

Farm land in England ranges price from \$60 to \$120 an acre.

The Kalser has become an ardent violinist, and practices diligently and excruciatingly at every opportunity. More emigrants left the United

Kingdom and fewer foreigners settled there in 1903 than in any year since

The production of nickel in Ontario inst year exceeded that of any previous year. The total was 6,998 tons, valpde at \$2,400,608.

In the South American regions, where cattle are killed by the tens of thousands for the expert of meat and hides, the bones are used as fuel.

Between Jan. 1, 1904, and Mny 14, 1094, 135 days, there have been underwritten and sold in the United States securities aggregating over \$600,000,

America's trade with Great Britain inst year aggregated \$1,000,000,000; next in importance is the trade with Germany, which is little more than one-third as much.

Count Zepplin, who wrecked his air ship and at the same time his fortune In Lake Constance, Italy, has raised \$4,000 by subscription for the purposes of building another ship.

The chalk pits in Kent, 11 miles from London, are found to be extensive an cient British cave dwellings connected by galleries which extend for miles Near the center is a Druidical tem-

Benjamin S. Moore, of Elizabeth, N. J., recently celebrated his 55th year of actual service with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. For 53 years straight running he has been a locomo tive engineer.

In the province of lower Burma, India, near the Slamese frontier, tin deposits have recently been discovered and valuable coal fields located. The tin ore is said to be of as high a qual ity as that mined in the Straits settlements.

Mrs. Craigle (John Oliver Hobbes) lecturing in Manchester, said that men to-day were losing the desire for immortality. They desired no more to live forever, but instead to live as pleasantly as possible here and now, she said.

"One of the most significant signs of the tendency of modern thought," says the New York Christian Work and Evangelist (Presbyterian), "is supplied by the increasing attention which men of science are devoting to religious subjects."

There is in Sweden a movement supported, it is said, by the government, to tax all concerns and performances given by artists who are not Swedish subjects, the tax varying from \$1.50 to \$55 each concert, according to the amount of money taken for tickets.

According to a recent report of the Geological Survey, the total anthracite production for 1903 was 68,851,713 The average price of \$2.50 brought the value up to \$152,036,448. The number of men employed to mine the output, which amounted to 6,000,-000 more tons than in 1902, was 150,

The President of the British Board of Trade stated, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, that the average annual earnings of adult males employed in the principal industrial and agricultural occupations in the United Kingdom in a year of av erage employment might be estimated approximately at \$350 each.

The campaign of 1840 had a dram atic and unexpected sequel. Thurlow Weed, before the meeting of the Whig convention, sought out Webster and urged him to take second place on the ticket with Harrison, but the sugges tion was rejected with scorn. An acceptance of Weed's advice would have made Webster President in little more than a year.

The income fax was introduced into England by William Pitt in 1799 under the stress of the French war. It ceased in 1816, but was revived by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, and extended by Gladstone in 1853. From being a temporary war tax it has now become a permanent part of the British financial system, and is resorted to by every Chancellor who finds himself in difficulties.

## 1,000 PATENTS GRANTED.

One Year's Result of Inventive Genlus in the Windy City.

One thousand patents a year are granted citizens of Chicago. Hilinole stands seventh in the list of states that take out patents according to lation. Connecticut and Massachusetts still holding their own for native ingenuity. Alaska and Alabama, first in the alphabet, are at the foot in patent winning.

The patent reports in the Chicago public library were last year consult ed between 80,000 and 90,000 times by 17,000 persons, some of them patent lawyers or their clerks, but the mafority those contemplating inventions. and therefore seeking to learn wheth er their ideas had already been antici pated.

A certain percentage of visitors are "perpetual motion cranks." There is nothing for them in the reports, so they ask for the Scientific American and similar papers that contain articles on that subject. Their errand can almost invariably be detected on their entering the room and addressing the attendants. There is a restless, feverish look and a nervous action be traying the disturbance of mind and the unbalanced ambition that has put them on this quest. While they seldom if ever exhibit anything approach ing insanity, or even a lack of self-control, it is easy to see that they pear the line that is said to divide genius from madness. is never any outbreak, but the difference between them and the ordinary visitor is unmistakable. They at least know exactly what they are after and do not have to bother with finding out whether they are likely to infringe on some already successful applicant.

Among the patents for oddities granted Chicago citizens last year is one for a bag filling machine, a clothes line prop, a churn, a dustpan, a non-refillable bottle, a "box," a convertible billiard table, a tobacco pipe, a safety coat book, though booking coats is already safe enough in Chicago, a cheek expanding pad, a nose piece for eye-

glasses, a tipping shelf for garbage, an improvement on governors, a "model burglar slarm," implying that Chicago burgiars are models, a "con-trivance for muting violin strings," and a pocket for golf balls. There was one also for "an attachment to bridles," though not like the bridle the convict said he was sent up for ten years for stealing, because a horse happened to be attached to the other

Among the 1,000 patentees were fozen women. One invented a halt retainer, another a dress shield, another a "cooking utensil," another a dress fitting stand, but it seems to have taken a man to turn out a woman's skirt a garter and a kitchen table.-Chicago Tribune.

#### ROMANCE OF A FARM.

It Has Become an Orphanage. A romantic story, one in which a umber of stirring fucidents are related, is told of a little farmhouse and en can put their hands or minds. forty-seven acres of land that have ennication for an orphanage.

two hours out from Chicago, and adtamily it was originally taken up from the government, and remained to the family until it fell into the possession of Colonel Alexander Dysart, who for years was one of the best known citigens of the section. He was a man of some eccentricities, but beloved by the whole community. He raised a family of sons, three of whom became engineers on the Northwestern road and are now running trains. The colonel. during his lifetime, improved the old ome which in early years was but t of a fine country hame. He surrounded it with a double row of pine trees. points along the road.

When the colonel was well along in Niagara corporation any years he fell in love with a widow, may think of his veto. and against the wishes of his family partied her, only to be divorced in a

few years. Within sight of the Dysart home was the farm of Peter Burham, turdy German, the father of an in dustrious family. Among the children was a daughter, Mary, who grew up to be as pretty a lass as could be found in all Lee county. A farmer's daughter, she in due time became a farmer's wife, marrying Henry Shippert, Both husband and wife had not one but say. eral farms of rich Lee county land, but after the body of old Colonel Dy-sart was laid to rest and the property was offered for sale, Mrs. Shippert bought it. Then she proposed to the Evangelical church, of which she is a member, to convert the little farm into an orphanage. The church accepted the charge and recently the home of the kindly old colonel was dedicated to its noble purpose.—Chicago Tribune.

# BURDEN OF GREAT WEALTH.

Its Possession Imparts Obligations
that Cannot He Ignored.

ing, in accumulating money than in tion in the public schools. its possession, says the Nashville sonal energy and that spirit of activity calculated to develop the best that is

n man. has no need to labor for a living should find unending pleasure in the improvement of his mind; in wanderng amid the delights of the field of terature, or of act, or of actence; In ravel and observation of this mighty world and its changing wonders; in en-tertaining friends in a rational rather han lu a fashionable way; lu dispen÷ ng thoughtful charity and benefac lons; in laboring, in the many ways offered, for the improvement of man, of the home, of government; in-oh, rell, there are so many ways a man r woman of healthy mind and inherited wealth might sitain happiness it eems abourd to suggest at random my of the methods through which contentment of mind and peace of soul

The mun of wealth who lives in. with and for his money, who thinks nly of himself or his immediate famly, lives a narrow, mean and selfish fe, and wealth can hardly give him any more satisfaction than it can give monkey, a prize plg or a pet dog. The possession of wealth imports ob ligations which cannot be ignored ithout a resulting penalty imposed by the law of compensation. Wealth, sherited or acquired, should be a dimulus to the noblest ambition, to he nearest approach to unselfishness. to efforts to add to the sum total of irman happiness and to the dissipation of ignorance.

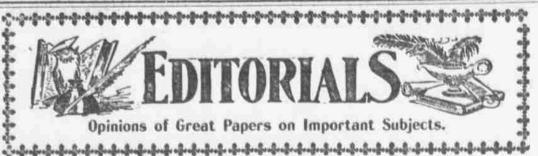
Montreal's Treatment of Drunkards. Habitual drunkards after conviction n Montreal, Qubec, are now given the option of paying a fine, undergoing ent or taking a certain cure. At present there are 22 under treatment, ten at their homes and twelve at the lail. Each patient is expected o take sixteen doses of the prescribed. edicine each day, and is warned not to drink any intoxicating liquors during the time of trial.

#### This Language of Ours. Irate Citizen-Look what your gos as done to our little grass plot!

Owner of Goat-Aw, the goat never ouched your grass plot. Trate Citizen—No, I s'pose you would "just barely grazed it," but

that's what I'm kickin' about.-Balti-

It's only a matter of time until the fool and his money are on opposite sides of the market.



#### 2000000 Women as Wage Earners.

has never been determined to the satisfacof the men workers that it is a good or a air thing for the women workers to compete ith them in the open labor market. The men ontend that the women, by accepting a lower rage, decrease the average wage paid to all

The unmarried women who have no one to work for them maintain that the woman who has a hus band for her bread-winner is an unfair competitor. again, there are those, generally old-fashiomed folk that have. like Webster's veterans, come down to us from forms generations, who devoutly believe that the woman's aphere of labor, as wife and mother, is in her own home, where After Many Generations in One Family gage much of her time, energy and intelligence. These ancient people contend that the rearing aright of children the making of good men and noble women, is the very best and the most profitable work to which married wom-

Respecting the merits or demerits of any of these three been turned over to a great church or contentions we do not pretend to decide, as we are puss masters in neither political economy nor sociology. The property is located on the main we do know on the subject pretry thoroughly is that it line of the Northwestern road, about right kind of labor is a good and beneficent thing for won we do know on the subject pretty thoroughly is that the en as well as for men, and that day by day recognit joins the little village of Nachusa. The that fact is becoming more general. What else is bein land was hunded down from general recognized is that the woman who works for a wage land was handed down from genera-tion to generation by a family of the pame of Dysart. By a member of this by her willingness and ability either to work and suppor herself in womanly independence of to assist port of her family who need her assistance. Philadelphia Ledger.

#### Saving Niagara.

OVERNOR ODELL'S veto has, for the time eing, saved Ningara Falis from spoliation by U nilitarian enterprise. He rightly considers hat sentiment—a love for the grand and benuful in nature—has claims upon the law make ng power which cannot wisely be ignored in chaif of money-making propositions. It will

eablin, until it assumed the proportions be easy to find elsewhere the power necessary to run the of a fine country home. He surround machinery of a population five or ten times as great as that of the United States to-day. But we cannot find an and these for nules may be seen from other Ningara. So the New York statesman has the approval of the nation at large, whatever the disappe Ningara corporation and its tools in the State Legislature

But Governors and Legislatures come and go, and Niagara is to flow on forever it is not well that the fate of the Palls should depend on the bargainings of lobbyists and politicians. Neither should it depend on the chance that there may never be a Governor of New York to whom sentiment may be mere stillness, and Niagara a mere waste of water which should be set to turning mill-wheels. The jurisdiction of New York State over a river which forms part of an informational boundary is subject to the treaty making power of the Federal Government. That govern ment in conjunction with Canada, can make the destruction of the cataract forever impossible through a treaty prohibiting any further diversion of the waters of the river. As both countries are now using the water in about equal quatitles the prohibition would be fair to both, and would preserve to Canada and New York the glorious central attra-Hon about which each has created, at vast expense, a magulficent riverside park .- St. Paul Ploneer Press.

### Cupid in the School Houses.

tOM time limmemorial the school bouse has en a favorite resort for siy Cupid. Thounds of charming young women have found he school house the threshold of matrimony, nd countless young men bave met their fate dile sking out an educational existence by teaching winters and "boarding round." Under

Doubtless there is a certain sort of these circumstances none but the most hard hearted educaiappiness in making money, in being tional autocrat would have the temerity to seek to banish uccessful in business, and there are Cupid and to say that no female teacher could rise in love many who take more pleasure in mak. and marry the man of her choice without losing her posi-

The New York Board of Education sought to banish

AVOID STRAY NICKELS.

Cierks and Costs \$18,43.

Ordinarily no man is rich enough to

escape that certain sense of elation

which comes from picking up a nicke

on a sidewalk, but for a railway pos-

tal clerk to find such a coin in a mail

pouch where it has worked out from

insufficient wrappings, not only does

For a nickel lost in a pouch of mail

he miss this elation, but it may pro

in transit becomes a matter for na-

tional concern. It comes to view, per-

haps, just as a pouch of mall is emp-

tied upon a sorting table, and when

It has broken away from the bunches

of letters, and cards, and circulars,

rolled to an open space on the table, and there settled down, heads or talls,

with a noisy spinning dance, the clerk

A necromancer could have no more

idea than the man in the moon as to

what particular package it rolled out

of, and if he had and should tell the

postal clerk, the clerk wouldn't dare

try to restore the colu to the original

package. That would be too easy ai-

No. It is a lost nickel from the mo

there before his eyes and according to

ment the cierk has to see it spinning

clerk has to get ready for the inaugu

ration of about \$18.43 worth of fuse

For himself he doesn't dare go to

bed for a short nap until he has got

rid of his 5 cents' worth of responsi-

bility to the government for the action

printed form for such occasions, print-

ed and provided, and at once fills out a

long blank, describing the coin, tell-

found, and whether it landed heads or

tails on the table, naming the pouch

from which it was emptied, the num-

the headquarters of the postal division

cost a mug of beer.

voke profunity.

who first sees It is It.

over it.

ly young teacher named Kate S. Murphy, who fell a victim to Cupid's wiles, determined to make a test case behalf of herself as well as of her suffering staters, and she brought action against the superintendent for the purpose f preventing the enforcement of the by-law providing that No woman principle, head of department or member of he teaching or supervising staff shall marry white in the pley of the Board of Education.

The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where victory was won for the matrimonial liberty of the fe tie teacher. Following this defeat the New York Board of Education has now amended its by-laws by striking out the clause which permits charges to be made against a teacher-bride, but it retains the probabilitie feature, merely to demonstrate its continued belief that female teachers with not to wed and still retain their positions.

In the meantime Kate S. Murphy has wen a victory in hebalf of her sex in connection with the public schools which will impressionably be appreciated by her feaching sistors everywhere, and as a token of her good faith she will continue to teach in gay Gotham even though she has falled a victim to clever Capit. - Burdington Free Press.

#### Brazil, Peru and Rubber.

HEN Brazil and Bollvia entered into a treaty oncerning the territory of Acre last fall. It as thought that the long standing disputes er the region had finally been brought to an nd. Now it appears, however, that Peru is still to be reckened with: A battle has been fought between Peruvian and Brazilian troops on the River Crandless, the result being, according to Bra-

dian reports, a complete rout of the Peruviaus.

The Ministers of both countries at Washington have thought it important to bid for American sympathy by Issuing statements as to their respective cialms and rights. Formally considered, these statements have little in then interest. They deal simply with vague treaties and raguer boundaries in an exceedingly thinly settled region

Actually the dispute has great importance to both coun tries, because the prize at stake is the control of some of the richest rubber forests in the world. Brazilian compunies have begun to work the forests in the course of their progress up the tributaries of the Amorea, while Peruvian panies have entered them since the doundation of the forests in Mantana, which is recognized Peruvian territory

It is reported from Rio Janeiro that no war will result fewn the frontier battle since both countries desire arbitra Bearil demands, however, that Pern withdraw alcoops from the disputed country before arbitration be while Peru Invists that the presence of her from a tice slightest degree derogatory of "good faun and a sentiment." Certainty if the desire for arbitration is genullio a provisto arrangement should be easy to make.-Chicago Record Herald

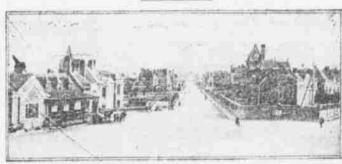
#### Industrial Changes in China.

bOW as is the progress of civilization in China, pared with Japan, which he a period coved by the memory of men now living, had rung from a condition as barbarous as Persia her present place among nations, yet indusrially at least the "Celestial" Empire does more, and that in a manner which cannot be neglected in any computation of future trade with that

country. The report of the Inspector General of Customs of the empire shows that China is rapidly getting into a Michael on the south shore of Norton condition to supply herself with certain articles for while she has depended heretofore almost entirely upon other countries. Those who have not kept themselves well informed in regard to the industrial changes which have been taking place in the empire will be surprised to learn from the report that the nutlon which for so many years refled almost entirely upon England and the United States for its cotton goods, now manufactures 50 per cent of all the goods of this kind supplied to the home market. In a year Chima's Imports of flour have fallen off one fourth, not that the Chimese are enting less of it than formerlyin fact, the consumption of flour is increasing in the em-pire—but because the deficiency in imports was more than unde good by the recently established Chinese flour mills grinding Chinese wheat.

These would seem to be signs that, in spite of a cor American. Doubt'ess, also inherited all married women from wicked Gotham's public schools, vapt and thrompetent Government. China is beginning to wealth tends to destroy ambition, per and forthwith an inciplent revolution was started. A come awake from her steep of centuries. New York Press.

## DESTRUCTION OF DALNY'S DOCKS.



ONE OF DALLY'S PRINCIPAL STREETS.

The necessities of war produce strange conditions. For five years the Russians had been engaged in erecting the commercial port of Dainy, altuated on Tallenwan Bay to the east and north of Port Arthur. It was to he an open port, without a custom house, and free to the commerce of the world. Large government buildings were erected, streets were laid out, houses built and great docks constructed, the entire outlay being in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. Then came the war, with Russian unpreparedness on land and sea. The defeat of the Russians at Kin-Chou con elled their evacuation of Dainy. Before abandoning the place, however, they destroyed the larger docks and many of the utilities which Japan might useful thus wiping out in a few hours works which in times of peace they had created at large outlay of time and money.

through the unregistered mails of the time the animal takes to grow its the tender governmental conscience the service

### MANY MENDIE YOUNG.

Most Irregular, Intemperate, Irritable and Hard Working of Animala.

It has been said that few men die of old age and that almost all persons die of disappointment, personal, menof the fool person from whom the tal or bodly t nickel was parted. He digs up his Health Culture. tal or bodily toll, or accident, says The passions kill men sometimes.

even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with rage," has little exthe circumstances of its being aggeration in it, for, even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young, weak men live longer than the her of the train carrying it, the date, strong, for the strong use their strength and a few other little details any one and the weak have none to use—the of which in hot weather would have latter take care of themselves, the

former do not. As it is with the body, This report with the nickel goes to so it is with the mind and the temper the strong are apt to break, or, like in which the car was operated, and the candle, run; the weak burn out. from these honded officials, by the The inferior animals, which live temsame general red tape route, the small perate lives, have generally their precoin finds its way to the seat of nascribed term of years. Thus the borse tional government and to the fund 25 years, the ox 15 or 20, the iten about representing that great constituency of | 20, the hog 10 or 12, the rabbit 8, the

the Postoffice Department which per-sists in sending money in envelopes. The numbers all bear proportion to form him. She may full,

full size. But man, of all animals, is one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live 100 years, ac-

cording to the physiological law, for five times twenty are 100; but instead of that he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason is obvious-man is not only the nost irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard work ig of all animals

and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.

## Broken Off.

con're so stupid, perhaps, you'd better give me up."-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A man isn't necessarily unhappy just because a woman marries him to re-

## BIG RUSH TO ALASKA.

Uncle Sam's Far Off Territory Has Entered Upon a Period of Great Material Exploitation - Privations of Immigrants Greatly Reduced.

With the settlement of the boundary dispute Alaska entered upon a period A10.0 great material exploitation. ka has new telegraph and cable lines, new railways in various progresses of struction, completed water trans-



UP THE ALASKAN BIVERS

portation lines, vast officids explaited and connected with the markets by tankships, until routes everywhere perfeeted, contineds tapped adequate for its own fuel supply, goldfields de-manding 100,000 additional miners, opper ledges mocovered greater than the world's supply, in ledges defined arger than those of the South Partie. inmense areas ready for the agricul-mrist, untimited forests awaiting that even 100,000 people clamoring to be beg, find, and astomblied all the north

ing an average depth of 1,000 feet. Here will be America's great Alas-GREAT INCURSION FOLLOWING kan naval base and fortress, backed by one of the richest soiled valleys in the world, bounded on either side by the vast new oil, copper, con, gold and tin fields. Central Alaska is destined to be the real empire of the territory having a very tropical foliage and wealth beyond conception. It is a clean beautiful country, entirely surrounded by the loftlest mountains, the sentinel of which is Mount McKinley, 20,200 feet high, baying none of the Alaskan pests such as mosquitoes, snows, ice and cold weather. The cable will be landed there and be connected with a new corporate network of wires independent of the government system. Electricity at a cheap rate will be installed as the universal motor-power from colouast waterfalls. It now requires twenty-eight days and \$285 fare to go from Scattle under fa-torable conditions via the Upper Yuken to the new guiditelds recently stampeded at Fabricanks on the Taname River. It now requires thirty-three days and \$100 to reach the same place the Lower Yukon route. The new trip will take four days from Scattle to Seward by steamer and twenty hours by rall to Fairbanks at s cost of \$145;

in three months, is the terminus on

the enclosed Resurrection Bay, hav-

A fleet of sixty steamers now operate on the Yukon. The samen in-dustry ranks next to gold mining, furs, oil, sulphur, and tin following. A big sheep industry flourishes on the Aleuting Islands and agriculture is projected on a promising scale. The 80shitna and Copper River valleys are marked for the future Immense gran ary. By comparison it is shown that a loosers farm in Alaska produces a larger receine than a 1.000 acre farm in Wisconsin. The first burthedtocki ber operations, and a population of an | fair was held at Dawson in Septem-



FISHING ON THE RUBBING ALASKAN RIVERS

constructing 1.486 miles of Alaskan size." telegraph and 254 rolles of cable The telegraph lines connect Fort St.



DOGETHAM OF U.S. MAIL

Sound with Fort Davis and Nome on seasoning. It is then put on the rougherly to the Yukon; thence up the val- bewling pins. The wood is put node ley to Fort Gibbon and Rampart; after this process for two days and thence up Tanana and Goedpaster is placed in the first drying kills. From Rivers to Fort Egbert and Eagle City; the first kills the wood is put into the thence southerly across the divide Later southeast Alaska will be con-



NEW BAILWAY BOUTE.

He is always the most irritable, and nected up by cable with the Lower there is reason to believe, though we Yukon, discarding the connections cannot tell what an animal secretly west of the 21st meridian via Canafeels, that more than any other animal disa government lines extending from man cherishes wrath to keep it warm the international boundary near Skagway to Fort Egbert.

The greatest revolution in Alaska was caused by the opening of the first hundred miles of the Ainska Central "I can't make you out at all," he Railway on April 1. The water ter-said, angrily: "you're so fickie and minus of this road is on Resurrection You're just a riddle to Bay, Central Alaska, open all the year round by reason of the warm Japa-"Yes?" repited his financee. "Since ness current. The road will be rapidig pushed 418 miles north up the Sushitns and Tanana River valleys to and across the Yukon. For 400 miles along this projected rallway the water does not freeze in winter nor work cease. The new city of Seward, built

erected into a territory of the United hard, particularly the Conadian gov-Singles prediminary to stateland erument. The off district has been defined over an area 150 miles long and ed a geological survey, and Greeral 30 miles wide or 1200 square miles.

A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of in which besides the profile off bearthe United States Army, reports on tog Pennsylvania sands are lakes and the heroic operations of his men in springs of oil, one lake being of large

### HOW TENPING ARE MADE.

Every Howling Pin Gors Through Five Processes before Finished. Few of the large army of bowlers throughout the rountry realize the

mount of work necessary to turn out the plus that they are constantly knocking down. All of the first class tenplus are manufactured from rock maple. It is sometimes time mouths or a year before the wood has been casoned enough to be put in the turning plane and converted into plas, says he New York Mall.

Every pin that is made must go brough five processes before it is finshed, the most modern muchinery beng used. The first cut from the weighs eighty pounds and is called 'green stock." This log is out lists our quarters and is allowed a reason able time for air dryling and open air Michael east- ing machine, which roughly models through the Copper River country to then into the third, which has a still Valdes. A separate cable, 120 miles higher temperature, and so on through long, connects Skagway with Junean similar drying processes for about six

weeks' time. After the drying treatment is comdeted the pln is about one inch shortand weight about eight pounds, a reduction of about tweive pounds from the original block. The weight of the block is further reduced after it has been centered and made ready for the Buishing lathe. The next step is to fill the pores with a wood filler and

andpaper it down and polish is Most of the rock muple obtained for he manufacture of templas comes from the Catskill and Adirondack mann tains. The western manufacturers get their wood from the forests in northern Michigan. According to the statistics compiled by George Klumpp there were about 2,000,000 tempins in

A Better Record-Book. The shrewd comment of a Lan-cashire blacksmith, whose wits had not been dulled by overeducation, is quoted by the Cornhill Magnzine. It may be suggestive to students in our universities who spend the lecture hours in scribbling notes instead of listening and understanding.

The clerk in charge of a farriery class held by the county council at reston. England, gave a stalwart dacksmith a note book and pencil, "Wot's this 'ere book for?" asked

"To take notes," replied the clerk,

'Notes?' Wot sort o' notes' "Why, anything that the lecturer says that you think important and cant to remember you make a note f in the book.

The Lancashireman looked scornful, "Oh!" said he, "Anything I want o remember I must make a note of this 'ere book, must I? Then wo do you think my blooming yed's for?"

What They Need. Some men have very ugly views, And like to ventilate them. When, really, if they had their dues,

They ought to fumigate them.

If you would profit by your own advice be a lawyer or a doctor.