

DAYS GONE BY.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by! The apple in the orchard and the pathway through the rye...

THE BOATSWAIN.

A wild place, Aber Fach, even on a summer's eve, but in a winter storm more terrible than death itself. To the east the coast rises to cliffs, and on the slope of the first can just be seen the cottages of Penmarch...

"The old man's voice rang out like a trumpet. He started, then again pointed seaward. 'And I—what had come over me? Had his intense spirit compelled me also? I shook with astonishment. In trembling wonder I started. There, advancing like a figure in a naval uniform, London Tom seemed to be talking to him.'"

Animals Sham Death.

A Clever Fox That Came to Life and Fooled His Captor. Two cases are on record of foxes being discovered in henhouses. In each case the fox not only completely deceived the finder, but allowed himself to be dragged out by the brush and thrown down, in the one case in a field and in the other on a dunghill...

The Parting of the Ways. Twice only have the American people been called upon to decide a question of such vital import as that now before them. Is the Republic, the apostle of Triumphant Democracy, the rule of the people, to abandon her political creed and endeavor to establish in other lands the rule of the foreigner over the people—Triumphant Despotism? Is the Republic to remain one homogeneous whole, one united people, or to become a scattered and disjointed aggregate of widely separate and alien races? Is she to continue the task of developing her vast continent until it holds a population as great as that of Europe, all Americans, or to abandon that destiny to annex, and to attempt to govern, other far distant parts of the world as outlying possessions, which can never be integral parts of the Republic? Is she to exchange internal growth and advancement for the development of external possessions which can never be really hers in any fuller sense than India is British or Cochinchina is French? Such is the portentous question of the day.

taking the government of dependencies; one I venture to submit as being peculiar to ourselves. We should be placed in a wrong position. If it be a noble aspiration for the Indian or the Cuban, as it was for the citizen of the United States himself, and for the various South American republics under Spain, to have a country to live, and, if necessary, to die for, why is not the revolt noble which the man of the Philippines has been making against Spain? Is it possible that the Republic is to be placed in the position of the suppressor of the Philippine struggle for independence? Surely that is impossible. With what face shall we hang in the school-house of the Philippines the Declaration of our own independence and yet deny independence to them? What response will the heart of the Philippine Islander make as he reads the Lincoln Emancipation Proclamation? Are we to practice independence and preach in subordination, to teach rebellion in our books, yet to stamp it out with our swords, to sow the seed of revolt and expect the harvest of loyalty? President McKinley's call for volunteers to fight for Cuban independence against the cruel dominion of Spain meets with prompt response, but who would answer the call of the President of an 'imperial' republic for free citizens to fight the Washington and slaughter the patriots of some distant dependency which struggles for independence? It has hitherto been the glorious mission of the Republic to establish upon secure foundations Triumphant Democracy, and the world now understands government of the people, by the people and for the people. Ties the Republic so soon of its mission that it must, perforce, discard it to undertake the impossible task of establishing 'Triumphant Despotism, the rule of the foreigner over the people, and must the millions of the Philippines who have been asserting their God-given right to govern themselves be the first victims of Americans, whose proudest boast is that they conquered independence for themselves? If we are to compete with other nations for foreign possessions we must have a navy like theirs. It should be superior to any other navy, or we play a second part. It is not enough to have a navy equal to that of Russia or of France, for Russia and France may combine against us just as they may against Britain. We at once enter the field as a rival of Britain, the chief possessor of foreign possessions, and who can guarantee that we shall not even have to measure our power against her? Whether the United States maintain its present unique position of safety or forfeit it through acquiring foreign possessions, is to be decided by its action in regard to the Philippines; for, fortunately, the independence of Cuba is assured; for this the Republic has proclaimed to the world that she has drawn the sword. But why should the least than two millions of Cuba receive the benefits of the Republic's independence? From every point of view we are forced to the conclusion that the past policy of the Republic is her true policy for the future; for safety, for peace, for happiness, for progress, for wealth, for power—for all that makes a nation blessed. Not till the war drum is silent and the day of calm peace returns can the issue be soberly considered.—Andrew Carnegie in the North American Review.

A Little of All Sorts. The barking of a dog on the earth can be heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles. As to the length of life of fish, it is said that the ordinary carp, if not interfered with, would live about 300 years. In a recently patented automatic wagon brake the wheels are mounted on movable rods on the front axle, which slide backward and apply the brakes as soon as the horse holds back. Sherman county, Ia., has a co-operative hail insurance company. The man whose crops are injured is to receive one bushel of the kind of grain destroyed for each 100 bushels raised by the other members of the company. The fact that the skeleton remnants of elephants are so rarely found in any part of Africa is explained by the bones having become brittle from climatic influences they are eaten in lieu of salt by various ruminant animals. Residents of Gravel Pit, on the Fort Wayne railroad, dissatisfied with the name of the town, wished to revive its original Indian name and call it Mechenemocken-unquo, but the railroad company objected and a compromise was arrived at, the Indian name of Winona being chosen. In order to capture fish, Pool states that the natives of Surinam whip the water with the wood of Lonchocarpus violaceus, Bth., a papilionaceous tree which contains a substance having a narcotic action on the fish. The wood, which has a disagreeable odor, is called "Nekou" by the natives and stinkwood by the European settlers. William H. Gove, of Salem, Mass., with the purchase of his ancestral home at Seabrook, N. H., came into the possession of several documents, one being a pardon of Edward Gove, who was confined in the Tower of London for rebellion. It was dated 1685, and signed "Sutherland," and across the top are the words "James R." and the royal seal. More than \$1,250,000 has been paid in royalties for Moody's hymns. Ruskin's 64 books bring him in \$20,000 a year. Swinburne, who writes very little, makes \$5,000 a year by his poems. The population of Palestine is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago there were only 15,000 residents in Jaffa; to-day there are nearly 60,000. It is said that many people in Maine are so offended at the advertisements painted on boards and barns along the country roads that they refuse to deal with the firms which so advertise. When a man walks a mile he takes on an average 2,363 steps, lifting the weight of his body with each step. When he rides a bicycle of the average gear he covers a mile with the equivalent of only 627 steps, requires no force, bears no burden, and covers the same distance in less than one-third the time. G. Godfrey Gumpel, an English scientist, having spent 27 years in studying the effects of salt upon the body, is about to publish a book which he thinks will revolutionize certain branches of the medical profession. He attributes diphtheria, apoplexy and various other diseases to a deficiency of common salt in the system. William H. Ferris, an eccentric character who died the other day at Mount Vernon, N. Y., at the age of 97, had not worn an overcoat in the past 70 years. It is said that when a young man the first overcoat he had was stolen from him, and he thereupon vowed never to don another. He also disliked riding on the railroad, and often when he went to New York he walked the entire distance and returned on foot, in all covering 26 miles. The silkworm is liable to over 100 diseases. The Japanese language is made up of 60,000 words. Great Britain rules twenty-one of every one hundred square miles of the earth's surface. Of the nearly two million inhabitants of Berlin only 42,000 have an annual income of over \$750. The total population of Ireland on April 3rd, 1891, was 3,704,750. Of these 3,529,562 were Roman Catholics; about 602,300 Anglicans and 446,687 were Presbyterians. About 127,000 belonged to other sects. In the time of Charles V. Spain had 180,000 monks and priests and 60,000 nuns. No fewer than 102 days out of the 365 were holidays, and the 300,000 nobles would have considered it a disgrace to do any useful work to make a living. Twenty-eight motor cycles participated in a race recently between Etampes and Chartres, France. The distance, going and returning, was about 62 miles. The winning vehicle, driven by an eight-horse power motor, with two cylinders, made the round trip in about two minutes and ten seconds less than two hours. The speed was 31 2-3 miles an hour. This, it is said, beats the best previous record for road carriages. Formosan rice is so good and so abundant that that island has earned the title of the 'granary of China.' The tea raised on the island goes mostly to America. Other profitable products are sugar, petroleum, indigo and coal. Killed on the Rail. Last year on American railways one person was killed in accidents out of every 2,927,474 persons carried. That is to say, you can take a train, 2,927,474 times before, on the law of average, your turn comes to be killed. You will have to travel 72,093,963 miles on the cars before that turn comes, and 4,541,945 before you are injured. If you travel 20 miles every day for 300 days in the year, you can keep on at it for 758 years before your turn comes when the Christian era began, and you had begun to travel on the first day of the year A. D. 1, and had traveled 100 miles in every day of every month of every year since then, you would still have, in 1898, nearly three million miles yet to travel before your turn comes to be killed. A Real Utopia. Dunwich, Moreton bay, Queensland, consists of about 1,000 inhabitants. In four years there have only been two births and two deaths. There are no streets, no omnibuses or trains, no soldiers, no police, no shops. There is a beautiful theater, and everyone is admitted free. Clothes are free, and so are food and lodging. Very few do any work, and there are no hotels. Very little money is required, and medical attendance is free. There is a lockup, but that is not used. There is also a postoffice, and if short of money the letters are stamped free. There is also a free hospital and library.—London Tit-Bits.