

Of all the curlous races of mankind | on them all, he was encouraged to by whom the vast Empire of India make an effort.

As Pembu concluded this simple

is peopled there are few more strange "My friends," he began, in a voice interesting than the Garos of trembling with emotion. "I am not Living in the seclusion of guilty of this crime. Why should I Assam. their isolated villages, scattered here slay the poor old man, who has never and there amid the low, denselydone me harm? It is true the knife and there amid the low, densely- done me harm? It is true the knife of a trumpet sounding the alarm. wooded hills which bear their name. that killed him belongs to me; it is broke the deathlike stillness. The this strange, semi-savage tribe of useless to deny the fact, for it is well on-worshipers have retained to known to all of you. But how it this day many of their primitive came here is more than I can say. It craits and superstitions. Amongst was stolen from me some days ago, their extraordinary traditions, and and the man who stole it is the murone that forms the subject of this derer. The anklets I know nothing of. I will not say more, for how is it ale, is the belief that if a Garo tells a faisehood he will meet with a sud- possible for me to prove my innocence ien and violent death. So strictly to you? But you all know and reto they adhere to this belief that a spect our ancient Garo oath, and I Garo, if required to take an oath, will will repeat it in your presence.' solemnly say, "May I be killed by a Then, in deep, solemn tones, he rewild elaphant if I do not speak the peated the well-known words: "May truth! be killed by a wild elephant if what

Many years ago there lived in one I have said is false!" of the lonely villages above menmanly speech a murmur of applause tioned a Garo maiden remarkable arose from the assembled multitude for her beauty and fascination. Michni; for so this village belle was and more than one voice was raised on his behalf. named, was the daughter of a man of no importance, and poor withal, even for a Garo; but this in no way detracted from the number of her admirers, which included half the bach- guilty of the crime, more especially he was a conspicuous object, even in slor population of the village.

Amongst them was her cousin Pembu, a good-looking, stalwart routh, who had long loved her with all the fervor of his wild and ardent nature. The girl returned his love as ungrudgingly as it was bestowed. for, added to his comely face and manly bearing, Pembu was possessed of many other virtues calculated to win a savage maiden's heart. He could shoot an arrow farther and called out that he had some imwith truer aim than any youth or portant evidence to give. veteran in the village, and was, moreover, a bold and successful hunter while in running, jumping, wrestling and such like feats of strength there of it carrying something in his hand was none to equal him.

But Pembu had a rival, and a very fangerous one-no less a person than the jungle. Concluding his statethe headman's son. Kishto, the youth in question, was one of the so-called "enlightened" type of Garo, an edusated savage, despistng his less-cultured brethren and holding in core

This man had long cherished a sehe should be stoned to death at once; cret affection for the pretty Michni. and had once been rash enough to declare his passion, an indiscretion which cost him many hours of bodily onin and mental torture, for the girl had complained to her lover, who mad with fury, had sought out the offender and administered so severe a castigation that the wretched youth was laid up for a month. Now Kishto, being of poor physique and of a the infurlated crowd that cowardly disposition, dared not retallate in kind, but none the less resented the treatment he had received. Pembu to be arrested. and swore openly to be avenged. Though lacking physical strength and pluck, he was shrewd and cunning to a degree, and it was not long before he had devised a scheme which promised to give him the revenge he thirsted for, and also the possession of the girl. Among the few friends | murder. he had in the village was a mean-

spirited creature like himself, a man ous one, through dense jungle infest- his ordinary composure, was now di-

ing a faint and ghost-like light upon the scene. Save for the deep breathing of the sleeping men, there was a sound to break the silence of the night, and the lonels erisoner, yielding to the influence of his surroundings, at last dropped off to

It was a curious sight, this group of unarmed, helpless men sleeping peacefully, in that dense, trackless forest, all unmindful of the dangers that encompassed them-all but one, who, preferring a safer spot, had selected a small, grass-grown mound

ome six feet high. The night went by, and the first grey light of dawn was showing faintly through the trees when suddenly a succession of sharp, clear notes, as sleepers started to their feet and listened. Again that dreaded sound was heard, now much nearer. Then, ere the last note of it had ceased, a huge elephant emerged into the open. With trunk upraised and ears pricked forward he paused awhile, trying to locate the spot when proceeded the scent he had detected. Then with a savage scream of rage he charged down upon the helpless group. But they had anticipated the attack and, before the furious beast could span the distance that divided them, had already gained the shelter of the trees. There was no one left but Pembu and the trembling wretch upon the mound. The former, lying oound and helpless within the shadow

of the tree, remained unnoticed. Not In spite of the terrible evidence so the other, who, paralyzed with against him, there was now scarcely fear, made no attempt to escape. a man present who believed him Perched on the summit of the mound amongst the elders, the men on whose that uncertain light, and the infuriverdict his liberty, perhaps his life, ated elephant sighted him at once. In depended. With all the traditions of a stride or two it had reached the their race still strong within them. mound, and, seizing the wretched these Garos of the older school dared man with its trunk, dashed him to not ignore a statement made on such the ground, placed one huge foot an oath, and were about to profunon his chest, and fairly tore him to nounce in favor of the youth when, pieces, limb by limb! His comrades, at this critical moment, there was a watching the awful spectacle from sudden movement in the crowd, and their retreat, were powerless to assist

a man, forcing his way through, him, and it was not until the savage beast had completed its ghastly work and moved away that they ventured He said that on the previous night, to come out. as he was passing the old man's hut, The sight they then beheld was he had seen Pembu come quickly out one to fill the stoutest heart with terror, for there at their feet lay all that -a knife, it looked like. Finding was left of their late comrade-a himself discovered, he had run into shapeless mass of flesh and broken bones. They gazed at the terrible

ment, the man swore to it on the spectacle in speechless horror; then one of them pointed to the prisoner, In a moment the whole attitude of still lying where they had left him, the people changed as if by magic, but unharmed! The others read his Here was conclusive evidence of meaning in the gesture, and wontempt the ancient traditions of his Pembu's guilt, aggravated a hundred- dered, too, why he of all others had fold in their eyes by his sworn denial been spared-the murderer and vioof the crime. Some suggested that lator of the sacred oath, who had so well merited the vengeance of the

others, that he be bound and cast dreaded beast. into the jungle to be dealt with by Kishto wondered, too, but for the beast whose vengeance he had so many different reasons - reasons audaciously invoked. For a time it which filled him with dire alarm, seemed as if the last suggestion despite his vaunted scepticism and would be carried out at once; indeed, contempt for the traditions of his the headman and his colleagues race. The incident had wrought an found some difficulty in preventing it. extraordinary change in the man, However, the influence of the former He was no longer mindful of the finally prevailed, and after promising prisoner, but, starting at every rustle justice of a leaf, looked anxiously around, as would be done he gave orders for if expecting the elephant to return and claim another victim. His com-

The next morning, with his arms panions could not but notice this sudtightly bound behind him, and es- don change, but attributed it to the corted by a gang of his fellow vil- tragic death of his friend. Collecting lagers, with the exultant Kishto at their belongings they unfastened their head, the unhappy Pembu was Pembu from the tree and all proceedsent into Tura, the headquarters of ed on their way; the district, to stand his trial for the

By midday they arrived at Tura and took the prisoner to the court. The journey was a long and peril- Kishto, who bythistime had regained

slowly down, its dying embers cast- How Orphans Are Prepared For Farm Homes.

Pennsylvania Parentless Boys and Girls Made Self-Supporting and Sent Into the World Trained to Lives of Usefulness. :-: :-: :-: :-:

II. WINSLOW FEGLEY.

Where an average crop of 350 play, while the larger boys devote bushels of wheat, 50 bushelt of rye, the time to work. In summer and fall they do field work, such as plow-300 bushels of oats, 600 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 50 ing and harrowing, sowing and corn bushels of grapes, 125 bushels of tur- husking, while in winter this period is devoted to sewing. Boys sewing? nips, 25 bushels of beets, 100 bushels of string beans, 50 tons of hay. Surely, and how grandly they do it, Under the charge of an ex-1000 head of cabbage, 2000 stalks of too! celery, 2500 bushels of apples, 50 perienced teacher, both the boys and bushels of cherries and lots of other girls learn to sew. They enter the fruits is raised annually, there is amsewing room at the age of seven ple evidence that orphan children can years, when they begin work at darn ing stockings, which they are able run a farm. At Bethany Orphans' Home the to do within a few weeks. After they larger boys and girls of the 135 inhave been in the sewing-room for at east a year they are able to mend mates run a farm of about ninety all their own clothes, and by the time they leave the home, at the age of eighteen, they are expert little tail-

acres successfully. From the fruits of their toll they live and at the same time receive that physical exerors, able to do all kinds of sewing. cise which has kept them the health-The girls are also started on darning iest boys and girls in the State. A stockings, but before they leave the broad assertion, but for the last tweninstitution they are able to do any ty-five years there has been practically no illness at this place, and the kind and all kinds of needlework. They make their own bedclothes slight attacks were such as whooptheir own garments and do lots of ing cough or heavy colds. Epidemics fancy work, which they dispose of at are kept away by that watchword "cleanliness" and by the exercise they special sales held on their anniversary day, which generally comes in get on the farm in the open air. August. The money they derive from

Their farming experience starts this work goes to the treasury, and early. The little boys begin with it all will be used for their own welgardening when they are six, when they learn how to grow flowers in a fare. garden of their own. When they get a year older and a little stronger they accompany an elder boy-who has charge of one of the farm teams -to one of the fields, and they begin to pick stones, learning that to raise good crops the ground on the surface

at least must be free of stones. Another group at this stage begin to learn the ins and outs of the poultry business. Here they are allowed to construct miniature noultry plants. every other morning, when beans are of their own, and the profits they dein season, they go off to the fields rive they are allowed to keep. They with their baskets and pick the beans. have poultry houses of every descrip-They come back merrily singing tion imaginable. Some of them are church songs and empty the beans sc not larger than a large dry goods gathered in the kitchen, where two box, others are from six to eight feet or three dozen other girls sit around in diameter, with a height of ten feet. the bean pile and pull off the strings, Usually two of the boys club together and form a partnership and raise ous household duties that would come chickens and pigeons. It is surprising to the lot of a farmer's wife. They what success they make out of it. are taught to keep their rooms and They pay close attention to their buildings in perfect cleanliness. One stock, and by the end of the year little group of workers is known as they are always on the credit side of the house cleaning party, consisting the ledger account. This teaches of about fourteen girls, who are them to be careful business poultryequipped with buckets, brushes, soap, men, and not a few have gone from paint, rags and scrub rags, and then Womelsdorf, Pa., and have become practical poultry farmers, and have they march forth to their respective rooms with stepladders and go to not been afraid nor ashamed to ac work. They clean the walls, floors knowledge that they obtained the and ceilings thoroughly, and clear first principles at Bethany Orphan the furniture. Their work is in-

Home Farm. spected by an overseer, and if she Where 135 orphans are at home finds the work satisfactory the cleanthere is always plenty of work, and the space required for their welfare ers can go on their way rejoicing; if not, they have to do the work over has to be commodious. The trustees again. In this way they learn lessons of the institution lately decided that of good housekeeping and become it was necessary to erect another building for the welfare of the little trained in the household duties that are indispensable on the well-planned folk, from the ages of five to eight farm of to-day. In the same way years. This means work for the those girls clean the carpets, which little farmer boys. In the first place, they take from the rooms and spread it gave them a way to clear a large upon the lawn and beat with sticks tract of land they had long contemuntil they are perfectly clean. plated clearing. The land was lately Before the average girl leaves the forest land and was full of roots and

Bethany Farm she has learned to be stumps. They, however, saw the a first-class cook, and knows how to practical end of the matter and figbake besides. Every girl has to beured if they cleared the land of the

A Legend of Ireland.

By BOLTON HALL.

There was a King in Billigoland in the old days that had three sons, and fine lusty fellows they were. Now, one day the three fell disputing as to which of them should be king when their father was dead; and from words they came to blows, till they were all black and blue. After they had hammered the fight out of one another, they agreed to leave the matter to their father. But the old man had seen before how referees fare at the baseball games, and he would not decide; so

they fell to fighting again till they had hammered some sense into one another, and then agreed that each was to go his way for three years and learn what business he liked, and when they should return the father was to try them, and the best man

was to have the Kingdom. After three years they met again, and the father said to the youngest. 'What have you learned?'' And he said, "I've learned to be a farmer. "Let's see you raise two crops for your brothers," said the King. So he raised two crops with half the labor and twice the produce as any man's in Ireland. "Very good!" said the King. "You

have the difference for your reward.' "And what have you learned?" he said to the second. "I've learned to be a carpenter." "Let's see you make two houses for your brothers." said the King. So he made two houses half as dear and twice as good as any man's in Ireland. "Very good," said the King. "You

have the difference for your reward; but if your brother is as good as you two, I can't decide after all." 'And what have you learned," he

The boys have their own carpenter shop on the farm, and when a little said to the oldest. "I've learned to accident happens to any farming mabe a landlord," he said. "Let's see chinery they are able to fit it correct. you make two leases for your broth y without incurring any expense ers," said the King.

The girls not only do the mliking So he made two leases, and he on this farm, but they do a great raised the rents twice as much and deal of outdoor work. During the made the plots half as big as any vegetable season in summer time they man's in Ireland. "Faith," said the old man. "Now also work in the gardens and in the

fields. One little band of girls is don't have to decide at all, for known as the "bean pickers," and ou're the King already."-Puck.

London's Health.

During the year 1905, compared with the decennium 1851-1900, there has been a saving of 19,584 lives, representing a gain to the community of 757,016 years of life capital. There has been a continued fall in the Lon-They are also trained in the varidon death rate, which is now nearly

thirty per cent, lower than at the coming into operation of the Public Health (London) act. 1891. Out of a population of 4,684,794 the actual number of deaths during the year was 70,442, or 15.1 per 1000. In 1841-50 the rate was 24.8, and in 1891 17.1.

Both marriage and birth rates of London are decreasing, touching the lowest on record in 1905.

The death rate from consumption is one-half that of forty years ago. A vagancy census taken on the night of February 17 revealed 1869 men and 312 women sleeping in the streets, in staircases or under arches. On the same night 23,690 persons slept in common lodging houses and shelters. It is exceptional to find children to use a tooth brush. Among 1000

children were found two who did. Newsboys are the healthiest of boy workers, barbers' boys the most unhealthy .-- From the Medical Officer's Report.

Life History of the Ecl.

The mystery which has so long important facts in the life history of the eel are being gradually cleared up. It is now some time since a group of small-headed transparent and ribbon-shaped fish, named by naturalists Leptocephalia,



The Proper Filling.

To the girl who does not longer care In loncliness to linger. Why, even a "filled" gold ring looks fair If filled with her third finger. -Nixon Waterman, in Sunday Magazine.

Can't Help It.

Patience - "Are they close

friends?" Patrice-"I should say so! They live in the same flat!"-Yonkers Statesman.

Offered Funeral Expenses.

He-"I told your father I couldn't live without you? She-"And what did he say?"

He-"Offered to pay my funeral expenses."---Ally Sloper's.

No Handicap.

"What are your prospects, young man?" asked the cautious father. "Fine," replied the confident youth. "I am neither an English duke ror a

French count."-Cleveland Press.

The Only Way. "How do you like your hair cut?" asked the barber, who was anxious to please.

"Off." replied the customer, who was a man of few words .--- Cleveland Press,

Expected It.

Mrs. Jimmy-"Did you see my sunburst yesterday?"

Mrs. Kidder-"No, but I knew he would if he ate any more of that turkey and mince pie."-Cleveland Leader.

Easily Satisfied.

"Notoriety is dearer than anything else to that man."

Yes. He's all puffed up for an hour if he happens to see his name in the city directory."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Incomprehensible.

Willie-"What does mommer mean by Bernard Shaw and Henry James, pop

His Father-"Hush, my son! You're not old enough to understand such things."-Puck.

Rustic Wit.



Pedestrian-"Can I get through the gate, my man?" Countryman-"I dare say you

could. I saw a load of hay go through this morning."-Moonshine.

Spreading Herself.

"Bridget, we are to have company for dinner to-morrow, and I do hope you'll spread yourself?"

"Never fear, ma'am; and if I can find a hoopskirt I'll put that on, too!"

it out at once.

A few paces from the hut where Pembu lived was one occupied by a money-lender, an old and feeble man. person in the village.

One morning, shortly after Kishto and his accommodating friend had arranged their little scheme, a villager going to the old usurer's hut to reclaim some jewelry he had pledged. was horrified to find him lying dead inside. At once he raised an outery and soon the whole village had col-Amongst the first to arrive lected. upon the scene was the headman. who, by virtue of his position, was legally bound to hold an investigation. He ascertained that the old man had been stabbed through the heart, the motive for the crime being evidently plunder, for not a single coin or ornament was to be found inaide the hut.

The murderer had left no ciue of any kind behind him, and but for a suggestion made by the astute Kishto it is unlikely that any great effort would have been made to trace him.

The wily youth, who had evinced the keenest interest in the proceedings, now suggested that the huts of all persons living in the immediate vicinity should be searched. This suggestion was no sooner made than reached Pembu's hut, where, carefully concealed inside the thatching of the roof, was found a blood stained knife and two silver anklets A deathlike silence greeted this discovery, for Pembu was beloved by all, and none could believe him guilty of so cruel and dustardly an act as the murder of the old usurer.

But appearances were certainly against him. The kuife was undoubtedly his, the one he always used, made for him by his friend the village smith; the anklets, too, were recognized by two women present, who had pledged them with the money-lender a week or two before.

It was a terrible position for the unfortunate youth. With such convincing evidence of his guilt before their eyes, how was it possible for his friends to believe him innocent of the crims? It is true he had missed his knife some days before, but, unforunately, had made no mention of the fact; and to do so now, he felt, was the less. Still, his was not a nature to be easily cast down, and looking at the sea of faces pressing round him. With sorrow and sympathy depicted 10 80?

who was also ill-disposed towards ed with wild elephants and danger- rected to state his case. Refusing Pembu. Finding this individual ous beasts of every kind. For these with scorn to take the Garo oath, he ready and willing to aid him in his children of nature, however, as wild was sworn in the ordinary way and evil project, Kishto resolved to carry and savage as the beasts themselves, proceeded with his tale. He told his these animals had no terrors. Fa- story well until he reached the in-

to despair, he burst into a flood of

LOBPH.

customary oath.

miliarity had bred, if not contempt, cident in the clearing, but here he at least indifference, and they gave faltered and seemed unable to prono thought to the dangers that sur- ceed. Looking helplessly around the who lived alone. By reason of the rounded them. Yet there was one court, his eye fell on the prisoner extortionate rate of interest he de- amongst them visibly less callous gazing at him accusingly; in an inmanded he was not a very popular than the rest. This man, when a stant the expression of his face herd of elephants had once crossed changed, and, apparently obeying a the path, had qualled and sought the sudden impulse, he threw himself shelter of a tree. His comrades, no-

at the magistrate's feet and begged ticing this, jeered at him, but little to be forgiven. Then rising to his they guessed the real cause of his knees he placed his hands together, alarm. The prisoner had noticed it and in this humble posture related too, and recognized in the skulking the true story of the crime. wretch the man who had sworn false-

He told how he and his friend had ly on the sacred oath; and a ray of planned the murder, and how the light shot through Pembu's clouded latter had stabbed the old man, while brain as he remembered that this he slept, with Pembu's knife, which was the friend of Kishto, whom he they had previously secured. They had so severely chastised, and who had concealed it and the anklets in had sworn to be avenged! the roof of Pembu's hut, and then

All that had seemed a mystery was falsely accused him of the murder. made clear to him now. The stolen They would have sworn away his life knife and the anklots concealed but for the vengeance of the gods. within his roof-all was explained; which had so promptly overtaken his the whole affair was a vile plot of accomplice. Kishto then went on to Kishto's to bring about his ruin! But describe the terrible scene he had what availed this discovery to him witnessed in the forest, and how the

now? How was he to prove his own recollection of it had haunted him, innocence, much less place the re- and ultimately forced him to confess sponsibility for the crime on those the share he had taken in the crime. he now knew were guilty of it? It Trembling, he paused awhile; then, was true that he had heard that their as if impelled by some feeling he was white rulers at Tura were both mercipowerless to resist, he repeated the ful and just, but would they believe ancient oath he had just so scornhis unsupported word in the face of fully rejected,

Pembu and his sweetheart were such evidence as would be brought against him? No; it was impossible duly wedded, while the villainous it was carried out, and, commencing that they could! Then his thoughts Kishto was hanged for the murder of turned to Michni, the brave, true- the old money-lender. And in that hearted girl, who had stood by him little village amid the forest-clad throughout. What would be her fate, hills the Garo's oath is held more once in the power of his relentless sacred than ever .- The Wide World ival? The very thought of her po- Magazine. sition was agony to him, and, yielding

Cat's Tail in Court.

Traveling all day, the party arrived The question whether the tip of a y nightfall at a small clearing in the forest, and decided to encamp there chinchilla Persian cat's tall was singed or cut again occupied Mr. Jusfor the night. They lost little time tice Kennedy and a special jury all in preparations, but, making a hasty day yesterday.

meal off the provisions they had Mrs. Isobel Wilson, owner of the brought, secured their prisoner to a cat, states that the tail was singed tree and laid themselves down to by accident while the animal was comping before the fire. She sues to

One of their number, told off to recover damages for alleged slander and libel from Mr. T. B. Mason, of guard the prisoner, watched by the fire awhile, but, tired and sleepy as Bradford, a judge at cat shows. The the rest, he, too, was soon asleep. Pembu would fain have followed his allegations are in connection with the Southern Counties Cat Club Show example, but the pain of his bonds, at Bath, where Mr. Mason disqualified added to the mental torture he enthe cat, and the Northern Countie dured, kept him awake. He might easily have escaped; indeed, the idea occurred to him-but where was he Cat Club Show at Manchester last January. The cat which caused the trouble is known as "Evelyn of Arun-dale," and the indoresmont was at-tached to her. "Disqualified-cut

Hour after hour dragged wearily on; the fire, uncared for, had burnt tail."-London Dally Mail.

ome before she is eighteen years of stumps everything removed from the tract would be useful. They went to work with a vim. One of the elder boys was put in charge of severa dozen younger boys with a stump nutler. "Yep," he cried, and all hands were at the stump-puller, carrying it over a big stump. Another command, and dozens of hands were outstretched and, with another vell of "Yep!" the levers came down with a mighty pull and the stump

slowly but surely ascended. In this manner those industrious farmer boys steared a large tract of land. The stumps they hauled off and formed a stump fence. They say this fence will last twenty-five years, and then the stumps can still be used for fuel ournoses. The stones they dug out of this tract were used for the founfation walls of the new cottage to be used by the little ones. Finally the reward was apparent; they would have a clear piece of land upon which they could raise good crops; and how jelighted those boys were that their farm was increased by at least four or five acres! In the same manner it cut down the giant trees standing on the other side of the present buildings upon which the new building is to be crected. The larger logs they hauled to the sawmill, or they giade beams out of them to be used in the construction of the new building

They are fearless little toilers, and never seem to get tired of their work. They love gardening, and the large garden they keep in a systematic order, where each one of the boys has a certain duty assigned. One does this and the other something else. Three little boys are known as chicken minders. They do nothing except watch that none of the chickens get into the garden. Another trio are the weeders, and they keep the weeds out of the respective parts of the gar-

den assigned to them. Another group does the planting. Another attends to the drainage and watering of the plants. Others do the hoeing, and the girls come in to do the gathering of the vegetables and prepare them ready to be put on the table.

The farm buildings are complete in every respect. The barn is large and commodious, and is equipped with all the improvements. The interior is handily arranged. The boys know how to care for their cattle, and they keep them nice and clean, The horses are always well curried. What does such an army of little ybodies do in winter time? Lots

of work, to be sure! They have their of work, to be sure! They have their own school on the premises, where they have school ten months of the year. The school day is divided into two periods. One of those is granted to them av a recess period, and the smaller boys devote this period to

age an expert in the line of cooking. which she learns from a woman at tendant who is constantly in charge of the cooking-room, and teaches them how to do the work right. In this same manner they are taught to bake good bread and pastry, all essential things not to be despised or the average American farm.

There is no laziness at this farm. where boys and girls work together so willingly. They begin their day's work at 5 o'clock in the morning. when they rise, wash themselves, and go to the chapel to say their prayers. After breakfast, which soon follows. they go to their respective work. and if it is vacation they work until 11.36 o'clock. The afternoon period lasts until 5 p. m. If the work is all finished that they were expected to do the evening hours are free to themselves. Should the jobs have not been completed, they are usually finished after the supper hour. the winter a couple of hours are devoted to preparing their lessons, Their schooling is of the very best. and when those practical young farmers go away from Bethany they not only know how to cultivate the soil.

but they have become proficient in all the branches required for them to be able to enter normal or trade schools, while others are able to pass successfully examinations which entitle them to teach in the public schools of the State.

When they are eighteen years of age they are free to go out into the world and make their own living. The good character they have obtained while in the institution, their manual training and the honesty of purpose they have acquired have fitted them so well for the duties of life that the cases are few and far between where Bethany boys and girls make no success of life.

One other thing before closing this article about the orphan farmers is that they are able to leave with a good moral training. Their religious life has not been neglected while

here. They are fortified against the wicked world by a large number of teachers and by the Rev. Mr. More and his wife, the superintendent and matron. They have regular services and Sunday-school on the premises, and they are taught the Word of God while they are still young, as they have to say their prayers before partaking of their meals and before they lay their weary bodies down to real at night.

This training has not been in vain

were identified as the young of various species of eel. Among these Italian naturalists recognized the one named Leptocephalus brevirostris as the young of the common cel. It was further determined that eels spawn in the Mediterranean in comparatively deep and warm water. The most recent information as to the spawning place of the cel is to be found in Association. Drs. Schmidt and Petersen, of the International Fisheries Inquantities of "Leptocephalf"

the journal of the Marine Biological vestigation Association, have found young cels, in the depths of the At-They conclude that eels lantic. spawn in deep and relatively warm water northwest and west of Scot

Free Alcohol Stimulates Agriculture. Although the United States Is a vastly larger country than Germany. we raised a potato crop in 1905 of only 260,741,294 bushels, as compared with the potato crop of 1,775,-579,073 bushels which Germany raised. These bushels were of sixty pounds each.

The explanation of so immense i production of potatoes by Germany is found in the fact that the free distillation of alcohol for use in the arts has been a powerful stimulus to farm industry. Farming in some districts of the empire has been made possible only because of the ability of the peo-

ple to produce cheap alcohol, and many farms owe their very existence to their distillerles. Not only has free alcohol been a stimulus to agriculture, but it has

been of incalculable value in many lines of commercial development, and has added greatly in raising Germany to her present industrial station .-Boston Globe.

The Bosnian Roasting Jack. A curious variety of the old-fashloned roasting jack is used by the peasants of Bosnia and Horzegovina when roasting sheep whole, as on the eccasion of a wedding ceremony. One often sees; near a running stream, a long pole having one end revolving freely in a socketed peg, while the other, overhanging the water, is equipped with miniature paddles. This is the Bosnian roasting jack. The sheep to be cooked is impaled on the log, a fire is lit underneath, and while the current spins the padconkers statesman.

Possibilities.

"It is a pity they can't equip detective departments with automobiles.

What good would that do?" "Then they could run people down easily."-Baltimore American.

No. Indeed.

Church-"Do you suppose they'll ever have women on the police force! Gotham-"Never; couldn't possibly

get 'em to appear as plain-clothes women!"-Yonkers Statesman.

Not Lovelorn.

"Johnny, do you love your teacher?

'Naw."

"Why, I'm astonished." "Aw, what's the use? She's turned

down six boys."-Courier-Journal.

His Bad Memory.

Mr. Crimsonbeak-"When I was a boy in school I was always forgetting my letters.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak-"And now you are a married man, you're always forgetting mine!"-Yonkers Statesman.

His Experience.

"After all," said the philosopher. "the real joy of a thing is in the anticipation of it."

Well," replied Henpeck, "if there's any joy in matrimony that must be it."-Catholic Standard and Times.

Football Experience.

"Education enables a man to make his way in the world."

"Yes," answered the man who always sneers; "there is no doubt that a little football experience helps out on a crowded street car."-Washington Star.

Pleasure by Authority.

Hostess-"Goodbye, darling. So sorry nurse has come for you. I hope you and Monty have enjoyed your selves ?"

Darling-"Thank you. Mother says we've enjoyed ourselves very much."-Punch

Marital Flings.

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"I had men kneeling at my fo before I ever met you," she remarked as a sort of climax to their spat.

as a sort of climar to their spat. "Yes?" he responded, with the suggestion of a snear. "Mard links for me all those shoe clorks were married or mere kids, wasn'i it?" Of course, this spoiled the climar, for the end was not yet.—Philadel-phia Ledger.