The Limit of Lands. * * By ANDREW LANG. there is a strip of barren sea the poplars of Persephone there lies a strip of barren sand, exed with the sea's last spray and We scarce had care to die or live, We had no honey cake to give, No wine of sacrifice to shed; There lies no new path over sea, And now we know how faint they strown With waste leaves of poplars, blown From gardens of the shadow land. be, The feasts and voices of the Dead.

David and Jonathan.

By COSMA HAMILTON.

With altars of old sacrifice The shore is set in mournful wise The mists upon the ocean brood; Between the water and the air The clouds are born that float and fare Between the water and the wood.

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18 Upon the gray sea never sail of mortals passed within our hail, Where the last weak waves faint and flow; We heard within the poplar pale The murmur of a doubtful wail Of voices loved so long ago.

pitted against each other in every-

Glynde was nine and Hilgay ten.

Ah, flowers and dance! Ah, sun and snow! Giad hife, sad hife, we did forego To dream of quietness and reat; Ah, would the fleet sweet roses here Foured light and perfume through the drear Pale vear, and wan load of the

Pale year, and wan land of the west. Sad youth, that let the spring go by Because the spring is swift to fly; Sad youth, that feared to mourn love, Rehold how sadder far is this, To know that rest is nowise bliss, And darkness is the end thereof.

"To the lady who is to honor me by being my wife. Her name is Enid Allerton.' * . Long after Carbis had hurried away, hot and happy, Glynde and Hil-gay stood silently looking into their glasses. The waiter twice came in to

clear them away. It was on the stroke of 12, and he was keen on nothing but bed. They called up two hansoms. "Jack," said Hilgay. "Hullo," said Glynde,

"This is the first time you and I are not going to be pitted against each other, after all."

"No, and it's the first game you and have ever drawn." In Glynde's heart there was a feeling of great compassion for Hilgay, and in Hilgay's a feeling of great compassion for Glynde .- Richmond

Times-Dispatch.

DANGER IN DRY SHAMPOOS.

Death Sometimes Result of Using Very Volatile Compounds.

continued upon the normal basis of The dangers of the dry shampoos amity and good understanding and that have recently come into vogue are unquestionably not sufficiently recognized. The growing use of some of the light hydrocarbon or other volatile compounds is probably fraught

Givide and Hilgay, whose friend-ship puts that of David and Jonathan long way. He suddenly caught Hil- but even the apparently innocuous shampoo powders have their draw-

Carbon tetrachiorid seems to be used most extensively, and the numrecorded makes it incomprehensible Hague. mense. By gad, too, I never noticed that a drug so dangerous should be shows its near relation to chloroform, and its annesthetic properties are al-

long list of the other's qualifications most as marked. The vapor given off that Glynde and Hilgay fell in love which each considered he did not pos- is considerably heavier than air and rapidly accumulates around the face when the liquid is applied to the

> Innumerable cases of semi-conclaimed, by the English hairdressers,

but the patrons, women almost exclusively, do not object, and so the 'playing with death" goes on. It is

The vapor of carbon tetrachlorid

Of all the occupations known to men, entertaining a prejudice is the most absurd. Yet the practice is almost universal.

The projudice is usually uninvited. He comes in quietly, "Never!"

of a feather flock togather. It therefore happens

A group of prejudices is invincible. They have never been beaten

The strange part of prejudices is that one would think

were recently brutally treated there. The President gives a glowing ac-count of our relations with Cuba, and says the collection of the customs of the Dominican Republic through the general receiver of customs appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with the convention of President Taft Sends to Con-February 8, 1907, has proceeded in an uneventful and satisfactory man-

MESSAGE.

ernmental Affairs and His

Recommendations

Based Thereon.

HIGH COST OF LIVING DISCUSSED

To the Senate and the House of Rep-

Congress is, in part, as follows:

are very generally satisfactory.

resontatives:

preparation.

tration.

Washington, D. C. --- President

gress His Review of Gov-A settlement of the troublesome Emery case in Nicaragua was reached by the signature of a protocol on Sep-

ember 18, 1909. The claim of Alsop & Co. against Chile has been submitted to the ar-

Taft's first annual message to the Zelaya Government for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan Charge d'Af-faires and is intending to take such The relations of the United States future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty with all foreign governments have civilization. It may later be neces-sary for me to bring this subject to Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration conclud-

ed between the United States and In the far east, writes the Presi-Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between dent, this Government preserves unchanged its policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportunity the two countries on January 27. 1909, for the submission of questions and scrupulous respect for the integ-rity of the Chinese Empire, to which relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be policy are pledged the interested powers of both east and west. When formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The it appeared that Chinese likin rev-enues were to be hypothecated to In accordance with the provisions

foreign bankers in connection with a Cont great railway project it was obvious marks: of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on Oc that the governments whose nationtober 4 last, submitted to the other als held this loan would have a cerand to the arbitral tribunal at The tain direct interest in the question of the carrying out by China of the Hague, and the counter case of the States is now in course of reforms in question. After months of negotiation the equal participation This, adds, the President, is the of Americans seems at last assured. of the Government in China is making admirable efforts tion of the entire law.

first case involving such great inter-national questions which has been toward the eradication of the opium evil, and Mr. Tait recommends that submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The President states that the treaty tween the United States and Great Britain for the marking and defining of the boundary line between this country and Canada in the waters of by legislation.

Our traditional relations with the Japanese Empire continue cordial, as usual. The matter of a revision of Passamaquoddy Bay makes it necessary to submit the question to arbi-The regulations for the protection United of food fishes in international bound-ary waters of the United States and torminable in 1912 is already receiv-ing the study of both countries.

Canada compiled by the commission under the convention of April 11, The Department of State is considering also the revision in whole or 1908, will be duly submitted to Con-gress with a view to the enactment in part of the existing treaty with Slam

Continuing, the President writes: I earnestly recommend to the faof such legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation. Negotiations for an international vorable action of the Congress the estimates submitted by the Departconference to reach an arrangement ment of State and most especially the legislation suggested in the Secproviding for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the North Pacific are in progress satisretary of State's letter of this date whereby it will be possible to develop factorily with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia. and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern The President then devotes a paralines in a manner to make it a thor-oughly efficient instrument in the graph to the second peace conference at The Hague and the question of an

furtherance of our foreign trade and international prize court. He speaks of American interests abroad. of the conference held in London from December 2, 1908, to February The Message then turns to the consideration of the subject of rev-26, 1909, as having resulted in an eminently satisfactory codification of enues and expenditures, as follows: Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration

the international maritime law. Reference is then made to the subis that of economy in expenditures ject of reforms in the Congo. The President says the attitude of the and sufficiency of revenue. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the ordinary ex-penditures for the current fiscal year United States is one of benevolent encouragement.

Announcement is made that a satisending June 30, 1910, will exceed factory patent convention with Ger- the estimated receipts by \$34,075,now in force and that efforts 620. If to this deficit be added the many for the making of similar treaties sum to be disbursed for the Papama

with other European governments are now in progress. The report of our commissioners who went on a friendly mission to Liberia has just been completed and creased to a total deficit of \$73,075,creased to a total deficit of \$73,075,is now under examination by the De-partment of State. It is hoped, re-marks the Message, that there may marks the Message, that there may result some helpful measures, structing the Panama Canal. I apwhich case it may be my duty again prove this proposal. to invite your attention to this sub-The policy of paying for the con-struction of the Panama Canal not ject. After felicitating Turkey on her out of current revenue, but by bond quick transition of the government issue, was adopted in the Spooner from one of retrograde tendencies act of 1902, and there seems to be to a constitutional government, the no good reason for departing from ussion of the principle by which a part at observing least of the burden of the cost of Message turns to a discussion of the Latin American affairs, observing least of the burden of the cost of that one of the happiest events in the canal shall fall upon our posterrecent pan-American diplomacy was ity, who are to enjoy it, and there the pacific, independent settlement is all the more reason for this view by the governments of Bolivia and because the actual cost to date of Peru of a boundary difference bethe canal, which is now half done tween them, which for some weeks and which will be completed January threatened to cause war. 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engl-The President continues: neering and construction will be \$297,766,000 instead of \$139,705. The pan-American policy of this Government has long been fixed in its 200, as originally estimated. In adprinciples and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the repubdition to engineering and construc-tion, the other expenses, including sanitation and government and the amount paid for the properties, the lics to the south of us, most of which have sweat natural resources, stable franchise and the privilege of buildgovernment and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to ing the canal, increase the cost by \$75,435,000 to a total of \$375,the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither 201,000. In order to avoid a deficit for the the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparbe permitted to operate for the per-petuation of irresponsible governation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative Governmental necessity. ment, the escape of just obligations or the isidious allegation of dominat-The result has been, as I am advised the Secretary of the Treasury ing ambitions on the part of the United States. that the estimates of the expenses of Mr. Taft expresses his pleasure at meeting President Diaz of Mexico, and he Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911-that is, for then remarks that all but one of the he next fiscal year -- are less by \$55,cases which for so long vexed our re-663,000 than the total of appropriaations with Venezuela have been settions for the current fiscal year and ed and provision has been made for less by \$94,000,000 than the esti-mates for that year. arbitration of the remaining cases before The Hague tribunal. Mr Taft discusses in great detail The Panama government has his efforts to reduce th agreed to indemnify the relatives of manent administration. his efforts to reduce the cost of per-American officers and satiors who

predecessor, he states, resulted in the recommendation that the Civil Ser-vice be reclassified according to the kind of work, so that the work rekind of work, so that the work re-quiring most application and knowlquiring most application and knowl-edge and ability shall receive most compensation. I believe such a slons and other sources of informa-change would be fairer to the whole tion, call for a discussion and some force and would permanently improve the personnel of the service,

The President adds: "I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficultles presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions

itration of his Britannia itration of his Custonnia New York City, in which a number of itration of his Subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned and in which itration of his Britannia itration of his Custonnia itration of his Subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments itration when this Message is Sugar Refining Company and others. I regret to refer to the fact of the

been defrauded of. It would seem to me that an investigation of the o American interests and its moral frauds by Congress at present, pend-bligations to Central America and to ing the probing by the Treasury Department and the Department of Jus-tice, as proposed, might be giving the attention of the Congress in a immunity and otherwise prove an embarrasament in securing conviction

of the guilty parties. By reason of what is known in the recent Tariff bill as the "maximum and minimum" clause, the President says, "fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imbosed on the executive are likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such re-sult need be anticipated."

Continuing this subject, he repines.

The new tariff law enables me to appoint a new tariff board to assist me in connection with the Depart-ment of State in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the Government in the administra-

I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members the manufacture, sale and use of opium and its derivatives in the United States should be so far as possible more vigorously controlled

Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the existing treaty between the facts are at hand, after careful and ted States and Japan which is deliberate investigation, upon which such revision ca.: properly be under-taken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it.

In the interest of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit I have required a reduction in the estimates of the War Department for the coming fiscal year which brings the total estimates down to an amount forty-five millions less than the corresponding estimates for last year.

The coast defenses of the United States proper are generally all that could be desired.

There is, however, one place where additional defense is badly needed, and that is at the mouth of Chesa-peake Bay, where it is proposed to make an artificial island for a fort which shall prevent an enemy's fleet from entering this most important strategical base of operations on the whole Atlantic and Guif coasts. I hope that appropriate legislation will be adopted to secure the construction

of this defense. The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world in more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world.

corresponding estimates of last year. The generosity of Congress having lows

suggestions as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present communication.

After earnestly recommending the passage of a sufficient appropriation to enable a thorough remodeling of the jail in the District of Columbia, postal matters are reviewed. The deficit every year in the Post-

office Department is largely caused, avers the President, by the low rate of postage of one cent a pound charged on second class mail matter, A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon maga-sines and periodicals a higher rate of ostage

The second subject worthy of mention in the Postoffice Department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and, although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am con-vinced that the people desire such banks and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Following the course of my distin-guished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to Congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill ooking to the establishment of lines etween out Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philip-

The successful party in the last election in its national platform delared in favor of the admission as separate States of New Mexico and Arizona, and I recommend that legislation appropriate to this end be adopted. With respect to the Territory of

Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide for the appointment by the President of a Governor and also of an executive council, which shall have legislative powers sufficient to enable it to give to the Territory local laws adapted to its present growth.

In several departments there is preented the necessity for legislation ooking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subet is one of such importance as to equire a more detailed and extended liscussion than can be entered upon in this communication.

Mr. Taft also makes the following uggestions and recommendations: The transfer of control over the lighthouses to a suitable civilian ureau.

The passage of a law to enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to unite the Bureaus of Manufactures and Statistics.

Additional legislation to help supress the "white slave trade." That all the bureaus and offices in

he general Government which have with the public health or subdo ects akin thereto be united in a bureau to be called the "bureau of pub-lic health."

That a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the House of Representatives file in a proper office of the United States lovernment a statement of the contributions received and of the exenditures incurred in the campaign. That Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the balance--about thirty-eight per cent. --- of the amounts due depositors in the Freed-man's Savings and Trust Company.

The year 1913 will make the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures. I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are intring that this event should be proprly celebrated. It is suggested that proper form of celebration would to an exposition to show the progress the negroes have made President Taft concludes as fol-I have thus, in a Message compressed as much as the subjects will permit, referred to many of the legislative needs of the country, with the exceptions already noted. Speaking Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community; but, on the my judgment, a change in judicial farming community; but, on the procedure, with a view to reducing other hand, they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose business and final decision in both yearly compensation does not expand civil and criminal cases, constitutes with the improvement in business and the general prosperity. Various reasons are given for the high prices The proportionate increase in the output of gold, which to-day is the chief medium of exchange and is in ome respects a measure of value, furniches a substantial explanation of at least part of the increase in prices The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the cople, which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in acreage production, may furnish a further reason. It is well to note that and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inex-not confined to this country, but prethe increase in the coat of living is pensive as may be to the litigant of vails the world over, and that those who would charge increases in prices The president also recommends, to the existing protective tariff must at, in compliance with the Repubhas taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and subject of legislating against the practice of fasuing infunctions with-out previous notice, an appropriate iaw to that end be adopted. The jurisdiction of the general Conservation in the second se WILLIAM H. TAFT.

caly my way of putting it. Giving Glynde abruptly. and Hilgay would tell you, if they "Spin a coin," said Hilgay scalp. Glynde laughed. "What? Even sciousness are reported, it is now "Why not? We've always done it "Very well, old man. And if you

They were dining in town together win the tors, I wish you all the luck a frightful commentary on the fatu-en an off evening to see the "Man of I know you'd wish me." "Thanks," said Hilgay.

They got up. Their healthy faces aside from its anaesthetic or stupefy-

Entertaining a Prejudice.

removes his hat and coat, saunters up to the guest chamber, and prepares to become a permanent feature of the estab-lishment. You entertain him royally, strain him to your bosom, exhibit him proudly to every one, fight for him, detend him, and perpetuate him. You do not even admit that he is present. "I entertain a prejudice?" you say, with becoming concern.

that if there is one prejudice present, there are others. They always come in unawares, and take their places silently and unobtrusively. But oh, how they hang together in an argument!

they would prefer more commodious quarters. But no, the narrower the mind, the more content they are. They don't mind close quarters. The closer the better. Prejudices are always busy. If they are not tampering

with one's cycsight, they are screening the mind from the open; putting blinds on, and making it dark enough to sleep in comfortably.

A man can get insured against almost anything else but prejudices. He can insure himself against fire and water and loss of life and accidents and depreciation in his propprejudices. erty. But there is no company so fortified that it would take the risk of insuring against prejudice. And then no man would ever think of t aking out ny insur The prejudice would nover admit that he had it. himself fixes that. The first thing he does is to make the man think he isn't there.

to the right about, were fated to be gay's calculating eye. And then Teddy ran over Jack. backs. "Not a dog's chance against a man They camented their friendship by like Jack," thought Hilgay. "Look blacking each other's eyes when at that nose, those eyes and that hair ber of fatal accidents which are being -and the way he tans is simply im-

They both played cricket. Hilgay's most brilliant innings for Cambridge before what awfully decent hands and employed at all. Its formula, CC14, were stopped at 99 by a magnificent feet he's got." catch by Glynde, of the Oxford eleven. Thus both men sat, running up a Naturally enough, it came to pass

with the same girl. At least, that is sess, only my way of putting it. Glynde, "V "Who is to propose first?" said

matter with you, that they were in love with the only girl in the world. in this case?"

Men in love are never accurate. There was, to both of them, a touch higherto." of tragedy about this last coincidence. Many Collars," at the Alhambra afterwards.

With something of blatancy Hilgay had said, "Jack, I'm in love. Jack Glynde put down his cigar and

turned very pale. "I don't believe you. It's--it's ab-

surd. "Absurd? Good heavens, why?"

said Hilgay. "Because I am, too, and we're dead certain to be in love with the same girl.

A little chilled silence fell upon the two men. For a moment they sat looking at each other, superstitious horror in the eyes of both. Neither

dared to ask what was her name. Glynde walted for Hilgay to give the name and Hilgay for Glynde. At last they made a simultaneous movemont. Their theatre tickets were in their pockets, but, with that tacit understanding which can only exist between bosom friends, they turned away from the Alhambra and made for the Embankment. Each felt that air was a necessity. The Embankment is the only place in London where it can be found.

For an hour, arm-in-arm, they paced the flagstones. Sometimes Glynde's hand would close hard on Hilgay's arm, as though to say, "Whatever happens, old man, nothing matters," and sometimes Hilgay

would squeeze Glynde's hand tight against his ribs, and Glynde knew that he was saying, "Whoever she is, old man, we are pals to the end." It is well said that the love of one man for another passes the love of woman These two never really knew what their friendship meant until the woman came into their lives.

With a sudden inspiration Hilgay took out half-a-crown.

"Heads br tails, Jack?" he said. "Heads!" said Jack.

Teddy Hilgay uncovered. It was tails.

"You must tell me her name, old throat, took Hilgay's arm, and started that, he was a very decent chap, playat four miles an hour towards the Ox- sang songs like an angel with a sense ford and Cambridge Club. of humor.

On the steps of the club Glynde made a mighty effort. "Enid Allerton," he said, and then

looked sharply round at Teddy. He saw a wave of blood fly into his face, and felt his arm tremble.

"Good Lord!" said Hilgay.

"Why, what's the joke? What's your girl's name?"

"Enid Allerton," said Hilgay. "Good heavens, isn't the world large enough for us both?" Glynde's face was twitching and his eyes blazed. "What have we done? What's the matter with us? What's wrong with the world? Why, in heaven's name, should we always come up against each other? Do you hear? Why the blazes can't you fall in love minute if you haven't anything better Patagonia in a coating of seaweed with any of the million other girls to do. there are knocking about?"

Hilgay sprang to his fast angrily, "You can't talk," he cried furiously. You blacked my eyes, and won the beastly cup. Surely to goodness They returned his grin with some corthat's bad enough, without your crop. diality. ping up now and cutting in with the

They glared at each other like two of men, and I've always liked you rial for the naturalist .-- The Zooloangry bulls, and then simultaneously both extremely, I should very much gist. burst out laughing. Again simulta- like you to be the first to-to know neously they hit the bell and broke why I'm-I'm intensely happy-erthe thing, and as the waiter bolted in and to drink me good luck, and that with a scared look they each yelled kind of thing. Will you, please?" for a soda.

These arrived before they had got heartfly. through with their laugh, and as the waiter left the room they allently old boy," said Hilgay.

clicked glasses and drank. "Cigarette?" Glynde shoved his

case across the table. "Thanks, old man." said Hilgay.

For several thoughtful moments in the world. the two sat blowing rings. Glynde looked his friend up and down curi-

no he was so rippingly sunburnt ad he had always heard—he under food none of the idosyncrusies of

condied the quiver in his voice.

That is why prejudices, no matter how much damage to character, are never evicted. They have come to stay .--- Lippincott's Magazine.

wore extremely cheerful expressions, ing effect is a heart poison and in the expressions of sporting keenness, hon- slightest cardiac weakness is extremeesty and a desire to do their level ly likely to produce a fatal result.

hest The shampoo powders may not pre-A man called Carbis came in wearsent toxic dangers, but their use is

ing evening dress and a bashful grin. certainly founded on anything but a He had been at Eton with Glynde and rational basis. A few perfectly norat Christ Church with Hilgay. They mal scalps might have a very fine imman," he said. Glynde cleared his both disliked him intensely. For all palpable powder applied a few times with little or no harm to the hair, but

cine.

walking away from the Embankment ing tennis with the best of them, and in a short time the glandular orifices would be occluded and the hair would suffer accordingly .- American Medi-

"Hallo, you chaps." "Hallo," said Glyndo and Hilgay together.

"Jolly night, isn't it?" "Jolly," said Glynde. "Very jolly," said Hilgay. "You two chaps look jolly, too."

Carbis grinned at them so widely and favorite food of cods and rays, and it was chiefly from the stomachs of unaffectedly that it was almost posthese fish that some of the older natsible for them to see his heart. uralists obtained specimens. "We feel jolly," said Glynde. Another hunting ground of the "Very jolly," said Hilgay. naturalist is the sailing ship which Instinctively they both made a has been in foreign parts. In this move towards the door. way Dr. Clark has been able to add Carbis began to tweak his fingers

nervously, although the beam was still on his face. "I say," he said, crustacea. It was obtained by val-"you fellows, you might give me a Will you, please?"

Glynde and Hilgay turned back. lector of specimens for the coologist. After all, he had been to Eton with Glynde and Cambridge with Hilgay, for it is often covered with various Bealdes, he sang a jolly good song, species of sponges, hydroids and bryozoa. Sometimes the species found thus are such as are not easily obtain.

Then Carbis became flustered. "Er able otherwise. One species of crab, only girl I've ever loved in this -I'm-I'm intensely happy, and as indeed (main squinado), is regarded you chaps have always been my idea in Cornwall as the provider of mate-

Toy Russian Village.

During his visit to Racconigi, when "Rather, old man," said Glynde, free from ceremonial and political

functions the Czar found much pleas "I should think we would, Carbis,' ure in the company of the liftle Prince of Piedmont and Princesses Yolanda "You will? Oh, now come, that's and Mafaida, for whom he had nice of you both. I'm going to be brought a magnificent present from

married. The day was fixed to-night. Livadia. She's really and truly-the only girl This consisted of a model villag populated by dolls dressed in Russian Glynde and Hilgay exchanged garb. The village is a marvel of perlooked his friend up and down curi-ourly, and thought, with a certain pride, what a good-looking, clean-limbed chap he was. He could well stand against a man with Teddy's and then the other-for the best part too, he was so rippingly suphrent too, he was so rippingly suphrent

Caar explained to the children every The waited for Carbis with uplifted detail of the wonderful toy and had a lasses. Carbis cleared his throat and fremendous amount of fun with them. -London Telegraph.

Jottings About Sports.

Essence of the News. Cotton prices advanced to new high Yale's football receipts were \$80,records in an excited market. 000 for the season. Colonel Robert M. Thompson advo-*Archibald Dickson died, in New

York City, of hydrophobia caused by the bite of a dog he had befriended. Commander Peary, at Magle Isl-

and, declined to comment on the subball of the year but the most open et of Dr. Cook's ascent of Mount and interesting game from first to cently in San Francisco, Ca. McKinley.

Cornell apparently has solved the problem of developing cross-country teams as effectually as Columbia and A process of treating the fibre of a silk cotton tree of the tropics so that it can be spun has been discovered in Germany. Princeton have failed to do it.

Trinity M. E. Church, West New Brighton, S. I., was destroyed by fire. The police in Paris say that police ogs routed a mob which m de an at-

The presidents of Chicago, Minne-sota, Wisconsin and Nebraska Uni-versities have joined to urge a re-vision of football. tack on the Church of the Sacre

Employes removed \$1,000,000 from the vaults of the Textile National Bank, of Philadelphia, while a fire in the building was in progress.

It transpired at the Ice Trust hear-ing that cortain customers received a rate of twelve and a half cents for 100 pounds. Spies on bicycles located the customers of the independents, and agents secured trade by sizshing rates

provided in the present naval ob-servatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world, the President urges a provision by law for the appointment of an eminent astronomer as the offi-

cial head of the observatory. The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many State bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In its expense to private litigants in civil capes and facilitating the dispatch of the greatest need in our American constitutions.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the appointment by the President of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity rocedure of the Federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the Supreme Court and the costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendation with a view to simplifying little means.

that, in compliance with the Republican Party's platform promise on the subject of legislating against the

An investigation ordered by my Government over interstate commerce

Among the Workers. A new bricklayers' union has been organized in Aberdeen, S. D. The official labor paper in Vancou-

ver, B. C., is said to be proving a success in every way.

A new union, composed of chauf-fours and helpers, was organized re-

The Salt Lake Typographical Union has started a campaign to obtain the session of the International Union for 1911. San Francisco is also out for the convention.

Brewery Workers' International has jumped in membership from 10,-000 to 36,000 in twelve years.

The International Blacksmiths' Union is endeavoring to obtain the eight-hour day for blacksmiths in all parts of the country.

Bince the organization of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, No. 56, at Boston, Mass., symbers months ago. ore than 500 members have be

At the close of the third quarter of the current year the Carpenters' Union, of Shorramento, Cal., had 564 members in good standing and \$10,-000 to its credit.

BANKER GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

A. D. Oliver, of Climax, Ga., Sectonce to the Penitentiary. Bainbridge, Ga.—A. D. Oliver, former president of the Bank of Climax, at Climax, Ga., was found gullty of bigamy and sentenced by Judge Clark, of the Superior Court, to serve four waves to be explicitly.

four years in the penitentiary. Oliver maintains that he has a twin brother, and that wife No. 1, who testified against him, is the wife of his brother. Oliver's second wife was a Georgia girl.

with Own Gun and by Thieves.

With Own Gun and by Thieves. Radnor, Pa.—Walter Erben, twen-ty-two years old, son of a wealthy toxtile manufacturer, was seen to Bryn Mawr Hospital from a gunshot wound. He was shot by burglars, who had entered his father's house. In falling his own gun was dis-charged, the bullet striking him in the leg. It was found necessary to ampu-tate his left log, and the doctors gave

tate his left log, and the doctors gave

cates the substitution of lacrosse for football in the public schools. Yale not only played the best foot-

The Berlin Aero Club appointed a committee to gather information for

air charts.

Friends of Tony Aste, the boot-black king, say that he has decided to rotire permanently from racing, but may continue to breed horses on a mail scale.

Harry L. Hillman, of the New York A. C., has been engaged as coach of the track team at Dartmouth. He will begin work at Hanover on Jan-uary 1, 1910.

a tiny Chilean crab to the Cornish lentin on the sides of a bark from and barnacles. The crab itself may become a col-

Specimens For Naturalists.

the cod a useful assistant collector.

Thus the circular crab seems to be a

Students of the crustaces often find