

IS FARTHEST NORTH

Peary Expedition Makes a New Arctic Record.

BUT DID NOT REACH THE POLE

Gale Prevents Further Advance—Returns Short of Food, Being Forced to Eat Dogs.

RECORDS OF FARTHEST NORTH.

Commander Robert E. Peary, 1906, 87 deg. 6 min. Duke of Abruzzi, 1896, 86 deg. 34 min. Fridtjof Nansen, 1896, 86 deg. 14 min. Robert E. Peary, 1902, 84 deg. 17 min. A. W. Greely, 1882, 83 deg. 24 min. C. E. Nares, 1875, 83 deg. 20 min. W. E. Parry, 1827, 82 deg. 45 min. C. F. Hall, 1870, 82 deg. 11 min. Julius Payer, 1871, 82 deg. 5 min. Walter Wellman, 1889, 82 deg. 0 min.

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

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

Message From Peary.

Hopedale, Labrador, via Twillingate, N. F., Nov. 2.—Herbert L. Bridgeman: Roosevelt wintered north coast Greenland, somewhat north of Alert winter quarters. Went north with sledges February, via Hecla and Columbia. Delayed by open water between 84 and 85 degrees. Beyond 85

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

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

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

AFTER UNION PACIFIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smeltermen's Wages Raised.

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

Japan's New Battleship.

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

FIRST BRUSH WITH INDIANS.

Soldiers Outwitted and Lose Band of Captured Ponies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALCOHOL, MAKING AND USE.

Bulletins Containing Useful Information to Be Issued.

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

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

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

No Soldiers Need Apply.

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

English Landlords Won't Sell.

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

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

Bracelets Are the Rage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Jewelry manufacturers are busy trying to fill orders which have rushed upon them to an extent never before remembered in the trade. A canvass of the shops shows that with most of the plants running day and night the demand cannot be supplied. The demand for bracelets is said to be the direct cause of the strain upon the capacity of factories. The output of these articles is said to exceed all the others put together.

Reds Make Another Rich Haul.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—A party of revolutionists numbering 23 held up a convoy of three vehicles on the way to Kazan and secured 25,000 roubles. The robbers escaped.

Cuba Has Tranquil Day.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Reports received by telegraph this morning from the commanders of the garrisons in all parts of Cuba show that complete tranquility prevails.

Mint Buys Silver at 70.71.

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

SOONERS GET PICK

Indian Police Powerless to Stop Breaking of Rules.

LAW IGNORED BY PROSPECTORS

Great Rush Occurs Into Walker Lake Reserve, but All Claims Are Found Taken.

HAWTHORNE, Nev., Oct. 30.

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

Although many preferred to locate claims according to the law surrounding the opening of the reservation and waited at the boundary lines, numerous men had rushed into the coveted land the night previous. As a result the race from the boundary was a farce. J. P. Miller, who started from Hawthorne with about 500 men when the dynamite signal was fired, beat automobiles and vehicles with his feet horse, covering the distance of seven miles in 29 minutes. He secured six locations valuable mining property.

George Green, with A. Nye and P. O'Brien, of Tonopah, in the race from Walker Mountain from the Yerrington side, covered four miles of precipitous country in 21 minutes. They also secured 14 Arastra properties. George Nagle, supposed to be acting for United States Senator Nixon, staked out a townsite at Dutchman Creek.

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

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

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

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

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

English Landlords Won't Sell.

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

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

Bracelets Are the Rage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Jewelry manufacturers are busy trying to fill orders which have rushed upon them to an extent never before remembered in the trade. A canvass of the shops shows that with most of the plants running day and night the demand cannot be supplied. The demand for bracelets is said to be the direct cause of the strain upon the capacity of factories. The output of these articles is said to exceed all the others put together.

Reds Make Another Rich Haul.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—A party of revolutionists numbering 23 held up a convoy of three vehicles on the way to Kazan and secured 25,000 roubles. The robbers escaped.

Cuba Has Tranquil Day.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Reports received by telegraph this morning from the commanders of the garrisons in all parts of Cuba show that complete tranquility prevails.

Mint Buys Silver at 70.71.

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

JAPANESE PROBLEM SERIOUS.

Think the United States is Thoroughly Prejudiced Against Them.

Washington, Oct. 31.—While nothing of an official nature has been allowed to leak out, it is nevertheless a fact that President Roosevelt and the State Department are deeply concerned over the growing anti-American sentiment that has apparently taken deep root in Japan. Private advices and confidential telegrams to the State Department confirm press reports telling of the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese and add to the uneasiness of administration officials.

It can be stated on authority that the administration is anxious to avoid a rupture with Japan. The East appears to be in entire sympathy with this view, but in the West a different sentiment prevails, and it is the enmity of the people of the West that is largely responsible for the present delicate situation.

The Japanese have come to the conclusion that their people are not more welcome in the United States than are the Chinese, and while no bar has yet been raised against them, they fully expect that in the near future the Chinese exclusion act will be extended to cover all subjects of the Mikado. If such a move is made by the American congress, it will certainly give affront to Japan, and serious consequences would most certainly follow.

The people of the East do not look upon the Japanese with that same contempt that is shown west of the Rocky Mountains. In this part of the country the Japanese are viewed sentimentally; they are known principally for their deeds in war and for their recent defeat of the great Russian army and navy. In the West the Japanese are viewed from a practical standpoint, for there they are known intimately. The difference is that the West is flooded with Japanese laborers; in the East there are none. The East judges the Japanese by the few people of that race who live here. They are principally diplomats or students; citizens of the highest type. There are no Japanese laborers in the East. On the other hand, the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountain region knows little of the Japanese diplomat, but has an intimate knowledge of the Japanese laborer, and he is a very different type of man.

The East, knowing nothing of the Japanese labor problem, is at a loss to understand the unfriendly attitude taken by the people of the West, and if the Western contingent in congress attempts to extend the Chinese exclusion law to embrace the Japanese, the issue will meet with determined opposition from this end of the country. The further fact that the administration is anxious to preserve friendly relations with Japan will be another great obstacle in the way of the advocates of Japanese exclusion, and the fight, once begun, will be vigorous and protracted.

The bulk of the Japanese in this country being confined to the Western states, it is natural that the current opinion in Japan should reflect the sentiment of the Japanese hordes in this country. The Japanese laborers, being made aware of the unfriendliness of the white laborers in the West, as well as the unfriendliness of the employers of labor, very naturally conclude that this sentiment is general throughout the United States, and having reached this conclusion, it is to be expected that their views would reach their home country. Their animosity crops out at frequent intervals, notwithstanding the efforts of the Japanese government to keep it down.

That the Japanese are in an ugly mood is manifest by their readiness to make much out of little incidents that occur in the United States. Only a few days ago Asahi Kitagaki, the only Japanese student at the Annapolis Naval Academy, voluntarily resigned because he was deficient in his studies and unable to keep up with his class. He took this action on the advice of the Japanese Embassy in this city. Any other midshipman would have been dropped without the privilege of resigning. It was promptly announced that no other Japanese would be appointed to the vacancy, and immediately the report was spread that the United States government was displaying discourtesy to the Japanese government, when, as a matter of fact, the announcement was made in accordance with a recent act of congress, which stipulated that no more foreigners should be admitted to the Naval Academy. The incident stirred the Japanese in the United States and caused another ripple at home.

In like manner the Japanese took offense because John D. Rockefeller made some caustic remarks on the treachery of the Japanese in business.

McCreery to Be Minister.

Mexico City, Oct. 31.—It was stated here last night that Fenton R. McCreery, who for the past nine years has been secretary of the United States Legation and Embassy here, would be appointed United States Minister to Columbia to succeed Minister Barrett, who is to be made United States Minister to Brazil. Loyd A. Griscom, present United States Ambassador to Brazil, will succeed George von L. Meyer as Ambassador to Russia, who will become Postmaster-General in March 1907. Mr. McCreery said he had no official knowledge of his promotion.

Utes Still Traveling.

Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 31.—Luther Dunning, a man living on Otter Creek, has just arrived from the Indian camp, where he met and talked with Chief Kannapah, who says his people are prepared to fight before they will be taken back to Utah to starve. When Dunning visited the camp the Indians were on Bear Creek.

This is the latest reliable information regarding the location of the Utes and at that time they were 70 miles from Sheridan and making westward to Tongue River.

Want Dry Elections in Austria.

Vienna, Oct. 31.—The Austrian temperance societies united in presenting to the parliamentary committee which is formulating a universal suffrage bill an appeal that it embody in the law the American practice of closing saloons during polling hours.



Good Roads in the South.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Everybody Drag!

When the smiles of spring appear,
Drag the roads;
When the summer time is here,
Drag the roads;
When the corn is in the ear;
In the winter cold and drear;
Every season in the year;
Drag the roads!

When you're nothing else to do,
Drag the roads;
If but for an hour or two,
Drag the roads.
It will keep them good as new.
With a purpose firm and true,
Fall in line! It's up to you;
Drag the roads!

Would you do the proper thing?
Drag the roads.
Set the system on the wing;
Drag the roads.
Give the drag a lively swing!
Toss the laurel wreath to King!
Hats off! Everybody sing!
Drag the roads!
—M. Albertus Coverdell.

The Road Problem.

Good roads economize time and force in travel and transportation of products. Money expended in building good roads should not be considered as a tax but as an investment.

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

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

WEALTH IN WEEDS.

Profitable Field Which the American Farmer is Neglecting.

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

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

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

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

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

At the present time a small but growing market exists in this country for ground paprika pepper, prepared from the pods of a slender fruit grown especially in Hungary. This product is imported in both the whole and the ground condition, chiefly in the latter state. During the last two seasons small experimental plantings have been made by the government at Ebenezer, S. C. Three acres grown during the last season have yielded between 3,000 and 3,500 pounds of dried pepper pods, for which a profitable price has been received. In spite of the fact that the ripe fruit was picked weekly and cured out in a tobacco barn over artificial heat, the profits resulting have been satisfactory. There was imported last year 3,500,000 pounds of pepper, valued at more than \$1,000,000. The government experts say that this entire demand can be met by American products provided proper attention is given to the business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Afterpiece.

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

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

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

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

"Well, my dunno," returned Olaf, looking doubtfully at the chandelier. "My tank maybe my like leedle gas. My meesle esee tole my my hov to take some for my toots. Eef she don't burt too much, my tank maybe my better hov about twenty-a-cent wort."

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