

BLEACHED FLOUR IS ADULTERATED

Pure Food Law Upheld by Kansas City Jury.

Government Wins in Prosecution of Millers—Price of Wheat Will be Reduced Greatly.

Kansas City, Mo.—“We, the jury, find that the flour seized was adulterated.”

“We, the jury, find that the flour seized was misbranded.”

These two verdicts were returned to the Federal court here by the jury that for more than five weeks has listened to arguments for and against the charge by the government that the 625 sacks of flour, bleached and sold by the Lexington, Mill & Elevator company, of Lexington, Neb., and seized by the government in the possession of the purchaser, a grocer at Sibley, Mo., were adulterated and misbranded.

The verdict, returned after seven hours of deliberation, was complete victory for the government, which prosecuted the suit under the national pure food and drug act.

The government charged that the flour was adulterated in that it was bleached by the Allop process, which makes use of nitrogen peroxide in bleaching flour. Misbranding was charged in that the flour seized was labeled fancy patent, which the government contended it was not, because it was not made from a first grade hard winter wheat.

Bruce Elliott, chief counsel for the millers, made the following statement after the jury had reported:

“This case was not one that I should have been tried by a jury. I called personally upon President Taft and assured him all the millers desired was a fair trial.”

“The president assured me the millers would not be harassed and that a fair trial should be had. Immediately thereafter, under instructions of the attorney general, the seizures began in different parts of the country. We started out to defend the cases on the assumption that the government would permit them to be tried before a referee.”

“President Roosevelt appointed a board of scientific men for just such purposes and the board has settled many cases that came up under the pure food law, such, for instance, as the benzoate of soda case. But when this case to trial the attorney general refused to let this board act and insisted on a jury trial.”

Attorneys for the millers will file a motion for a new trial within 20 days. Arguments will be heard by Judge McPherson about September 1. Millers say that the bleached flour decision will handicap the farmers of the Southwest to the extent of \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 a year. They say the old differential of 5 cents a bushel in vogue in Chicago and St. Louis markets, will soon reappear.

RUSSO-JAP PACT SIGNIFICANT

Mikado's Manchurian Interests Safeguarded Against U. S.

Tokio—A British paper, published in Yokohama, says that the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese agreement, on the “Glorious Fourth,” was significant in that it followed the failure of Secretary Knox's Manchurian neutralization proposal.

This plan, it alleges, was really the cause of a closer entente between Russia and Japan. It adds that the new understanding is apparently an answer to the Chinchow-Agun railway scheme.

One of the native papers in Tokio says that, while at first Japan and Great Britain, together with America, appeared to be antagonistic to Russian arrogance in the Far East, later developments led Russians and Japanese to take concerted measures against the Far Eastern policy of the United States.

Crops Wither Under Sun.

Washington—The grain crops in Montana and the Western portion of the Dakotas which are not receiving irrigation water are literally dried up and shriveling in the fields, according to a statement issued by the reclamation service. Continuous hot winds with the mercury near the 100 mark are proving extremely disastrous, it is said.

The engineers in charge of the reclamation projects reported that the settlers upon the irrigated lands were receiving a plentiful supply of water and their crops were in excellent shape.

Baldwin's Doctor Wins.

Los Angeles—The \$50,000 bill of Dr. J. W. Truworthy, “Lucky” Baldwin's close friend and physician for years, was reduced to \$15,000 and ordered paid by the Probate court. The bill included a long period of service, but the original amount was considered excessive by the executor and his attorney, and was cut more than two-thirds, after many conferences, the compromise being agreed to by all parties concerned, immediate cash being the principal inducement to the physician to make the big reduction.

Too Much Theory Spoils.

Boston—That the boy who wants to learn to dig a ditch, harness a horse, use a plow or milk a cow would go in vain to the colleges of agriculture in this country, Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C., a specialist in agricultural education, told the department of rural and agricultural education of the National Educational association. There are 300 more secondary schools and colleges teaching agriculture than there were 18 months ago.

Harriman in Danger?

Goshen, N. F.—A dynamite cartridge, hanging from a tree at a height where a passing automobile would strike and explode it, was found above the road over which the Harriman automobiles travel. The late E. H. Harriman, his wife and daughters have always been popular in this vicinity and there is no explanation for what appears an alarming piece of malice.

WOMAN AVIATOR FALLS.

Lost Nerve and Stopped Motor—Both Arms and Legs Broken.

Bethany Plains, Rheims, France—The second distressing accident of the aviation meet here occurred when Baroness de la Roche, driving a Voisin biplane, lost her nerve at a height of 50 meters, shut off the power and fell with her machine to the ground.

Her legs and arms were broken and she suffered severe contusions, but the doctors who have her case in hand hope for her recovery. It first was thought she had sustained a fracture of the skull, but this was not the case.

At a height of 80 meters, the Baroness de la Roche had flown once around the field. The spectators in the grand stand were applauding her vociferously. Suddenly she appeared to become frightened at the approach of two other aeroplanes, one of which, a Sommer, driven by M. Lindpainter, passed directly over her.

The baroness, in a period of consciousness after the accident, said that the rush of air from the motor overhead had thrown her into consternation, and that she had put out the ignition and lost control. The machine fell like a meteorite to the ground.

The crowd rushed out on the field and extricated the mangled and bloody form of the woman aviator from the tangled debris, and conveyed her to a nearby hospital.

Meanwhile, Lindpainter had descended, and the crowd, believing him to be responsible for the accident, threatened to lynch him.

Gendarmes, however, threw a cordon about the aviator and dispersed the excited spectators. An inquiry by the judges' committee showed that Lindpainter was in no way responsible for the accident.

The first accident of the meeting occurred on the opening day, when Charles Wachter's Antoinette monoplane collapsed at a height of 500 feet, and dropped like a stone, instantly killing Wachter.

Olelager, not satisfied with his record of one hour, 58 minutes and 20 seconds for the 150 kilometers, set out again and cut it to one hour, 54 minutes 2-5 seconds. He used a Bleriot machine.

Two other records were broken by M. Leblanc, who also used a Bleriot monoplane.

The first was the 10 kilometers, which was made in six minutes, 33 4-5 seconds, and the second the five kilometers, the time for which was caught at three minutes 12 and 4-5 seconds.

Olelager, in a Bleriot, won the \$4,000 prize for distance. He covered 140 miles in 2:55:52 3-5.

AIM MAY BE AT AMERICA.

Closing of Door in China Seen in Russo-Japanese Compact.

Berlin—The liveliest interest is felt in official circles regarding the Russo-Japanese agreement, the text of which has not yet been forwarded to the German government. The maintenance of the status quo, which the agreement is ostensibly intended to secure, is considered most desirable.

The most delicate point in the agreement refers, according to the semi-official Frankfurter Zeitung, to the understanding to act actually on the defensive against the intervention by any third power in Manchuria, which still belongs to China. The agreement, therefore, cannot be directed against China.

It is pointed out that America obtained from China concessions for the Aigun-Chinchow railroad, and the question is now raised here whether the agreement is intended to oppose America's unwelcome intrusion in the Russo-Japanese sphere of influence. If so, the agreement is taken to mean the closing of the open door.

Sergeant Runs Amuck.

Port Townsend, Wash.—Sergeant Sorell, of the Twenty-fifth infantry (colored), stationed at Port Lawton, began drinking as soon as he learned the victory of Jack Johnson. Returning to the post, he ran amuck with a knife, threatened officers and men, and severely cut a private. Sorell fled to Seattle, took passage on a steamer for Victoria, was headed off by a telegram and was not allowed to land at Victoria, and was brought to Port Townsend, where a detachment of soldiers arrested him.

Steel Frames Blown Up.

Chicago—Sympathizers with union metal workers were believed by the police to be responsible for a dynamite explosion that wrecked several tons of steel window frames on the premises of the McCormick works of the International Harvester company at West Twenty-first and Rockwell streets. Investigation of the scene of the explosion indicates that someone had placed four sticks of dynamite under the piles of steel. Three of them blew up and the fourth was found several feet away with burned-out fuses.

Admiral's Son Is Found.

Seattle, Wash.—Alexander C. Rogers, the 21-year-old son of Rear Admiral J. A. Rogers, Commandant of the Puget Sound Navy yard, has been found in Yukon Territory, prospecting for gold, according to a dispatch received by the admiral and which he thinks is reliable. The youth, eager for adventure, went to Alaska last Summer and disappeared from the Valdez trail July 10. He is a great grand son of Commodore Perry.

Aero Treaty To Be Made.

Washington—The proposal to transport freight by airship from Arizona to New Mexico will have the effect of bringing the United States and Mexico into an early agreement relative to the first aerial treaty. The Mexican government has approved in a general way the original draft of the treaty which Ambassador de la Barra suggested to Secretary Knox.

Opium Smugglers Caught.

El Paso, Texas—Through the confession of J. C. Hall, with many aliases, and information obtained here by officials, the arrests of almost a dozen people, charged with opium smuggling have been made in several parts of the country. The action, it is expected, will break up one of the biggest organized bands of opium traffickers the country has ever known.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

COMBINE AGAINST U. S.

Latin-American Nations Resent Knox Supervision of Affairs.

Washington—That at least three and perhaps more of the Central and South American republics will make a concerted protest of some kind at the coming international conference of American states at Buenos Ayres against the Central American policy of the United States is a possibility being discussed in diplomatic circles here.

Rumors to this effect have been persistent and some responsible Latin-American representatives admitted their approximate truth, though none would permit himself to be quoted.

The rumors have led to lively exchange of information among the Central and South American diplomats here. Officials of the State department are watching the situation closely.

Some of the more radical of the Spanish-Americans are said to favor a Latin-American alliance against the United States. It is generally conceded, however, that formal action of this nature is unlikely.

The most that can be regarded as probable is that the republics interested will give the United States to understand diplomatically that the principles represented in the attitude of this government on the east coast of Nicaragua will not be accepted willingly as a part of the international law of the Americas. It is hardly likely that this protest, if made, will become a part of the official proceedings of the conference.

ARMOR PLATE DEFECTIVE.

Discovery on Battleships North Dakota and Utah Causes Worry.

Washington—Defects discovered in armor plate in the battleships North Dakota and Utah, two of the most powerful craft in the navy, led to protracted conferences at the Navy department over the legal phases involved.

There were present representatives of the New York Shipbuilding company, the Midvale Steel company and government experts.

Spalls, a flaking condition that impaired the armor's resistance efficiency, was found on the plate and new plates were substituted.

It was said that possibly the annealing work in affixing the plates may have caused some of the defects.

Committee to Go West.

Washington—The western sub-committee of the judiciary committee, consisting of Senators Borah, Brown and Stone, will go west in July to investigate several Federal matters and it is possible they will take up the allegation of Dr. E. B. Ferris that he was unjustly indicted and accorded improper treatment by United States District Attorney Devlin and Special Agent Burns at San Francisco.

The committee will also investigate the charges of Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, that “third degree” methods were used against him and his witnesses during the administration of President Roosevelt.

Attention Given Draws.

Washington—Senator Bourne called upon Chief Engineer Bixby and urged immediate action regarding the Portland drawbridges. Bixby promised that the matter would be taken up at once and the regulations prepared. Bourne will go to Deer Park, Md., for a several weeks' rest, and then proceed West, delivering speeches on the Oregon election laws at Denver, Salt Lake City, Seattle, and possibly in several Wisconsin cities. Senator Chamberlain expects to go to Oregon in about two weeks.

Back to Cactus for 80 Hindus.

San Francisco—Eighty Hindu laborers are slated for deportation on the Pacific Mail liner Siberia, which will sail for the Orient in a few days. The deportation was ordered by a special board of inquiry, following the ruling of Immigration Commissioner Hart H. North, that, under the present immigration laws it would be impossible to exclude Hindus. In the past Commissioner North has permitted nearly every immigrant Hindu to land.

Customs Receipts Bulge.

Washington—A statement prepared at the Treasury department by direction of Acting Secretary Hills shows that the customs receipts for the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$333,943,800. For the greater part of the year, the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was in force and Mr. Hills said the receipts were the largest of any year in the history of the government. The receipts for 1909 were \$300,000,000.

Government Will Kill Seals.

Washington—The United States government is preparing to kill 8,000 male seals on the Pribilof Islands. Commissioner of Fisheries George M. Bowers will direct the work and the furs will be sold by the department of commerce and labor. Only 1,000 bull seals will be left in the herds. By an act of congress last April the slaying of the seals by private contract was stopped.

China Urged to Ratify Loan.

Washington—The ratification by China of the \$30,000,000 Hankow railroad loan is sought by the State department. Instructions were sent to American Minister Calhoun at Peking to join with representatives of the other three governments in urging China to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion.

Big Irrigation Project.

Honolulu—The Hamakua ditch, the great irrigation project of the Hawaiian Irrigation company at Hamakua, has been formally opened. The system has a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons a day and is the most elaborate of its kind on the islands.

Cowie Is Paymaster-General.

Washington—Announcement is made of the appointment of Pay Director Thomas Cowie as paymaster general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy.

PINCHOTISM IS MENACE.

Taft Will Begin Campaign of Education in Conservation.

Washington—Alarmed at the seriousness with which Pinchotism is regarded in some parts of the country and by certain classes of people, President Taft is considering the advisability of conducting a campaign of education in the hope of diverting the public mind from the alluring but impractical theories of the late forester and building up in its stead a healthy sentiment in favor of conservation that means proper use and development of natural resources.

During the closing days of congress the president discussed this subject with several senators, and to them he voiced the opinion that something must be done to check the present trend towards Socialism, for Pinchotism is regarded as Socialism in one of its most dangerous forms. While he had not then formulated any definite plans, he showed that he is thoroughly awake to the situation and realizes that his administration will find itself very much embarrassed before its close, unless drastic steps are taken to counteract the work of men like Pinchot and Garfield.

SHOWS GROWTH OF POWER.

Judge Wickersham Addresses Harvard Law School.

Cambridge, Mass.—Attorney General Wickersham, discussing “The Relation of Legal Education to Government Problems,” before the Harvard law school association, described the growth of federal power as exemplified in the Interstate commerce commission.

Discussing the various phases of anti-trust legislation and prosecution, Wickersham expressed regret that the crippled condition of the United States supreme court prevented early decisions in the tobacco and Standard Oil cases.

“I greatly desired that the cases be decided early,” said the attorney general, “principally desiring that the decision be clear so that it would afford a practicable standard which, while protecting us against the inevitable evils of monopolies and attempts to strangle competition, would leave untrammelled the avenues of legitimate development of commerce.”

Wickersham expressed his approval of the railway legislation passed by congress, the extension of the power of the Interstate commerce commission and the establishment of a commerce court.

Navy Paymaster Retires.

Washington—Paymaster General Eustace B. Rogers, chief of the naval bureau of supply and accounts, will be placed on the retired list, on his own application, under the 30-year service clause of the retirement law. He was recently relieved from control of the naval supply bureau, although left nominally in charge by Secretary Meyer, with whom he differed on matters of administration. His successor will be Pay Director Thomas J. Cowie, who for the last few weeks has been in charge of the affairs of the paymaster general's office.

Supreme Court Crippled.

Washington—The death of Chief Justice Fuller results in an almost unprecedented situation as to vacancies on the bench. Should Justice Moody accept the terms of special legislation enacted by congress this summer and retire on full pay, there will be three vacancies until Governor Hughes takes the oath of office, which is expected to be in October, succeeding Justice Brewer. The way has been prepared for the retirement of Justice Moody. The death of the chief justice calls for the selection of still another member.

Amateurs Will Sail Sea.

Washington—Naval militiamen are to be taught something of actual seamanship this summer. Plans are now being made by the Navy department to carry out naval maneuvers. The Marblehead will take a portion of the California naval militia on a cruise from San Francisco to Seattle and return July 1 to 17. The Buffalo, with three divisions of the California militia, will cruise from Santa Barbara to San Diego July 23 to 31.

Beverly Meeting Place.

Washington—Such meetings of the board of trustees of the postal savings bank as are held during the summer will take place at Beverly. This has been agreed upon by the three members, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham. It is not believed the first of the postal banks will be opened this year.

Statistics Show Islands are Healthful.

Washington—In a statement just issued by the bureau of insular affairs, it is shown that the death rate among the 8,000 government employes in the Philippine islands is only 6.9 per 1,000 per annum. Of the number of employes 3,700 are Americans and the conclusion is drawn that the Philippines are not unhealthy for the Americans.

Roosevelt's Aid Is Expected.

Washington—Ex-President Roosevelt's support of the income tax amendment pending before the New York legislature is expected by advocates of such a tax. The action of Colonel Roosevelt in expressing his approval of the Cobb direct primary bill at the request of Governor Hughes inspired Representative Hull, of Tennessee, to send a telegram to him asking aid.

188,006,668 Coins Made.

Washington—At the mints during the fiscal year closed June 30, the government made 188,006,668 coins, valued at \$54,215,419. There were also 7,754,458 pieces of Philippine coin issued, including 5,726,559 pesos and 1,500,000 one centavos.

CONCENTRATION.

A Little Discipline for the Writer Is, of Course, a Good Thing.

Concentration is the liking other people should have for the noise you are making. If they find it difficult to write while you are making jokes and knocking over tables and things, it is because they have no concentration, and they should be upbraided and admonished, and by cries of “Shame!” helped to acquire a virtue you are shocked to find them lacking in. If they mildly ask you to talk a little less loudly, you say, in surprised tones: “Do you mean to say that you hear us? You should be unconscious of our presence!” and the noises are slightly increased out of a friendly desire to help them to learn to do what at any moment they may find it extremely useful to be capable of. Who knows, some day it may be imperative that they write a masterpiece while waiting at a railway station? And without this former experience, they would find themselves utterly distracted. This is just the discipline they need, and you are only too glad to be of service. A little music will be added, though you do not feel in the mood for playing, when they have learned to write through talking and are equal to a slightly more difficult task in concentration. At this point the writer is very apt to become violent, and may even attempt to leave the room; but remind him that some of the greatest composers and authors have worked with their tables creaking over the desk and their wives cutting bread and butter at their elbows. If this does not bring him slinking back, it is regrettable; but the conclusion is pretty obvious that he is not a writer of the first water and would probably have done much better at something else.

GETTING MORE UP-TO-DATE.

Superstitious Turkish Women Submit Calmly to the Stethoscope.

The attitude of the harem to medical practitioners has changed much of recent years, writes an English resident of Constantinople. Twenty or thirty years ago no Turkish woman would ever have submitted to a physical examination by a doctor. All he could have persuaded her to do would be to show him her tongue through a rent in the yashmak or let him touch her pulse from behind a heavy curtain and in presence of course of an Argus-eyed eunuch or old female slave.

Any attempt apply a stethoscope to the chest would have been spurned as an impertinent presumption of western “barbarism.” No matter how severe the illness the medical man could not go beyond certain strict limits of Islamic usage and traditional custom. Even in cases of imminent danger to life these scanty limits were never allowed to be overstepped, and the belief in the incantations of a priest and the house remedies of old, ignorant and superstitious women held unlimited sway and was always greater than the faith in the efficacy of medical skill and science.

This is now changing, and changing rapidly. There are, of course, still many exceptions whose antiquated views and conceptions are fanatically adhered to and practiced, but these become rarer and rarer with each advancing year. Many Turkish women will now when ill voluntarily call on a medical practitioner and never hesitate to submit themselves to a thorough physical examination.

The general public opinion on these matters among the Turks is fast altering for the better and only in very rare cases is there now any difficulty at all raised as to letting the harem submit to an examination with stethoscope or other instrument.

CHIROPODY FOR CONDUCTORS.

Havana Street Railway Man Reports the Latest Improvements.

Frank Steinhart, who used to be consultant-general for the United States at Havana, but who is now general manager of the Havana Electric railway, an American concern, came up recently from Havana by the Florida route and reported that the street railway business down there is flourishing and that the company is building thirty-six miles of new road.

“We are operating now fifty-eight miles,” Mr. Steinhart said at the Imperial hotel, according to the New York Sun, “and we are now running a line out of Marlan, nine miles, besides extending our other lines. The Cubans are great users of the trolley cars. Travel of that kind is greater in Havana than in any American city of the same size. There are no Coney Islands as yet, but there are the base ball park and the racetrack, and they are very popular. We operate five separate lines, with a complete transfer system.”

“We are now building two new power stations, one at Aguadocle and the other at Marlan, and we are also building a new home for employes at Jesus del Monte. Our idea is to provide the men with comfortable quarters, including baths, and with perfect sanitary arrangements at a moderate cost. We keep three doctors, an oculist, a dentist and a chiropodist, whose services are free to every man who belongs to the society of the employes.”

“The last was the best tourist season Havana ever had. With the three big new hotels which had been opened adequate accommodation was provided. I do not think any more hotels will be put up next year. Business of every kind is improving and the island generally is enjoying prosperity.”

“There is still a great opportunity in Cuba for Americans who are willing to hustle.”

Webster Made Nont Return.

As judge made law is now so much discussed, we may recall one of the neatest answers in history, as far, at least, as our own reading goes: Judge (interrupting Webster's argument)—That is not law.

Webster—It was law until your honor spoke.—Collier's Weekly.

Poet's Mail.

“We get lots of letters,” says Poet Wells, of the Buffalo News. Most poets do. They usually say: “A remittance would be acceptable.”

“TO FIND THE BOOK”

Struck the Long Trail to Go to the Missionaries, Until Teachers and Preachers Were Sent from England.

About twenty miles north of Lake Winnipeg is a place called Norway House. This was a shipping center in the fur trade in the great days of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Dog and canoe trains of Indians, some of them from points 2,000 miles inland, came bringing their loads of priceless furs, and from this point the supplies brought from England to York Factory on Hudson bay were distributed to all the interior posts of the company.

For 200 years this great trading company had its agents scattered over the remote wilderness to gather furs for the markets of London. About eighty years ago, says Everyland, the agents of the company began to be troubled; fewer furs were brought in, the Indians seemed to be disappearing.

“What's the trouble, Lone Wolf?” said the agent one morning to a tall hunter who had thrown his bundle of pelts down sullenly. “Where is Man-Not-Afraid, and Three Feathers, and Kicking Horse, and all the men who used to come from the west many moons?”

“Ugh,” grunted Lone Wolf, “far, far south they with the papooses and the women strike the long trail.”

“Why?” persisted the agent. “Do the buffalo fall them? Are the foxes and otters gone? Why?”

Lone Wolf stood silent. At last, raising his eyes, he said: “They go to find the book?”

“To find the book? Your words are dark to me!”

“Ugh,” said Lone Wolf; “white man have book about Great Spirit. White man learn strong medicine. Book tells good words. Far toward the south wind Indians walk the Jesus Road. We go find it too.”

The agent listened, incredulous, but when the same tale was repeated, when a whole village embarked in their birch canoes and traveled 900 miles to find a missionary; when hunting grounds were deserted and the very life of the trade threatened, the agents pressed upon the home office, the necessity of bringing missionaries to the Indians if they would keep the Indians from going to the missionaries.

And that is how it came about that the Hudson's Bay Company wrote a polite letter to the Wesleyan Missionary society in London asking it to send out to Norway House the best preachers and teachers it could find. The company promised to furnish the missionaries with houses and provisions, canoes and guides, free of charge, if the society would help them check the Indian migration to the southeast.

Saved by Dancing.

The battleship Dominion was cautiously feeling her way towards Quebec on the night of August 16, 1906, when the navigating officer, misled by a bush fire on land, took the wrong bearings, and suddenly struck on a hidden reef with such force that the huge ship was shaken from stem to stern.

Orders were at once given for the whole crew, officers as well as men, to assemble on deck with their kits in their hands, and all the eight hundred and fifty men were told to dance, so as to keep the ship “alive,” and so prevent the Dominion's keel from settling down on the ledge.

At first the bluejackets whistled an accompaniment to keep the men in step till the captain ordered the ship's band to play lively selections.

The men danced with a will, stamping their feet and swaying their bodies, and doing all they could to rock the ship. In the end they succeeded, for finally, with the engines working full speed astern, the Dominion slowly gave way and backed again in to deep water. The dancing had saved the ship!

Women Good Harvest Hands.

Many hundreds of women assisted in gathering the harvest around Beattie, Neb. They were lured to the fields by the offer of board and \$3 a day. A farmer went into Beatrice looking for farm hands. Loungers in the town refused to work, and the farmer had to face the prospect of losing part of his crop. He went into a restaurant, and when waiting to be served was struck with the idea of bidding for the waitresses as harvesters. He offered them \$3 a day and every waitress threw aside her apron and went to the farm. They did such efficient work that others farmers sought women, and they drew school teachers, stenographers and college girls as well.—New York Press.

Ski for Postmen.

Recent experiments made at Braemar with ski for the use of postmen when the country is snowed up have proved so successful that the post office officials in various other districts in the Highlands, including Speyside and Doniside, are to be similarly equipped. Frequently during the winter the conditions in the remote Highlands are quite arctic, the country being impassable to ordinary traffic. It has been found that the use of ski enables the postmen to cover their journeys even when the snow is soft and badly drifted.—London Daily Mail.

How a Moose Eats Grass.

Of all peculiar sights I think that that of a moose eating grass is the most extraordinary. The neck is so short and the legs are so long that the animal usually kneels in eating grass. True, they do not attempt it very often, for grass is by no means a staple with them, but even a moose likes a change of diet. The appearance of these huge and awkward creatures in this devotional attitude is so only interesting but laughable.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

These Questions.

“Have a pleasant trip east?”

“How did you find New York?”

“Why, you can't miss it, if you take the right”

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

Be happy and perhaps you'll be good. No man is as mean as his wife sometimes thinks he is.

It is human nature to want to abuse some one occasionally.

Are the belles in society for the purpose of giving it tone?

The favors you get for nothing are often worth that much.