BY JOE LINCOLE.

I found them, locked in the cedar chest, wred gowns lie folded, which once were brave as the best; neer old jackets and the wais coats gay with stripes, forn-out fashion—these old diguerrectypes.

dding cases fastened with tiny book, he to tempt one to lift up the latch and look, pie velvet, odd little frames of gold, ded faces brought from the days of old. randma, taken ever so long ago

net a marvel, grandpa's collar a show; toddier, with rings on her baby hands one should notice—in glittering, gilded bands. misty glasses they gaze at me, sitting here

aint old cases with a smile that is half a tear. nore, little pictures, for heartless it was, in truth, ornel daylight these ghosts of a vanished youth, or cedar chamber, your gowns and your lavender, and their bygone graces, of the wonderful days that were, —Haturday Evening Post.

money for it. There now!" concluded

Miss Sanders gasped. The tears

came to her eves, but her heart

on me! I never heard of such

"I s'pose they do," answered Ad-

"Why, no. She was over to Miss Smith's when father brought me the

and I couldn't be beholden," she said

candy the first thing in the morning.

"And I'll come in and help you

"Thank you, dearie. I hope I'll

Early next morning Miss Sanders

luck favored her. Everything turned

Addie, when she called after school

over her "beautiful luck." Of course

Addie tasted the candy, and pro-

nounced it the best she had ever eaten.

Then she set to work, under Miss

Sanders's direction, and the candy

was daintily wrapped, weighed and

Miss Sanders was very happy over

the result of her day's work. She had

'I'll just be on needles and pins

labored like a Trojan, and she was

old lady prayed that Springfield folks

would find her candy to their liking

any idea how far along on the road to

the poorhouse Miss Sanders really

washed and the kitchen tidied, Addie

went home with a light heart, and

wrote her uncle a letter which that

"Another letter from Uncle Albert!"

"Your face tells that," answered the

"He says the candy sold twice as

old lady, beaming. "But what does

fast as he expected, and he wants you

to make 100 pounds this time, and

send it as soon as you can!" was the

"Land of mercy!" ejaculated Miss

"And he's going to send you a bar-

rel of sugar and a case of flavoring ex-

tinued Addie, "and he'll take the

price off what he'll owe you. He says

that will be cheaper and better than

buying in small lots, for he expects to

have a demand for the candy right

Miss Sanders. "Thirty dollars' worth!

What great candy enters those city

Miss Sanders was more than busy

after that. She hired a little girl to

which Uncle Albert judiciously adver-

tinued to come so fast that she was

obliged to make regular weekly ship-

The dread of the poorhouse passed

away and Miss Sanders became her

own cheerful self. Addie is allowed

"I do believe you had more to do

And Addie blushed and began to

talk about something else. -St. Louis

The Wit of a "Best Man."

A gallant "best man" came to the

rescue at a recent wedding, when the

time. He drew from his tie the slen-

der stickpin that had been adorning

Lots of women never feel really at

maid

with your Uncle Albert ordering the

ments, and the den and is still grow-

tised as "Cupid Cream Candy,

the very best of friends.

didn't you?"

help her, and orders for the candy,

"Did you ever!" again exclaimed

tracts, at the wholesale rate,"

announced Addie, rushing in upon

Miss Sanders about two weeks later.

gentleman cherished as a treasure.

"Good news in it, too!"

After the cooking utensils had been

thoroughly tired out.

have good luck. I'm not used to

after school. I want to see how you'll

"I'll start on the

uncle, won't you?"

apologetically.

packed.

was.

he say?

along.

folks must be!"

gleeful reply.

## BOND OF SWEETNESS.

awful corry for Miss San- | cause there are many people who will inrked Mrs. Abijah pay a good price for pure, home-made wen if she is prouder candy. He'd like twenty-five pounds s'pose she can't to start on, to see if it takes as well All the Sanderses | as he expects, and he'll pay thirty erty and pride ain't | cents a pound for it, and he sent the ellows, however.

the Gospel," re- Addie, triumphantly, "ain't that with whom Mrs. | nice?" ing the afternoon. ing only yesterday bounded with thankfulness. "Mercy must find it pretty she's got so much e before she'd have | thing!" she incredulously exclaimed. he needed help. It's 'Don't folks in the city know how to way. Folks would make cream candy?"
if she'd let them."
'I s'pose they do on't attempt to give die, "but not as good as yours. No-ed Mrs. Smith in body can make it like you, everybody treat you like she says so. You'll make the candy for

day I happened to for it already, at a good price, too, as eating her din-returned Miss Sanders. "But does al upset, but I made your mother know anything about anything, though | this?" she asked abruptly. bad when I see on the table but ers. A couple of letter, and I ran right over here the over again with a minute I read it," answered Addie a made and I says to trifle uneasily. The old lady looked Sanders, I just much relieved at her reply. "Ithought a 1 brought over one perhaps it was your mother's doings, s for you to try. mo a new recipe. e as you please. eadful afraid she

a tickled to pieces, That was on get along. and behold, my Smith if Miss Sanover on Saturday | making so much at one time." raised cake you dear just made went to work on the candy. She she must have watched her kettles anxiously, but nake up for it." o had been studying out just as it should, though all her next day, overheard | pots and pans were pressed into serand it made a deep vice.

"Poor Miss

hed pityingly, "I found Miss Sanders flushed but happy Addie paid Miss Next Friday I shall and I'm going to rty after school, "and I thought fine if you would four elegant cream a lot of it, you dy is so good everythey get. Will you

sitated and flushed. till I find out how the candy suits, enough to guess and if your uncle will want any more," ng of the expense she remarked anxiously. But even he request involved. Addie did not suspect how eagerly the can come over to morning and make and she would be kept busy supplying is doing her bak- the demand. Few Goshen people had is lots bigger than thing is handy, and e mess to clear 'np."
ooked at her rather id your mother plan solemnly.

aght of it myself, "Mother didn't ou at first, because too much for you. it," answered Miss spicions vanishing. then, Friday mornt all the caudy you

ept her word, and meats disappeared | the Goshen young sable rapidity. die brought a little

Mr. Albert Evans, to the postoffice Sanders. letter which Addie dre-s read thus: e's the lovellest old ils were rich once; but a c's the only one of eft and she's got no eft any hing she can do. or an caudy you over g some she made for some she made for r you to try and ee too. I ve bean trankfo ks must eat lots of all they eat Miss Sanlody a class? If I have said it to you will you to sell? Pinase do, all poor, and I feel so it led anylody about a ret between you and a ret between you and the low many counts. e how many pounds and how much you

heart?' exclaimed Co., when he had | ing. is epistle. "Phat

ing of some schome Addie put in an to have all the candy she wants at any Mise Sanders, her time, and she and Miss Sanders are miles. ers, something nice

on?" she exclaimed. ad Miss Sanders in candy than you ever told me of," said Miss Sanders to Addie one day, "Now, by nothing very my way. haton and see," re-

yly, drawing a letter 'It's all because of Globe-Democrat. ade for any party. an uncle in Springovely, and of course some of my birtheiter is from him. ring was not forthcoming at the right whether 'the person clous, old-fashioned 's just exactly what it, and, bending the wire into ring ted Addie, looking shape, hauded the improvised wedand nodding her ding ring to the distracted groom. , as she saw her very wide in onld bo willing to of it. He says he is home unless they are away visiting sell a great iteal, be-

HYBRIDIZATION PROCESS NEITHER DIFFICULT NOR MYSTERIOUS.

Professor Galloway Describes Experiments by the Agricultural Department at Washington-Seeking a More Nu-

tritious Corn-New Forms of Fruit. HE breeding of animals is well understood and has been practiced for years, but you cannot say as much of the breeding of plants," said Professor B. T. Galloway, chief of the vegetable physiology division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. "It is true, nevertheless, that the breeding of plants has been carried on with most satisfactory results, mostly by private parties, but with little attempt to determine the principles involved. The possibilities in the breeding of plants are just as great as in the breeding of animals. We find all through nature a constant effort on the part of the plant to improve. There is a constant progressive tendency in all organism, animal as well as vegetable, and in the question of breeding man only takes advantage of these conditions and uses them to his own interest. The fact is that most of the improved forms of plants we have to-day are derived in a more or less spontaneous way, and have been propagated by people who have discovered them and have taken advantage of the improvements. Nature has been made to do the work unassisted. As I say, most of our cultivated fruits and plants at the present time were developed by nature, and are therefore to be put down as acci-

"Emphasis should be placed upon the fact that plants are not fixed entities," continued Professor Galloway. "I am aware that this is the general impression, but plants are exceedingly plastic and can be modeled within certain limits to meet almost anv desite. Looking at plants from that standpoint the wide field and possibilities in developing new forms will be seen. The process of hybridizing plants, as this is called, is neither difficult nor mysterious, it being simply necessary to understand the general structure of the flower to be used. Flowers have sexual organs, the stamen and pistil, the former being the male, are usually several in number. The very numerous small, yellow, powdery grains of pollen, which constitute the male fecundating elements, are born in sacks, and when the portion of the flower which bears them, known as the anther, matuces it bursts and the pollen is exposed. A quantity of this pollen must be transferred either by natural or artificial means to the stigma of the female organ in order to insure feeundation. The pistils, which are the female organs, occupy the center of the flower and are surrounded by the stamens. The upper portion of the pistil is usually somewhat swollen and more or less rough. It is on this portion of the pistil, known as the stigma, that the pollen must fall to produce feenndation. In the majority of plants the stamens and pistils are produced in the same flower, as in the orange, tomato and our common fruit trees, but in certain plants they are produced in different flowers on the same plant, and in others on different

"The most important feature in the the stigma all pollen except that ture buds nearly ready to open are selected, and the tips carefully pried apart until the stamens are exposed, The pollen is then transferred to the pistil of the flower selected, and a maails paper sack or a gauze bag placed around it to prevent foreign pollen entering. The hybridizing process can be carried as far as the experinenter pleases. It consists of taking he pollen from the stamen and trans-'erring it to the pistil. Where the wo organs are found in the same lower it is necessary to destroy the stamen before it matures to assure that pollen from it does not interfere with the experiment. We have also rarried on extensive experiments with pineapples, and have succeeded in zetting crosses with certain important varieties in order to develop forms for which there is a demand. It is possiale to produce plants and fruits to meet any demand. We are now workng to develop a pineapple that has junlities different from anything we 20w have.

"These experiments I have referred to have been on the seacoasts of the country. Aside from these we are carrying on extensive experiments in the interior in the crossing of wheat, orn and other cereals. This year we lid extensive work in Nebraska with forn. We have been trying to develop varieties that will have greater food value than those now in existence, and the food which the new varieties contain to be in different ratios from that which we now possess. There has ity and desirability of increasing the nitrogenous contents of corn. That raving maniac. is one of the things wanted. The nitrogenous contents of corn are low compared with other cereals. If it can be increased, even by a small percentage, it will make its food value

much greater. "The experiment is being conducted something in this way: We find that there is a marked variation in the nitrogenous contents of corn not only in different varieties but in the different grains of the same variety, on the same stalk but in different ears. The nitrogen could be increased by crossing two varieties having other characteristics and value with high nitrogenous contents, and by selection of the ears and grains obtain a variety with higher percentage of nitrogen. By selection and by crossing corn known to possess high nitrogenous contents forms can be developed that and Puerto Rico by one New York will, if the experiment is carried far enough, result in materially increasing the value of corn.

There are male and female organs in corn and the plant is one of the essiest in the world to cross, owing to mentioned, the Germans have found the fact that these organs of reproduction are separate and not in the same flower. The tassel at the top of a sweets to the army. Jam is also good cornstalk is the male organ that fur- for men in the field.—London Globe, The tassel at the top of a

HOW PLANTS ARE BRED. nishes the pollen and the silk of the ears in the female organ. This silk is hollow, and the pollen, falling by na ture upon it or placed there in ing experiments, cuters the tilk tubes at the exposed end and proceeds through to the cob, where fecundation produces the grain. When crossing experiments are being con ducted the tassel is out from the stalk where the new corn is desired and the pollen from the selected stalk is scattered upon the silk. It is eas tomary, however, to protect the ear, for otherwise pollen may be brought by the wind from adjoining rows of corn or even from a distance and interfere with the plan. We have just begun the corn experiments, and hope by breeding more varieties, among other things, to extend the northern corn belt by producing hardier varie-

"With wheat we have worked longer, but in much the same way, our object being not only to increase the variety, but to produce a hardy species that will resist diseases and certain climatic conditions. We have worked to accomplish certain objects, For instance, foreigners are beginning to realize that our wheat is valu able for macaroni, and our own millers and bakers have discovered that wheat grown in certain sections is valuable for crackers. It is possible by studying the peculiarities of different wheat to determine that which is best suited for different purposes, and so we are proceeding by cross breeding to improve them.

"The possibilities of plant breeding," continued Professor Galloway, 'seem limitless. The extent to which improvements can be carried is boundless. Heretofore, as I have stated, most of the work has been conducted by individuals without any purpose of establishing principles. When plant breeding is better under stood it will be possible to bring dell nite forms of vegetable life together and produce any result desired. strange but truttful story is related by Professor J. H. Bailey, of Cornell, of a seed man in New York advertising in his prospectus that he would farnish his customers during the next season a bran new bean with a peculiar kind of pod. This nurseryman had in his own mind decided what he wanted. It had never been produced before. He called to his assistant, an expert in plant breeding, and, by drawing, explained the kind of bean he It was like a man calling a contractor, displaying his plans and specifications and instructing him to proceed and erect a house. Yes, the nurseryman had his bean, just what he wanted, and furnished his custom-

ers as he promised. "If some of us plant breeders had lived one hundred years ago we would have been burned at the stake. There is a man in California who makes it a business to produce new forms of plants and fruits. He decides what he wants, breeds to produce the results desired, and when he obtains something possessing qualities that will recommend it he disposes of a seedling to some nurseryman and then resumes his work for new results. The nurseryman having the seedling possesses a monopoly of that particular variety and is permitted by the California experimenter to dispose of it as he pleases."

## CURIOUS FACTS.

On a wager that he could put a collar on an ungovernable horse, a travelwork of crossing is to exclude from ing man deliberately killed the animal in Main street, St. Paul, Minn., which it is desired to use. In the the other day, and then adjusted the collar. He was arrested.

> Glass bricks are gradually coming into use. Glass will soon be used for making statues for public places. resists the corroding effect of the weather much better than marble or granite.

The Russian photographers have a strange way of punishing those who, having received their photographs, do not pay their bills. They hang the pictures of the delinquents upside down at the entrauce to their studios.

Several weeks ago a calf was born on Rauben Bairs's farm, in Thornercek Township, Ind., and instead of the regulation hair the quadruped was enveloped in a fine coat of black wool. The calf is a tine one and is growing rapidly, and so is the wool on it. When it bass it is difficult to tell whether the sound resembles that of a lamb or a calf.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is 281 feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast and fourteen miles southwest of Ply-

mouth Breakwater. A very curious case is recorded in the surgical history of the Civil War, in which three officers were hit just at the same time. One had his leg from the knee down carried away, but he been considerable talk of the possibil- rodo ten miles to the hospital. Another lost his little finger, and he became a While a third was shot through the body, and, though he did not shed a drop of blood externally, dropped dead from the shock.

There is an old church in Waukegan, Wis., which has no steeple, because of a court mandate forbidding such a construction. In 1862 a severe storm swept over the town, hurling the original spire against the house next door and wrecking it. The owner of the house got an injunction restraining the trustees of the church from building another spire, and this order has held for thirty-eight years.

Confectionery For the Army. "Candy" has been added to the rations of the American soldier. Fifty tons of confectionery have been sent to the troops in the Philippines, Cubs firm. The sweets preferred are choo olate creams, cocoanut drops, lemon drops and acidulated drops. sealed in one pound cans of an oval shape to fit the pockets of a soldier's uniform. As we have before that sugar improves the endurance of soldiers, and issue chocolate and other

MARTACISTATIVATATS, NUSC. NUSC. HIGH HARM HARM SECRETARISATIVATATIVAT GOOD ROADS NOTES. ADMOND FOR DISCHONDING MEMBERGING MONDAGE ADMONDAGE ADMONDING MONDAGE ADMONDING MONDAGE ADMONDING MONDAGE ADMONDING MONDAGE ADMONDING AD

Will Not Increase Taxation.

N her travels and missionary worl to promote the sentiment for good roads in Illinois, Miss Harber claims to have been very success ful in enlisting the co-operation of commercial bodies in different towns. Among farmers, however, she had some difficulty in explaining that the association she represented was working not for hard roads but for good roads. The average farmer, she found, easily became frightened at the proposal for hard roads, for that makes them think of macadam, which would mean increased taxation. In a recent address Miss Harber said: "Our sole aim at present is to make good soft roads, which in years to come will farnish foundations for good hard roads. As an association we regard our work as experimental and educa We aim to have at each of our conventions manufacturers and machines for constructing sample pieces of road, that farmers may see in a practical demonstration how a road should be built to be of value to the community. The object lessons show how a road should be built so that water will drain off; how culverts should be constructed and arranged in order properly to fulfill their mis sion, and how really inexpensive it is to make good roads when the work is done intelligently and systematically.

"We do not intend to increase taxation one penny, for we know that the \$4,000,000 annually expended by Illi nois is sufficient to build good roads throughout the State. But we do ask that the farmers will let the State do the work, according to an approved system, and not work out their poll tax by pretending to build good roads, Not that they do not mean to do their best so far as they know or have the ability, but they have not the facilities and cannot do the work as it should be done. We know that under the proper system a good rural road can be made for less money than it now costs. We want, if possible, to see the poll tax reduced to \$1, but want the farmers to pay that dollar into the State treasury, instead of working it out, as is now the case, and we expect to convince him that it will be to his advantage to do it.

The State and Interstate Good Roads Association, represented by Miss Harber, embraces twenty-two or more States, and is the outgrowth of a State convention held in Missouri in 1897, at which 700 delegates were present. Miss Harber and six men were ap pointed a committee to travel over the country and organize county associa-At the end of one year, when Lions. the first interstate convention, attended by 2500 delegates, was held in St. Louis, seventy-two counties had been organized, and as Miss Harber had organized sixty-six of the total she was unanimously chosen general secretary and organizer.

The Movement in New York.

Governor Roosevelt received at the Executive Chamber over a hundred delegates from various parts of the State, who were in Albany to attend the Convention of Representatives of County Boards of Supervisors to dis cuss highway improvement under the proposed operation of the laws enacted for good roads. The party was marshalled into the Governor's presence by State Engineer Bond, who introduced Mr. Joseph L. Lee, of Westshester. Speaking for his colleagues, Mr. Lee said they wanted an appro priation of \$1,000,000 for good roads and if the Legislature refused to make such an appropriation, he believed the party deserved to be driven from power. He believed that the Governor would espouse their cause, as he always had the cause of everything just and right.

The Governor, in reply, said he was glad to meet so many earnest champions of the good roads movement. He thought it unnecessary to assure hem of his hearty sympathy with their cause. This State must have good roads and we must improve our nethods of communication, especially in the rural districts. The Governor said that he thought that, as a rule, the members of the Legislature would respect the wishes of those whom they represented when the people got those wishes properly formulated. He, therefore, urged them to organize and make the strength and sincerity of their purposes apparent. When lone, the Governor said, the difficulty of getting appropriations would end. The Governor said he thought the lelegates were getting the movement in good shape by such meetings as the one they were now holding here, and he hoped the convention would bear fruit in practical results.

The Good Roads Convention adopted a resolution that it was the sense of the convention that there should be no amendment of the Higbie-Armstrong bill this year. The delegates decided to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, which is considered the amount necessary to be paid by the State for a proper inaugaration of the work. A proposition in favor of the employment of convicts on the roads was approved.

Otto Dorner, Chairman of the L. A.

W. Highway Improvement Commit tee, who is considered one of the bestinformed good roads men in this country, says: "We are not obliged to go to Europe for illustrations of good roads, for we have, fortunately, a few localities in our own country which furnish such examples. Mecklenburg County, N. C., not long ago began the construction of a system of macadam roads. It was customary there to load up two bales of cotton on a wagon to be hauled by a mule team The mules could draw this load all right. After a rain, when the roads were soft, the load was too much for even a pair of tough mules. When the country had built a few roads it was found that the same mules were able to haul as much as twelve bales or six tons, in place of their former load, which amounted to only a single And more—the improved roads made it possible to haul this load in wet and dry weather alike, for, being properly built of stone, they were fit use immediately after a heavy rain."

There are 10,000 miles of railway now in operation or under construction in Africa.

BARY RAN THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Three-Year-Old's Trip Alone on Engine Running Wild.

"I can run an engine like papa, said little three-year-old Fred Evans as he was lifted down from the locomotive of the St. John's motor line at Albina, Oregon, a few days ago. He had mounted the engine at St. Johns, pulled open the throttle and remained on the seat alone on a mad ride of seven miles. The young en-gineer is the son of W. B. Evans, of St. Johns, an engineer on the motor line. He had often been on the en gine, and his father had explained to him how the lever is pulled and the wheels started moving.

The engine lies over an hour at St Johns, just by the water tank, and during this time, while Mr. Evans was at home at lunch, little Fred walked down to the engine, mounted the sent and opened the throttle wide. The machine was full of coal and water, and was ready for the road, Saveral people saw the boy start, but no one was near enough to catch the engine. The news was at once told to Mr. Evans, and he reached the track just in time to see the locomotive, with his boy on board, disappear around a curve. The father was wild with grief and fear, and the boy' mother was almost prostrated. The news spread like wild fire, and

the whole town turned out. Excitement was intense, women and children cried and men offered suggestions. Master Mechanic Michael F. Brady was at that end of the line and at once began to telephone to stations along the line. Portsmouth and Peninsular were notified, and men at these points tried to board the engine as it dashed by, but its speed was too great. Mr. Brady also notified the office at Albina, and a party of men ran out the line northward to meet the wild engine. In coming up the long grade toward Albina, the steam had died down a little, but the register still showed eighty pounds. John Woods, a motorman on the City and Suburban Railway, was the first man to meet the engine. He caught the hand rail and swnng up, but in doing so he was dragged sixty or seventyfive feet. He at once turned off the steam, and the engine slowed down and stopped. It was then young Fred made the remark concerning his ability as an engine-driver.

The boy was not scared at all, but seemed rather proud of his feat. When the engine first dashed out of St. Johns he was frightened, and as he came through Portsmouth like a shot out a gun he was yelling lustily for "mama." After coming several miles, however, he again became brave and held his position on the seat with composure, with his hand on the lever, like a veteran. The engine was stopped in front of

the home of Dr. Davis, on Commercial street, and was quickly run back to St. Johns by Mr. Woods with the boy Fred still on board. Mr. Woods said his success in boarding the engine was a surprise to him, as well as overy one else, as its speed was still considerable. The engine had made the run from St. Johns to Albina in less than half an hour.

In the meantime the news of the rescue had been sent by telephone to the frightened parents, and for the remainder of the day there was great joy in all St. Johns.

Efficiency of Japanese Servants.

Japanese servants are more and more in demand every year in New York City, as their efficiency has been proved and they are looked upon as more capable than any other kind of There is one serious objection to them which cannot always be overcome. They lavish their politeness and courtesy on the masenline members of the household in which they are employed and cannot be induced to treat the women with respect. One gentleman who had a Japanese butler said the other day that he was compelled to part with him solely because he could not induce him to say good morning to his wite. "He was always obsequiously polite to me," said his former omployer, "and greater respect could not have been demanded, but it was impossible to make him realize that it was his duty to treat the women of my household in the same way. I expostulated with him on this ground and told him that in this country it was more important to be polite to women than to men. That made no impression, and after he had repeatedly refused to give my wife any more than a sullen nod after greeting me effusively, I was compelled to part with him. His explanation when he left was ingenious. He told me he was very sorry he could not get along and added that it would be a very difficult matter for me ever to find a butler any more polite to the women, as the training of a lifetime was not to be overcome is a few years, and all Japanese would probably act just as he had done when the time came to say good morning to the mistress of the house."-New York Sun.

If you are in doubt about it, don't do it. In the world's great drams the ocean

plays the principal role. A sample room is dangerous when too many samples are taken. The man who has nothing to do but

clip coupons cuts quite a figure. Every man has been, is, or will be handsome in the eyes of some woman. The opinions of a child may be of

no value, but they are at least honest. A girl is invariably in love when she refers to the twilight as the gloam-

The woman who paints her cheeks and the man who dyes his whiskers fool only one person.

Probably no person living ever saw FLOUR-Southern.....\$
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....
RYE-Western.... though the little fellow had good com-

mon sense. Figures may not lie; but when a girl looks like 160 pounds and only pulls the scales down at 116, there is something wrong somewhere. - Chi-

War's Millions of Victims.

Insane Scamen's Gugnery.

A remarkable scene was recently witnessed on board the battleship Devastation at Malta. About 10 o'clock on that night the inhabitants, as well as the officers and men of the ships in harbor, were startled by the firing of two guns within about a minute of each other. The unusual circumstance led to immediate inquiries being made, and it was found that a young seaman who had only recently joined the De vastation from the cruiser Venus had developed symptoms of insanity, and, forcing open the 6-pounder magazine, possessed himself of two charges. which, fortunately, proved to be blank ones, made his way to the deck and fired a charge from one of the 6pounder guns on the port side of the ship. He then loaded the gun a second time and discharged it just as several officers and men rushed up and seized him. It was at once seen that he was suffering from mental derangement. and the medical officer of the simp ordered his removal to the Royal Naval Hospital, where he remains under treatment. That the poor fellow only succeeded in removing blank charges from the magazine was an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, for it so hap pened that the gun from which he fired them was trained directly on the cruiser Venus, while a number of houses on shore were in the immediate background. Had the charges, therefore, been full instead of blank, it is easy to imagine that an appalling disaster might have had to be recorded.-London News,

An interesting effect of the employment of women in many new spheres of labor which has been seen during the last twenty years is the remarkable extension which has been caused in the working period of a woman's life. Every day the term of woman's activity is being lengthened, and instead of retiring from -trenuous work at thirty-five, which was the limit formerly fixed of the ordinary woman's business career, the woman of to-day at that age is only approaching the plenitude of her powers. C. E. Col-lett, in regard to the domestic bear ing of this change in the status of women, says: "Formerly at the age of eighteen the young person was expected to relieve her invalid mother of household cares and brighten her aged father's declining years. But mothers in 1900 refuse to become decrepit and take to the sofa merely because their daughters are grown up. The new mother may be considerably over thirty-five, bordering on fifty perhaps, but she neither feels aged. nor looks it, and is rather inclined to look beyond her home for full scope for her powers when thas set free from maternal cares. Mental activity gives freshness and interest to life. and to be fresh and interested is to be young." Miss Collett insists that it is because girls have been taught to use their brains, and women have been encouraged to keep them in repair, that this old stereotyped conception of the necessary failure of woman's power after thirty-five years of age has become absurd.

Many of our newspapers continue to talk about the National City "bank robbery." This is very strange. Sec retary Gage has fully explained that there wasn't anything but a "convenience." The bank didn't need a "jimmy" to break into the United States treasury.

No woman can make a man weak who cannot first make him think he

## MARKETS.

TOTAL TOTAL		
PALITHOUS		
GRAIN ETA		
FLOUR-Ballo, Best Pat.	-	4.50
High Grade Extra	m)	4 00
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	74	25
CORN-No. 2 White	2018	40
Onts-Southern & Penn	99	991
	54	50
HAY-Choice Timothy, 15	50	16.00
Good to Prime 11	50	15 00
FTRAW-flye in car lds. 13	50	14 00
Wheat Blocks 3	00	8.00
Ont Blocks 9	00	9.50
CANNED GOODS		
TOMATOES-Stnd. No. 3. 9	200	70
No. 2	1941	55
PEAS-Standards	1.10	3.40
Seconds.		80
CORN-Dry Pack		80
Moist		70
HIDEL		
CITY STEERS	10 4	10
City Cows		100
TOTATOES AND VEGET	ARLES	
POTATOES Burbanks	55 60	254
ONIONS	10	45
PROVISIONS		
HOG PRODUCTS-shia \$	686 10	100
Clear ribaides	27.5 100	812
Hams	1014	1117
Mess Pork, per bar	4073	40.95
SALVANIA WATER STATE COMPANIES		A. 915

Best refined .... BUTTER-Fine Crmy .... \$ Under Fine Creamory Rolls. CHEESE, CHEESE-N. Y. Fancy. . . N. Y. Flats...... LOOS. EGGS-State.....\*
North Carolina....

LIVE POULTRE. Ducks, per th..... TOBACCO-Md. Infer's.. 9

TUBB AND BRING

120.

Midding.... LIVE STOCK. PEEF-Best Beeves ..... \$ BHEEP..... 4 40

MUSKRAT.....

A bachelor says that widows weep not because of the loss of a husband,

but because of the lack of one. picture of Cupid that looked as

cago News.

An army officer estimates that in the century just closing no fewer than 30,000,000 men have been killed in

war in civilized countries.

CORN-No. 2..... OATS-No. 8..... BUTTER—State EGGS—State..... FLOUR—Southern.... WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... CORN—No. 3. OATS—No. 2. BUTTER—State.