

Editor Quigg's Paux Pas.
Speaking of Caruth: He is the gentleman who rather disturbed the serenity of that metropolitan editor and statesman, Lemuel Eli Quigg.
"The Republican party, Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Quigg on an occasion when, metaphorically speaking, he was sailing and soaring in the heavens of the house, "the Republican party, Mr. Speaker, on that occasion of the nation's greatest peril, stood like a gladiator, belted and buckled, booted and spurred."
"Will the gentleman," interrupted Caruth, with the look of one who was taking a consuming interest in Quigg's speech, and wanted full information on all points as he went along, "will the gentleman please mention where and when it was that the gladiators wore boots and spurs?"
The house, as usual, full of approving delight, yelled its glee over the interruption, and all very much to the confusion of Lemuel Eli Quigg.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The New Year Outlook.
The business of the country has become dependent upon politics, especially the manufacturing and importing interests, that there is again a full in its activities, waiting to see what changes may take place in tariff and other laws bearing upon such important branches of trade. As Congress cannot mature such changes much before the first of January, the outlook is somewhat discouraging. But at the same time the vexations of such a state of things ought not to be allowed to fret the nervous system. Better times will come at last, on more substantial basis. Meanwhile it is well to know that worry to the nerves is the prolific source of Neuralgia and kindred ailments, and it is also established that in spite of what Congress may do, or any other cause of vexation to the nervous system, St. Jacobs Oil will cure Neuralgia in any form. It is poor business to worry and grow sick when one can get well and finally prosper.

Whether happiness should come or not, one should try to prepare one's self to do without it.

Earliest Vegetables Always Pay.
That's so, the editor hears Mr. Marked Gardner say. Well, why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's Northern garden seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

If you will cut this out and send it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5c. postage. (A. C.)

Without poetry and art the spirit grows weary in this earthly clime.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

We have learned a great lesson when we have learned how to live in the present moment.

The Most Pleasant Way
Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

The covetous person lives as if the world was made altogether for him, and not he for the world.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective, and safe.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One for each postal zone. Address: 2308, POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

AN AMERICAN IN EUROPE.

Encounters Many Things Not to Be Seen at Home.

We give an extract from the letter of an American who had spent several years abroad, and who had been accused, for so doing, of want of patriotism. Whatever may be our opinion of her defense, it suggests a fact which concerns us all.

"The thread that holds me in Europe," she writes, "is slight, but it is strong. Let me try to show it to you. I watched this morning an Irishman building a hedge, which is in Ireland a wall of alternate layers of dirt stones and slabs of peat. He planted in each layer slabs of hawthorn.

"Why do you do that, John?" I asked.
"For the pleasantness, ma'am. The flowers conceal the stones."
"We are building stout walls in America with our liberty and education and Christian faith, and the chance for every man, but we are so busy and anxious that we plant but few flowers. Let me illustrate my meaning.

"I went to Frankfurt a year ago an utter stranger, and took boarding in a homely little pension. A week after my arrival my birthday came. The landlady discovered it in some way. I was awakened in the morning by her children singing a joyous little hymn outside of my door. When I went down to breakfast each of them brought me a posy. There was a huge red Lobelia-chen before my plate. Everybody, from the old grandmother to Hans, the waiter, came smiling to wish me 'a happy year.' It was a fete-day for the family. Now the whole celebration cost them but a few pennies, but how happy it made me. Instead of being a stranger, I was a friend among friends. The flowers had hid the rock.

"I drove last week from Salisbury to Stonehenge with some friends. The cabman, though I did not speak to him, learned that I was an American. When we stopped at a little inn for luncheon, he went out and presently brought a huge bunch of crimson roses, which he handed to me, gravely saying, 'It is hold England's flower, ma'am!'

"My Swiss laundress, who never saw me before and never will again, courtesies when I pay her and wishes me a safe voyage, and that I may find my family well and happy.

"When I go into a shop in London the women wait on me with smiles. If I buy anything they thank me, and if I do not buy they thank me for looking at their goods, and hope that I will come again.

"The conductor of the tram-car does not thump me on the back for my nickel. He touches his hat to his passengers as he enters the car, and says, 'Fares, please!'

"These little leisurely courtesies are not shown to me in particular, they are here as one of the habits of life. I am weak enough to like them. The American boarding-house keeper, or laundress, or shop-girl would undoubtedly do her work as well, and would probably feel as kindly at heart to her employers, but as yet has not time, or rather has not learned to contribute her trifle to the 'pleasantness of life.'"

No life can be too real and earnest for kindly courtesy. The Irishman's stone wall is not made less serviceable by the flowers that cover it.

This Is the Limit.
"It's more'n self-respect kin bear," said Meandering Mike. "I've got er mighty good notion ter quit de business."

"An' work?"
"Der's no tellin' what human nater'll do wen it's des'p'rit. I feel ez if de las' storr had been pilled on de camel's back."

"Hev ye been refused cold vittles agin'?"
"Right erlong. An' de women dat rides bicycles is offerin' me der cast-off clothes."—Washington Star.

Prosperity Came Through Pines.
The region of the Landes, which, fifty years ago, was one of the poorest and most miserable in France, has now become one of the most prosperous, owing to the planting of pines. The increased value is estimated at 1,000,000,000 francs. Where there were, fifty years ago, only a few thousand poor and unhealthy shepherds, there are now sawmills, charcoal kilns and turpentine works, interspersed with thriving villages and fertile agricultural lands.

A National Scandal.
There have been 257 murders committed in the Indian Territory since the adjournment of Congress. Its government has become a national scandal.—Springfield Republican.

THEATRE PANIC.

Terrible Disaster in a Baltimore Play-House.

CAUSED BY A CRY OF FIRE.

Three Thousand People Were Present in the Old Front Street Theatre—A Flaring Gas Jet Gave the Alarm, and the Calamity Resulted.

In a senseless panic, caused by a defective gas burner and a foolish cry of fire at the old Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., twenty-three people were killed, two seriously injured and fifty more seriously hurt. Almost all of the victims were of Polish nationality and Hebraic faith, and many of the injured were taken to their homes by friends, rendering it almost impossible to get a complete list. The theatre, which is the oldest in the city, was filled from pit to dome with people who had assembled to listen to Hebrew opera, which has been given in the house twice a week for the past month. The ticket office receipts show that over 2,700 tickets had been sold when at 8 o'clock the sale of tickets had stopped because there were no more left. General admission tickets were sold, however, after this, and it is supposed that there were at least 3,000 people within the walls when the curtain went up on the first act. As the capacity of the house is less than 2,500 the density of the crowd may be imagined.

Ten minutes after the curtain rose, one of the attendants went up to the second tier to light a gas jet which appeared to have been extinguished. As he turned the cock and applied a match the light flared up, and it seems that there was a jet of gas on the left side of the house in plain view of the greater part of the audience, but as the glare from it showed against the wall some one in the gallery shouted "Fire, fire, fire."

In an instant there was a mad rush for the door, in which the whole audience took part. The vanguard of the terror-stricken multitude reached the entrance on Front street, pushed on by the howling, shrieking mob behind them. There those in the foremost rank were compelled to turn to the right and to the left to reach the double entrance way, built in the form of stonewall doors.

Passing through the doors they reached a flight of steps, leading from each door downward to a landing, whence a broad stairway of moderate height would have carried them into the street and to safety. The steps leading from the doorways are about but five feet high, but the landing at their bases is narrow. Down these the frightened people hurled themselves in the frightful struggle to reach the open air and escape the certain death they thought was behind them.

As the crowds from the two doors, one on the right, the other on the left, reached the landing they met. There was a brief struggle and then some one lost his or her footing and fell. In a moment the crowd pushed with irresistible force from the rear, crowded upon the prostrate form and began in turn to stumble, reel and presently to fall prone upon the floor, under the myriads of feet coming like a herd of frightened buffalo from behind. In less time than it takes to tell the landing was packed twenty to thirty deep with the panic-stricken multitude and hundreds behind them were struggling over them to reach the street.

The tumult attracted an immense crowd from the outside, many of whom tried to gain entrance to the theatre, thus adding to the confusion. A dozen policemen, also attracted by the shrieks of the frightened crowd, hurried to the scene, and, using their clubs on those outside, pushed through the doorway to the writing mass on the landing. Among the first to reach the theatre was Officer E. J. Kelly, whose beat is but a block away. Forcing his way in through the main doorway he grasped a pair of arms, and pulling with all his might dragged a woman from under the surging crowd. A glance at her face showed that she was past all human aid—dead from suffocation.

Again he reached into the mass of humanity and pulled out a boy about seven years old. He, too, was dead, also from suffocation, with scarce a bruise upon his body.

The other officers by this time re-inforced by a dozen of their fellows, dragged out the prostrate ones, passing them to those on the sidewalk. Ambulances carried the dead to the morgue and the wounded to the city hospital wherever practical, but in many cases the more slightly injured and in a few cases those who were badly hurt were taken to their homes by friends.

When the mass on the landing had been cleared away the frightened crowd inside were quieted down sufficiently to enable the police to clear the theatre. Then it was found that there had been no danger, and that not a soul would have been injured had the audience but remained seated. Nine bodies were taken to the morgue, all of them dead from suffocation. Of those taken to the city hospital fifteen died. The confusion at both places was indescribable.

VIRGINIA GOLD FIELDS.
Company With \$2,500,000 Capital Formed to Develop Mining Properties.

A private dispatch received in Baltimore states that N. K. Fairbank, the millionaire lead refiner, of Chicago; E. K. Willard and T. D. Hooper, bankers of New York; Gen. T. M. Logan, of Richmond, Va., and others have organized at Richmond the Piedmont Gold Belt Chartered Company, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000 for the purpose of developing on a very extensive scale large gold mining properties, covering several thousand acres in Buckingham county, Va.

These Northern and Western Capitalists, it is reported, have made a thorough investigation of the gold bearing ores of that territory, and have found such remarkable favorable conditions that, it is claimed, they have secured control of the entire district.

Investigation of experts and analysis of the ores, it is claimed, show that the average of these ores gives a much better percentage of gold than either of the South African or the Cripple Creek districts.

INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Contract for the Two Battle Ships Awarded to the Newport News Company.

The Manufacturers' Record in its weekly review of Southern industrial interests says, that the decision of the Navy Department to award the contract for the two battleships to the Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Company, whose bid was about 20 per cent. less than that of the largest shipbuilding concern in the North, is regarded as a great victory for the industrial interests of the South. It illustrates the increasing magnitude of Southern industrial affairs and their ability to underbid competitors of other sections because of the natural advantages of this section for manufacturing. The opening on January 1st, of a \$1,000,000 hotel just completed at Old Point, Va., following so soon after the one recently opened at Richmond, which cost over \$1,500,000, emphasizes the growing importance to the South of the winter resort business. The number of Northern tourists who now spend the winter in the South is annually increasing and is a material factor in the growing prosperity of this section.

Among the industrial enterprises reported for the week were the consolidation of electric light and water plants at Sheffield, Ala., and the proposed expenditure of \$50,000 in enlargement; a 3,000 spindle cotton mill in the same State; a \$34,000 lumber company and a \$50,000 mining company in Arkansas; Florida reported a sugar refinery and several large lumber companies; Georgia, a clothing factory at Cartersville, and large lumber mills in South Georgia; Kentucky, a chain manufacturing company and a cellulose factory; Louisiana, grain elevators at New Orleans, and a \$50,000 lumber company and a \$20,000 soap company; Maryland, an electric light company consolidation for the building of a new plant to cost about \$1,000,000 at Baltimore; a silk factory to employ 250 hands, to be established at Hagerstown by New Jersey people, Texas, a large dredging contract for harbor purposes, and a \$35,000 plumbing manufacturing company; Virginia, a \$100,000 water company, \$50,000 coal and coke company, \$30,000 planing mill company and a number of miscellaneous enterprises in other States.

PIEROE FIGHT AT ZEITOUN.
Reports that 2500 Armenians Were Killed in the Assault.

It is officially announced at Constantinople that most obstinate fighting preceded the capture of Zeitoun by the Turks. Semi-official advices from Zeitoun say that the Armenians lost 2500 killed during the engagement and that only 250 Turks were killed.

The narrow pass between the hills leading out of Zeitoun is said to be crowded with Armenians, men, women and children, and it is feared they will be massacred. The ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy and Austria sent their dragons to the palace to make representations with the view of preventing the Armenians from being massacred and to point out the gravity of such a deed. Little hope is felt, however, that the representations of the ambassadors will avail, and the general belief is that the survivors of the Armenians of Zeitoun have already been killed.

The financial situation continues to be very bad. The various projects of the Porte to raise money by granting monopolies for the sale of petroleum, alcohol, etc., have collapsed for the present, although it is believed that negotiations on the subject will shortly be resumed. The Porte, however, has succeeded in collecting £20,000 from the various vilayets, which money was devoted to paying the month's salaries of the officials.

Nothing has been said about paying the soldiers and others who are in arrears, and, in consequence, the feeling of discontent in the army, which has frequently been referred to recently, is understood to be on the increase and the situation is by no means a bright one.

WORK AND WORKERS.
The Illinois Steel Company closed for a month its Bessemer and rail mills at South Chicago.

The State of Arkansas has made a contract with the Fouchere Planting Company for the service of 300 State convicts next year, on a cotton plantation near Little Rock.

The Plant Steamship Company has arranged for a semi-monthly line of steamers between Port Tampa, Florida, and Jamaica, beginning on the 15th inst.

A St. Louis despatch says that a combination of the zinc mining interests of that State is about to be effected. The combine will have a capital of about \$2,000,000, and will control 14 plants.

A San Francisco despatch says that a representative in this country of a Japanese manufacturing syndicate has bought 50,000 bales of cotton, which are to be shipped to Yokohama during the present season.

The demand of the 300 union bookbinders of St. Louis for eight hours' work for the former pay was accepted by eleven of the principal firms. But two large concerns will resist the demand, and will try to run with non-union men.

The Ohio coal operators at Columbus, adopted a resolution agreeing to pay their employees twice a month in cash, but refusing to abolish the company stores. The miners and operators met in joint session to discuss this point of difference. The miners claim that if stores are allowed at all employees who do not patronize them will be discriminated.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP A SHERIFF
Locked Him in His Office and Made Off With \$8,000 in Money.

When Sheriff B. E. Devall, of Ellisville, Miss., was leaving his office, three masked men covered him with revolvers and told him to give up his life or his money, that they preferred the money, and demanded that he open the safe. The sheriff gave them the keys; they opened the safe and took about \$8,000 belonging to the county.

The robbers tied the Sheriff securely, and when they left locked the office door behind them. It was several hours after the robbery before a member of the Sheriff's family went in search of him and found him locked in his office, the key being left in the door. No clue.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Joseph Stanbez was fatally stabbed at Sturteville, Pa., and George Cosken, who had been drinking together, got into a fight and Cosken drew his jack knife and used it. At a meeting of the committee for the Carnegie Art Fund, at Pittsburgh, which was attended by Andrew Carnegie, he announced that from his estate there would be given annually \$50,000 to be used for the establishment of the museums and art gallery of the library bearing his name. The only proviso Mr. Carnegie attaches to his gift is that there be purchased each year two or more pictures by American artists.

Mine Inspector Blewitt completed his report for the year 1905. The total number of accidents in the anthracite district was 226, and of these thirty-three were fatal. These accidents made 23 widows and 79 orphans. The greatest number of fatal accidents in any month of the year occurred in December the next highest in May, and the least number in September.

The Media Borough Council considered the resignation of Burgess N. B. Cooper, and also received a communication from the Borough Solicitor on the matter. There being no power to appoint a Burgess, and as the place could not be filled except by a special election, it was decided to let the resignation rest for a month. With the time of the borough election so near, the Council did not think it prudent to impose the cost of a special election on the tax-payers. The office will be filled at the election next month.

The engineer and 200 passengers of the Buffalo express on the Lackawanna railroad due in East Stroudsburg at 4:26 a. m., had a thrilling experience near High Bridge, seven miles north of Stroudsburg. While the train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour the locomotive jumped the track. A short distance beyond where the accident occurred the road bed is nearly 100 feet above the river. The engine ran along on the ties some distance and stopped close to the brink of the abyss.

The record of freight movements by the Pennsylvania railroad at Harrisburg for December surpassed that for any previous month. When October broke the record with a total movement through Harrisburg of 131,669 cars, and November distanced this with 136,943 cars, it was thought the limit had been reached for some months, but December came with an even better movement of 139,726 cars, or 783 cars more than November, and 5,037 more than October. Of this vast movement 86,245 cars were loaded. The outlook for an equally heavy January movement is bright.

Judge Savidge, of Northumberland, who presided at Scranton, in Quarter Session, took occasion to censure severely two juries that he thought had ignored the evidence in cases they were called upon to dispose of and return verdicts of not guilty. The Judge said that the jurors might be honest about their verdicts, but they were very much mistaken in administering justice in that way. "Juries," continued the Judge, "are sworn to try cases according to the law and the evidence, and in the case, where the evidence is strong enough to warrant a conviction, such a verdict ought to be rendered. Any other verdict brings the law and the Courts of Justice into disrepute."

Young people of Heerstown have organized a Christian Endeavor Society. The friends of Chambersburg have organized a Fireman's Relief Association in order to be benefited by the act of 1895.

W. W. Latherow, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught under a car and probably fatally injured near Altoona. He lived at Newton Hamilton.

Jerome Behney, of Myerstown, has been appointed by the county Poor Directors as hospital steward of the Lebanon County Almshouse, to succeed Franklin Diehl, deceased.

Ex-Policeman James J. Reilly has announced himself as a candidate for first assistant engineer of the Lebanon Fire Department, to succeed Harry Carmany, who will be a candidate for chief engineer before the January convention.

After a vigorous fight Theodore F. Brandt, the discharged ex-keeper of the Lebanon water supply dams, obtained a judgment before Alderman Booth against the city of Lebanon for \$30.40, alleged to be due him for salary and extra services.

The Scranton & Pittston Traction Company stockholders have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. L. A. Watres, president; Hon. Lemuel Amerman, vice-president; Charles H. Mullin, treasurer; Robert C. Adams, secretary.

Sixty-five thousand dollars' worth of 4 per cent. school bonds, issued by the Reading School District, have been subscribed for by Minneapolis parties on terms which reduce them to a 3½ per cent. basis. There were some forty bidders, but the Minneapolis parties offered the highest premium. The bonds are payable in from one to five years.

COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED.
Five of the Yehuda Brotherhood Go to the Penitentiary for Five Years.

The five members of the band of counterfeiters known as the Yehuda Brotherhood, who were convicted in the United States District Court recently at Philadelphia, were sentenced by Judge Butler to each pay a fine of \$1,000 and serve five years in the penitentiary. The names of the counterfeiters are Jacob Friedman, Max Frankel, Jacob Fineberg, Moses Rosengarten and Henry Greenberg, all Roumanian Jews.

In sentencing the men Judge Butler said they came to this country apparently with the intention of violating its laws. The prisoners were the leaders of one of the most daring gangs of counterfeiters known to the secret service bureau for years. Their arrest was brought about through two of their countrymen, Kave Reisser and David Fierstein, who were induced to go into the counterfeit business, but who later turned informers and gave the entire scheme away.

The testimony showed that the gang had their headquarters at Ladysville, N. J., where a complete counterfeit outfit, an immense iron press, a number of dies and between 600 and 700 pounds of nickel and a quantity of pure silver were found by the secret service detectives. The men belonged to an oath-bound organization and operated in nearly every Eastern State. They made nickels and dimes, purchasing their metal from the firms that supply the United States government.

The Average Murderer.

One of the strangest of all the strange phases of human nature is the cheerfulness of the average murderer after conviction and sentence. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule; there are murderers who await execution in horror and dread, and occasionally one dies of this torment before the fatal day arrives. But these are rare cases, and do not affect the correctness of the proposition that the average murderer is a rather cheerful person, sleeps well, has a good appetite, grows fat, and, till his last hour, manifests a lively interest in such worldly affairs as occupied his mind before he was caught, caged, and marked for the hangman.

Trouble of mind is not conducive to the taking on of fat. A convict whose day of death had been finally fixed, and who had no ground on which to base the faintest hope of clemency, might affect cheerfulness, or even jocularity, in the presence of visitors. But there is no affecting a growth of adipose. The man whose weight is increasing day by day, even in the shadow of the gallows, is not in mental distress. The mind and body are too closely related for either to be tormented without the full participation of the other.

Here is an extract from a reporter's account of a visit to Harry Hayward, at Minneapolis, who has been put to death for one of the most cruel, cold-blooded murders ever perpetrated:

"Do you think you will hang?"
"Yes, I think I will, old man." Hayward replied. His face did not change color, nor did he flinch. Then he continued, laughing: "A fellow has to go some time, and it might as well be one time as another. Only I wish it well done and no bungling. But, by the bye, what do you think about the Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight—or rather the one that did not come off? I will tell you what I believe. I think 'Fitz' was afraid of Jim. I would hate to see Jim get whipped, for he is an American. But the fight will never come off now," he added.

"How is your health, Mr. Hayward?"
"Splendid. When I came in here I weighed 160, but I have gained forty pounds. You see, I have had nothing to worry me, have slept well, and eaten heartily, and will continue to do so until the end."

If this were an exceptional case it would be interesting only as a possible indication of lunacy. It is strange only because it is impossible for the average mind to conceive of such cheerfulness, such indifference under the conditions surrounding this man.

The Doubter Succumbed
"Once, when I was publishing a paper in Seattle, I convinced a man in a most emphatic way that it paid to advertise," said an old journalist. "He was a fairly prosperous merchant, and I had tried for a long time to get him to insert an advertisement in my paper."

"Oh, it's no use," he would say. "I never read the advertisements in a paper, and no one else does. I believe in advertising, but in a way that will force itself on the public. Then it pays. But in a newspaper—pshaw! Everybody who reads a newspaper dodges the advertising pages as if they were poison."

"Well," said I, "if I convince you that people do read the advertising pages of my paper, will you advertise?"
"Of course I will. I advertise wherever I think it will do any good."

"The next day I ran the following line in the lightest faced agate in the office and stuck it in the most obscure corner of the paper between a couple of patent medicine ads:

"What is Cohen going to do about it?"
"The next day so many people annoyed him by asking what that line meant that he begged me to explain the matter in my next issue. I promised to do it if he would let me write the explanation and stand to it. He agreed, and I wrote:

"He is going to advertise, of course." And he did."

Effect of Sudden Riches.
The most amusing instance of the effect of a suddenly acquired fortune upon a pet meanness is that told by an English author about an old woman in an almshouse who came into \$1,000,000 by a Chancery decision that had been pending a hundred years. She bought everything that money could buy—silks, velvets, laces, furs, estates, carriages, horses, so distant friends even. She threw away her bank notes upon everything imaginable in a kind of frenzy of possession. But when it came to eat she suffered; she debated, she never ordered at any one time more than a quarter of a pound of good black tea. She would have felt beggared by a pound of any tea at any price; it had always been so precious to her that she had lost all sense of its intrinsic value. Perhaps it represented to some extent the bright unattainable, without which life has no zest.

Russian Wolf Hounds in the West.
One big firm of ranchers near Miles City, Wash., employs all the year round two hunters and a pack of fifteen Russian wolf hounds to keep the range free of wolves and coyotes, which are a pest to stock raisers all over the region. So far this year the hunters have taken the scalps of 223 wolves and many coyotes. Whenever any traces of wolves or coyotes are found the pack is taken out and put on the scent, and usually the pests are run down and killed. This method is the only one that has proved effective, as the wolves refuse now to take poisoned bait.