Subterfuge.

"Don't you know that it is wrong to gamble?" "Yassir," said Pickaninny Jim as he shook the dice. "I knows it's wrong to gamble, but dishere isn't gambin'; dishere is a guesst'n contest."—Washington Star.

Accounting for the Trouble. She—"The way to a man's heart is through his stomach." He—"Possibly that's why so many poor devils have dyspepsia."—Baltimore American.

Arbitrator of Men's Fashions.

The Prince of Wales has taken his father's place as arbitrator of men's fashions. He seldom wears a suit more than two or three times.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY AND NAVY.

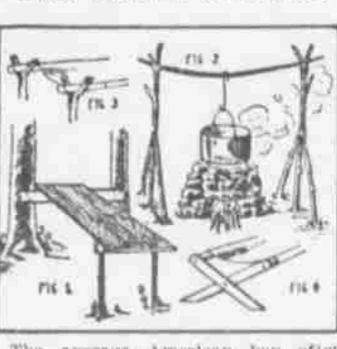


HEAD OF THE NAVY. HEAD OF THE ARMY.

FOR the first time in the history of the United States army its method of administration has been radically reorganized, and if Congress at its next session takes the action now expected of it, a similar reorganization will be applied to the navy. In this respect we have followed, and not, as has been our custom, led, Europe. By the terms of the measure known as the general staff bill, passed at the last session of Congress, the army will henceforth be controlled by the President and Secretary of War through a general staff, and not through a general in chief, as heretofore. This measure, which went into effect a week after the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles, will have far-reaching consequences, especially in time of peace, but while this is appreciated by the people at large, they are somewhat in the dark regarding the workings of the new measure and the duties devolving upon the general staff and upon its head, Lieutenant General Young.

In the language of the bill itself, "the duties of the general staff corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the chief of staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President." The terms of this section may indeed be considered sweeping. Under them in time of peace the general staff will make a rigid investigation of all branches of the service, will gather data regarding the military resources of the powers, will plan imaginary campaigns and will study the climate, topography, etc., of foreign countries, so that, should occasion arise, the head of the army will find available all the information necessary to the conduct of a campaign abroad. The theory on which the general staff will work is that preparedness for war is the best guarantee of peace, and that the powers, knowing that we have taken steps to put the study of military defense on a scientific basis, will be restrained from any hasty action.

HANDY WHEN YOU GO CAMPING.



The average American boy often feels the desire to get into the wild. Sometimes he is able to fulfill the desire. When he is, he should be congratulated for the life of the well-regulated camp is a joy unknown to the cooped-up city man.

The tent is the important feature, and a good one is absolutely necessary. Otherwise the camper will be subject to unexpected dunks, or may wake up to find himself without cover in a windstorm.

The camp fire is another important consideration. Several styles are used, depending on the locality. A good fire place is built of stones, piled one on top of the other in circular shape. The spaces between the stones furnish draft.

The stones retain heat and the fire will give greater heat and burn longer than in the open hearth. To hang kettles, uprights and crospieces, as shown, will be found useful.

A simple table can be made from fence boards or from the cover of a packing box, as shown.

Cots suitable for all requirements are made by driving crooked sticks into the ground and placing the stretcher-made cot in place of canvas sewed on two poles into the croches. Another simple cot is shown in the illustration.

BUILD UP GREAT EMPIRES.

Railroads the Instruments of Creating Wealth and Power.

Just fifty years have passed since the ground was platted on which the Seattle of to-day stands. Just about the same length of time has passed since the state of which it is the metropolis was organized as a territory. In the case of each of them, however, the real growth has been, but recently, and it has been largely a creation of the railroads. Although Washington was organized as a territory in 1852, it had only 11,000 inhabitants in 1860, 25,000 in 1870 and 75,000 in 1880. Then came a jump to 349,000 in 1890 and to 518,000 in 1900. The spring from the 75,000 mark to 349,000 between 1880 and 1890 was due to the fact that Villard's Northern Pacific railroad, which was completed in 1883, had connected that State with the outside world in the interval.

Throughout the whole of the West—and of course through the East and South also—the railroads have exerted a beneficent influence, although its effects are not quite so marked on all communities as they have been on Washington and its leading city. At the outset Seattle's expansion was so slow that as recently as 1880 its population was only 3,500. It has a fine location on an arm of Puget Sound, through which the Asiatic and Alaska trade of a large part of the continent is pouring, and through which in immeasurably larger quantity will pour a few years hence. The lumber industry, which has had much to do with the growth of its State, also contributed greatly to Seattle's advancement.

It is the railroads, however, which have been the chief instrument in that Northwest city's expansion. The Northern Pacific road opened in 1883, sent that town's population up from 3,500 in 1880 to 42,000 in 1890, and it was 80,000 in 1900. Probably the increase in the current decade will be greater than it was in the past ten years. The entire West is growing at a rate not touched in the decade which had the 1867 panic in it. The new Northwest is getting a large share of this growth, and as the trade with Asia and Alaska is bound to increase with great rapidity in the approaching time Washington, Oregon and California, especially Washington, are sure to acquire a much greater importance

MISERY'S MILLIONS.

London's wealth, says Men and Women, is ever before us. It takes care that it shall be. But London's poverty is hidden away in vast areas of agony with which rank and wealth and fashion are as unfamiliar as they are with Franz Joseph Land or Central Africa. The moment that a small contingent from the mean streets of working class London reveals itself to the eyes of the west there is an outcry. Fashion turns shuddering away and complains of the men with the begging boxes; wealth buttons its pockets and calls upon the authorities to withdraw their countenance and the bodyguard of police from "a pack of impostors." And fashion and wealth are perhaps wise in their protest. If these unemployed workers are allowed to parade in search of sympathy we may one day see all the lost legions of "the great abyss" crawling forth from the alleys and the slums to give the west an object lesson on the poverty that the great city hides away in its nooks and crannies. The women and the children, the one room hovels of unpeppable slums, the diseased and despairing outcasts of our great guilt gardens, may form up in one mighty mass of misery and surge into the crowded thoroughfares and aristocratic streets, which fashion regards as its own.

Preture, if you can, London given up for one day, not to the gay pageants which on great occasions gladden our eyes and make our hearts swell with pride at the vastness of our empire and the splendor of our court, but to a dead march of London's lost ones. Crowd balconies and windows with rank and fashion, with the world of wealth and the middle class well-to-do, give to the fair maidens and matrons who lead a life of pleasure and of ease the front places on the line of rows. Then let the millions of Misery Land creep by! Such a spectacle, if it could be arranged, would be a revelation which would shock the national conscience as it has never been shocked before. From the windows and the balconies the women of luxury would shrink back trembling, white faced, terrified. And the men, the busy gatherers of gold and the idle squanderers of it, would feel a shame that no written story of the city's want and woe has ever made them feel before. Even as this picture what such a scene as this, a cessation would mean, one feels the horror of it. For the comfort of the prosperous citizen that sort of thing must be kept within its own area, to be looked upon only by those who are of the company of woe.

Seeking an Everlasting Ink.

Government chemists are much interested in obtaining ink which will be lasting. Many government documents have to be written in ink, and it is desirable that the ink should remain legible as long as the document remains intact. Notwithstanding the popular idea that everything made in the olden times was perfect the oldtime inks were by no means perfect. The original copy of the Declaration of Independence is almost unrecognizable. Only one signature, that of John Hancock, stands out clear and bold.

All acts of congress are filed with the State department for safe-keeping and registered. Up to a few years ago it was customary to engross the acts of congress by hand with pen and ink, but now they are printed. It is claimed that printer's ink will outlast writing fluid and that there will be no trouble for future generations to read the acts of the present congress.

A number of farmers were to-day discussing the merits of different plows. "Well, men," one lazy looking man said, "my notion is that any riding plow is good."

What has become of the old fashioned patent right man who used to come along, and sell "territory"!