And I count the days and hours-Hold communion with the flowers,— Tell the rose, in songs like this,— "She is coming for your kiss!" Tell the birds, where blossoms stir, "Save your sweetest songs for her!" But of all that day bereft me

So immersed was Miss Sinclair with

her reading that she failed to notice

At the first glauce, however, she

recognized him, and the sudden shock

was almost painful, but, recovering

herself in a moment, walked straight

up to Vandeleur and held out her

hand, saying gently:
"I am so glad, Mr. Vandeleur, to

see that you are better-so very glad,'

Although Vandeleur's heart beat

quickly, he was outwardly calm and

"Thank you. Except for the fact

of feeling rather weak now and then,

I am comparatively well. I trust you

are quite well, Miss Sinclair?"
"Yes, I am very well, thank you.
But—but Mr. Crawford told me you had by no means recovered yet."

Vandelour mentally anothematized

"Pshaw! Crawford is an awfully

Crawford as he said, with a bad imi-

good fellow; but, you know, he occa-

sionally constructs a mountain out of

Pointing to the seat which Craw-

"Won't you please sit down, Miss

His own desire now was to keep

vaded him as he hailed with almost

showing this woman how utterly in-

She hesitated a moment, then quiet-

trivial a nature as you would have

one believe? You were reported

and I-everyone was so dreadfully

"Were they?" said Vandeleur,

ironically. "Sorry to say their feel-

ings must pass unappreciated.

With a dull pain at her heart she

noted the unmistakable evidence of

my love, my love, I wronged you in-

nocently! It is all a mistake! Won't

The impulse died away, however,

He will never forgive, she thought

Neither spoke for some minutes,

and the pause was becoming awk-

ward, when a puff of wind disarranged

stalled him, and with a "Please allow

touched that of Vandeleur, causing

the blood to jump madly through his

veins, while the color flooded her own

Presently Miss Sinclair said hesi

tatingly: "I have been trying for the

last few minutes to-to say something.

Will you listen? I want to ask your

pardon. Some time ago we-I quar-

reled with you, apparently without

any ostensible cause whatever. Three

months ago I discovered the fact that

"Took you some time, didn't it?" satcastically interjected Vandeleur.

'I was acquainted with the fact ex-

The venom of his remark almost

"Please reserve your sarcasm until

scorched the words on her lips, but

you have heard me. Not even the

fear of your misunderstanding shall

deter me from performing what I con-

sider to be right and my daty to do.

some slight excuse to offer for my ap-

She paused a moment, resting her

She had changed somewhat, he

chin on her hand, and Vandeleur

grew on him to open his arms and say:

"I forgive all, I forgive all! Only

"Thank you," she replied quietly,

She paused a moment to collect her

"The man in this particular case

thoughts, and glanced at Vandeleur,

The 'Story of a Man and

parent wanton capriciousness.

'Please go on," he said.

ward. Then she continued:

stole a glance at her.

T will.

I had done you a grievous wrong."

actly eighteen months ago."

ahe quietly proceeded:

as she glanced at Vandeleur, and saw

you forgive-only forgive?"

the hard line of his month.

arranged it.

-never.

I pre-

Enough of myself, however.

suffering in his look.

"But surely, Mr. Vandeleur," she

ford had vacated a few minutes previ-

tation of a laugh:

ously, he continued:

a molehill."

Sir.clair?

an old friend."

ly sat down.

cool as he replied nouchalantly:

When you left me--Adanta Constitution.

## THE HAND ON THE WHEEL.

A Novel Complication That Ended in Lovers' Meeting.

OME, old fellow, are you quite comforta-ble now?" asked Crawford, of the So immersed was Miss Sinclair w her reading that she failed to not the man until she was quite close. News, as he threw a rug across Van-

deleur's feet. "Perfectly, thanks!" occupied a sheltered eliffs at Hastings, close Hotel, and Crawford, ng Vandeleur's rug, nto a grass chair.

osed his eyes restfully. e and thin, and his left a sling. noments Crawford burst sn't this glorious? What

here is between it and All the same, I liked it, sh and whirl; ay, even nd the chance of being g cynically, "I suppose nl, but sometimes I wish

rd had caught me a few own. that, What ails you, wonder whether it was nterprise made you so a love affair, ch? By inds me of something. kfast this morning some ot to know that I was News man. She had her, and an unnatural elevation perheard that you and I ty thick at the front, as if you had comed, seemed quite inter- different he was to her.

old chap. Her name is ens! what's the matter, n do look gheer. fellow, you see I knew Engaged, got chucked; killed at first; all the papers said so, see, I can't-you un-

lietly stooped down and leleur's hand. There silent sympathy in that as always somewhat of

Crawford. The latter inderstand why a sucst such as he was had omising future. His capes had become the It was at Omdur-I luck almost came to a

lragged him from beof bodies, and at first only loves once, overmastered her, aght that the dervish and she experienced a mad impulse ished the "mad corre-to cast all conventionality aside, and throw hereif at his feet and cry; "Oh, the Sentinel.

was a close one, but they had pulled him w he was on the fair

Crawford spoke. e, old chap; I didn't e, we hadn't met until

ogize; I am so conik. Crawford, I can't not get away. I can't -or, at least, not just Vandeleur's rug. He feebly essayed to reach for it; but Miss Sinclair fore-

se! You can't go just pulling you round so there is little possineeting, as she is not your being here. Hallo! calling me. Do you g you for a few min-

In fact-I am afraid complimentary to you, would rather be alone prehended, and merely

stand, old man; I'll be a hour," then quietly sat thinking. His he recalled the heart-

bitter as they went back which this woman without any percepticould never undermen the same? he won-

every woman play with fool him in the end? ations abruptly ceased andered down the path of the hotel. lling

slightly and a flush a moment in his thin

lamiliar figure was comand his fingers nerand untwisted as he ouse ectal. one woman in all the least desired to meet. mpalse was to get away, ity, wi rendered such a pron were ed at ve data l a p

nt was

lled fre

red a

York.

1.)—H

nged

secure the all ble to

re oxlq

love me! tate the sight of her trange emotions. Ho his own helplessness, watched her, there Woman' is an old title, and has been rt a passionate longing used many times, yet I purpose using nd rest. it once again as a heading for my unr-

-bab! what a fool he rative.' ol as he was eighteen

sauntered carelessly who continued to gaze sternly seaing of resentment disous nervousness. ht not deign to notice

appeared to love the woman very lid there would be no dearly, and she-well, she requited madness to gratify his affection." e object of his wrath. of exciting the atten-

Vandeleur started and shifted his position slightly. "He was a writer of books," she never deviated from est inevitably take her here Vandeleur was olled along with an

name, but not meant for her; the name of the woman for whom it was When you left me-When you left me! designed was Gladys."
"Heavens!" cried Vandeleur hoarsely, "The Hand on the Wheel'-it was the page of manuscript that I

could never find!" "Yes," she said quietly, "it was a page of manuscript that you had lost. She, however, did not discover this until later; but, in her misery at what she imagined to be the man's falseness, never answered his demands for an explanation-never spoke to him

until on turning over the leaves she

"It was a love letter, written in the man's handwriting on a large sheet of

paper, and signed with his Christian

found between the pages a letter.

again. She paused for a moment, overcome with emotion. Vandeleur gazed at her dumbly.

"Sometime later," she proceeded with difficulty, "a book was published by a man, entitled The Hand on the Wheel.' His heroine was called Gladys, and the love letter that had destroyed the woman's happiness was reproduced almost word for word in its pages.

Then she understood, and for the first time discovered the awful mistake she had made. It was too late. however, to repair the error. He had gone abroad.

"Then at last one day the news came that he had been killed, and it nearly broke her heart."

Vandeleur could not speak; the joy in his heart was supreme enough to preclude all utterance. He merely held her band as if he could never let

Presently he draw her gently toward him and rested his cheek against "You forgive?" she whispered.

"My dear! My darling!" was all

he said. Two Women and a Misunderstanding. It was not an unnatural mistake. One neighbor had advertised for a girl to do general housework. Another had announced in the same way that she would rent her fine house, furnished, during the summer. A woman called on the former of these the other morning and rang the front door bell. "Please step 'round to the side

the caller. The latter complied, but with a puzzled smile. "I came in response to your advertisement," she I long to have a chat with began, when seated. "Yes. You have references, I pre-

sume?"

door," said the mistress, as she met

"Certainly, if you require them," and the caller set her nose a little hysterical delight the prospect of higher, "Does your house have all modern conveniences?" "Everything. The kitchen is par-

ticularly well arranged and the laundry is complete. There is nothing old and worn, and that makes it nicer. said, "your wound cannot be of so Where did you work last and what wages have you been getting?"

"Work last? Wages? I beg your pardon," and the caller's eyes looked dangerous, "I don't think your house would suit me at all. I would like a conservatory and a billiard room. "Goodness, gracious! And I sup-

pose you'd want a private theatre and a roof garden. You can't work for me. "Madame, you advertise a house to

sume you are staying down here for some time?" he added, During their conversation Miss Sinrent furnished and when I come you clair surreptitiously observed Vandeinsult me," and she started for the

Then there was a hurried explanation, and, both being sensible women, they laughed till so weak that each A strong desire to tend and nurse had to take two cups of tea as a bracer. this man, whom she loved as a woman -Kansas City Journal.

Foods Which Help to Make Tissue. In dividing our foods it is well to remember that the nitrogenous foods. as the name indicates, contain nitrogen. and that they have for their basis albumen, fibrin, gluten, casein and The principal foods of this legumin. class are of animal origin, with the exception of old peas, beans and lentils, and the gluten of wheat. This class is easily converted into tissuemaking material, consequently needed in smaller quantities than the heat or force foods, which are called carbonaceous, and which are found among the starches, sugars and fatsthe first two of vegetable origin, the latter produced both from vegetables While doing so her hand slightly and animals. As these give heat and force to the body they should constitute two-thirds of our food. The third class-the inorganic foods, water, salts, phosphate of lime and ironcannot in themselves support life, yet we could not live without them. Water enters into the composition of the body's tissues and is the greatest conveyor of the foods. The salts are found both in vegetable and animal food; and thus it is readily seen that each sort of food should fulfill one or more of the body's requirements, and that perfect nutrition comes only from wise combinations. - Ladies'

Bones of a Whale From Way Back. The Pester Lloyd recently announced the discovery in the district of Borbolya in Hungary of an antediluvian animal of gigantic proportions, which had been unearthed in the neighborhood. The emineut paleontologist, Professor Belle of Oedenburg, after It is right you should know that I had examining the find, writes to the Hungarian newspapers in question: onfirm the fact of the paleontological find being of the whale species. length it is eight meters. To judge from the strata in which the animal was discovered, it is unquestionably thought-grown gentler and more the oldest over discovered in Europe, subdued, and the passionate desire surpassing, as it does in age, the two antediluvian specimens preserved at Autwerp and Bologna. I am leaving the completion of the excavation nutil the arrival of the Badapest geolo-

Electric Line Makes Trees Bloom. Au extraordinary phenomenon has been noticed with regard to the chestnut trees in the Avenue Louise, Brussels, since the installation of the electrical trams. Their foliage begins to turn brown and drop early in August, to bud, and even to blossom again in October. The trees on the opposite side to the tramway behave like ordinary trees, for they lose their foliage in the late autumn, and do not put forth fresh blossoms until the spring. Botanists are inclined to believe that the cause of this singular state of continued, "and on her twenty-third things is due to the electrical current birthday he presented her with the which passes under ground acting 'first proof' of the book that had made upon the roots of the trees, which are passes under ground acting his name. It was a unique present, otherwise quite healthy.—London and she appreciated it accordingly. Chronicle.

## CAMPAIGN PARALLELS. was the only election in which the

FORMER PRESIDENTIAL' ELECTIONS AS A BASISI FOR PROPHECIES.

National Campaign Predictions-Speenlations of Politicians Based on Parallels and Comparisons-The Day of Sweeping Victories Apparently Over,

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: As the Presidential campaign draws near, there is much search for historical parallels to the present situation, and prophecies are made on the basis of these comparisons. That there is a good deal of nonsense in such matters, no one doubts. For example, Adams, of Massachusetts. he Republicans in 1884 were cheered by the assurance that no man whose name began with C ever had been, and therefore none ever would be, elasted President. That comfort was withdrawn for the next campaign, but in 1892 they were again confident of sucsess, since no President, once defeated for re-election, had ever been reelected. So it is not safe to rely upon precedents. And yet there are certain facts in history which are uniform and reveal tendencies and influences, These have fairly crystallized into rules, which, however, like all the other rules, have their exceptions, Those who believe that President

McKinley will be renominated rely apon the fact that only one man, after having been elected President, ever is true that Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur were candidates for the nomination, but they had been elected, not Presidents, but Vice-Presidents, and their failure was the natural result of greatest surprises in the history of the sudden shock of change, the introduction of new policies and new men, and the disappointments which these entailed. It is well known that no was ever nominated for President at the end of his term. John Tyler was nominated by another party than the Whigs in 1844, but, after a few months, he withdrew from the race in a letter full of anger and disappointment. The nearest parallel to the case of Mr. Cleveland was that of Martin Van Buren, who was elected by the Democrats in 1836, was renominated by them in 1840, was almost nominated Lewis Cass, in 1848. So strong was the "Little Wizard" that he received more votes in the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York than

Cass, although he carried no State. Here are some interesting facts of the political successes and failures of our Presidents, conveniently arranged: Presidents renominated and re-elected-Washington, Jefferson, Madison,

Monroe, Jackon, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland. Presidents renominated, but defeated for re election-John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Cleveland

and Benjamin Harrison.

Presidents defeated for renomination-Fillmore, Pierce, Johnson and Arthur.

Presidents who were not candidates for renomination-Tyler, Polk, Buchanan and Hayes. Presidents nominated and renomin-

ated without opposition-Washington, Jackson, Van Buren and Grant. Presidents renominated without opposition-Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams,

Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Lincoln and Grant. Only one President was elected this invitation. without opposition, Washington being so chosen twice. This honor would have been given to Monroe for the

second term but for an elector from New Hampshire, who voted for John Quincy Adams because, he said, he was unwilling to allow any man to be honored as "The Father of His Country' had been. In speaking of "nominations," il

must be remembered that in the early days of the Republic there were no political conventions, and consequently no nominations in the sense in which we use the term now. There were many candidates for the chief honors then who would have figured in the political conventions had they been held. John Adams, it is said, seriously considered himself an available candidate for the presidency when Washington was elected. The first thing like a convention for the nomination of a candidate for President was the caucus which convened in 1804, consisting of the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, and nominated Jefferson. At other times nominations were made by State Legislatures. In September, 1812, an unofficial political convention was held by the anti-Madison Democrats and the Federalists to effect a coalition. The result was the nomination of De Witt Clinton, of New York, for President, and Rufus King for Vice-President. The coalition was much more powerful than is generally supposed. Madison received 128 electoral votes, while Cliuton received eighty-nine. Only two Northern States, Vermont

and Pennsylvania, voted for Madison In 1824 a minority of the Congressmen held a convention and nominated W. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, for President. This was indeed an odd contest, the candidates being three members of the Monroe cabinet-John Quincy Adams, Clay and Crawford-and a Senator, Andrew Jackson. As in 1800, the electors did not decide this contest, no candidate having a majority. The House of Representatives, voting by States, elected Adams. Had the electors been allowed to vote by States, Jackson would have had eleven, while the combined vote of the other three was

Jackson, by the way, was a candidate for President for a longer single period than any other man. He was nominated by the Legislature of Tennessee in 1825, the year after his defeat by Adams and three years before the Presidential election. resigned his seat in the Senate to en ter the canvass.

The first national convention of the type to which we still adhere met in Study is a club where a lot of women 1835, one year before the election, and | get together to spend twenty minutes nominated Martin Van Buren. This telling each other what their husbands convention resembled many other succeeding conventions in consisting al- the yacht races, the Dreyfus verdict, most wholly of officeholders.

Hagh L. White, Daniel Webster and W. P. Mangum. An apparent exception to this statement was the Greeley vote, which was scattered after the candidate's death. The last candidate for whom a Whig convention voted was Millard Fillmore in 1856. He had been defeated for the nomination four years before. He

electors voted for five candidates,

these being, in their order of strength,

Martin Van Buren, W. H. Harrison,

received eight electoral votes, those of Maryland. One of the electors who voted for the Democrat Monroe in the "era of

Only one man was nominated for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and declined it. John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was nominated by the Republicans in 1808 for Vice

President, but one mouth later declined, and Elbridge Gerry was chosen.

Since the day of Monroe, the most sweeping electoral victory was that of 1864. when Lincoln received 212 votes to 21 for McClellan. All things considered, the worst defeated man who ever ran for President was Stephen A. Douglas, who received but 12 electoral votes in 1860; however, he received only 500,000 less votes than Lincoln, and 500,000 more than Breckinridge, and 800,000 more than Bell, both of whom led him in elecmade an unsuccessful fight for renomi-nation. This was Franklin Pierze. It The President who was worst defeated for re-election was Van Buren, who in 1810 received but 60 votes to Harrison's 234, the magnitude of the Harrison vote being one of the

American polities. It will be seen from the preceding facts that the American voters are in the habit of renominating their Presi-Vice-President who became President | deuts. The habit of re-electing them is almost as strong. As an offset to those facts, one might suggest that the only Presidents who were renominated over opposition, and two of the three Presidents who were ever defeated for re-election, were among the most recent, Cleveland and Harrison. products on the market."

The friends of Mr. Bryan may de rive satisfaction, so far as his chance of renomination is concerned, from the history of Henry Clay, who was a by them in 1844, and was nominated by the "Barn-Burners," or secoding Democrats, who would not work for ideals, Jefferson and Jackson, as well as William Henry Harrison, all of whom were defeated before being suc-

> One notable lesson is easily read in the figures for the last twenty-five years, viz., that the day of sweeping victories is over. Unless some overmastering issue comes up, Presidential elections probably will continue to be closely contested, and their results difficult to foretell.

> > Feeling His Bumps.

A phrenologist who has been touring the country and giving lectures in the art tells the following "good one" has not been as yet much increased; on himself. He was in the habit of but wherever the roads go they are so inviting people of different vocations to come upon the stage, and he would dilate upon and expound the peculiarities of their cranial construction, He had come to that portion of his lecture where he dealt with the criminal form of the cranium, and addressed the audience:

"If there is any person present who at any time has been the inmate of a prison he will oblige me by coming the exception of experimental stations upon the platform.'

A heavily-built man responded to "You admit that you have been in prison, sir?"

"I have, sir," was the unblushing "Will you kindly tell me how many years you have spent behind prison

"About twenty years," unhesitat-

ingly replied the subject.
"Dear, dear," exclaimed the pro-fessor. "Will you sit down, please?" The subject sat down in a chair in the centre of the stage. The professor ran his fingers rapidly through the bair of the subject and assumed a

thoughtful expression. "This is a most excellent specimen. The indications of a depraved character are very plainly marked. organs of benevolence and esteem are entirely absent; that of destructiveness is developed to an abnormal degree. I could have told instantly without the confession of this man that his life had been erratic and eriminal. What was the crime for which von were imprisoned?"

"I never committed any crime." growled the man in the chair. "But you said that you had been an

inmate of a prison for twenty years! "I'm the governor of the jail.

The Koreans invented the first bomb and mortar. The lust for revenge had

taken such a grip upon them that nothing sufficed to hold them in check when once they had the enemy on the run. Before the first year of the war had expired the Koreans had imitated the fire arms of their enemies, though pebbles were at first the only missiles used. They even surpassed the invaders in the use of gunpowder, for the records tell us that a certain general invented a piece of ordnance which, when discharged, would throw itself bodily over the walls of the besieged fortress, and when it exploded the Japanese who had crowded around to examine it were either torn to pieces by the flying debris or choked by the sulphurous fumes of the burning pow der. The startling statement that the mortar threw itself over the wall in merely the work of an excited imagination, whereby the projectile became confused with the machine used in its projection. We are told that the secret of the invention perished with its inventor, but that the mortar then used still lies in one of the Government storehouses in the fortress of Nan-ham, which guards the southern approach to the capital.

Description of a Woman's Club. A woman's Society for Political told them about the Transvaal War. the Peace Congress, the Alaskan It is a fact not generally known that | boundary, arbitration and the weather, William Henry Harrison was a caudi- and an hour and three-quarters putdate of the Anti-Masons against Van ting on their wraps and eating cara-Buren the first time. and that this | mels,-New York Press.

## MINOR HONOR HONOR HONOR HAND HONOR HONOR HAND HONOR HONOR HAND HONOR HONOR HAND HONOR HAND HONOR HAND HONOR HAND HONOR HONOR HAND HONOR HONOR HAND HONOR HONOR HONOR HONOR HONOR HONOR HAND HONOR HON GOOD ROADS NOTES.

An Auspleious Beginning. The series of good roads conven tions in the West had a most aus

picious beginning. The first was the State Convention held at Milwankee

with more than six hundred delegates

present. As a forerunner of those

to come, this convention shows at

awakening on the subject which is no only prophetic of increased agitation but it shows that the wheelmen are fast converting the farmers to their belief that under the movement for better roads lies an important ques tion of economics. As many of the subsequent conventions will follow it the line of this one its developments are of peculiar interest, and, if closely studied, will prove of absorbing in terest to every student of industria conditions. First, it must be known that this convention was made up of farmers, the class upon which the welfare of the country largely de pends. Farmers have maintained that wheelmen have had only a selfish object in asking for good, smooth roads, and the wheelmen have not denied it, but, in defence, they have pointed out the fact that a betterment of the country highways means an improvement of the farmers' condition. The latter have been slow in accepting this statement, but Governor Schofield sounded the keynote of it when, in his address of welcome, he said: "The subject of good roads is important to every man, whether be lives in the town or country. The interest which in the last few years has been awakened in the subject therefore promises well for farmer. The whole progress of the race from the earliest period to the present has been so related to the building of highways that one wonders when he reflects that the last generation in this century did not make more advancement in this direction. the farmer is coming to study closely, as the manufacturer has long done, how to reduce the cost of putting his

The Wagon Road Problem.

H.I. Budd, the Road Commissioner of New Jersey, says:—"The state of New Jersey is building about 400 miles of roads. There are over 1,000 miles of macadam roads built by the state, county and municipal aid. are now making 125 miles, which are costing us to construct \$1,000 to \$5,000 per mile, according to width and depth; and repairs are according to the usage of the roads, running from \$50 to \$100 a mile per year. The new roads are intensely popular, so much so that we have now about 500 miles of roads applied for ahead of our construction, and new roads are constantly coming in for my approval.

"The effect on property values in some places is very marked. In other sections, on account of the low prices of produce, the property valuation desirable for carting the produce to market that most of the farmers are becoming petitioners for the roads. There are no new methods being tried yet in road construction. The old macadam and telford system is almost universal. There has been some disposition to use the steel track for the passage of wagons, but as yet nothing has been done in that direction with in different parts of the country,"

Shown in Figures.

we can make inquiries of a hundred farmers in as many localities as to how long it takes each of them to haul a it isn't just to steal another mau's load of crops to town, how far he hauls it and what his time and that of his team are worth, we can readily ascer tain what it costs on an average to market a load of crops," says Otto Dorner. "If the number of these in-quiries be sufficiently increased and extended over the entire country the result will pretty nearly show what it costs on an average in the whole United States to ham a load of crops to market. If with each inquiry we also ascertain the weight of the load, we can figure out how much it costs a hundred pounds, or a ton, to market all these crops, and if the inquiry also include the number of miles comprising each haul we can easily figure the cost of hauling the crops a ton a mile. Phis gives a unit which can be compared with the same unit, similarly obtained, by similar inquiries made in other countries.

A Network of Free Pikes. The whole central section of Indiana is now covered by a network of free pikes and graded gravel roads. The farmers can reach their markets any season of the year. Northern Indiana has made wonderful strides in the last few years in building graded and gravel roads. The eastern section is practically free of poor roads. In Wayne County alone there are over 850 miles of as good roads as can be found in the Mississippi section. The most notable pike in the nation-the great National road running from Washington to St. Louis-passes the entire width of the State and divides the Hoosier community into two equal parts. It is apropos that the display be made in 1900, for it marks the close of about 100 years of Indiana's development, in which roads have been the greatest factor,

Pushing Important Legislation. Last year under the provisions of

the Higbie-Armstrong law the Legislature of New York State appropriated \$500,000 for highway improvement. There has been no appropriation this year, and the good roads supporters need to get to work soon if anything is to be done. The law provides that the supervisors of a county must first spoly to the State engineer, who must investigate the improvements solicited and submit plans and estimate of cost to the supervisors. If the supervisors decide upon having the improvement the State engineer must advertise for bids. The League of American Wheelmen has been seeking to enlist the aid of automobilists in its good roads work and it is hoped that some important legislation will be pushed through this winter.

A copper cent recently was drawn out into 5700 feet of wire.

BALE.

Sender tale I now rels
In figuresive speech. As 60
Gave me no power te cornect
In memphor and trope orns,
I'll use my lowier glits, and sts
My facts in humble figure 8. Young, beautiful and lissome K8
Was loved and wored by William W
Daily as they together 88,
And nightly at the garden g8;
Yet when he'd ask her if she'd m8,
She ever answered, "William, w8;"

He showed her all his love so grS, He argued every night till 18, And would at length expatis Upon his cheerless, lonesome stS. He pled with her to fix the dS, But she would not participal In his long, amorous debs, But would her forehead corrugs, And coyly answer, "William, w8!"

"At least," he eried, "O maid sads, At least," he cried, "O maid soils, Though it my woe may aggravs.
Tell, oh, I pray thee, tell me strs, Lovet thou another? Oh, rel8
Has hStul name, and soin my fix."
She blushing murmured, "William WS;"

"I see!" he did ejaculs;
"Tis II 'I'a II I'm Winiam WS!"
He clasps the maiden roses;
Their hearts in rapt urous joy pules.
"And may I kiss thee once, deer KS?
Just one sweet kiss? Sav yes, oh, s8:"
The shy maid waispered softly, "3."

They kissed; 't was spring in '88, By fall they'd scored 8,000,008.
But now—alas that I most s8!—
When she pleads for a kiss, the gr9 big brute does thus retails.
"W8, K3, w8, Mrs. K3 W4, w8;"
—Frank Grane, in the Century

PITH AND POINT.

Jack Freshly-"Are you engage let?" May Somers-"Propose und veb24 see "-Puck.

Mamma-"Why dor't you like Anut Fauny?" Johnny-"Oh! she's always telling you not to spoil me." -- Puck. The Caller-"I should like to look t some safeties." The Storekceper-"Yes, sir; bicycles or razors?"-Yonkers Statesman.

"The literary life is not a path of roses." "I don't know; lots of authors are eternally throwing bouquets at themselves."-Chicago Record.

"My daughter's music," signed the mother, "has been a great expense." "Indeed?" returned theguest. "Journ neighbor sued you, I suppose?"

Enpeck-- 'Saunders is a man of ann snally sound judgment." peck-"In other words, I suppose his pinions always coincide with yours,"

There was once an ancient Barmese,
Who always crawled round on his knees.
"For," said he, "I might fall
It I stood up at all;
So I'm very much safer on these!"

Boarding House Keeper (to new ser vant)--"I wish you would go up and down stairs two at a time, Matilda; it would save my carpets so much. "-

Boreman-"The fact of the matter is my writings are no ordinary stuff. They are a luxury." Bingham—"f see. Something one can do without." -Boston Transcript.

She-"Do you remember how you used to put your arm around my waist when we were engaged ten years ago? You never do so now." He-"No; my arm has not grown any longer."-Indianapolis Journal. "Of what is the prisoner accused?"

asked one of the men who were to be judges in a French court-martial. "I don't know anything about the case,' answered the other, "excepting that the prisoner is guilty." -- Washington Sta-"Well, Mr. Smithers, did your bay

John get through his examinations as college all right?" asked the rector, "Not all of 'em," said Mr. Smithers,
"He passed in Latin, Greek, English, and mathematics, but he flunked on "The condition of roads in the football,"-Harper's Bazar.

United States, taken as a whole, can Tommy-"Pop, the rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, doesn't it?" Tommy's Pop-"Yes, yes; don't ask silly questions!" Tommy-"And umbrella, is it?" Tommy's Pop-"Certainly not. If you ask more --- " Tommy-"But, pop, the rain doesn't fall upon the man that steals the umbrella, and it does on the man that had his stolen. Funny, ain't it, pop?"-Philadelphia Record.

When Women Are Senstek.

"Are women more subject to seasickness than men?" An Atlantic captain answers: "Yes; but, on the other hand, they stand it better. A woman struggles up to the point of despair against the-what I might call the impropriety of the thing. She isn't so much tortured by the pangs as she is worried by the prospect of becoming disheveled, haggard and draggled. She fights against it to the last, and keens no appearances as long as she can h ld up her head.

Then she becomes maudin and pathetic. She takes to her room and invaribly asks three questions. First, thether people die of seasickness; then, how many miles we are from shore, and, lastly, when we shall get there. She also often asks how deep the water is, and if I think it possible for any one to go seven days without any food. The doctor is always talked over. I am asked time and again if I think he is capable and efficient, and if I have confidence in him. When the patient gets so ill that she loses interest in the doctor she usually lies on her side and cries by the hour. But, luckily, the more violent attacks only last a short time."-New York Press.

Rainfalls in the Transvani. Throughout most of the Transvan

the midwinter months of July and August are practically rainless, the fall amounting to only a small fraction of an inch. September, too, is usu-ally dry. But with the advance of spring, in October and November, the rainfall rapidly increases, and when, after Christmas, summer sets in there is a copious supply of from four to six inches a month. In the whole year about one day in six is rainy. There are, of course, some regions which are practically arid. But on the whole the country is as well off for water as, let us say, our own States between the Mississippi and the Rocky Monntains. What it needs badly is a comprehensive system of water storage

Death of a Notovious Man.

The man who was killed by a posse of citizens of Spring Valley while seeking to effect his capture for an alleged burglary, was identified as a Springfield man who was known in that city as "No Tos Jos," because of having no toes on either foot.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer.