

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A racing yacht is just about as useful as a racing automobile.

If Prof. Langley succeeds in making his flying machine carry him, he will be a "bird."

Judging by the press reports, proceedings in Macedonia are the antithesis of "constructive warfare."

John Hill, Jr., has written a book to tell people how they drop their money on the stock market. Most of them know.

Suspensers are going into a trust. That's one thing this world needs. How often do we see suspensers that cannot be trusted.

Optimism is only another word for beauty. In the world's great market of friendship there is no call for the whiney cat mortal.

Inasmuch as a man cannot have two wives at the same time, he ought to be protected from a duplication of breach of promise suits.

What's this? The Kaiser rebuking the Uhlans for riding down the crowd at Berlin? Has the army lost caste, and its concomitant privileges?

Every time Lieutenant Hobson sees a new girl or calls on a family where there is a marriageable daughter, the society reporters cannot sleep nights.

Agents of the Interior Department hold high, Jack and the game, leaving the Indians with but Lo. Is it any wonder that the Indian took none of the tricks?

A New York woman exhibited all the symptoms of hydrophobia when her daughter came home and announced she had just been married to a man named Terrier.

We cannot understand why Emperor William, enjoying all the protection which goes with his divine right, should consider it necessary to sleep in a tent of asbestos. He can't be "fired."

The shipbuilders of Great Britain believe that if they would all combine they could produce a yacht that would carry off the America's cup. They might, provided they hired a Yankee crew to sail it.

This revived discussion respecting the advisability of cutting the word "obey" out of the marriage service is useless. In the future as in the past women will cheerfully promise obedience, but will make things interesting for the man who undertakes to enforce it.

The trappings of woe are expensive and it is quite worth the while of leaders in thought to deprecate the custom of elaborate funerals. If a duke can get along comfortably with a \$35 funeral there is no reason why the late John Smith should be buried at an expense involving the mortgaging of the family home.

Our millionaires' daughters may marry English dukes and earls and thus with American money repair the financial decay of the English land values. But the few such family alliances that can be arranged will never have the effect of instilling in the minds and hearts of the American masses the slightest reverence or affection or respect for a titled aristocracy as a social institution.

A game of "gossip" played in some sections of the East with much favor seems to have in it some elements of danger. The game is played with photographs which are shuffled and dealt out like cards. Every one in the party receives a photo. It is then the play to go around the circle each party in turn telling every man thing that can be thought of about the party photographed. The Grafton, N. D. Record says it knows of localities where the game has been played for years without photographs. Too true!

There has never been any peculiar punishment invented to fit the crime of the man who for the sake of gain will deliberately supply savages with guns with which to carry on war against his own countrymen, but doubtless there ought to be. In connection with this subject it is interesting to notice the recent removal by Germany from her gunners of the prohibition against sending guns to China—guns into the muzzles of which German soldiers may have to look in some future Peking expedition.

It should not be forgotten that the people of Macedonia have been preparing for a long time to give battle to the sultan, and later it will be found probable that much of the bloodshed should not be laid to the door of the Turk. While the condition is bad enough, most of the reports are probably grossly exaggerated, because many of the so-called towns of Macedonia, which are said to have been destroyed, consist of only about half a dozen farm buildings. Rivers which are luridly reported to be dammed with the bodies of murdered Christians are in reality streams so small and sluggish that any small object would stop their flow.

At Chicago, a 19-year-old boy, won the first prize for the best dress hat at a milliners' convention. This seems to open a new field for the tasteful of the male sex. Man is a good judge of the neatly dressed woman. It is claimed that the average woman takes more care with her dress in order to please the men than to attract the critical gaze of her own sex. As man knows what styles are the most attractive to his eye, he seems the proper one to design them. It is stated that woman is rapidly crowding herself into occupations which were formerly exclusive with men. Now man has

the chance to get even, by designing and constructing the head gear for women.

It is useless to quarrel with daughters of American multimillionaires who enter upon international alliances. Isolated as they are by their great fortunes, they are necessarily restricted in their acquaintance with men, and in their choice of husbands in this country to the narrow circles of the idle rich. Within those limits money is the principal and often the only standard of social virtue. In that environment a simple marriage of affection must be comparatively rare. Not upon the daughters, but upon the sons of the American rich, must rest whatever of blame there may be for the surrender of the American woman to the titled fortune hunter. It is not her fault if she can get more for her money in London than in New York.

Thousands of unnaturalized aliens vote at every election. It is only necessary that they should declare their intention to become citizens. Then if they have been in this country from six months to two years—the time varies in the twelve States with alien voters—they may go to the polls with native-born Americans and cast their ballots. The right to vote is a gift from the State, on the conferring or withholding of which there is no limitation save that contained in the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. That says that the suffrage may be denied to no one on account of race, color, or of any previous condition of servitude. In the exercise of the discretion allowed to the States, Connecticut, for instance, has required that voters must not only be citizens of the United States, but that they must also be able to read English. In Mississippi voters must be citizens, and must be able to read or to understand the constitution; whereas in Nebraska an alien who need have been in the United States only six months, and who, thirty days before election, declared his intention of becoming a citizen, may vote, whether he can read English or even speak it. In the great majority of States voters must be citizens, and in all the States the judges exercise wide discretion in admitting to citizenship those aliens who have lived the necessary five years in the country, and made their declaration of intention to become citizens at least two years before applying for their final papers. Not long ago a judge in Albany, New York, rejected the application of sixty aliens on the ground that the men could not speak English. "When a man has been in this country five years," said he, "and is unable to talk our language, in my opinion he is not fit to be admitted to citizenship, and I will act accordingly."

Another judge, in the exercise of his discretion, may admit these rejected candidates to citizenship, but those people who believe that foreigners should live here long enough to understand American institutions and have interest enough in their new home to learn its language will feel that much can be said in defense of the stand which the Albany judge has taken.

"AS WEAK AS A CAT."

Another Familiar Adage Founded on the Mistake of a Fact.

Of all the animal adages founded on the mistakes of a fact, "as weak as a cat" is the most absurd. Really, the cat is a most muscular animal. The lion, the tiger and other so-called "big cats," as you already know, are of the same family with our common house pussy; we shall not speak of them further. "As weak as a cat" is applied to the house pussy; but to say "as weak as a kitten" is truer. One may then mean the new-born kitten which comes into the world blind, softer and more helpless-looking than even the blind puppy; but which, however, is not so hopelessly weak as the puppy, the kitten having sharp claws which the puppy has not. You know so much of cats; do you not, young people?

The cat's muscles are extraordinarily large and powerful in proportion to the animal's size. Then again those muscles are attached to bones, fitted together at such angles as to make "the finest system of springs and levers," says Dr. Hildekoper, "known in the whole group; the claws are sharper and are curved into stronger hooks than in any other mammal, and by the action of special muscles are withdrawn under the protection of sheath-like pads, that they may escape wear and injury when not in use." The slender, supple form of the cat makes it capable of the highest activity. The heavy boy, you may have noticed, is not always the strongest; the thin, active boy is the fastest runner and the quicker at games which need both strong and limber muscles.

The shoulder-blade, the arm and the forearm, the thigh, the leg and the foot of the cat lie at what the veterinary surgeons call "closed angles." That peculiar conformation shows that the enormous jumps which the cat can take to the envy of any athletic boy are due to the great power and the closed angles of the joints; but the conformation of the legs make the cat's stride at a walk, a trot or a run remarkably limited. The cat moves, therefore, with wonderful quickness, and with no great speed. The boys who say he feels "as weak as a cat"—if he is at all like the cat—should be splendidly muscular. The truth is that, in proportion to the size of his body, he can never hope to be as strong as a cat—Our Animal Friends.

Death in Steam Whistles.

Steam whistles have fallen under the displeasure of the physicians of Salem, Mass., and twenty-four of the doctors have petitioned the City Council to adopt strict regulations concerning their use within the city limits. They declare that the noise made by them is often "a matter of life and death to persons seriously ill," and a nerve-racking and disconcerting thing to most people at all times.

China's Corn Crop.

Four crops of corn are produced yearly in Cuba. The first crop is planted in December, and the fourth crop is harvested in December.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Ministers' Salaries.

THE Rev. Charles H. Marsh, pastor of the Rockwell (Iowa) Baptist Church, whose salary is \$990 a year, recently refused an offer of \$3,000 from an Eastern baseball team which wanted him to sign for next year. The Philadelphia Ledger reports the resignation of a minister in that city because he was dissatisfied with his salary. The council of his church is greatly surprised at his action, and in commenting upon it said that it pays him \$300, the board of missions another \$300, while the city mission pays him \$50. Besides this, he has a Christmas present of \$20. The council contends that with the extra money he makes he gets \$700 a year, and that he ought to be able to live on that sum, seeing that he pays but \$16 a month for house rent.

There is an apparent difference between these two clergymen. The country one is content with his salary and refuses one five times as large. The city one is not content with his and goes where he can get a hundred or two more. The two incidents call attention to the slight estimate which is placed upon the average minister's service. The Ledger's statement that "as a matter of fact \$700 a year is considerably more than the average salary of regular ministers of the gospel of all denominations in this country" will occasion some surprise. This is less than most clerics get. It is less than policemen and firemen get. It is less than some scrubwomen get. If it were necessary to make "odorous comparisons," the wages of street cleaners and garbage wagon drivers are a little less.

When it is also taken into account that the flocks are in favor of shortening the shepherd's term of service; that ministers are coming to be looked upon as candidates for the superannuated list at 45 or 50; that they have, as a rule, large families to support; that they are always expected to look well and be on dress parade, so that they may not embarrass their better-to-do parishioners; that the butcher, and the baker, and the candlestick maker do not any more cut down prices for that; that railroad officials are crusty, even when asked for the ministerial half fare, and that their ministerial "sore throat" no longer secures an extended vacation, it is not difficult to understand why the Philadelphia clergyman embraced the first opportunity that offered itself to flee to a bigger salary. It is difficult to understand why the Rockwell clergyman deliberately refused a salary equivalent to that of five ordinary clergymen, unless he is content with laying up treasure where "neither moth nor rust doth consume, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."—Chicago Tribune.

Life's Phantom Troubles.

THE Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., pictures one of the characters in "The Only Woman" as having uttered across his oaken mantel the words: "I am an old man now; I've had lots of trouble, and most of it never happened."

No doubt most of us when we near the end of life's journey could give expression to the same sentiment. In general our troubles have three proportions according to our point of view. They are all fearfully large in prospect; the worst of them is bearable in actual occurrence; and they shrink to a mere dot in retrospect.

The great bulk of our troubles are those of anticipation, and a generic term for them is worry. Most of them never happen, and those that do have shrunk so that we scarcely can recognize them. The longer the perspective the greater the trouble; so we find our worries more numerous and more wearing before than after we have passed the meridian of our brief day.

As we move gently and glance now and then back over the long and often rugged and tortuous trail, we see little of our earlier worries but phantoms of the troubles that never happened, and these grow even more tenuous as we travel from them until they are but a luminous vapor through which we view a day that was much fuller of

sunshine than of cloud and a winding pathway so thickly flanked with honeysuckle and lavender that we cannot discern the occasional thistle and briar.

No matter at what time we take this backward view we may see that most of our troubles never happened. There is no specific like comparison for the cure of that dread malady, worry. No trouble is as great as our fretting makes it, and this ought to admonish us to let fretting alone.

The old man in the book is the counterpart of many an old man of flesh and blood, and also of many an aged woman. All of them have had lots of trouble, and most of it never happened. From the journey the young man and the young woman might say: "I am young; I expect to have lots of trouble; but as most of it will never happen, I won't worry about any of it."—Chicago Post.

The Dangerous Plutocrat.

Is there any real danger in the accumulation of great riches in the hands of one man? Can the multi-millionaire be regarded in any sense as "a new peril"? Probably not. In the first place, the man who has amassed large sums of money himself seldom or never squanders it. He knows its value too well; he must be a good business man to have become rich, and good business men do not play ducks and drakes with what they have hardy earned.

There would seem indeed to be only one dangerous form of multi-millionaire, and that is the man who uses his wealth for political objects. He can, or he can try to, smash a constitution. He can organize and he can bribe. He can make men rich or poor. But he cannot do so everywhere, and he is not a danger to a State possessing a sound Legislature, and governed by sound men. He might be a danger, perhaps, to a ring-fence community such as South Africa contained before the war, but he could never be a danger in a community better organized. The best men—the men who alone could forward or thwart his political projects—would be neither allured nor frightened by his money.—London Spectator.

Corn Is King.

CORN is king of American crops. Its yearly value is much greater than that of any other. It seems also more secure against rivalry than any other. Canada, Russia and other lands compete with us in wheat. Competitors in cotton are growing in many places at an ominous rate. But the United States has seemed to have pretty nearly a monopoly of corn growing. In this industry, however, a rival is also arising which may before long be developed into great proportions.

That rival is Argentina, a country which for more reasons than one might well be regarded as the United States of South America. It is only about two-fifths as large as the United States, and has only one-fifth as great a population. But its soil is wondrously fertile and its climate genial, and it is growing in population and in the arts of civilization at a gratifying pace. Its production of cattle and sheep, of hides and wool, of linseed and various other things is well known to be great. It is to be remarked that it is also becoming a great producer of corn, for which crop its soil and climate seem to be particularly well suited. The last year's crop of corn is reported to have covered 4,300,000 acres and to have measured 130,000,000 bushels. That is, of course, very much less than our 94,000,000 acres and 2,525,000,000 bushels. Yet proportionately to the population of the country, it is a creditable showing. Moreover, it is to be observed that the Argentines get more than thirty bushels from an acre, and get a dollar of their currency, or 44 cents gold, a bushel for it, making a yield of \$13.20 an acre, while we, with our boasted higher civilization, are content with twenty-seven bushels to the acre, which, at 40 cents a bushel, means a yield of only \$10.80 an acre.—New York Tribune.

pletely and of an offering of 200 tons this season we have not been able to sell a single salmon. If we were to allow them to come over here and do the same with wheat and flour, growing the grain on government lands as they are catching their fish in government waters, the flour business, too, would soon be snipped off in the same way. As Canada gets no more than America now out of the business the upper countries should unite in the suppression of foreign exploitation of their fisheries, just as America has already done. The Japs would not be allowed to carry on their business in Alaskan waters, and Canada has no interest in fostering a trade so valueless to herself.

The Port of New York. Along its wharves one walks from clime to clime, hearing the speech and the slang of many tongues, seeing fellow mortals of every known shade of skin. It is a geographical jumble, a sort of international fair presided over by one goddess—commerce. Little does it seem to her that only the breadth of a pier should separate orient from occident, the cool northland from the tropics. She has marshaled her forces from the limits of her wide-spread empire, hastened them along converging ways and then permitted her glad servant, man, to give them hiding place. And in New York the glad servant has no alternative save to berth them where he may, for ships are many and berths are few, and commerce brooks no waiting. From ten to twelve vessels arrive in port day in, day out, through the year. In one recent month 261 deep-sea craft with tight-stowed holds came to their piers along South and West streets and the flags they flew were American, British, German, Norwegian, French, Danish, Italian, Dutch, Cuban, Belgian, Spanish, Austrian and Portuguese. They brought the people and the merchandise of twice a hundred ports and some of the China ships had come through 150 days of sea to deliver up their chests and boxes.—Harper's Magazine.

Coins of George II. An old coin, minted in England during the reign of George II., was found recently on the roof of one of the private ward buildings of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It is thought to have been dropped by one of the workmen when the ward was built.

The coin is copper. On one side it bears the profile of George II., with the words GEORGIIUS II. REX. On the reverse the figure of a woman, with a staff in one hand. Over her head is inscribed Britannia and beneath can be seen the figures 1—58. The second figure is not legible, but was probably a 7, as George II. was King of Great Britain in 1738.

Here is something new: An Atchison boy declares he has the latest steam-mother in the world.

It is asserted that they are despoiling the Western Waters. The Japanese are great fish eaters, a very large share of their constant diet being dried fish, according to the Tacoma Ledger. Recently the Russian government shut down on the Japanese fishermen off the coast of Siberia, apparently in retaliation for the expressed antipathy of the Japanese to everything Russian. The Japs had to secure fish from elsewhere at once and swarmed into British Columbia. Unless they can be dislodged neither Canada nor America will get one cent out of all the millions of "chum" salmon bred in our waters and now being fed as a daily diet to the Japanese in Japan. The Japs put up temporary and cheap quarters during the summer and fill them up with Japanese fishermen and mechanics. Japs catch the fish, for which they pay nothing. Japs salt them down.

Japs make boxes of Jap-sawn lumber and nail them together with Japanese nails. Japs load the boxes on Japanese steamers and the banking exchange is done through Japanese banks solely. When the season is over the Japs disappear, not leaving one cent for all the fish they have taken away, for even their food supplies are Japanese, too, just as are their nets and their clothing. Thus in two years a promising industry is snipped com-

Science AND Invention

The "sixth sense," by which blind persons perceive certain objects, is attributed by Dr. Emile Javel, who has been blind several years, to sensitiveness of the skin to obscure radiations that do not affect the eyes.

Attention has been called by E. Bohm to two new forms of incandescent lamps. In both, the lower half of the bulb is of fluted glass, which, acting as a row of lenses, concentrates the light downwards, and gives the special advantage of strong illumination directly beneath the lamp. One form has the ordinary flange of opal glass, while the other has a zigzag horizontal filament and a top of clear glass.

A new alloy for bearings subjected to heavy loads, such as those of railway axles, is described by G. A. Clauser as consisting of sixty-four parts of copper, five of tin, thirty of lead and one of nickel. The metal casts well and is easily worked. Its large proportion of lead greatly reduces wear, and when used as a bearing for a journal 3 1/2 inches in diameter by 3/4 long, run at 525 revolutions per minute and loaded to one thousand pounds per square inch, the loss in weight was but a fifth of a grain in one hundred thousand revolutions. Under the same conditions, the wear of gun metal of varying proportions of copper and tin was from 2 1/2 to 4 grains.

A new form of the "fac simile telegraph," by which a message, written at the transmitting end, is reproduced at the receiving end, has been invented in Germany under the name of the "telechirograph." The message is written upon a sheet of paper with lead held in a pencil having flexible connections with two rheostats. As it moves over the paper, shaping the letters, the pencil shifts sliding contacts which vary the electrical resistance. At the receiving end two electro-magnets, influenced by the changing currents transmitted, govern the movements of a small mirror which, by the aid of a beam of light, concentrated to a point by lenses, reproduces the writing on a sheet of sensitized paper, the point of light following exactly the movements of the point of the pencil at the other end of the line.

The interest in the strange property possessed conspicuously by such substances as uranium, strontium and radium, of giving off spontaneously radiations that penetrate solid bodies and affect photographic plates, is kept at a high pitch by frequent new observations and discoveries. Prof. E. Rutherford, of McGill University, has enumerated three distinct types of radiation emanating from the substances in question. The first he calls alpha rays, which consist of flights of material particles, carrying a positive electric charge, and having a very high velocity; the second are the beta rays, apparently the same as the cathode rays of ordinary vacuum tubes, but traveling faster; and the third, the gamma rays, which are very similar to X-rays. In addition, some of the substances, as thorium, give off a fourth emanation, which appears to be matter in the gaseous state, and can be carried along by air streams. Thorium, from which all the radio-active constituent has been removed, will, in a few weeks, yield as much as before.

THE SIGN OF THE FISH.

Why It Was Used as a Symbol by the Early Christian Church. The symbols upon early Christian monuments, of which so many have been discovered this last century, are curious and interesting. One of the most frequent is that of the fish. The figure of the fish is used, and also the Greek word for fish, says Dr. A. W. Patten, who has looked into the subject. Ramsay, in his excavations in Asia Minor, has found some very important inscriptions in which the fish signs are frequent.

But why was it that the early Christians used this sign? The reason will appear when we remember that they found in the letters of the Greek word for fish an allusion to the name of the Savior. The word is "ichthys." Each letter of the word in the original Greek begins one of the words in the following phrase: "Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Savior."

So the word "ichthys" came to stand for a Christian, and it was used as a mark of Christianity. It was not only sculptured on burial monuments, but came to be used on various utensils. A great many terra cotta lamps have been found, especially at Spalato, on which is found the impress of the fish. Many of these "ichthys" lamps are found also at Rome. The word "fish" came to be used also to describe a Christian, and to call a man a fish was equivalent to calling him a Christian.

In one of the old Christian frescoes, indicating a baptism, a man is represented as pulling a fish out of the water. Ramsay tells us that it was customary in Asia Minor in the second century for the Christian to use this symbolic language. It was hardly safe, then, for them to speak openly of their faith in Christ. They were accustomed to wear rings with the fish sign as a signal, much as we wear symbolic badges to-day. One day two men met, neither aware of the faith of the other. One, without saying a word, traced with his stick the figure of a fish in the sand. The other quickly burst out in assertion of his Christian faith, for the fish symbol had declared the other's allegiance to Christ.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE HEBREW TYPE.

Predictions that Its Distinguishing Marks Will Ultimately Disappear. The persistence of the Hebrew type of features is a matter of common remark and sometimes wonder. But it is not strange that a race that keeps its stock so pure should retain its typical forms. However, all Jews are not always distinguishable as such by their features. Any one who attends the services of the Jewish synagogues in great European centers, as at Ber-

lin or Amsterdam, will frequently see faces that, out of the synagogue would not readily be taken for those of the chosen people.

There is a great change going on here in the United States, in which the Jewish race is disappearing, and a few generations will be unrecognizable from that of the Gentile, according to Dr. Maurice Fishberg, a well-known New York anthropologist, quoted in Harper's Weekly.

"Some of his conclusions," says the Weekly, "are certainly remarkable. For instance, his examination of over 4,000 Jews in New York City has convinced him that there is no foundation for the notion that every Jew possesses a long, hooked nose. . . . He does not deny that Jewish immigrants are easily pointed out, but he insists that they cannot be identified through any peculiarity of facial structure. A foreign look is particularly taken for a Jewish look."

"Then, again, the Jewish immigrants have what may appropriately be described as the Ghetto face. The Ghetto face, or rather the Ghetto eye, expresses a ceaseless fear or anxiety, at least suspicion, of everything around it. The same eye is observed among other peoples that have been subjected to age-long persecution, as for instance, the Christian Armenians in Turkey, and the Kopts, or native Christians in Egypt. The Jews who have lived for several generations outside of the Ghetto do not exhibit this facial phenomenon. There is no reason why the Ghetto eye should tend to quickly disappear among the descendants of Jewish immigrants in the United States. It is true as Dr. Fishberg says, that there is as much physiognomical difference between the Russian immigrants on the East Side of Manhattan Borough and the American Hebrew who is conspicuous in commercial, professional, and public life, as there is between the Irishman and the German. Yet, beyond a doubt, the ancestors of the advanced Hebrew race bore a striking physical resemblance to the Russian Jews who are newcomers to this country."

"As regards intermarriages between Jews and Gentiles, there is no doubt that they must have frequently taken place in the past, so far at least as the marriage of Jewish men to Christian women is concerned. This is evident when we compare Spanish Jew with German Jew in respect to the color of the eyes and the hair—Week's Progress.

COULDN'T BEAR TO BE IN DEBT. Once Son of a Millionaire Farmer Has Left Home to Be a Wanderer. A superstitious conscience has led Farmer Tom Auspau and his little family from home. He owed a Macon (Mo.) lawyer \$750 on two notes, secured by mortgage on Auspau's farm and stock, which are worth more than \$2,000. Auspau gathered up his wife and family and deliberately abandoned his property. He left at the night. The children were twin five years old.

There were a good team and wagon on the place, but the evacuating family went afoot through the forest and across swollen streams—it is hard to imagine how they did it. The next day the neighbors observed the dead dogs and blinds, and heard the lowing cattle lowing, but fearing a tragedy they would not break in the doors. They searched wells and ponds. Then they sent here for the sheriff. He found a hundred villagers in the front yard.

A window was raised, and the officer climbed into the house. On the table was this note: Mr. Matthews: I am very thankful that you have been so patient with us. I have been slow, I know, I promise you I will never sign a paper again in a hurry and not know what I am signing. I was so bothered. I don't care for the stuff, so I and my family are free. Yours respectfully, T. O. AUSPAU.

Matthews is the lawyer to whom Auspau is indebted. The interest is not due and Matthews was not pressing payment. He knew Auspau well, and regarded his obligation as perfectly good; but the farmer had brooded over his debt until he began to feel that he had committed a fault in signing the notes and was in danger of the penitentiary.

The family took nothing with them save the clothes on their backs and the pictures out of the album. The farm was well stocked with feed for the horses, cattle and hogs, and there was an abundance of groceries and vegetables in the house. It was simply a case of a man being driven crazy by debt.

Canada's Metallic Wealth. The metallic products of Canada include antimony, copper, gold, pig iron, lead, mercury, nickel, platinum, silver and zinc. In 1901 the metal output of the United States was fifty-five times as great as that of Canada, but in 1901 it was only twelve and one-half times as great, and this improvement in Canada's relative position has been made in spite of the very large absolute increase in the figures for the United States. The principal part of the gain for Canada has been in gold, the production of which increased from \$300,000 in 1901 to \$4,800,000 in 1901.

The Klondike region, of course, has contributed largely to this increase. The production of iron and steel has also grown greatly in the past few years, with good prospects of a still brighter future. In the production of nickel Canada surpasses not only the United States, but all other countries. The total nickel product of the world for 1901 was \$7,750,000, of which Canada's contribution was \$4,800,000.

Possible Explanation. Smythe—Strange that Langley's flying machine didn't fly. He patented it after a fowl, too, but it shot right into the water. Browne—Maybe it was a waterfowl he patented it after—Baltimore American.

It takes a very smart lot of men to build a town which pretty nearly year-old girl will be satisfied with. A girl's handkerchief is a fine thing; it isn't as large as one and of sweat.