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It looks as though the United States was no longer a debtor nation. Her capitalists are now financeering many of the heavy affairs of Europe. Think of it, and we not yet one-fourth through our second century.

Sheathing iron ships with an electrically applied coating of copper has proved so successful that it will be generally applied until something simpler is found. It is an American invention, but we feel sure that the true explanation of its effectiveness has not been reached. In realizing what causes the ship's bottom so treated to remain free of marine growths the greater discovery lies.

American trolley cars, built in Pittsburg, are to be run on a line connecting Cairo, Egypt, with the Pyramids. If ever the Sphinx is to break the silence of centuries, he may be expected to speak out in amazement when he sees the natives of the oldest country dodging the electric cars of the newest, while the Nile boats are left tied to the banks and the Egyptian donkeys are turned out to hunt for a living in the desert.

A sympathetic critic of our literature has said that the people of the United States have had to not their Iliad and have not had time to sing it. They have passed through several stages of political progress culminating in the position of a colonizing power, and the intervals between their crises of growth have not been long enough for the settive of general literary culture. Until recently the territorial sections in which certain economical and political doctrines were more or less powerful, represented the antagonism of feelings and ideas which prevented unity of national aspiration. Since the Civil War the country has been developing industrial business by means of the railroad systems which have promoted the largest domestic trade in the world; and now, for the first time in its history, it has become politically one by reason of a war which has brought together North and South, as well as East and West, in an intimacy of national relation which did not exist a year ago, observes the New York Commercial Advertiser.

While the dress goods industry of this country is in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, that of France appears to be far worse situated, observes the Dry Goods Economist. Manufacturers in Roubaix report a very unprofitable business, and though their confreres in Germany and England have also suffered from bad trade. the latter were undoubtedly better off than the Frenchmen. Want of adaptation to modern requirements is the cause ascribed by the Economiste Française. While there are establishments in France as well equipped as in Alsace or Saxony, on the whole a much larger proportion of the looms in Germany are of the best and most recent construction. This is largely because the German woolen manufacture is of more recent growth than that of France. It is also claimed by the Economiste that, because of the combination of sumning and weaving in the same mills, France cannot produce the immense variety of fabrics now required to economically as is done in Germany and England, where spinning and weaving are to a very large extent separate industries. This is a matter which has recently begun to receive attention from American manufacturers.

The multiplication of locomotive agencies goes on apace, and is realizing such a forecast with a rapidity never before known. Canal, steam engine, electric and cable cars, bicycle and automobile have not only combined against our four-footed friends for competition in long and short distances, but are competing among themselves for the largest share in the victory. In the most highly civilized countries the beast of burden for long distances has been eliminated by the railway, and for short distances process will be practically completed by the street car and the automobile. The great trunk lines across this country, the Canadian Pacific Railway across Canada, the trans Siberian line in Asia, the coming railway from Cairo to Cape Town and other great lines yet to be built in Asia and Africa, portend the final displacement of the nomad life which originally gave animals their chief value. The work of elimination is thus being sketched on broad lines by colonizing necessities, and the fillingin process will go on with the development of trade and-civilization. Minor details will be adjusted by local conditions, and the same principle that calls for great continental highways of steel will be operative in smaller areas

wherever commerce is established.

A Truly Wonderful Story That is Unparalleled Even in mother and the unmarried girls in the the World of Fiction.

THIRTEEN CHARMING SISTERS WHOM WE ARE RAPIDLY ANNEXING.



Chinaman's ceaseless longing for re- loved to give big spreads at home. turn to his native country the father abandoned his wife and family and his millions and lives in seclusion in Pekin, His Sandwich Island wife tuous home which he built in Honoin the swellest society the islands afford and are plainly enough deterthe best of the white men who come

Recent tidings from Honoiulu give daughter of Wing Ah Fong is to marry cash, real estate and securities ready

for the marriage day.

This time the bride will be Miss settled upon Howard G. Morton, a young newspaper editor who has lived in Honolulu for several years. He is a distant relative of ex-Secretary of when a year went by and he was still girls have had so much attention from sity, and later at Stanford University, in Honolulu began to get news from aristocratic Commander Whiting was at Palo Alto, Cal. He inherited a relatives and friends in China, and the to wed Miss Ah Fong. To be sure, small fortune when he was twenty-five, information became general in the city and, abandoning reportorial work in San Francisco, sailed on a journey Pekin, and that by the laws of China had an absolutely sure dowry of \$350, around the world. He never got any he came very near going to prison for 000, and may get more. But then further than Honolulu. There, bea long term for going to a foreign there is the persistent thought that
coming infatuated with the climate land. The gossip had it also that Mr. possibly old Papa Ah Fong and his bought stock in a local newspaper, in- with a good-sized fortune to live all visit to his daughters. Then, too, one vested in sugar company stock, and his days in Pekin. How much of cannot suppress the wonder whether fell in love with Miss Jessie Ah Fong. this is mere gossip and how much his- any of Mamma Ah Fong's Kanaka place shortly.

Story of the Ale Fung Girls. of view. Everybody who has been in has yet contradicted them. Hawaii, no matter for how brief a time, in the last decade has heard have gone right along, apparently much about the Ah Fong family, and heedless of the absence of the hushow it has borne the brunt of hospita- band and father. The estate is well ble entertainment of all visiting naval | managed and is in such shape that it craft in the harbor of Honolulu. earns its dividends with little personal Early in the sixties a young Chinaman care of the family. When the first one of the most beautifully gowned named Wing Ah Fong settled in Hon- daughter was married to Captain olulu. He was an unusually intelli- Whiting it was decided that each girl where. gent and genial Chinaman, and with a should have her share of the family little capital he soon built up a pros- patrimony when she married. Mrs. perous business in Chinese pottery, silks and bric-o-brac. He learned the \$250,000 in property and securities. Kanaka and English tongues readily, and before anyone knew it he was the dowries were to consist of money and leading merchant in Honolulu. He spent money freely and was well liked by whites and blacks in the quaint old town. He married a young aka ancestry, but with a dash of Engfused pedigree. She was an attractive, exergetic and ambitious person for that land of languor and siesta, and the young couple prospered. Ah no comparable counterpart in Ameri-Fong invested in sugar cane planta- can life. They range in height from Leavenworth, Kan., was Miss Jenny

girl of uncertain Portuguese and Kanlish blood somewhere back in her con tions, and in the old times, when five feet two to five feet seven, with Ah Fong until her marriage last Janusugar plantation stock paid thirty and grew very rich. In ten years Ah Fong was worth over \$300,000 and was adding \$35,000 a year to it annually. Mr. Ah Fong was a careful, prudent business man, and while his business astake no heed of the morrow he was watching chances to buy plantation land cheap from the improvident who abounded in Hawaii.

Swellest Home in Honolulu.

bered seventeen—the parent, two the girls have the Chinese almondused to visit Honolulu ten and fifteen feel dreadfully about it. But they years ago say that it was a memorable are the very jolliest of the Ah Fongs, sight to see bowling along any of the and by the graces and accomplish-Fong with his white duck suit and to overcome any facial defect, they his long cue daugling down his back, are particularly popular. Two more driving the horses that drew his com- have a faint suggestion of slanting dressed in elaborate gowns of maroons, and limpid dark eyes make them parmagentas and scarlet reds, and the ticularly prepossessing. wagon load of childish feminine loveliness of every hue in the rainbow made hair. Four have deep olive coma charming spectacle.

residence in Hawaii. It stands in the plexions. They all have small hands western suburbs of Honolulu on a and feet. One or two of them are zas about it. There are sixteen of the pounds. piazzas, and they are all over twenty feet wide. Envious parents of other and her particular young men callers have from the time the eldest first the fleet was 1686 nautical miles, and of an evening. Be the charge true or went out to dancing parties till the the length of cable paid out 1868 false, it is a fact that all the Ah Fong youngest a year ago made her debut miles. The rate of sailing was singupiazzas so famous in Honolulu-are in Honolulu society at the age of larly uniform, and the least distance

ON BOARD STEAMER OCEANIC, | there are impromptu concerts with mandolins, banjos and a dozen reed instruments not known outside the tropics WONDER if you on the piazzas almost every evening.

Mr. Ah Fong, true to the characterpretty Ah Fong | istics of his race, never abandoned his girls of Hono- Chinese mcde of life. His wife and In lu—thirteen his fast increasing family might think o harm in g and do as they liked, for he was an indaughters of a dulgent father, but he never gave up tre me ndously his chop-sticks and his wooden shoes wealthy China- and flowing garments of gaudy silks. Plish it. The Ah Fong girls have beman and a Kan- Occasionally when this wagon load of aka woman, gayly gowned femininity drove down each with a to the Honolulu wharf to give a weldowry of \$350,- coming hand to people from the steamer or man-of-war he would please It is a truly wonderful story and en- his daughters by putting his long tirely unparalleled even in the world black cue under his derby hat. He of fiction. For no cause other than a was the soul of hospitality, and he

Ah Fong Sails Away. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Ah Fong planned a visit to China with his eldest son, about seventeen years old. lives in magnificent style in the sump- The man had become very wealthyin fact, one of the four richest men in lulu, and his numerous daughters are the Hawaiian Islands. His investments in stock in the sugar companies had paid themselves out six and seven mined upon marriage alliances with times over. He made over \$300,000 in one deal in sugar stock to Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, Hundreds of acres of land on the Island of currency to a report that another Mani that had cost him a few thousand dollars had become worth many in that city a young American resi- times more. He was popularly rated dent. The prospective bride's mother at about \$4,000,000, with an income of already has the dowry of \$350,000 in over \$70,000 a year, and the estimate at about \$4,000,000, with an income of girls' friends.

seems to have been just. In the summer of 1892 Mr. Ah Fong had so arranged his business that he Jessie Ah Fong, and her choice is and his son sailed away for Hong Agriculture Sterling G. Morton, of absent all Honolulu was interested.

Nebraska, and a first cousin on his Mrs. Ah Fong and her lovely daughter days' wonder in Honolulu and paternal side of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. ters never spoke on the subject—at San Francisco when the announcement He was a student at Cornell Univer- least, to outsiders. Then the Chinese went out that grave, dignified and and the easy life under the tropics, Ah Fong had paid a fine of many thou- queue and his clattering wooden shoes he decided to remain always. He sands of dollars and had settled down may come out of China one day on a The matriage, it is said, will take tory no one can say confidently. At blood will ever assert itself in future any rate the Ah Fong family in Hono- generations. The naval officers, even lulu believes the story as to the fate | those who had repeatedly been guests The Ah Fong (written Afong since | that befell Papa Ah Fong in Pekin. | at the Ah Fong mansion, shook their the family became leaders of fashion Moreover, the Honolulu and San in Honolulu) group of thirteen girls Francisco newspapers published the themselves. is very interesting from several points gossip about Mr. Ah Fong and no one

Mrs. Ah Fong and her children Whiting got \$100,000 in cash and So it was then settled also that the property or securities to the value of

\$350,000 each. Girls All Winsome, Some Beautiful. Eight of the thirteen girls are unwaiians for string music. For years the girls are unusually handsome and cisco. would win attention for that reason

plexions, five are as dark as American Mr. Ah Fong built the most unique | brunettes and four have light com-

companies young men callers, and crushing gowns man ever looked miles, the greatest 128.

kept at a good salary for over ten years to live near the Ah Fong house and devote her talents solely to the family. Once every two years she goes to San Francisco, thence across the continent to New York, thence to Paris, where she spends some thousands of the Ah Fong fortune in great boxes and cases of the latest Parisian feminine vanities and conceits.

Cultivated and Up to Date. Unlike all other young women in Honolula, the Ah Fong girls have cultivated the ways of the Americans and English. That is a characteristic they have inherited from their Mongolian ancestors-the knack of knowing what will please the Causasian race and then setting about to accomcome proficient tennis players. Hundreds of officers in the American and British navy know what good tennis players the Ah Fongs are, and a manof-war no sooner touches Honolulu than the young men aboard who have been there before begin plans for getting early to the hospitable Ah Fong

The Ah Fongs' social position in Honolulu has been assured for ten years, and since the father went to China never to return to Honolulu the position of the girls has been settled beyond argument. The marked attention the naval officers have shown the girls has given them a prestige that their money could not buy even in mercenary Honolulu. The agreeability of Mme. Ah Fong, and her smiles of happiness upon all her daughters' attendants have been potential in making the Ah Fongs the favorites they are. The pagoda mansion has always been kept open to the

Captain Whiting's Happy Home. Miss Henrietta Ah Fong, who married Captain Whiting, U. S. N., and now at Manila in command of the Monadnock, is considered the most she was very bright and pretty and heads and talked in whispers among

But the marriage, which took place in May, 1894, has proved a perfect union. Captain Whiting and his wife have a beautiful home among the cocoanut trees of Honolulu, and their devotion to each other is only marred by their common devotion to their three-year-old girl. Mrs. Whiting is women among the naval circles any-

Three Other Married Staters. Miss Alice Ah Fong, who married Arthur M. Johnstone (formerly a reporter in St. Louis), the Associated Press representative at Honolulu, is the tallest and most dignified of the girls-that is, if one may speak of dignity in connection with these jolly, singing bits of femininity of the tropics. Mrs. Johnstone owns a great block of usually attractive and would be much stock in the Hawaiian Sugar Company/ observed in any general assemblage and the annual income from that alone of young women the world over. All is over \$22,000. Besides, her dowry the Ah Fong girls are petite and have included a coffee plantation and busipeculiarly graceful ways, winning ness real estate in Honolulu, Mrs. J. voices and a certain vivacity that has Alfred Morgan, wife of a prosperous the average at about five feet five. ary. Her dowry consisted of cash, a forty per cent. dividends a year he All the Ah Fong girls are good sing- block of stock in the Maul Commerers, and have the love of the Ha- cial Sugar Company and real estate at Waikiki, near Honolulu. Miss Helen the girls have been famous for their Ah Fong married a young San Franwaltzing. Many a naval officer has cisco lawyer named George Stewart in sailed away from Honolulu harbor August, 1897, and went on a tour of sociates were content to drowse and with fond remembrance of his first ap- the world with him. They will be girl named Mollie? preciation of the soulfulness and back in Honolulu next spring. Meanbeauty of Strauss' waltzes after a while a very handsome home for the party at the Ah Fong house. Five of young couple is building in San Fran-

But there are nine other Ah Fong In time the Ah Fong family num- alone in any society. Two or three of girls to gladden the hearts and homes of youth and chivalry. Moreover, boys and thirteen girls. People who shaped eyes quite marked, and they there is a vast amount of stock in sugar companies, interests in cocoanut groves, thousands of acres of fertile soil on the islands of Hilo and Maui, lava-made roads in Honolulu Paps Ah | ments that they have evidently studied | stock in Hawaiian steamboat lines and Honolulu real estate to be given in dowry to the girls as fast as they choose their husbands. And above all old plete family circle. The girls always eyes, but their superb complexions Papa Ah Fong has recently sent word from Pekin that he will probably never leave there again, and Mamma All the Ah Fong girls have dark Ah Fong is not at all likely to so much as sail out of Honolulu harbor.

The Atlantic telegraph-cable was safely laid, and was put in successful sightly knoll. It is an enormous what would be called fairly fat, but operation in the month of July, 1866. pagoda, with the oddest sort of piazlauding the shore end at Valencia, in Ireland. On the 13th the deep-sea But it is the manner of dress and line was spliced to the shore end, and pretty and marriageable daughters in the chie style of the Ah Fong girls the Great Eastern, with the cable on Honolulu say that the Ali Fong par | that make them such attractions to | board, accompanied by three consorts, ents had these many separate and dis- naval officers and prominent resident set out on the voyage. Not a single tinct piazzas built in this fashion pur | Americans in Honolulu. Possessed misadventure occurred, and on the posely to let each daughter in the of great wealth and a natural genius 28th the vessels reached Newfoundfamily have a piazza solely to herself for color effects, the Ah Fong girls land. The whole distance sailed by filled 350 evenings in the year with fifteen worn some of the most heart- was made in a single day being 105

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT. The solutions to these puzzles will ap-

pear in a succeeding issue

61,-Nine Insertions. 1. Insert a letter in a Bible name, and have a small house. 2. In a possessive pronoun, and have heeds. In to preserve, and have a healing compound. 4. In pertaining to wings, and have a place of sacrifice. 5. In to gasp, and have to color. 6. In parts of the foot, and have books. 7. In certain beverages, and have bitter plants, 8. In certain domestic animals, and have vehicles. 9. In to

stuff, and have a rich liquid. The inserted letters spell the name of one of Admiral Dewey's ships,

62 .- A Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. A mimic. 3. Luggage, 4. The act of climbing spirally. 5. Spiritual droughts. 6. The California rock-fish, 7. Pertaining to epithets. 8. Smelled. 9. Very cold. 10. A cavity, bag, or receptacle, usually containing fluid. 11. A letter.

63 .- Five Broken Words.

Break a plant, and have a weapon and to coiu. 2. A mound of earth. and have to obstruct and a disturb ance. 3. A place where plants are kept, and have a color and a shelter 4. A dolt, and have a heavy piece cl timber and a part of the body. An exciting game, and have the bot tom and a sphere.

61 .- A Square. 1. The seat of life. 2. A mistake. 3. To get up. 4. Fragrant flowers.

5. A lock of hair.

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLES 57. - A Metagram - Hate, Fate, Mate, Kate, Rate. 58 .- A Word Square-

LONG NATE GLEE

59 .- Six Decapitations - B-right, P-refer, D-aunt, H-andy, H-eight,

60,-A Diamond-

MUG MOIRE GUINEAS GREAT EAT

THE TWO MR. SPRINGS.

Amusing Complications Which the Same Name Caused at Montauk.

There were two men of the same name in the Twentieth Infantry at Camp Wikoff, says the New York Press. One, hailing from Massachuis a sergeant of Company I while the other, a Pennsylvanian, is a private in Company M.

Soon after the regiment arrived at Montauk Point, Sergeant Spring began to get very flattering letters from a young lady living in a small Pennsylvania town; also express packages, which were none the less welcome for being unexpected. At the same time Private Spring was deciding that he must be able to charm at a distance. because a Massachusetts girl was writing to him in a particularly affectionate strain, and wanting to know if there wasn't something she could send

Private Spring thought of a lot of things that he could use if he had them, but as the fair correspondent had omitted to sign her last name, it didn't seem feasible to write for them. Presently both Springs began to get letters complaining that no answers had been received to questions asked in the writer's previous letters.

At the height of the taugle Sergeant Spring was walking along the road one day, when a comrade called his name. He and another man ahead of him both walked back, asking what was wanted.

"Is your name Spring, too?" asked the sergeant.

"That's what," replied the other man. "Francis Joseph Spring." "Well, that's me, too," said the sergeant.

"Say," he added, as a thought struck him, "do you get letters from a "No, I don't," replied the other. 'Not as many as I ought to."

"I do, more than I ought to," said the sergeant, "I guess they're

"I've got some from Sarah that I'll trade for 'em," said the private, grin-"That's a go," answered the Massachusetts man, and all was satisfactor-

ily arranged, except for the contents

of sundry packages, which had been

After that the two Springs met every other day and held a mail ex-

Where Leather Comes From. Fourteen millions of cattle are

killed in the United States each year to keep the tanneries of the leather manufacturers busy. Where does the manufactured leather go? Thirteen million dollars' worth goes abroad. Heavy hides are converted into sole, belt and harness leather, Calfskin is used for shoe uppers, boots and bookbindings. Sheepskin goes into shoe linings, bellows, whips, aprons, cushions and covers, gloves, women's shoes, etc. Morocco leather, once generally used, has given way to glazed kid. Hogskin is used for saddle leather, traveling bags, etc. Dogskin makes splendid gloves. Porpoise skin is used for shoe laces. Other creatures that contribute to the leather industry are the buffalo, kaugaroo, alligator, deer, hippopotamus, elephant, rhinoceros, seal, wairus and shark, -New York Press.

ROAD-MAKING ANIMALS.

The Trails of Sheep and Musk-Oxen Have Legal Recognition.

In a note on tresspass by animals the editor of Country Life states that the Welsh mountain sheep have obtained legal recognition of their capacity to distinguish boundaries and assert rights of way. On certain farms the flocks know the boundaries of their mountain pastures, and presumably transmit this knowledge to their lambs. They also maintain their rights against intruders, and if they meet trespassing sheep on the paths which generations of flocks have worn on the mountain side they do battle for the right of way, and if possible knock the intruders down the hill. This sense of locality augments the value of flocks bred on these hills, and the enhanced value was settled at Dolgelly Assizes as half a crown per

We should expect this assertion of rights of way by sheep, though their knowledge of boundaries is more diffisult to account for. Sheep have for anknown ages been the great pathmarkers on mountains and downs, and have left their mark on the faces of the everlasting hills. The sheep walks are only made intentionally in sc so far that the flocks having once settled which is the shortest, easiest and best route across these roadless hills never seem to abandon what their reason has decided to be the best. Out on the hills these animals are almost in their primitive condition before domestication, and not the least interesting feature of their conduct in this relapse to the wild state is that, in spite of the highly artificial conditions in which they live to-day, they retain the primitive instincts of

That this "peremptory and pathkeeping" impulse is part of their early instinct is clear from an account of the habits of the musk-ox recently written by the London Times correspondent in Canada. The musk-ox, the ovibus, is as much akin to the sheep as to the bovidse, and in habits more like what we imagine the undescended great original of our sheer was than are the wild sheep of to-day. It naturally assembles in great flocks, and is migratory, just as all the domesticated flocks of Spain are, and those of Thrace and the Caspini steppe. These flocks always return from the barren lands in the Far North by the same road and cross rivers by the same fords. Nothing but too persistent slaughter at these points by the Indians who beset them induces them to desert their ancient highways. Pictures and anecdotes of the migrations of these animals, and of the bison in former days, represent them as moving on a broad front across the prairie or tundra. The examples of all moving multitudes suggest that this was not their usual formation on the march, and their roads prove that they moved on a narrow front or file.

Origin of the Alphabet.

The origin of our own alphabet is, according to Dr. Rouge's theory, derived from the Phoenician, which was itself taken from a debased form of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, has nutil now held the field, and has been adopted by, among others, Canon Isaac Taylor, in his standard work on "The Alphabet." But Mr. Arthur Evans, the keeper of the Ashmolean, has discovered in Crete a system of linear signs, which he assigns to the prehistoric Greek or "Mycenman" age. These signs have been very much in evide ce in Professor Flinders Petrie's just concluded lectures at University College, and the Professor has gone so far as to assert that there was about 2000 B. C. a regular system of signs used in Crete, Cyprus, Libya, and, in fact, all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, fulfilling, in some degree, the purpose of correspondence. If this be so, we should have another source for the Phoenician letters quite independent | believe a few were born in former cenof hieroglyphics.

A Delusion That Was Dangerous

Professor Hugh Scott says that Professor Henry Drummond, when a boy, discovered that he could hypnotize people. At a birthday party a little girl declined to play the piano. Drummond happened to catch her eye, and said "Play." To his surprise she rose at once, went to the piano, and played. At another time he hypnotized a boy and gave him a poker for a gun, "Now," said Drummond, "I'm s pheasant; shoot me." The boy did so, and Drummond fell to keep up the illusion, whereupon the boy, seeing the "bird" move, was about to hit it over the head with the poker. The hypno tizer had just time to stop the magnetized sportsman.

During the rejoicing at Paris for the return of Louis XVIII., a Royalist exhibited a transparency with the following words: "I have four millions at the service of the King." Au officer of the King's bousehold seeing the transparency . .at into the man's house, and with much politeness asked if it was really his intention to realize the offer his transparency announced if it was he could promise him marks of royal favor. "My lord," said the man, "the offer is sincere. My name is Million, and I have four sons all only wait for good appointments."

A Ranch That Pastures 120,000 Cattle The X. I. T. ranch, in the extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle o Texas, the largest ranch in the world. has an area of five thousand square miles. Its herds of cattle aggregate 120,000 head, beside 1500 horses, and the calf crop branded in 1897 exceeded 31,000. Surprising as it may seem, all the work on the ranch is done by 125 men, one man to every 24,000 poles and spars thus treated will reacres .- Ladies' Home Journal.

JES' KEEP A SMILIN'.

Marriages and death notices gratis.

All bills for yearly advertisements collected quarterly Temporary advertisements must be paid in advance.

Job work—cash on delivery.

"Jes' keep a smilin'," I hear it said, When yer tooth is a achin' tell you wisht ye was dead.

An' "jes keep a smillin'," "ith a hard row ter hoe Fer the world'll be agin ye, ef ye tell yer Say! but I'm wek ov the hull blamed show

An' it's "jes' keep a smilin' "Jes' keep a smilin';" as et there ain't Nary time, nor place, fer a suff'er's plaint, An' "jes' keep a smilin'," 'Ith a make-believe grin A-tryin' mighty hard to take folks in An' vowin' all the while ye can't begin, Ter "jes' keep a smilin'!"

"Jes' keep a smilin'," it's all very well Per show yer grit when ye're down a spell; Rut "jes' keep a smilin" " when yer ship's gciu' down An' yer dasn't make a holler, though yer

know ye'll drown, For fear some folks in the world'll frown 'Jes' keep a smilin' !" there comes a time

Where the world ain't a joke, an' livia' ain'i a rhyme;
An' "jes' keep a smilin'," it seems ter me
Is a dangerous thing, when yer out at see
'Ith yer rudder broke, an' oughter be Where ye kin "keep a smilin'!"

'Jes' keep a smilin'," I'd like ter know An "jes' keep a smilin'," when the thing ye need is ter help an' be helped by a generous

deed, Tho' ye do hev ter make some soft heart

Ter help ye "keep a smilin'?" "Jes keep a smilin'," jes' so, when ye kin; Don't go ter whin'n' bout the prick ov a

'Jes' keep a smilin'," till yer strength gives An' ye find yerself sinkin' in a mire ov doubt; But let folks know you're som'eres about
And they'il do the smillin'!
—Detroit Journal.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Tabby--"Would you die a thousand deaths for me?" Tom-"No; only nine."-Indianapolis Journal.

The ptomaine is a cowardly beast, A man's his favorite prize; If he must fight he might at least Take some one of his size Old Style-"Where there is a will

there is a way." New Style-"Where there is a will there is a contest."-Cholly-"I want a nice hat, one that -aw-will be becoming to my head,

don' cher know?" Hatter-"Yes, sir; here are some stylish soft ones.' Irate but Unmusical Father-"For gracious sake, Mary, give us a rest!" Daughter-"Can't do it, paw. There's

none in the music."-Harlem Life. Mrs. Newwed-"My mother writes that she is coming here to stay three months." Mr. Newwed-"Thank heaven for that! She knows how to

Mistress - "Why, Bridget, the chairs are covered with dust!" Servant (coolly)-"Well, mum, they want something to hide their shabbiness."

He-"That is just like a womansharpening your pencil with a pair of shears." She-"That's more than you could do, anyway."-Indianapolis

Barber (to Charles)-"Why, your tace is all carved up! What muttonheaded donkey shaved you last?" Charles (meekly)-"I shaved myself."

Constance-"What lovely embroidery! And do you also paint?" Violet -"No, dear. I often envy you that accomplishment."-Philadelphia North-American.

"Fwat is th' matter with your face?" "Oi wor thrown from me carriage, But it tak th' condocchtor an' motorman, the both of thim, to do it."-Indianapolis Journal. "The editor receives lots of first-

cate jokes, but he throws them all in

the waste basket." "Well, I'm glad to know there's something about that's overflowing with good humor."-Philadelphia Bulletin. "Do you believe that poets are oorn?" asked one caller. "Not now," replied the editor, as he glanced

toward the waste basket, "although I turies."- Chicago News. The mother of the youthful employe in the Senate glared at her offspring. "I can read you like a book," said she. Then, getting her slipper, she pro-

seeded to turn over a page. - New York Commercial Advertiser. "Anyhow," said Perry Patattic to himself, as he curled up in the hay, "I kin sleep long as I please 'thought bein' afraid of missin' my breakfast, 'cause they ain't no breakfast fer me

to miss."-Cincinnati Enquirer. "Mr. Scatterton prides himself on being strictly impartial." "Yes," auswered the unamiable man, "I once went hunting with him. He didn't seem to care whether he hit the rabbit, the dog, or one of his friends,"-Washington Star.

"The year just passed was a very satisfactory one in nearly all lines of trade," remarked the observant boarder. "I am told," added the cross-eyed boarder, "that even the mints made more money than in any other recent year." - Pittsburgb Chronicle-Telegraph.

Paper's Many Uses.

Telegraph and telephone poles, flagtaffs and spars for small sailing vessels are the latest development in the line of manufacture from paper. They are made of pulp in which a small amount of borax, tallow and ready to serve his majesty. They other ingredients are mixed. These are cast in a mold in the form of a hollow rod of the desired diameter and length. The poles and spars are claimed to be lighter and stronger than wood. They do not crack or split, and it is said when they are varnished or painted the weather does not affect them. Besides possessing these advantages, the paper-made article can be made fire proof by saturating it in a strong solution of alum water. When thoroughly dry the paper