VOL. XI.

LAPORTE, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

NO. 32.

So many people starve to death in London that few cases attract much atten-

Ceylon live by agriculture. The percentage in Britain is 15.44.

According to the Iron Age, steel beams for building purposes are at pres ent cheaper than heavy pine beams.

be making progress in Canada, and it bics fair to become a very live issue in a

"Fertilized farming" is very much the fashion just now among progressive farmers in the Eastern States who are working worn soils.

New Zealanders are protesting against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, because that would give this country complete control of the proposed Pacific cable from America to

The people of the Samoan Islands have not only supported the churches and ministers in their own islands, states the New York Observer, but last year they sent \$9000 to London to help send the Gospel to other lands.

A Wisconsin paper, after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of Nature ever made. The scenery is celestial-divine; also two wagons to sell, and a voke of

The Chicago Herald thinks it will interest those who buy Indian and Mexican silver filigree work on the trains in New Mexico and Arizona to know that many of these fragile curios are manufactured by a firm of people in the street called Maiden Lane, in the City of New

In Germany 200,000 families are sup ported from the care of the forests, upon which about \$40,000,000 is expended annually, 3,000,000 people more finding employment in the various wood indus tries of the Empire. The forest account shows an annual profit of between \$5 .-000,000 and \$6,000,000.

The London News says: "There wa a time when all foreign eggs in this country were known as 'French eggs. Now, thanks to improved methods of transport they come to us from a variety of countries. The annual import, according to the latest official returns, reaches the enormous number of nearly 1,300,000,000, valued at \$1,250,000. France and Germany still furnish more than one-half of the whole."

The San Francisco Chronicle think that "very few of the schemes having for their object the defrauding of life insurance companies succeed, because the wouldbe swindlers play for too high stakes. When a corporation is called upon to turn over fifty or sixty thousand tion carefully with a view to finding a hole to crawl out of, and if there is on in sight it is tolerably sure to discover

The Legislature of Illinois considere a bill whose object is to prevent people from losing their lives by the gun which he did not know was loaded. The bill makes it unlawful and punishable by a heavy fine for any person over the age of ten years, "with or without malice, purposely to aim any firearm, loaded or empty, at or towards any person or persons leans Picayune, and if all the States in the country should pass a similar one is might save a good many lives, for scarce a day passes but some fool with a gun that he did not know was loaded blows off somebody's head. Such people are seldom punished, ignorance and lack of intention being accepted as a sufficient excuse for their most criminal careles

Of the nine and a quarter millions of our foreign-born citizens, 1,571,000 are to be found in the State of New York. In no other State does the number approach this. In Pennsylvania there are 846,000, in Illinois 842,000, and in Massachusetts 657,000. The smallest proportion of foreign-born citizens is found in the South and border States, the South Atlantic division having only about 208,000, and the South Centra division 322,000. The North Atlantic division, including the six New England States, with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, has 3,888,000, the North Central division 4,060,000, and the Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, 771,000. This shows that, notwith standing the large number of foreign born citizens in New York and Masse chusetts, the North Central division, including Ohio and the States of the northern border, wish Missouri, Kansas and the two Dakotas, is in the lead.

A SONG OF FAREWELL

Ye happy birds, ob, whither flying? So swift ye wing away
I scarce can mark your trailing pinions.
Does there a warmer day Await on other shores, To your glad summons quick replying?

Oh, linger yet awbile! Ye carry The summer on your wing:
Too long will winter seem without you,
Too tardy coming, spring.

Alas! we may not more entreat you, When bluer skies await; When other birds will carol welc And tales of joy relate. We can but pray, sweet friends, That no harsh storms will ever

And so-away !-- far out of seeing On earth and sea and sky;

By your light pinions southward fleeing.

—Edith Vernon Mann, in the Century.

## ALL A MISTAKE.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.



alone in her little district school-room when the eventful letter

and butter and baked pears, while, through the open window, she could see the children disporting themselves in the March winds, and hear the music of their merry shouts. If school had been in session, she would decorously have read the letter and replaced it in its envelope. As it was, she flung it rapturous to the ceiling with a cry of joy, caught it again and, springing her feet, clapped her hands like

child.

"Oh, thank goodness—thank goodness!" she exclaimed costatically. "It will all be right now! Papa can go to the South right away. Will can have his school outfit, and we can pay Squire Augur all the back rent that has been owing for a year! Oh, it was so good of Judge Mellen to interest himself in my poor little affairs! I am so glad that I thought of writing to him!"

Miss Middleworth could hardly conduct the district school to the end of its afternoon session, so joyfully disquieted

afternoon session, so joyfully disqueted was her mind.

"Teacher's in love," said the biggest girl in a whisper to the next biggest

"Guess teacher's got an invite to singing school," muttered the next big-gest girl, who was in hopeless despair over an interest sum on her slate.

How gladly Miss Frank Middleworth locked the battered schoolhouse door at last! How rapidly she walked homeward! She was almost vexed at meeting Reginald Augur at the cross-road, by the old stone mill.

His face brightened up at sight of

her.
"Oh, Frank!" said he. "I was just

wishing to see you!"

The "government-clerk-elect," drew herself up. Mr. Augur need not have been so familiar with her, she thought! "Indeed!" she uttered somewhat frig-

idly.

Honest Reginald looked rather puz-

"My cousin, Mrs. Evelyn, wants a gov-"My cousin, Mrs. Evelyn, wants a governess," said she. "The family is small, and she's willing to pay five hundred dollars a year. And you know you have always wanted to go the city."

"Yes, I know," said Miss Middleworth, with chilling indifference. "But I have changed my mind."

Reginald Augur looked at her in amazement.

"Frank," he said, "have I offended

you?"
"Oh, no," said she. "How should you offend me! But—I am appointed to an office in Washington. I am to have eleven hundred dollars a year."
"And leave us, Frank?" he exclaimed. She bit her lip.
"One cannot always stay in the same

"One cannot always stay in the same place like a crooked apple-tree or a limpet growing to the rock," said she.
"But, Frank, listen to me!" pleaded Mr. Augur. "I am to commence the practice of law on my own account next month. My father will receive me into

month. My father will receive me into equal partnership, and then—"
"I am very happy to hear it," said Miss Middleworth, absently.
"And then," persisted Reginald, "I shall be able to marry. And if—"
"Yes?" Frank lifted her cyebrows, provokingly enough. "I hope you will get a very good wife. I am sure you will both have my best wishes."
Young Augur's frank, boyish face fell. "I had hoped—" he began, a little awkwardly.

awkwardly.

in your hopes," interrupted Miss Middle-worth. "Let me pass, please. I'm in a

great hurry to-day."
Reginald Augur stood aside, with a sharp pang at his heart. He had loved Frank Middleworth ever since he could remember. He had always installed to the property of the visionary castles. own brain. And here she had abdicat-ed of her own free will and flung his

ffering away. Frank, herself, felt a little conscious stricken as she walked hurriedly on. Reginald Augur had all the winning selves to any feminine heart. She had always liked him—uay, she had once almost believed that she loved him—but this new development had changed the whole aspect of her world.

Street. Toginal August Augus elves to any feminine

Florida. Mamma shall have a girl to help her with the housework. Will can go to school, and I shall have a career open to me!"

So Frank went home, ordered a new

So Frank went home, ordered a new bonnet from the village milliner; heretofore she had always trimmed her own hats—and purchased, on credit, a furtrimmed cloak which had long been the object of her secret yearnings in the show-windows of Tape & Buckram. And after sending in her resignation to the school trustees, she went to Washington to enter upon her new duties.

"It's a long way for you to go, unescorted, daughter," said the mild old clergyman.

"Oh, papa, things are quite changed since you were young," said Frank, with a kiss. "A woman can go anywhere, now, by herself. And only think: I am a Government official now!"

Miss Middleworth arrived safely in

Miss Middleworth arrived sately Washington, registered her name in a quiet family hotel and, dressed in her one black-silk gown, with the new hat and the fur-trimmed cloak, went to the Patent Office and sent in her card to Mr.

Patent Office and sent in her card to Mr. Whitehaven, the chief clerk of the Canceling Department, in whose name her appointment had been made out.

"Frank Middleworth" was written on the card in her bold, round handwriting. Mr. Whitehaven looked critically at its lines.

"It's an awfully busy time just now," said he, contracting his frost white eyebrows. "But I suppose we'll have to attend to this protege of Mellen's. Ask him to step in." him to step in."

The colored porter stared.
"There ain't no 'him' there, sir," said

he. "It's a her!"
"Don't be a fool!" said Mr. White-haven. "Do you see this caid? Very well, admit him at once!"

baldheaded office seeker who was in the

audience.
The porter shrugged his shoulders.
"Orders is always to be obeyed," said
he to himself.
And so Miss Middleworth was ushered

without further delay.

Mr. Whitehaven looked/blankly at her

for a moment, and then his expression changed to one of active annoyance.

"Madam," he said, "I am sorry to appear discourteous, but our time, during office hours, is not our own. If you are a hook agent..."

Frank crimsoned all over.

"Ob," she said, hurriedly, "I am not a book agent. I am the new clerk—
Miss Middleworth."

"'Miss Middleworth?'" repeated the

chief clerk.

"Yes," said Frank, a little impatiently.

"I sent in my card a few minutes ago." And she pointed to the piece of pasteboard lying on the table.

"Ah!" said Mr. Whitehaven. "But this appointment was made out to a gen-

worth," said the young lady with spirit; "and I am Frank Middleworth." "Humph!" said the chief-clerk of the Canceling Department. "Some mistake. There are no young women employed in this department—no one but "But." faltered Miss Middleworth. "I

"But," faltered Miss Middleworth, "I wrote to Judge Mellen. He has procured this appointment for me. He—"
"I beg your pardon," said Mr. White-haven. "What did you sign yourselfan your application to him?"
"Why, 'Frank Middleworth,' of course," answered the girl. "What else should I sign myself?"
The chief clerk shrugged his shoulders.

seen you?"
"No," admitted Frank; "but he was

an old college friend of my father, and—" "Plain as daylight," said the chief

clerk—"plain as daylight. He, also, took it for granted that you were a

And am I to lose this opportunity in

"Very sorry, indeed," said the chief very sorry, indeed," said the chief clerk. "But we can't do anything for you just at present. We employ so few women in the Patent Office; and none at all in this department. It's an unalter-

"Is there no chance for me?" pleaded

Frank.
"None at all," said the chief clerk. "None at all," said the chief clerk.
And within five minutes the office in
question was bestowed upon the nephew
of the bald-headed man, who chanced to
be a famous ward politicion.
Miss Middleworth betook hersel? sor-

rowfully to the little New Hampshire

"I suppose they have found another teacher for the district school by this time," she thought. "What can I do to support myself and—and to pay for this cloak and hat? Oh, I wish I had not been so foolishly extravagant? And I suppose Reginald Augur will never speak to me again. I'm sure I don't deserve that he should."

that he should."

"Never mind, dear," said the good old superannuated clergyman. "My cough is a deal better since you went away. And I believe I am as well off here as in Florida. And Will can wait another year for his schooling, and mother can get along quite well with the housework as long as she has you to help her."

So Frank was, in some degree at least, comforted.

omforted.
But the flush of acute mortification

tees," she began. "Do you suppose he could get me a place to teach again?"
"But I thought you were going to Washington!" he cried.
"I have been to Washington," said

And she told the whole story, thereby

drinking the bitter cup of discomfiture to the very dregs.
"And now," she concluded, with eyes brimning over with tears, "I don't know what to do. Only—only I must entreat your pardon for my silly and and foolish conduct the last time we

and foolish conduct the last time we met."

"Oh, I have nover given that a second thought," said Augur. "But, Frank—will you let me go on now with what I had then begun to say?"

"Yes," said Miss Middleworth, hanging down her head.

"Dear Frank," he said, taking her hand, "will you be my wife? I can give you a comfortable home now. Perhaps, by and by, it will be a luxurious one. And all your dear ones are fully welcome to its shelter if only you will accept it."

Frank began to cry heartly now.

"Not because I am sorry," said she.

"Oh, no, no! Only because I am so happy. And indeed, Reginald, I do not deserve to be your wife."

But she married him, for all that. And she was very happy. But if there is any topic in particular that she especially avoids it is that of public office in Washin gton City.

in gton City.

"Such a stupid series of mistakes as there was all around!" she says.—New

### A Queer Quaker Traveler.

A Queer Quaker Traveler.

A curious looking, white haired old man, arrayed in a peculiar garb, with a black choker and broad brimmed hat, is at the Occidental Hotel. The old gentleman is Isaac Sharp of Warwickshire, England, a Quaker and a religious enthusiast. He is now eighty-four years old and for fifty years he has been traveling in various parts of the world, and this in the interest of the Quakers.

He has just now returned from 1500 miles up the great Yang-tse-kiang River in the interior of China. Hitherto he has been in Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Norway, and in various other places in Europe, Asia and Africa. In the Dark Continent he visited the Congo Free State, the Orange Free State, Basutoland and Madagascar.

"I spent a year and a half in Africa," said he, "a year of which was in Madagascar two years in Australia and New Zealand, and the remainder of six and a quarter years in Canada, the United States and Mexico. That was the extent of my last trip before this. This time I have been out a long time also, my great chiest being to visit the interior of China. A curious looking, white haired old

baye been out a long time also, my great object being to visit the interior of China and do what I could there.

"It's only a very little that I could do, there are so many millions of people there, but I have tried at least, and that there, but I have tried at least, and that is something. The people are very poor up the Yany-tse kiang River. That stream, which is much larger than the Mississippi, is a mile and a half wide 1000 miles up. It is rough from there on, and I think in the additional 500 miles I saw the wrecks of 500 Chinese junks

junks.
"The Quakers have one mission in China, one in Japan, four in India, one in Syria and one in Madagascar. There may be 15,000 Quakers now in Great Britain and Ireland, which is somewhere about one-fourth of what there are in the

about one-fourth of what there are in the United States and Canada. Elsewhere we have a few members who are doing all they can for Christianity.

"I have been traveling and trying to find out what was the best thing to do and how to do it. I have seen many "Why, 'Frank Middleworth,' of course," answered the girl. "What clese should I sign myself?"

The chief clerk shrugged his shoulders.

"Just look at that handwriting," said he, nodding toward the card. "How on earth is one to suppose that a woman wrote that? It's the most natural ms—what I have seen and confer with them would have been and confer with them.

The microscopic diamonds recently made by M. Henri Moissan are not the first real diamonds made by the chemist. made by M. Henri Moissan are not the first real diamonds made by the chemist. Some years ago, Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, succeeded in making a few small gems, and another Glasgow chemist not long ago announced in an American scientific journal that he was making experiments in this direction, and had obtained promising results. Moissan, however, was the first to form a gem by means of the high temperature of the electric furnace, though the idea of doing so is not exactly novel. Moissan obtains a temperature of from 3000 to 4000 degrees Centigrade is his electric crucible, and fuses from or silver, which absorbs the carbon of sugar. When the fused metal cools, part of the carbon separates from it again in the form of crystals, black or white—that is to say, black diamond, or carbonado, and ordinary clear diamond. The crystallization seems to be facilitated by pressure, which is produced by the expansion of the sugar carbon as it cools. The diamond crystals were exceedingly minute, and quite unfit for jewelry. Moreover, the process is very expensive.—Manchester Times.

# A Bedspread for the World's Fair.

A Bedspread for the World's Fair.

The famous cotton spinners of Manchester, England, Messrs. Barlow & Jones, have prepared a teautiful exhibit of towels, spreads and other products of the loom for showing at Chicago. Included is a spread, or quilt as it is called over there, which is the Columbian celebration quilt. In the centre are the stripes and the thirseen stars, representing the several States of America, intermixed with palm leaves. In the border are the eagle, the arms of Isabella and Ferdinand, and in one corner those of the State of Illinois, the cotton plant figuring conspicuously in the design, which is of a fawn tint on white.

The "Windsor Castle" and the "Empire" quilts also figure in the exhibition.—New York Times.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Rome, Italy, is to be illuminated by ectricity generated twenty miles away electricity generated t by a cascade at Tiber.

Professor Simmands ot Hamburg has shown by experiments that flies can in-fect eatables, and especially sauces, with cholera germs.

A man at Riverside, Fia., recently succeeded in extracting from eighteen pounds of orange peel oil in proportion of fifty pounds to one ton of peel.

Considered as a luminary, the sun has an intrinsic lustre between three and four times greater than that of the electric light, when the latter is at its brightest.

Musical and dramatic entertainments are given each week at the Blooming-dale Insane Asylum, New York City, and the physicians consider them very beneficial to the patients. Several French railway lines are going

beveral French rainway lines are going to light their carriages with the electric light, "as it has been found perfectly practical to make and store electricity by means of a mechanical attachment to the The order has been given that all the portraits taken in British prisons, as records of crimes and criminals, shall for the future be printed only on platinum paper, the object being to secure their recording to the secure of the printed only on the paper.

paper, the object being to secure their permanency.

A method of signalling from balloons has been devised by an Englishman, which consists in connecting a number of electric lamps in a balloon to the earth by means of a special form of flexible cable. Current can then be supplied the lamps from the ground through the cable and they can be lighted or ex-tinguished by a switch located on the ground. The advantage of this system over the older forms of war signalling balloons is that a small and readily portable balloon can be used, as it carries no car and all it is called upon to raise is simply the weight of the lamps and the attached cable.

White bread and fine flour are named White bread and fine flour are name of by Sir James Crichton Browne as one of the causes of the increase of dental caries. Failing to eat as large proportions of bran as our ancestors did, we are deprived to a large degree of the fluorine which they contain. The enamel of the prived to a large degree of the fluorine which they contain. The enamel of the teeth has more fluorine, in the form of fluoride of calcium, than any other part of the body. Fluorine might, indeed, be regarded as the characteristic chemical constituent of this structure, the hardest of all animal tissue; hence a supply of fluorine, while the development of the teeth is proceeding, is essential to the proper formation of the enamel, and any deficiency in this respect must result in thin and inferior enamel.

Social Life in Persia. Social life in Persia has its unique features and odd phrases to one accustomed only to the life as Europeans and Americans. Excepting in the family circle and the places of worship the presence of woman is unknown as a feature of the association. The men live a sort of club life. They ride, walk, gossip and gamble by themselves alone. The of club life. They ride, walk, gossip and gamble by themselves alone. The men often spend days away from home in feasting and sport. In like manner the women have the company of women only. But while the ladies are fond of dress and free with their money when they have any, they are not troubled much with the changes of the fashious. These are the same during centuries.

Custom prescribes for the ladies a costume to be worn in the street and mosque and church; it consists of overalls and a large wrap or mantle called a

and a large wrap or mantle called a chadm; both are of a dark blue cotton fabric. One object of the costume is to obliterate all distinctions between the rich and poor in apparel. In this all obliterate all distinctions between the rich and poor in apparel. In this all women look alike excepting only the different appearance in stature. As a result no man can know his wife or sister on the street or in a public place. Since the chadm covers the head it does away with the hat or bonnet. Inexorable custom requires this covering, and no native woman would venture to appear in public without it. The gentlemen, however, gratify their own personal taste in dress to the extent of their means of doing so.—New York Advertiser.

Wonders of the Desert. An interesting discovery comes to 311 Diego, Cal., by the way of the mining town of Julian, up in the mountains. A town of Julian, up in the mountsins. A correspondent of its paper, the Weekly Sentinel, tells of a journey over the Colorado desert. He had camped midcould trace for miles on the mountain side the line of a former sea, the portion that was below the water being of a dull

that was below the water being of a dult gray.

From Fish Springs he traveled three miles to the base of a mountain, and ound that instead of corroding line, the almost perpendicular rock was of solid coral formation, 200 feet high, following ragged lines, filling crevices and lining a cave with a spectacle of magnificence. The cave, fifty feet high by twenty-six feet wide, of cor al lining, is hardly touched by time. In a little bay between two jagged points of the rocks, the beach outlines are still distinct above the coral formation. Little coves are cut in the rocks as evidences of shelter for Indians, while from them run indistinct trails upward.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Milau Cathedral.

The cathedral of Milan, which is regarded by many as the finsst church structure in Europe, and therefore in the world, with the single exception of St. Peter's, at Rome, has several cracks in the roof of its main nave, which are slowly widening, and it is feared threaten the collapse of the entire roof. The work of building this ca thedral was begun in 1386, more than 50 0 years ago, and it is not yet entirely completed. It is to be hoped it will not fall down from old age before it is finished. (Chicago Times.

# ETHNOLOGY AT THE FAIR

HIGH RESULTS OF TWO YEARS' WORK IN THE WESTERN WORLD.

One Hundred Assistants of Profess Putnam Make Collections From Greenland to Tierra del Fuego.

URING the past two years many archeological and ethnological researches have been carried on all over the western world to collect material for the Chicago World's Fair. The work has been remarkably successful. It has been in charge of Professor Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and about 100 assistants have carried out the necessary researches in the field. In his recent report on the Peabody Museum, Professor Putnam gives a summary of the results of the work that has covered a more extensive field of the anthropological research than was ever covered before in two years.

fore in two years.

Professor Putnam mentions first among the results, the collections brought back by Lieutenant Peary from the little tribe of Eskimos in the Whale the little tribe of Eskimos in the Whale Sound region of Greenland. A member of the party is about to go to Chicago from this city for the purpose of arranging the collections which will represent Lieutenant Peary's work at the big Fair. The specimens include summer houses of skins, Eskimo boats, stedges, weapons, implements, utensils, ornaments, full sets of their garments, carvings in ivory, and also several hundred photographs and also several hundred photographs of individuals of the tribe and scenes illustrating their daily life. There will also be a complete census of the tribe, several cranis, and a full set of anthropological measurements and observations.

The World's Fair is also to have the

benefit of an Eskimo settlement. The Skiles expedition to Labrador brought

Skiles expedition to Labrador brought back fifty-soven natives of that country, who will occupy an Eskimo village on the Fair grounds with all their belongings until the Fair is over.

Doctor Sheldon Jackson has been making large ethnological collections in Alaska, and among the coast tribes of Siberia, and Mr. Cherry has made a long journey up the Yukon Valley to collect specimens illustrating the life and handiwork of the Yukon tribes. Seven other assistants have been forming collections work of the Yukon tribes. Seven other assistants have been forming collections among the coast tribes between the Columbia River and Alaska, and particularly in northern Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The interior tribes of Canada will all here living representatives on the Fair

The interior tribes of Canada will all have living representatives on the Fair grounds by permission of the Canadian Commissioner of Canadian Affairs. The Canadian Fair Commission has exerted itself to secure an excellent representation of the archaology of Canada. Nearly all the Indian tribes of the United States, have been winited by atthests. States have been visited by students from Harvard and other universities for the purpose of collecting ethnological material and data relating to the physical characteristics of the tribes. The Com-missioners of this State have assisted Professor Putnam to secure a large archcological collection and a complete representation of the Iroquois tribes. Families from these tribes will live on the Expositson grounds in bark houses.

A good many interesting things con-nected with the period of Cortez have been found in Mexico and will be seen at the Fair. The ancient ruins of Yucatan the Fair. The ancient ruins of Yucatan have been specially explored by Consul E. H. Thompson. He made about 10,000 square feet of moulds of portions of the ruined buildings, showing the facades, parts of corners of structuree, the doorways and other features. He also moulded both sides of the famous portal at Labna. Casts have been made from these moulds, and there will be seen on the Exposition grounds fac-similes of these elaborately carved stone structures of Yucatan, over and around which will be the tropical plants native to the

will be the tropical plants native to the region of the ruins.

An expedition was sent to Honduras to study the ancient ruins of Copan, and though the work has not been completed, many interesting and important objects, illustrating wonderful carvings in stone, fragments of pottery, numerous ornaments of stone, shells and bone, stone implements, and so on, have been secured. Further south G. A. Dorsey made extensive explorations in Ecuador, secured. Further south G. A. Dorsey made extensive explorations in Ecuador, Peru and Eolivia, where he collected a large amount of this material. Lieutenants Sagord and Welles secured many series of garments, weapons and other objects illustrating the tribes of parts of

een drawn upon for collections.
In the United States the archæological work of the past two years will be fully work of the past two years will be fully represented. Ancient village sites, burial places, and workshops or quarries have been brought to light in the Delaware Valley and carefully studied. Similar fruitful researches have been made on Cape Cod, in Connecticut, along the Androscoggin, and in many other places. Two singular burial places were found in the Androscoggin Valley, in which the graves were so old that the skeletons had entirely disappeared, leaving in the graves only masses of red ochre and implements and other objects of stone.

Doctor Franz Boss and his assistants have prepared a presentation of the physi-

Doctor Franz Boss and his assistants have prepared a presentation of the physical characteristics of the native American peoples. Measurements have also been taken and observations made of more than 50,000 children in the public schools of the United States and Canada, as well as in the Indian schools and of many colored children. The co-operation of the authorities in Japanese and Hawaiian schools was also secured, and we thus have the measurements of Japanese and Kanaka children for comparison.

There is no doubt that the ethnological features of the World's Fair will be among the most interesting exhibits. No such collections illustrative of the life and customs of prehistoric and uncultured peoples has ever before been made in any international exhibition,—New York Sun.

# YOU.

The Chinaman praiseth his Pa The mandarin praiseth his Q.

The gardener praiseth his turnips and Ta

But I praise U.

The mariner loveth the C's,
The billiardist loveth his Q,
The husbandman loveth his cattle and B's
But I love U.

The foolish have need of the Y's, The actor needeth his Q,
The pilot hath need of two excellent I's,
But I need U.

The hunters seeketh the J's,
The shepherd seeketh his U;
The college boys seek their final "B-A's,"
But I C Q.
—St. Nicholas.

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A curious woman-One who is not.

A hollow mockery-The woodland

A force pump—The cross-examining attorney.—Truth.

A limn of the law—Painting the de-endant black.—Truth. It is only in school that low grades make uphill work.—Chicago Inter-

Nature covers herself with a plaster of mud to cure that tired feeling spring.—Puck.

Some men are too mean to be happy and others too happy to be mean.—
Dansville (N. Y.) Breeze.

"Who is to be chaperon!" "Mrs.
Talkington." "What foolishness! Why, she is a sufferer from insomnia."

"I wonder why she gave him the mit-ten?" "Oh, that was natural outcome of the yarns he gave her!"—Truth.

When a man is "beside himself" he generally demonstrates that he doesn't like the company.—Boston Courier. When a woman is trying to write a letter on a half sheet of paper, much may be said on both sides.—Texas Sift-

If a woman can succeed in making her husband proud of her she can get almost anything she wants.—Dallas News.

A carpet tack is about the only thing that has the "big head" and still makes a success of life.—Dansville (N. Y.)

Where's the profit when spring makes us happy and gay if it make all the microbes feel just the same way!— Washington Star.

The woman of limited means who is always well dressed either devotes her entire income or her cutire intellect to her clothes.—Life.

Mabel—"I wouldn't marry the best man in the world." Jacques—"Alas, you have made me the unhappiest of men."—Boston Courier.

Every man thinks that modesty for-bids his telling you what he considers the cleverest thing in the way of a story ever told.—Washington Star.

Many a woman who resolves when she is married to make over her husband, ends by being content to make over her bonnets.—Dansville (N. Y.) Breeze.

Donnets.—Dansville (N. Y.) Breeze.

And now with rod and line and hook,
The fisherman so bold,
Will go and sit down by the brook
And catch a fearful cold.
—Kansas City Journal.

"I haven't any of the liquid quality
that musicians talk about," said the bass
drum, "but I can drown out the rest of
the band, just the same."—Washington
Star.

Mrs. Byer—"Those are nice looking eggs." Grocer (enthusiastically)—"Yes, indeed; they're birds!" And then he wondered why she didn't buy any.—

"It's curious," mused Bjorkins, "how this law of compensation runs through everything. For example, wherever

there is a well off aunt you will always find a sychophant."—Chicago Tribune. "So I should make you very happy by accepting you, count?" "Happy? A, mademoiselle, I should die wiz zie happiness." "Really, count? You almost tempt me to say 'Yes'"—Brooklyn Life.

The pen is mightler than the sword,
This maxim let was people hurl,
But take them together and they are n
match
For one pretty typewriter girl.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

At a Dinner Party: Mistress-"B Mary, how often must I tell you always to serve on the left!" Mary (from the country)—"Oh, madam, but isn't that merely a superstition."—Fligen de Blact-

"Well, Councillor, I hope you enjoyed yourself at my house last evening."
"Indeed I did, madame. As a rule, when I drink tea I can not sleep after it, but your tea had not the least effect on me."—Fliegende Blaetter.

flawker—"My wife and I had it out again this morning as to who should start the fire." Jepson—"Which won!" Hawker—"Neither. Be force we finished the argument became so hot my wife got up and cooked breakfast on it."—Troy Press. Hawker-"My wife and I had it out

Press.

Mrs. Greyneck—"So George is engaged!" Mrs. Tangletongue—"Yes;
he'll be married in June." Mrs. Greynell be married in June." Mrs. Greynell be has a young lady in neck.—'Il hope he has a young lad every way worthy of him." Mrs. Tan tongue—''Oh, yes; I think I can say that I am satisfied in every way w his flasco."—Boston Courier.

# A Un'que Reading Club.

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A new club for reading and the eucouragement of good literature is the Half Hour Club. Its members piedge themselves to read half an hour each day, with the exception of a two weeks' holiday in the year. A fine of one cent marks each day's loss in reading. The proceeds of the fines are devoted to the purchase of prizes for the most industrious and most capable readers.—Boston Journal.

Rice was introduced from the East Indies in 1695.