POINTS OF VIEW.

"Oh, give me time," she, trembling, said, "A little time to think it over." He smiled and kissed her drooping head, And yielded like a tender lover.

"She's but a child," he mused that night, "Who shrinks from fate, afraid to test it; She really seemed quite in a fright." Be little knew how near ho'd guessed it.

"How shall I break with Jack?" she mouned, "He's got my letters. Oh, good gracious ! And Harry has my ring," she groaned; "He'll keep it, too, he's so audacious. "Was ever girl in such a fix? I must get rid of Will and Stephen,

And George, and Archibald; that's six;

And poor, dear cousin Tom makes seven." As thus she grieved in accents wild, He said, while joy his features brightened: 'Yes, she is nothing but a child, And that is why she seemed so fright-

ened."

SIAM AND ITS PEOPLE.

habits and customs of the Siamese have gems. been quickened by the Franco-Chinese imbroglio, and accordingly the following article will be found interesting and in-

a city in Western Siam. The conquered | boats. Southern Siam, then held by the Cambodians, and changed their seat of government to Aguthia, a short distance north of the present capital. The Laotians, the Cambodians, the Peguans from the king.

eign ideas commenced to be kindly received in Siam, and a European merchant who had become a great favorite with the people and the king on account of his practical ability and the interest he took in their welfare, was appointed governor of all the northern provinces. He suggested to the king the propriety of erecting a fort, on European principles, to protect his capital. The king accordingly selected a plat of garden ground on the west bank, near the mouth of a canal, and constructed a fort. This garden ground became a portion of the site of the unique city of Bangkok, and the fort still stands near the royal resi-Burmese when they conquered Siam in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The fort had been erected for a century, and the city of Bangkok had so far advanced in magnificence that a few years after the destruction of the old capital it was occupied by the royal family. The first ki g to hold his court in Bangkok was of Chinese origin, he having deliv-

ered his country from the Burmese. world where Buddhism has so absolute a sway as in Siam. Even more profusely than in Burmah is the wealth of the kingdom lavished upon temples and priests. It is stated that in the capital alone there are 20,000 priests supported by voluntary contributious.

THE SIAMESE CAPITAL.

Bangkok, the capital, is in many respects a singular city. Its population is estimated all the way from 500,000 to the size of a half dollar. 1,000,000, and is curiously mixed and cosmopolitan. Siamese and Chinese predominate in its streets, though the Malays are also very numerous, and frequent Europeans demonstrate the presence of are, in fact, the leaven of Siam, and to ideas are due the various improvements noticeable in the great city from which officered by Europeans, chiefly English and Danes; the navy is commanded by Europeans, and of the many business enterprises in Siam, most of those which connect it with the outside world are superintended by Europeans. There is little love lost, however, between the native and foreign elements of society, and the intense hatred felt for all foreigners by the large Chinese population may at any moment prove disas trous to all foreign interests. English, French, German, Russian are all alike to the low class Chinamen, who cannot distinguish between their languages, and all are hated alike. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that the presence of a hostile fleet in the river may at any time excite the passions of the populace to an uncontrollable degree, and mob violence in the East has a meaning which is unknown in Western lands. Bangkok is the Eastern Venice. For-

merly all its houses were built on the land, but the prevalence of cholera many years ago so alarmed the government that it ordered the houses on the banks to be abandoned and directed the people to live on the river itself. Thousands and it is said that they are fast swallowupon thousands of houses were consequently built on rafts and moored to the banks of the river, and although the policy of river houses has been to some extent modified by the government, no inconsiderable part of the capital is still on the waters of the Menam. The houses are of slight materials, constructed on bamboo rafts, each attended by a cance, for to the river resident of Bangkok a skiff is as indispensable as a street car to the suburban resident in an American city. Formerly the right to build on the banks was reserved to the king, nobility,

clergy and privileged characters.

This right has been greatly extended, and now Bangkok has spread its limits on both sides of the Menam. The most striking features of the city are the palaces and the temples. The former are located in a citadel securely fortified against sudden attack or prolonged siege and comprise the palaces of the two kings and a variety of temples and other structures pertaining to the court. As the first king has about 5,000 women attached to the court in one capacity or another, the palaces are, as may be conjectured, very roomy.

GUARDS OF THE HAREM.

Prominent among the attendants vast fortune of jewels.

phant, who is really a deity and throughout Siam is reverenced as such. He has a great deal of the crown prince. his court, his attendants, his throngs of servants, and is treated like a prince. The White Elephant is an albino, not completely white, but here and there having spots of cream color over his otherwise dusky hide, The Emerald Idol's temple is a wonderful structure of the utmost magnificence, the doors and much of the wall being plated with gold. The idol itself is said to be a solid omerald twelve inches high by eight wide, Public interest in Siam and curiosity the hair and dress of the rude figure as to the resources, degree of civilization, being made of gold studded with precious

Siam is one of the least known of the great countries of Asia. It lies at the lower part of the peninsula of farther India, and it is out up by the gulf of The Siamese trace their descent from Siam. The mighty river Menam runs the first disciples of Buddha. Their de- through it from north to south and the seendants having established themselves whole country is a network of canals. in a province of what is now North Laos, In the winter a large part of it is covered were so annoyed by their enemies that with water and the people go from house they deserted their country and founded to house and from place to place in

Siam is about four times as big as the State of New York; it contains about 10,000,000 people, and the country and the people, body and soul, belong to the The king has the right to every West, Chinese captives and Hindus were man's labor, and any woman whom he all brought together in the capital city; calls upon must enter his harem. He and this period (1350) marks the com-mencement of Siam's authentic history. has the most arbitrary power of any king of the East, and he is one of the Along in the seventeenth century for- rich monarchs of the world.

THE ROYAL PALACE.

His palace in Bangkok is a magnificent structure, with golden elephants the opium tax, £100,000 from the gamguarding its entrances. It has twenty- bling tax, £143,000 from the customs five acres of ground about it, and it is duties, £90,000 from the tin tax, £27,said that 5,000 people live within the 000 from the tax on edible birds' nests, palace walls.

The king is said to have 300 wives, but the queen, who is the chief of these, is his majesty's half sister. She is a very bright woman and has made herself noted for her charity. She rules the the world, his majesty of Siam loses meal a man should bring his body fresh harem and smokes eigarettes.

Siam is the home of Buddhism. There are 25,000 Buddhist priests in the Sidence. Aguthia was destroyed by the amese capital, and these are of all ages, from 16 to 80. They go about with shaved heads and yellow stripes of cloth fers. He probably makes up the differ. materials should be the best obtainable, wound about their half-naked bodies, and they chew the betel and smoke all Siamese natives, every Siamese incigarettes as they go begging from house habitant of the kingdom being required, cigarettes as they go begging from house to house.

Chululong Kom, the king, is one of the brightest of Asiatic rulers and has The result may be beneficial, so far as done much to advance civilization in the king is concerned, but as he fre- pation for an hour, or, still better, two. Siam. There is probably no country in the throughout a great part of his kingdom. when the crops should be planted, culti-

> It used to be that the money used in | general prosperity of the kingdom. Siam was cowrie shells, or silver and gold buttons. The king has adopted a coin-render military service, exceptions, howage, making money much the same as ever being made in favor of the priests, that of ours. He has a mint of his own, of the Chinese, who are taxed instead; and he imports Mexican dollars and re- of slaves, of government officials and of casts these into coins for the use of his people. The unit of value in Siam is the chase exemption by hiring a substitute. teesl, and the chief silver coin is about The whole kingdom is practically, there-

He has a post office department, and Siam belongs to the international postal it is, in some respects, one of the richest gestion and nightmare are the consequenunion. The king talks English, and he is thinking of building a railroad which will open up the interior of his rich Western civilization and interests. They kingdom. Siam is full of valuable re- nual export of only about \$12,000,000 a sources. It has mighty forests of teaktheir influence and the spread of Western | wood and its mines contain the finest of

gold and silver. The king has an income of about political power proceeds to the ut-most boundaries of Siam. The army about \$50,000,000 stored away in his about \$50,000,000 stored away in his coffers. He has his own secretary of the treasury, but he signs all the checks himself, and is said to be a very fine business man. He has his cabinet, just as our president has, and he has his war department, state department, interior department and agricultural department.

His country is divided up into fortyone provinces, presided over by governors, and he runs things to suit himself, making such appointments as he chooses. THE BURDEN OF TAXES.

The people of Siam are taxed for all sun has to pay a percentage to the government. A great part of the revenue establishments. The people are a nation of gamblers and the gambling taxes bring in \$500,000 a year. The taxes are all farmed out, as are also the people, who as slaves of the king are ordered to work for him a part of every year.

It is only the Chinese who are not subject to such service, and they are released from it by the payment of a poll tax. There are many Chinese in Siam,

ing up the country.

The king of Siam is very anxious to strengthen the relations with foreign powers. He realizes the danger which nstantly menaces his country from its ographical position. It is the meat of sandwich of farther India. One slice of this sandwich belongs to France, and includes Cochin China. The other slice belongs to Great Britain, and it takes up the provinces of Burmah. Siam lies in the centre, and it is richer than either. Both France and England are land

hungry, and they look with greedy eyes shorn, while the clothing, as is common upon Siam. It is one of the richest plums in Eastern and torrid countries, is of an which still hang on the tree of barbarism in the far East.

The army is nothing to speak of. Every man has to serve the state for three months in the year, but there is no armed militia. In case of a war with England or France Siam could not do much, and its chief safety lies in the fact that neither of these great countries wants the other to have it. Probably eventually it will be divided between them. The king of Siam is still a young man. He will be 40 years old September 21. He is not over five feet high, but is very straight and well formed. In his court dress he wears a

we the Amazon guards of the harems. His head is crowned with a golden dreds of medicinal herbs. The bamboo

They are women trained to the use of pyramid of jewels. He puts on upon is found everywhere, and it and the arms and employed to guard the king's state occasions a cost, vest and brocaded rattan form a large portion of the bouses wives, and whenever a lady of the harem surong, which are loaded down with of the population; appears in public, she is attended by a jewels, and he often wears upon state ebony and other valuable timber tress retinue of these female soldiers, who occasions precious stones which are worth are found in profusion, and must in time answer with their lives for her \$1,000,000. The Siamese do not wear become sources of great wealth to the seclusion. Several very magnificent trousers. The surong, which they tie power falling heir to the kingdom. That temples are within the limits about the waist and tuck in at the back, power will also fall heir to a good deal the palace walls, the most takes their place. The king wears silk of trouble with the population, which is remarkable being that of the "Sleep- stockings, shoes which are pointed like of so mixed and heterogeneous a characing Idol" and that of the "Emeration of the Turk, and his costume is a ter that the elements of serious difficulty ald Idol." The Sleeping Idol is a statue beautiful one. He is not a bad looking are always present. 150 feet long, overlaid from head to foot man; his face is olive brown, his eyes are with plate gold, in many places covered black, his forehead is high and his eyes with inscriptions and representations of are slightly almond in shape. He has a the transmigrations of Buddha. Not far little mustache and thickest of stiff, away is the palace of the White Ele- black hair. He is very fond of his wife

NATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT. The government of Siam is in some respects much like that of other countries having a limited monarchy, while in one particular it is curiously different. There are two kings, a first and a second, each of whom has a state establishment, according to the prominence of the people in these nationalities in the popu lation. The reigning king is Chulalong throne in 1868, and who governs by dom that although the Siamese call | Zeit. themselves the Thai, "the free," and their kingdom the Muung Thai, "the free kingdom," they are practically under the same kind of government as

most other Asiatics. The king of Siam is, comparatively speaking, a rich monarch, having an annual revenue somewhat exceeding from the taxes on fruit trees, £100,-000 from the spirit tax, £120,000 from and about the same amount from the ers are no more honest than the people amount due reaches the royal cof- food should be well masticated. if called upon, to give at least three months' labor in the year to his sovereign. He has put telegraph lines quently calls for this service at a time

> All the inhabitants are required to those who are willing and able to purfore, at the king's command both in time of peace and of war, and although vantages lie unimproved, and a territory year, consisting mostly of rice, teak,

pepper and other tropical products. AREA OF THE EMPIRE.

The limits of Siam on the north and The gain in economy, too, would be east have always been rather indefinite, greater than many of us think. It is for to the north, adjoining British Bur-mah, there lay a number of semi-inde-quires to do hard work and remain in pendent States, which sometimes owned | health, if that food is proper in quality allegiance to Siam and sometimes to Bur- and properly taken. Improper food immah, as the influence of one or the other | properly taken is not only to a great expreponderated. The same difficulty ex- tent wasted, but will, in the end, lead to isted in the East, where the Anamites serious disaster .- ["The Family Docsometimes paid tribute to China and tor," in Cassell's Magazine. sometimes to Siam. Siam itself has in times past been a dependency of the Chinese empire, and even now a sort of allegiance is acknowledged and a tribute paid. So far as the Siamese territory can be estimated, its utmost limits at the 1,200 miles from north to south and 700 square miles, while it has a population of | with cream, 2,000,000 Siamese, 2,000,000 Luosians, and 1,000,000 each of Chinese or Malays.

lent, quarrelsome and destitute of good the dish look nice stamp the liver in qualities, but apparently do not deserve | rounds with a pastry cutter, and season them as a peaceable, polite and kindly, cover with eggs and bread crumbs and short noses, low foreheads, and the teeth, accordance with the prevailing fashion, stained a repulsive black. Like plain, you will find the addition of a most nations having little beard, they regard this feature as a blemish, and very much. early in life carefully extract all the hairs from their faces. Except a small tuft on the top of the head, the cranium is exceedingly airy and primitive charac-

The fertility of the cultivated land in the Menang valley is described by trav-elers as something wonderful. Most of the river valley is what is called in this country bottom land, which is annually overflowed and fertilized by the river, and is described as yielding as bountifully as the valley of the Nile. The wealth of the forests is wonderful, but on account of the climate large tracts have never yet been explored, and what may lie beyond is unknown. In the tropical jungles of Northern and Central Siam, however, grow the gutta-percha and lac, dozens of odoriferous woods and hun-

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

YAWKING, - Although one yawning -that is, half-sister wife-and he makes | does not present a very agreeable appearance, it is very agreeable to himself, for the stretching of the muscles causes a feeling of comfort. It acts likes massage, and is the most natural gymnastics of the lungs imaginable. Dr. Nægeli, therefore, advises people not to concern themselves with so-called decency, but every morning and evening, and as often as possible, to exercise the lungs and all but only one is honored as a sovereign, the muscles of respiration by yawning the other acting as a sort of prime min-ister. The whole country is divided troubles may thus be prevented. Dr. into districts, the government of each Nægeli orders the patient troubled with being administered by a local official too much wax in the ear, accompanied who is Siamese or Luosian, or Malay, with pain, to yawn often and deeply. The pain will soon disappear. He, also, in case of nasal catarrh, inflammation of the palate, sore throat and earache, orders Kom I., known also as Somdetch Phra the patient as often as possible during Paraminde Maha, who ascended the each day to yawn from six to ten times successively, and immediately afterward means of a council of six princes and to swallow. The result will be surprisfrom ten to twenty members, appointed ing. If one looks upon yawning as a by himself. Nominally a limited mon- natural massage for certain organs, he archy, there are so many ways of setting will reach a satisfactory explanation of aside the established laws of the king- its curative properties .- Berlin Unsere

HINTS ABOUT EATING .- The time at which the principal meal is taken is not, within limits, of such great importance if certain essential conditions are complied with. The selected hour should be adhered to; for the stomach acquires the habit of getting ready at the usual time £2,000,000, of which sum £287,000 —if it is disappointed, either the appe-comes from the land taxes, £65,000 tite fails or indigestion follows. The food last taken should not have been too recent, nor should there have been too long a fast. The diner should not have been overtired; otherwise the stomach will share in the general exhaustion. If the stomach has been exhausted by efforts to digest too recent a meal, or by fisheries tax. As all the taxes are, how-ever, farmed out, and Siamese tax farmwill be unable to form the juices necesof the same business in other parts of sary for digestion. To his principal no small sum annually from the and vigorous and a stomach refreshed by peculations and embezzlements of rest after having done work within his agents, and it is even asserted reasonably short period. Dinner should that scarcely more than half the never be boited and hurried over. The ence in the personal service exacted from the meat good and the vegetables fash. The cooking should be carefully and properly done. Indigestible things, or those which disagree with the individual, should be eschewed. After the meal the diner should rest or have some light occu He should neither undertake active There is now a street car line in Bank-kok and the city has electric lights. vated or gathered, the result is far if and the walking nor should be study, beneficial to either the agriculture of the think over business, or occupy his mind seriously in any way. It is well to remember that a piece of beef remains and engages the stomach for about three hours, a piece of salt beef or pork four and three-quarter hours. Nor is it right to sleep for some time after a meal. During sleep digestion is suspended; the food remains in the stomach and undergoes improper changes; digestion is deferred until the sleeper wakens, and then digestion takes place imperfectly. Indicountries on the globe, its natural ad- | ces. Finally, do not eat too much. It is better to cat too little. The rule to almost the size of Texas has thus an an. get up with an appetite, though hardly an inviting one, is not without reason. Habitual repletion is much to be deprecated. If people could or would always attend to these simple directions, the benefit to health would be enormous.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING .- Take the they are worth. Everything under the time of its greatest extent were about grated, three tablespoonfuls of butter. one-half cup of sugar, the juice and half miles in width, or very nearly one-third | the peel of one lemon. Beat the sugar of the king comes from the gambling the size of the United States. That, and butter to a cream, stir in the yolk however, was before the English con- and lemon with the grated apples. Pour quests in Burmah, which considerably this in a deep pudding dish to bake. reduced the nominal size of the empire. Whip the whites, and then last grate s Its present area is estimated at 250,000 little natmeg over the top. Eat cold

LIVER .- A very nice and tasty way of The Siamese have been given a bad | cooking liver is to cut it in slices about reputation by travelers as being turbu- an eighth of an inch thick, and to make , for the best authorities describe it with pepper and salt; then entirely people. They are not particularly good- fry in clean, hot grease until a nice looking, having a Mongolian aspect, with golden color. Fry some very thin slices arge heads, broad faces, wide mouths, of bacon and arrange them between the liver and pour a thick brown sauce round the dish, and unless you prefer the sauce little gherkin and capers will improve it

> THE PREMIUM SANDWICH is made as follows: Break a fresh egg in a bowl and beat thoroughly; add one and onehalf cupfuls of sweet milk, a salt-spoonful of salt and a table-spoonful of melted butter. Beat well and add lightly one and three-quarters cupfuls of sitted flour mixed with one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking poowder. Bake in rollshaped gem pans. When cool cut lengthwise with a sharp knife, which will not crumble the crusts. Spread thinly with butter and cover with finely chopped roast mutton, slightly salted. The mutton must not be overdone, but a trifle rare. As they are cut, lay the so that they may fit when put together.

The Propaganda has begun negotia-tions for the opening of two Catholic seminaries in India.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET. got on a new suit. Can I have one, too?

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY

MEN OF THE PRESS.

Just What's the Matter-The Tw Great Divisions-Und oubtedly-Th Fall of Silver, etc., etc.

JUST WHAT'S THE MATTER.

She-I only wish to break the engagement because I fear your inability to love one devotedly.

He-Love one devotedly! Why, could love a dozen devotedly .- [Life.

THE TWO GREAT DIVISIONS.

"Did you have a heavy rainfall yester-

"No; only wet the just." "What about the unjust?" "Oh, they had borrowed all the umbrellas."-[Judge.

UNDOUBTEDLY.

"I'm afraid you won't be able to get your French India-rubber man into the country."

"Why not?" "Couldn't he be classed as a contractlaborer?"--[Truth.

THE FALL OF SILVER.

Teacher-If potatoes were 50 cents a bushel how many bushels could I buy with this nice shiny dollar I have in my

Tommy (who has heard his father discuss finance) -- One, -- [Chicago Record. A NATURAL INFERENCE.

"What city has the largest floating population," inquired the teacher. "Cork, suswered the bright little boy at the foot of the class .- [Chicago Herald.

BEGAN WRONG.

"We had a terrible time with the Convention of Physicians in our city the other day." "What about?"

'They found a disease, and then couldn't discover a microbe for it."-Vogue.

A HASTY TOILET.

Little Dick-What are you tryin' to do, anyhow?

Little Dot-Mamma has sent for the doctor to come and see me, and I is scrubbin' my tongue so it'il be fit to look at. - [Good News.

PERFECTLY RIGHT.

Miss Candour-I hear your engagement with Mr. Flightie is broken.

Miss Mugg-Yes; I have cast him off. Miss Candour-Perfectly right. A man who spends all his time with other girls, and doesn't call to see his affianced wife once in six months, ought to be cast off .- New York Weekly.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

Whitegoods-Now, Mr. Redink, they're talking about this income tax; and, as it may affect your income, I thought it some curious experiments to find out best to reduce your salary from two how far animals can count. He declares thousand to fifteen hundred. I don't that the crow can count up to ten and is think they'll tax any income as low as hereby superior in arithmetic to certain fifteen hundred.

Redink-But, Mr .-Whitegoods-Now, not a word! You know I never can bear to hear myself thanked .- [Puck.

A DANGEROUS SUMMER GIRL.

He-So we are engaged. Isn't it lovely?

She-Perfectly. He-I wonder if anybody saw me when I kissed you last night? She-I hope so.

He-What! She-I hope so.

He--Why?

She-I mean business, and want witnesses .-- [Detroit Free Press. WHY HE DIDN'T REMIT.

Tailor (meeting friend on the street)-

I thought you said you'd mail the \$5 bill you owe me? Creditor-I did mean to, but when I

went to the post office to mail it I found

AN IDEA.

Little Beth (in the country)-Grandpa, you must have to keep an awful lot of policemen out here. Grandpa-Why, Beth? Beth-Oh, there's such a lot of grass

to keep off of .- [Tid-Bits.

WHAT WOULD PAPA SAY? Teacher-Now, Tommy, suppose you had 25 cents, and you wanted seven cents for candy, five for apples and five for lemonade, how many cents would you have left?

Tommy-Twenty-five. "How could that be?"

"I'd have them charged to papa."-[Chicago Tribune.

ANNOYING FASHION. Laura (at the seaside) -How annoy-

Flora-What, dear? Laura-I have been looking through

this field-glass at Chollie Chapps and Maud Everfly down there on the beach and they are dressed so much alike that I can't tell whether he has his arm around her or she has her arm around him --[Indianapolis Journal.

NO MANNERS.

Mother-Why don't you get acquainted

"No'm. She hasn't any manners." "Why, what has she done?" "W'en I grinned at her she didn't grin

back."- Street & Smith's. MIXED HIS DATES.

Hungry Higgins-Wen did Columbus ome to this country?

Weary Watkins - Bout 400 years ago. Hungry Higgins—Gee! No wonder a celler give me the horse laugh when I cold him I was Chris's second cousin.— Indianapolis Journal.

BOUND TO CUT HIM OUT SOME WAY. "Mamma, the little boy next door has further cleaning or dusting.

" Not now, Wilde." "Then I guess I'll go out and pick a fight with him."--[Life.

NOT RESPONSIBLE,

Summer Boarder-I saw a snake seven feet long as I came across the fields this afternoon. I thought you told me you never had any snakes? Uncle Ezra-Wal, I don't. I been a member of the temp'rance lodge for nigh

twenty years .- [Indianapolis Journal. HOW THEY GROW.

First Year-The biggest trout I ever caught was a foot and a half long, and he had a big fish-hook in his stomach. Tenth Year-Did I ever tell you about the trout I once caught? It was over a yard long, and had an anchor in his stomach.—[New York Weekly.

THE PERVERSITY OF BORROWERS.

Tom-You want to borrow money? Why, you refused the loan I offered you vesterday!

Cholles-Well, yesterday I was merely hard up for a few necessaries. To-day I need it for some luxuries I've just learned of. - [Chicago Record.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The eloquent young orator at Bridgton Academy who chose "Farming, the Best of Arts," as his graduating theme, has genuine blisters on his hands. He got them playing tennis and boating .-Lewiston Journal.

If there is a man in the world brave enough to say, "I can't afford it" when in the presence of a woman not his wife, trot him out .-- [Atchison Globe.

"It is a pity that you are not more sociable," remarked the cyclone to the earthquake. "Instead of taking people out and blowing them off, as I do, you give everyone the shake."—[Indianapolis Journal.

'Tis now the learned doctor To well-earned rest inclines, And rakes up stacks of dollars While mild hay fever shines. -[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"There is not much similarity between our ways of earning a livelihood," said the dentist to the paint manufacturer. "No," admitted the manufacturer, "there is not. I grind colors, while you cull grinders." —[Indianapolis Jour-

The physicians of "twenty years' standing" should have a chance to sit down and rest awhile .- [Texas Siftings.

"Who says there is nothing new under the sun?" defiantly asked the small boy with the new shoes .- [Washington Star.

The girl with a hammock understands the meaning of net profits even if she never learned the multiplication table. -[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A Russian physician has been making Polynesian tribes of men, who cannot get beyond five or six.

MICROSCOPIC SCREWS .- The smallest screw in the world is that used in the movement of a watch. Some of these are so minute that a box of them appears to the casual observer to be filled with fine black sand. With a strong glass, however, they are seen to be perfect in every part, though only 4-1000 of an inch in diameter. A thimble will hold over 100,000 of them. They are not counted, but sold by weight.

THE SIZE OF THE SEA. - One gallon of water weighs ten pounds, so the number of gallons in the Pacific is over 200,000,-000,000,000, an amount which would take more than a million years to pass over the Falls of Niagara. Yet, put into a sphere, the whole of the Pacific would only measure 726 miles across. The Atlantic could be contained bodily in the Pacific nearly three times. The number of cubic feet is 117 followed by seven that placard on the walls: "Post no teen ciphers; a number that would be ticked off by our million clocks in 370, 000 years. Its weight is 325,000,000,-000 tons, and the number of gallons in it 73,000,000,000,000. A sphere to hold the Atlantic would have to be 5331 miles in diameter. If it were made to fill a circular pipe reaching from the earth to the sun-a distance of 93,000,000 miles-the diameter of the pipe would be 1,837 yards, or rather over a mile; while a pipe of similar length to contain the Pacific would be over a mile and three-quarters across. Yet the distance to the sun is so great that, as has been pointed out, if a child were born with an arm long enough to reach the sun it would not live long enough to know that it had touched it, for sensation passes along our nerves at the rate of 100 feet a second, and to travel from the sun to the earth at that rate would take a century and a half, and such an abnormal infant is an unlikely centenarian .- [Longman's.

A NEW WAY TO PRESERVE PICTURES. -A recent invention of W. S. Simpson, which promises to do away with the dangers which all pictures, and espe-cially water-color drawings, have hitherto undergone from the disastrous effect of light on pigments. Mr. Simpson has, by an exceedingly simple device, made it possible to frame all pictures, large or small, under this desirable condition. with that nice little girl across the street?

Little Dot—'Cause she isn't used to s'ciety.

"You are surely mistaken."

The canvas or painting is placed in a chamber or box, either copper or aluminum, according to the size and weight of the picture. The front of this chamber is of achromatic glass, and by the use of an air-pump all air behind the glass is ex-hausted and a vacuum created. The picture is then replaced in the original frame, the only difference being that the colors appear considerably brighter and every detail is more distinct, owing to the absence of the air formerly imprisoned between the glass and the painting, and the substitution of achromatic for ordinary glass. Under these conditions the most delicate Turner water-color may be exposed to the full light of the sun without any danger of fading. A pic-ture once inclosed in a vacuum needs no