Mapping the United States.

Beginning nearly forty years ago to construct accurate topographic and cologic maps of both the known and geologic maps of both the known and the unexplored regions of the United States, the United States geological survey has speedily progressed with this part of its work until topographic maps of 40 per cent of the country are now published, besides maps for large areas in Alaska and Hawaii. Extensive areas have also been covered by geologic maps, and all the work from the beginning of the field survey to the printing of the finished map is done by this government bureau. Other activities of the survey are the classification of public lands, the annual collection of mineral statistics of the United States and investigations of the nation's water resources, all involving the publication of scientific and technical reports containing over 20,000 negreconvents. technical reports containing over 20,-

5000 pages annually.

During the last thirty years over \$15,000,000 has been spent by the geological survey in geologic and topographic surveys in the United States.

Seeing Distances.

About 200 miles m every direction is the distance a man can see when standing on a clear day on the peak of the highest mountain—say at a height of 26.668 feet, or a little over five miles above the level of the sea. An observer must be at a height of 6.667 feet above sea level to see objects at a distance of a hundred miles. The distance in miles at which an object upon the surface of the earth is visible is equal to the square root of one and one-half times the height of the observer in feet above sea level. Some one-half times the height of the observer in feet above sea level. Some allowance has to be made for the effect of atmospheric refraction, but as the refraction varies at different heights and is affected by the various states of the weather no precisely accurate figures for general purposes can be given. Probably from one-fourteenth to one-tenth of the distance given by the formula would have to be deducted owing to the refraction of the atmosphere.

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Caustic Criticism.

A young New York man, a member of one of the first families as far as wealth is concerned, had been in the habit of writing poems, which, unable to dispose of, he managed to get printed in certain publications by paying therefor at advertising rates. He attended a social gathering at which a cynical old fellow named Timble, who despised the would be poet, knowing of his manner of obtaining publicity, chanced to be present. The rich young man lost no chance of referring to his "works," and finally remarked, ostentatiously, that he was born on the same day that Washington Irving died.

"Both of which occurrences," snapped old Timble, "have had a very depressing effect upon American literature."

A Left Handed Compliment.

"Ma," said little Harry, "I'll tell you what you ought to do."

"What, dear?" his mother asked.

"You ought to go over to live in come country where the people are Mohammedans."

"What on earth ever put such a

Mohammedans."
"What on earth ever put such a thought as that into your dear head, darling?"

darling?"
"Cause over there they think all fat
women are beautiful."
"Harry, if you dare to open your
mouth again this evening you will be
sent to bed with nothing to eat!"—
Chicago Herald,

Nonsinkable Safes For Ships.

Nonsinkable safes so placed that they will rise to the surface as soon as a ship sinks are the invention of Menotti Nanni. The Popular Science Monthly in describing them tells of the hundreds of millions of dollars now at the bottom of the sea that might have been saved by their use.

A Housewarming.
"I want a dress to put on around the house," said the lady in the department store.
"How large is your house, madam?" inquired the fresh clerk.

Sure Cure.
Patient—What would you recommend for somnambulism? Doctor—Well, as a last resort you might try tasomnia.—Indianapolis Star.

***** PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Holping Digestion.

Many persons dread to eat what to ordinarily considered a good thinner for fear of the resulting after effects. Foods that are well massicated and eaten slowly are not apt to cause indigestion, particularly if an acid dessert is taken at the and of the meni instead to a week dessert. Puddings and the week dessert. Puddings and the second dessert. Puddings and the second dessert is hurriedly eaten and not well magicated. This magic traites such substances of greater indigestibility.

The belching, swelling and fullished desire makes will be cured and prevented by eating acid fruitished for dessert. Apples, arricats, peace, peace, oranges, and grapes are excellent for this purpose. Pineapples are excellent to this purpose. Pineapples are excellent to this purpose. Pineapples are excellent to this purpose. The matter the any reagen of all the interficient des any reagen of all the life in the refore easy to aid digestion to the refore easy to aid digestion to by eating acid druits.

The diminutive chains of babit are seldom heavy enough to be felt till the boy's kite rises. by eating acid fruits.

What Makes a Good Road.

Everybody agrees that the surface of a road must be oval in its contour, says Farm and Fireside, but not all understand that this oval ought to be as flat as the character of the road material and the lay of the land will permit. With brick or concrete construction the oval may be very flat, because the traffic makes no ruts to carry the water lengthwise of the road, nor does the pavement soften and develop depressions when kept in contact with water. But broken stone (water bound macadam), being susceptible to penetration by water and subject to great damage if frozen while soaked, must be given a higher oval, and for graves roads a still steeper pitch is demanded.

As for earth roads, the steepness must be governed by the combined influence of a number of factors. Perhaps the leading factor is the quality of the earth in each particular case. And next might be placed the presence or absence of "seeps" or "spouts," while another of these vital factors would be the longitudinal pitch of the highway.

Pocahontas and Mrs. Wilson.

It was on the 21st of March, old style, in 1617, that Pocahontas, lovellest and most celebrated of all Indian women, died in England, on the eve of her projected return to her native land.

The climate of England did not agree with Pocahontas, and she was already in a state of decline when she proceeded to Gravesend with her husband, John Rolfe, and her infant son, Thomas, purposing to take passage on a ship

purposing to take passage on a ship bound for America. She had no sooner reached Gravesend than she was strick-en down with smallpox, to which she

en down with smallpox, to which she soon succumbed.

Thomas Rolfe, the son of Pocahontas, had a daughter named Jane, who, in 1875, married Robert Bolling, a young Englishman who had settled in Virginia. Jane had one son, and he in turn was the parent of one son and five daughters. This son's great-greatgrandson was William Holcomb Bolling, the father of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.—New York World.

son.—New York World.

Da Vinci's "The Last Supper."
During the last years of the fifteenth century Leonardo da Vinci executed for the Duke of Milan his masterpiece of painting, "The Last Supper," a wall decoration in the refectory in the monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan. Owing chiefly to his use of oll colors directly upon the wall, to neglect and to vandalism, only a ruin of the grand original remains. But, while for purposes of study it is necessary to refer to the many copies by Da Vinci's pupils, the best of which are those by Marco d'Oggiono, in St. Petersburg and in the Royal academy, London, and to Raffaello Morghen's excellent print, the original alone gives the true though faint idea of the wonderful lighting and melting color. The painting was in every respect spoch making, no less in pictorial qualities than in the remarkable composition.

The Gaucherie of Soldiers.
Soldiers when marching at night through open country invariably gravitate toward the left, not to the right. This is the experience of an old soldier, who thinks the tendency is due to two causes: First as the rifle is carried in the right hand it naturally follows that the weapon arm must be kept free, and in case of pressure, when in close formation, the instinctive rule is to put up the left elbow and say, "Ease off to the left." Second, the soldier always steps off with his left foot, and, although it may be hard to prove, there is always a slight deviation to the left, even when a battalion is marching in daylight toward a fixed point or any other point of support.—London Chronicle.

Her Recommendation.

A woman prominent as a social worker was in the city to engage a new girl the other day. She visited an employment agency which makes a specialty of finding places for country housemaids and was much pleased with one from the country.

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the woman.

"I didn't have no last place," answered the girl, "because I ain't had no last place to leave, and I'm still working at it, being for myself that I've been working, and I'm sure I'm a good servant, and I can recommend myself to you, ma'am."—Exchange.

myself to you, ma'am."—Exchange

Fanfeet Lizards.
Lizards are abundant in Palestine, Arabia and Egypt. Among these is the fanfoot lizard (Ptyodactylus secko). It is reddish brown, spotted with white. The seckos live on insects and worms. Which they swallow whole. They define their name from the peculiar sound which some of the species utter.

A bullet shot upward from the earth goes up to aphelion with a retarding a decreasing motion, but a bullet fixed by a woman at a burgiar will turn a street corner and hit an innocent pediatrian in the leg nine times out of the Piocida Times-Union.

The Uplift. "Ten indeed," replied the other.
"The has taught her to may 'oulinary set' instead of 'cooking.'

One of Those Crany Questions.

"Well, great guns, Jenes! I see years wearing glasses. What fer?"

"For a sprained knee, you darmed that makes house races possible. Store Twain.

Transplanting Pulm Trees.

It is almost impossible for even a lettuce slip to be removed from the spot where it has taken root without a consequent drooping and period of suspended growth. But nowadays great palm trees are uprooted and carried hundreds of miles from their native soil and climate with scarcely a wilted leaf.

The secret of the success of transplanting such trees lies in the preliminary work. This is begun fully six months before the time for the moving of the tree. First the roots are dug around and carefully cut, and the plant is side boxed. Three inches are allowed between the balls of roots and the boxing. This space is next filled with earth, which is well tamped down. Thus the tree is made to stand in the box in which it is to be moved, without lifting it from the earth. Here it remains during the six months of preparation. It is thoroughly mulched and given the best of care, so as to induce a plentiful side growth of roots. At the end of the six months it may be lifted and shipped. It will show no signs of fatigue at the end of its journey, however far it may travel.—Popular Science Monthly.

Japan's Narrow Railways.

When the railways of Japan were first planned the narrow gauge of three feet six inches was selected for them, because it was cheapest to build and equip and was thought best suited to the country's narrow highways and steep grades. Now the 6,000 miles of Japanese railways, all of narrow gauge, are found to be sadly behind the times, and a movement is on foot to rebuild them to standard gauge, although the cost is estimated at nearly \$450,000. them to standard gauge, although the cost is estimated at nearly \$450,000,000. At present the trains are slow, the fastest expresses making less than thirty miles an hour; the coaches are low and narrow, and the sleeping cars are cramped and inconvenient, while most of the railway inventions of other nations cannot be used because of the difference in track gauge and size of cars. The director of the importal railways favors the change, in spite of the cost, and estimates that the main Tokaldo line could be converted to broad gauge in twelve years and the other lines on the main island of Japan within twenty-five years.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Too Busy.

When a thing that really ought to be done presents itself, take it and work it out somehow without hurry or nervousness, even though your hands are already full. Don't think "I am too busy." And, above all, don't say it aloud where any one can hear you. Being too busy carries an implication of fussy activity as contrasted with efficient effort. To be too busy is necessarily an admission that your job is itself too big for you or that you are doing things which do not necessarily belong to your job or that you are not working wisely and efficiently. Pittless logic inevitably drives your hearers to one of these three conclusions. If you are "too busy" you ought to resign or reorganize.—Publishers' Weekly.

What's in a Name?

His grandfather is in the employ of Uncle Sam, engaged in passing back and forth mail for dependent humanity. His father, Mr. D., also earns his bread by the same useful work in the Indianapolis postoffice. Since these men of two generations are connected with the mail service, they doubtless expect little Dick to follow in their steps. Friends of the family are sure that this is the intention of the parents, the child's name, being the proof. The mother liked Richard, and the father liked Franklin, so the child became Richard Franklin D., or for short R. F. D.—Indianapolis News.

Gatting Experience.

"In your boy Josh doing well?"

"Of course," replied Farmer Corntones!..."Josh has managed to be so
patient with his last bose that I'm itine

"hopeful he'll be able to come back
to the farm and get along with me."

Washington Star.

Reining the Opportunity, Crabelan wit for insist on this new gover. I'll have to got it on credit. Mrs. Orabelan has long on it's going to be charged, donr, I may se well get a mere emponence one life.

Some Sheek.

State That man is a lite wire.

Gall—Here do you know?

I touched him a little while con-

So far as men are concerned, the warmest friendship is that which exists between two fellows whose wives have never met. A Liend that we have known and liked for years has drifted away from us, and we suppose he feels that we have drifted away from him. We liked each other so well that we wanted our wives to meet and be good friends. Finally they met, and, as might have been expected, they cared nothing in the world for each other. In fact, one of them said she couldn't see what on earth anybody could find in her to admire, and we suppose the other said about the same thing. We felt that our friend knew what our wife thought of his wife, and we were a little ashamed to be in his company. Probably he felt the same. At any rate, we haven't had much of anything to do with each other since. We speak, but no one would ever guess that we once were bosom friends.—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Starto do with each other since. We speak, but no one would ever guess that we once were bosom friends.—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star-

Telegram.

Spanish irishmen.

A recent writer draws attention to the connection which has long existed between Ireiand and Spain. In the days of the "Wild Geese," when Irishmen were carving out futures for themselves as soldiers of fortune in may lands, they went in large numbers to Spain. Then again large numbers of Irish men and women, many of the belonging to well known families, emigrated to Spain in the early days of the nineteenth century. All these immigrants were adopted by the country, and they adopted it, whole heartedly—so whole heartedly, indeed, that, as the writer already referred to pointed out, hardly any of their present representatives speak English, at any rate as "a native tongue," and they have lost all touch with Irish life. They have retained their names, however, unaltered, and in the Spanish army list are to be found many such names as O'Connor, O'Nell, O'Donnell, Shaw, and so on.—Christian Science Monitor.

Air a Part of the Earth.

"A balloon is sent up at New York lity on an absolutely calm day, remains in the eart of the enter of the sart in the air for one hour, drifting in the moderate currents of the upper air, and they make large numbers to Spain. In the air for one hour, drifting in the moderate currents of the sym miles are from the place from which it was sent up. How is it that the place of descent is not some with the place of the theory of the earth's revolution is correct?"

This problem was propounded in a pro

Cancer Net Hereditary.

That cancer is not inherited in man seems to be proved by statistics collected by Arthur Hunter and present ed to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. Mr. Hunter investigated the history of policy holders and found that when both of a man's parents had died of cancer only two grandparents out of 234 had died of this disease. Among 314 sons and daughters of parents both of whom had died of cancer he could find not one case of cancer. He considered only those above the age of forty.

He found only nine cases of cancer among 301 brothers and sisters of can-

among 301 brothers and sisters of cancerous pairs. Of the 810 sons and daughters above forty in 488 families of which one parent had died of cancer only three were known to have had the disease.

Corn and Water.

To those engaged in the handling of grain the natural shrinkage of shelled corn while in storage and in transit is a matter of prime importance and often a source of dispute because of shortage reported at time of receipt at wavehouse and a further loss at date of final sale. In order to determine the amount of shrinkage or loss of weight occurring in corn the department of arch ulture conducted an experiment with 500 bushels of shelled corn. At the time of storage the moisture content was 18.8 per cent and at close of the test 14.7 per cent, or a loss of 4.1 per cent. The weight per bushel had decreased from 54.7 pounds to 50 pounds, and the total loss of weight was 1,970 pounds, or slightly more than 7 per cent.

makes or counpleased with the pelicans' Peuches.

The pelicans' peuches under their fill deposit the others in their pouches under their fills and carry them to their young.

These pouches will hold from three to aght pounds of fish.

Getting Experience.

"Is your boy Joah doln"

The pourse "Seprience."

"Is your boy Joah doln"

Getting Experience.

"Is your boy Joah doln"

hispalese Cose.

Maked—I am oure he must have loved her very destry. Massis—I should may as. He marked has a safe of the fact that he had been out in the safe with her all one attempted, wis mostlet with her and away for markedly at bemethe morphing after a dance.—Lendon Opinson.

Liette Willie-Say, pa, what is bustness courtery? Pa-There are two
linds of business courtery, my sea.
One is the kine extended to people
who pay cash, and the other is extended to people who dea't. Lietter
Answers.

Tom-Why, she can't hate the firm a telephone girl

Her Streng Chin.
Dawson—The facial features plainly indicate character and disposition. In selecting your wife were you governed by her chin? Speniow—No. but I have heen ever since we were married.

It is easy to decide without think-ing; it is easy to think and not decide but it is hard to think fairly and do-cide courageously.

-Detroit Free Press.

Their Upper and Lower Worlds.
Shamanism is a name applied to the religion of certain peoples among Finns.
Hungarians, Turks, Mongolians and Tunguses, but chiefly those of northwestern Asia. At present Shamanism is best represented by the practices of the Tunguses. According to them there are three spiritual realms—heavenly, earthly and subterranean. The earthly realm is on the surface of the earth; the other two consist of stories above and below the earth's surface. The good spirits live above or on the earth; the evil below it. The upperworld of light is composed of seventeen such stories, or heavens; the lower world of darkness, of seven (or nine) helis. Above live the greatest lords, khens, gods, good spirits and blessed ghosts; below, devils, demons, kobolds, goblins, gnomes, swanmaldens, and the damned.—Philadelphia Press.

Learn to Think on Your Feet.

It does not matter whether one wants to be a public speaker or not, a person should have such complete control of himself, should be so self reliant and self polsed, that he can get up in any audience, no matter how large or formidable, and express his thoughts clearly and distinctly. In all ages oratory has been regarded as the highest expression of human achievement. Young people, no matter what they intend to be, whether blacksmit or farmer, merchant or physician should make it a study. Nothing else will call out what is in a man more should make it a study. Nothing else-will eall out what is in a man more quickly and more effectively than the constant effort to do his best in speak-ing be one an audience. When one un-dertakes to think on one's feet and speak extemporaneously before the public the power and the skill of the entire man are put to the severest test.

Worrying Happiness.
The bishop of Manchester, speaking at a meeting at Church House. Westminster, said the secret of happiness was to have a sufficient multitude of worries.

worries.

The man who had only one worry, a blind that would not be pulled up straight by the servant or a coal scutic the bottom of which was always coming out, found his way to the lunatic asylum, but the man who had no time to dwell upon his worries because he had to go from one to another and back again and round and round like a squirrel is a cage could need to be a could be a squirrel is a cage could need to be a could ne

Basish Trees.

The thickest tree trunk is said to se that of Adamsents digitate, called the basish tree, a native of Africa. The trunks are somestimes more than thirty feet in diameter and the tree sever than sixty free high. The tree is simply tempical, but grows in the extreme anoth of Francisc.

"The convict who was engineering an appear for the convict who was engineering an appearance of the convict of

A toft job.

Plust Hobo—I have at last thought of a job I think I would like. Second Hobo—And what is at? First Hobo—Lianums in a wireless belagraph company—Hew York Zimes.

Ma-Do you believe in phrenology.

He-No. As an experiment I once went and had my bed read, and I found there was nothing in it.—Exchange.

Hunger is sharper than the sword.— Beaument and Fletcher.

War films.

War films, says the Boston Transcript, have proved to be very useful in modern warfare. Used only as an experiment at first, they have been of such practical value that the return of the cinematograph operator from his aerial reconnoissance is always impatiently awaited at headquarters.

The moving picture man who volunteers for this work undertakes a very difficult and daring feat. He must be a master of his profession, have nerves of steel and be willing to take great risks. More often than not he is obliged to fly at a low altitude, for otherwise his pictures would be without value. Many men who have gone out on those perilous expeditions have never returned. turned.

turned.

The war films show the experienced observer a great deal that is going on behind the enemy's lines. The trenches are clearly visible. It is even possible to discern the men digging trenches or placing big guns in position. The cinematograph men have often brought back excellent pictures taken from waterplanes that show the movement of ships and the track of enemy periscopes.

Changing All the Time.

Often the change in the use or manner of use of some household item makes a widespread change in the sale of a lot of hardware items. For some years rugs have been taking the place of carpets. This means the sale of fewer carpet tacks, tack hammers and carpet stretchers, but more carpet beaters. Again the introduction of vacuum cleaners cut down the sale of carpet beaters.

So in like manner the present fashion of hanging pictures from moldings

ion of hanging pictures from moldings has about put picture nails out of busi-ness, but largely increased the sale of molding or picture hooks. In somewhat similar fashion not

many foot scrapers are in use because concrete sidewalks are so universal. The growing use of food choppers has materially decreased the sales of mincing knives and wood bowls.—New

Value of Skimmilk.

The department of agriculture has discovered that about 17,000,000,000 gallons of skimmilk are annually wasted in this country.

Every farmer knows that skimmilk will fatten hogs. That proves that it has a nutritional value. The food value of milk is not entirely destroyed by the removal of the cream and butter fat. There is a lot of protein in the residue, and this protein is good for the human system. Some people cannot drink whole milk; it disagrees with them. These same people thriveon milk from which the cream has been removed. The department of agriculture is right in calling attention to the fact that 17,000,000,000 gallons of excellent food have been overlooked in these days of high cost of living.—Cleveland Leader.

The Hawaiian Language.

The language of Hawaii is very simple. To one who hears it for the first time comes the conviction that the aborigines expressed their sentiments in primitive vowel sounds, to which some consonants have been added. Each vowel is sounded as in Latin, and the words are easily pronounced by one who is patient and wishes to speak distinctly. The pronunciation will be all the better if the speaker will drawout, almost drawl, the vowel sounds, for which reason the language is well suited to the doleful Hawaiian wall. Say Hoo-noo-luu-luu and let the word sing itself. The Hawalian Language

Jam For Breakfast.

People who like to eat pastry or other irregular dishes for breakfast ahould be consoled to learn that naless a man than Herbert Spencer atestrawberry jam at his morning meal. He did it to avoid monotony, believing that digestion was best served by keeping the stomach entertained with variety. He is said to have told of a man who went into a decline from a too steady diet of mutton chops.

Grammar and Greed.
Mrs. Peavish says that if she could have another chance she would rather marry a man who splits his infinitives then one who hates to break a dime-

+++++++++++**+++++** PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Take a common pitcher or any old narrow weed holding a quart or more. Heat it thoroughly and fill three-quarters full of steaming, boiling water. Add instantly one or two teaspoonfuls of ell of tar. Then inhale the steam through the nostrils and exhale through the mouth. Put the ness wall down in the pitcher and take a deep, religiously fill the later through a way small opening of the later three times a far, Draw was the common breakful. This situation the two breakful. This situation is common three breakful. This situation is many cause that it well is pay a sufficient to situation of disagreeable afficient to situation.
