The Ultimate.

He—Do you know what I am going to say to you? Drop it!

Nju—Drop what?

He—Everything—happiness and love and work and God knows what else! It is all so provincial. Even our dreams, let them be what they will, are provincial—yes, even our sufferings.

Nju—And what is there that isn't provincial?

He-What! Art and death? No; art

too! Only death. Nju—Yes; I understand.

* * * * * * He—You don't love me, Nju. Nju-1 love yob very much. Really I do love you, only there is something that is more than love—something still

He-What's that-life? Nju—I don't know. He—Or—or death? Nju—No; there is something still

He—Than life, death and love? He—Than life, death and love?
Nju—Than all combined. There must
surely be something; otherwise the
whole thing would be so meaningless.
—From the Russian Play "Nju."

Grass on the Lawn. Grass seds germinate in from four-teen to eighteen days. A quart of seeds is sufficient to cover 300 square feet— 15 by 20 feet. Five to six bushels are

To not sow grass seeds in hot, dry weather, particularly in July or Au-Poa trivalis is good for shady lawns

Poa trivalis is good for shady lawns under trees.
Festuca rubra is most suitable for hard wear and for dry or sandy soils.
Sharp sea sand applied lightly over lawns in the autumn—that is, over lawns on clay or loam—encourages the growth of fine grasses.

Lawns that are frequently watered need more fertilizers than those that are not, as the water washes away much plant food.—New York Sun.

Glengarry's "Treason."

How startling was the difference in the customs of the English and the Scots even less than a century ago is shown in the story of the way in which the famous highland chief, Alastir Macdonell, of Glengarry frightened George IV. out of his wits. In 1822 Glengarry was one of a party of Scottish nobles and gentlemen who banqueted "the first gentleman of Europe" in Holyrood palace. Colonel Macdonell was the last chief to wear the full highland costume, and when the company sat down to dinner he, according to custom, placed a brace of loaded pistols by his plate. The king started up in alarm and was persuaded to remain in the room only on the assurance that Glengarry meant no treason.—London Spectator.

Stevenson's Wife.

A half caste sailor once said, "Mr. Stevenson is good to me, like my father, and his wife is the same kind of man."

King Tembinoke said of Mrs. Steven-on, "She good; look pretty plenty con, "She good; took pretty party chench" (sepse).

Perhaps they both meant what the poet Edmund Gosse so well expressed when he wrote of her as being "so dark and rich hearted, like some wonderful wine-red jewel."

But the best tribute in Mrs. Stevenson's praise came from the pen of her husband.—Critic.

Our Coal Supply.

The United States coal supply is near. ly one-half that of the entire world. Estimates put the available coal supply of the United States at 3,538,500,000,000 tons out of a world total estimated at 7,397,533,000,000 tons. China ranks next to the United States in available supply, estimated at 1,500,000,000,000; Germany, 164,000,000,000, and Canada. 100,000,000,000 tons.

Toe Pushing.

"I had an idea I'd grow up and own this business some day," said the discharged office boy.

"That's just why you were fired," said the boss. "Ever since you started to work here you've been acting as if you already owned the business."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

the gents here usually remember my services. Guest (pocketing all the change)—Do they? They ought to be more charitable and forget them!

Clever Sheep Shearers.

Averaging everything, from young wethers, which are hard, to old ewes, which are easy, experts in Australia will shear about 90 or 100 sheep a day.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Diet For the Aged.

The aged should have food at frequent intervals—little and often should be the rule—food every three or four hours. The appetite is not as keen in old age as it is in youth, nor is the digestion so good.

LIEF. Anti-Pain and them headache.

gestion so good.
Fresh vegetables are needed and relished by elderly persons, and they are a valuable addition to the dietary if they are troubled with constipation, as they then shrous tissue, which to the dietary if they are thoubled with constipation, as they
contain fibrous tissue, which
gives bulk to the contents of the
intestinal canal and supplies o
something for the intestines to
contract upon. Stewed or raw
fruits are useful, as well as vegetables, and one or the other
should be eaten two or three times a day.

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BOILED THEM TO DEATH.

How Poisoners Were Punished In the Good Old Days.

Mail.

SHIPPING DAY OLD CHICKS.

As They Need No Water Nor Food For Sixty Hours It is Easy.

When little chicks come from the shell they need neither water nor food for sixty hours. That fact has given rise to a new business. Day old chicks are sold and shipped by people who operate incubators. Those who buy are relieved of the trouble, of the inconvenience, and to some extent of the uncertainty of hatching. Only a small percentage of day old chicks perish while on the way from shipper to customer. People are thus enabled to get the little chicks and begin the poultry business without the necessity of purchasing an incubator.

Special boxes of pasteboard are made for shipping purposes. Some have a capacity of twenty-five chicks, some of fifty and some of 100. It is doubtless best that no more than twenty-five shall in any case occupy a single compartment. The walls of the boxes are moderately thick, and some soft material as grass is put in the bottom. Otherwise there are no especial provisions against cold weather. However, the chicks themselves may be depended upon to cluster together and in this way keep one another warm.

The boxes are not to be opened en route nor are the chicks to be given food or water. Successful shipments have been made for 2,000 miles.—Popular Science Monthly.

New York World.

A Live Flagstaff.

A tree of the eucalyptus family that is apparently as slender as a reed rises to the height of sixty-five feet in the center of Los Angeles, Cal., and carries at the top, just beneath its tuft of follage, an American fiag. This natural flagstaff is as smooth as a planed and painted pole and is less than a foot in diameter at the base.—Tree Talk.

A Thorough Test.

"Inspector, that woman I said was always listening on my party line must have cuit."

always insteaming on my personal management of the word of the wor

A Sensible Start.
"My wife has joined the reform

"What does she propose to do first?"
"Get some reliable woman to take care of baby."—Pittsburgh Post.

Thankful.

Mrs. Nexdore—That girl across the
way has a singular voice. Mr. Nexlore—Thanks be it's not plural.—Phil-

The one time a man's credit is always good is when he sets out to bor row trouble.—Chicago News.

THE GIRL ON THE FARM.

Why Not Give Her Some Attention as Well as the Boy?

How Poisoners Were Punished In the Good Old Days.

Our forefathers deemed hanging too good for people who went about deliberately poisoning other people. They substituted for that punishment boiling to death, the first to suffer this penalty being Richard Rosse, cook to the bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry VIII.

In medieval times in Europe poisoners when detected were usually broken allive upon the wheel after having first been given a taste of the rack while in the injury of farming and keep the brison awaiting execution as a sort of gentle reminder of what they had presently got to go through.

For wholesale poisoners, however, even this dreadful death was not deemed sufficiently painful, and new and special modes of punishment were invented. Thus Louise Mabre, a Parlsian baby farmer, who in 1763 was proved to have done to death no fewer than sixty-two infants by administering to them carefully graduated doses of white arsenic mingled with powdered glass, was sentenced to be shut up in an iron cage with sixteen wild cats and suspended over a slow fire.

This was done, with the result that when the cats became infuriated with heat and pain they turned their rage upon her "and after thirty-five minutes of the most horrible sufferings put an end to her existence, the whole of the cats dying at the same time or within a few minutes after."—London Mail.

OTHER PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS.

OTHER PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS.

Unless You Have Real Tact Don't Try to Be the Third Party.

Have you a reputation of being a third party where two persons are vainly trying to manage their own affairs? It is only the most tactful sort of persons who can successfully play the role of third party without doing more harm than good.

Don't try to fix things up between quarreling lovers unless you are absolutely sure that you can trust your tact and intuition to do the right and only thing. Don't intervene in the affairs of a newly established household. Let the young people work things out for themselves. Don't try to bring up other people's children. They won't thank you. Nobody thanks the meddler, no matter how well intentioned she may be. Now, to the humane soul who hates to see things go wrong when a word or two will apparently set them right, this withholding of interest seems most selfish. But it really isn't. It is the most considerate thing you can do sometimes to shut your eyes and let things take their natural course. They will right themselves in time, and you will not jeopardize your friendship by good natured meddling.

It is better to stand aside than to get mixed up as a third party in other people's troubles. Nobody loves a meddler.—Pittsburgh Press.

Animals Attack the Lungs.

route nor are the chicks to be given food or water. Successful shipments have been made for 2,000 miles.—Popular Science Monthly.

Tanned Skin.

In the majority of cases tanned skin is an indication of health. It is a condition resulting from the action of chemical rays or of the ultra violet rays of the sun on the pigment of the skin. Tan may be produced also by exposure to the rays of a mercury lamp or it may be caused electrically. But in these cases it is no indication of the state of health. It does not mean that there has been a multiplication of red corpuscies in the blood, such as follows healthful exercise in the open air. The tan acquired by the skin at sea or ashore as a result of life and exercise in the open air is always a sign of health, for the reason that it is accompanied by general conditions that do not obtain in the case of electric tan.—New York Times.

Animals Attack the Lungs.

Watch any flesh eating animal when it is attacking its prey or watch two animals having a fight to the death. You will anotice one remarkable fact, and that is that they strike for the lungs. Most people, of course, are well aware where their own lungs are, but they haven't the slightest idea about any other lungs. Animals instinctively know, however, the position of the lungs of almost every other animal. When a tiger or a lion attacks a man it does its best to get just below the skin at sea or ashore as a result of life and exercise in the open air is always a sign of health, for the reason that it is accompanied by general conditions that do not obtain in the case of electric tan.—New York Times.

Early American Thestricals.

Early American Theatricals.
The earliest attempt to introduce theatrical performances in this country was made about 1636 in New England, but Increase Mather wrote and spoke so forcibly in opposition to the project that it was speedily abandoned. The first theatrical performance in New York city of which there is any clear record was given March 5, 1750. The theater was on Nassau street, between John street and Maiden lane, and the play was "Richard III.," Thomas Kean, the junior manager of the company, enacting the part of Richard.

New York World.

Care of Birds.

In an English treatise on the "Hygiene of Bird Keeping" attention is called to the thoughtless practice of hanging birds in cages just above the level of the sashes of windows and to the mistaken kindness of hanging a cage in a corner of a sitting room or a kitchen near the ceiling. In the one case the bird is subjected to drafts and will in all probability develop catarrh and bronchitis, and in the other it lives in a vitiated atmosphere.

Not Fussy.
"There's one thing I'll say for them, they're not a nervous family."
"How do you know?"
"Every picture on their wails is tilted off the straight line, and they don't seem to mind it a bit."—Detroit Free

"Charity begins at home."
"That's true, and it would be a happier world if extravagance began there, too, instead of downtown with the good fellows in a barroom."—Detroit Free

Preparedness.

Mother—Tom, dear, you'd better not go to the dance this wet night. Your rubbers leak. Tom—That's all right, mother; I've got pumps inside of 'em.—Boston Transcript.

HUMOR ON THE STAGE.

Making Fun le a Serious Business, Saye

Making Fun is a Serious Business, Says Charlie Chaplin.

"Making fun is serious business," says Charlie Chaplin in the Woman's Home Companion. "It calls for deep study and concentrated observaton. Fun that causes some people to laugh makes others frown. That can't be helped. What matters is—to make most of the people laugh most of the time. How to do this is the problem. "The principal thing you've got to do to keep an audience in good humor is to make them think they are superior to you in intelligence. You've got to be the clown.

"Pride comes before a fall, we are told. Well, there is nothing so funny as upset dignity. Visualize a bloated capitalist with Dundreary whiskers, light trousers, spats, frock coat, silk hat, all the insignia of a million dollars more or less.

"Now, when the capitalist's whiskers are pulled by an abandoned funny man the audience is convulsed. There is

"Now, when the capitalist's whiskers are pulled by an abandoned funny man the audience is convulsed. There is fun in striking contrast. One minute there is a picture of pride and dignity, austere, exclusive, apart from common humapity. If I reach out casually and hook that chap with the crook of my cane, drag him almost off his feet, pull his Dundrearys and step casually on his silk hat, a wave of mirth surges over the house. Perhaps people don't know why. But I do. It is because they never in all their lives believed anybody would have the effrontery to pull a millionaire's whiskers or step on his bat."

ELECTRIC HEATING.

The Way Sweden Used Nature to Solve the Fuel Problem.

Stockholm, up on the Baltic side of Sweden, is a cold proposition for many months. Not only its far north latitude, but its insular situation conduces to cold climatic conditions, for Stockholm is built mostly on Islands and is called the Venice of the Baltic.

But the people keep warm during the long winters and do so through electrical heating arrangements. Fuel for individual families was an immense item, but in the last few years the electricians of the country have bent their energies to the development of the natural water power to the end that electricity has become the chief fuel.

that electricity has become the chief fuel.

Hot water tanks in buildings are heated by electricity from a nearby power plant, and the bot water is sent through the houses much as it goes through similarly heated houses in our cities. The electricity that heats the water is turned on at night when the family retires, and by morning the tank is so hot that the water, pumped automatically through the house pipes, gives the inhabitants all the comforts of steam heat and lasts the whole day.

We build coal fires in our furnaces and have smoke and ashes to contend with. The Swedes press a button that connects the house tank wire with the power plant, and the work is done.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Counting the Salmon.

The Wood river in Alaska has been closed to fishing for many years and is resorted to for breeding purposes by red salmon escaping the nets in Nushagak bay. The counting of the salmon was first undertaken in 1908 and has been continued annually since that time except in 1914.

The counting is made possible by throwing a rack across the stream and compelling the fish to pass through a narrow gate, where they are easily visible to persons immediately above. Agents of the fisherles bureau in relays are kept on duty day and night for the entire period of the run, and the tally is kept by an automatic counting device manipulated by hand.

The highest count for any one day in recent years was 25,554.—New York Sun.

Doubtful Assistance,
Editor—George Bump, the merchant.
is dead, and I want you to write up an
obtuary telling what a fine fellow and
what a successful business man he
was. New Assistant—Sure; I'll boost
his game, but I don't see what good it's
coing fo do—Puck. going to do.-Puck.

Value of Forests.

It has been estimated that if the forests of the earth were completely stocked and scientifically worked they would yield annually the full equivalent of 120 times the present consumption of cost. tion of coal.

Two Factors.

Willis—I've got to cut out this high life while my wife is away. Gillis—What's the trouble now? Willis—The pace and the neighbors are beginn to tell.—Exchange.

No Chance.

Belle—If I were you, Percy, I should tell him just what I think of him.

Percy—How can I? The cad has no telephone.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Opportunity doesn't always pre an engraved calling card,

A MIRAGE IN THE CLOUDS.

A MIRAGE IN THE CLOUDS.

The Specter That Gave an Aviator the Scare of His Life.

An extraordinary story of a mirage in the clouds is told by a young dying corps officer in the British service:

"I had often wondered what it would feel like to see a machine coming straight for one and to know that a collision was inevitable. I had the experience one afternoon, only the collision did not take place. I was on patrol with five other machines over the lines and had just gone into a cloud bank. Just before going in I saw the bus on my right turning to cross in front of me. All of a sudden I saw a machine just the same as my own appear out of the cloud about fifty feet away, making straight for me. In stinctively I jammed my nose hard down and went as near a nose dive as possible. The other bus did the same. I turned! The other turned into me. I was in a cold perspiration all over by this time, so I thought, 'Here goes; if I am going to crash it might as well be complete.' So straight for it I went. We got closer and closer, and, blir, my machine and—its mirage in fae clouds met!

"It seemed like a hideous nightmare,"

"It seemed like a hideous nightmare, and hideous nightmare, and

How Roots Penetrate Hard Ground.
The extreme tips of a delicate root are protected by a sheath set with minute scales, which as it is worn away by friction against the soil is as constantly replaced, so that it acts as a wedge and the root thread is carried down uninjured. Another aid to penetration lies in the provision whereby the root as it pushes downward in search of nourishment exercises a slightly spiral, screwlike motion which worms its tip into the ground. Another important agent is the acid cell sap, which exudes on to and dissolves to some extent the rock or hard soil. This may be tested by placing a small plees of polished marble in a pot in which a plant is set and covering it with earth. After some weeks the marble will be found to have been corroded by the continuous action of this acid.

The highest count for any one day in recent years was 25,854.—New York Sm.

Flowers and Bloed.

A superstition dating from olden times exists to the effect that roses and flowers generally attain greater beauty in soll fertilized by blood, especially by human blood, than elsewhere. Persons who have visited Newmarket, England, know of the so called "bloody flower of Newmarket," which is found nowhere else than in the old moat, now filed up and in which, according to tradition, a very large quantity of human remains is interred. These flowers bloom in June and July and by the bloodifice hue of their blossoms suggest the name which has been given to them.

Doubtful Assistance is dead.

Rambler Roses.

One of the loved roses of summer is the rambler rose, which rambles about scattering its joyous self among hundreds of people in addition to those who grow it. Clambering over houses, both of rich and poor, it gladdens the eye of the tourist, and in great arm loads it wanders from its home vine to the rose loving, but not rose possess ing; to the sick, to the weary, to the insect less than in the old moat, now filed up and in which, according to tradition, a very large quantity of human remains is interred. These flowers bloom in June and July and by the bloodifice hue of their blossoms suggest the name which has been given to them.

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It is a superstition of the sol, the sick was a proposed in the rose loving, but not rose possess.

It is a superstition dating from ol

His Fidelity.

: Upon the recent death of a politician rwho at one time served his country in a very high legislative place a number of newspaper men were collaborating in an obituary notice.

"What shall we say of the former senator?" asked one of the men.

"Oh, just put down that he was always faithful to his trust."

"And," queried a cynical member of the group, "shall we mention the name of the trust?"—Puck.

"I don't think the truth of that Cinerella story ever came out."

"No?"
"I think she took off her slipper because it hurt her. I've seen ladies do that in restaurants many a time."—Kansas City Journal.

Observes a Medical Maxim.
A variation of 100 degrees of temperature between Manitoba and the gulf goes to show that Uncle Sam observes the medical maxim, "Keep your head cool and your feet warm."—Omaha Bee.

The energy which makes a child hard to manage is often the energy which makes him a manager of life.—H. W. Beecher.

He Lacked Concentration.

Speaking of a man who was a fature because of his har and his inability to know his own mind. The minutes at a time a cipical of industry said he reminided him of a hunting dog he once owned:

"At sunrise the dog would start out on his own hook after deer. He would jump a buck and run him for miles. When the buck was on the point of exhaustion the hound's nostrils would catch the taint in the air where a fox had crossed the trail, and he would instantly decide that, after all, fox was what he had come for, and he would turn aside to pursue the fox. Perhaps an hour late, when the chase was growing warmer every minute, his keen nose would detect the prosence of a rabbit, and he would go after the cottontail, with the inevitable result that by 4 o'clock in the afternoon that hound would be thirty or forty miles away from home in a swamp with a chipmunk treed!"—Saturday Evening

I turned! The other turned into me. I was in a cold perspiration all over by this time, so I thought, 'Here goes; if I am going to crash it might as well be complete.' So straight for it I went. We got closer and closer, and, biff, my machine and—its mirage in the clouds met!

"It seemed like a hideous nightmare, and I cân still see that machine doing its utmost to crash into me. I think I can say I have had the full horrors of a collision in the air without its actually taking place."—London Telegraph.

INDIA'S ARMY ELEPHÂNTS.

Their Skill In Moving Big Guns That Have Become Stalled.

In India elephants are used in manyways in the army, especially in moving artillery. Of their work in this line a British writer says:

"When a gun comes to grief the elephant marches up with the important air of an experienced engineer and deliberately inspects the state of affairs. Thrusting his trunk afound the spoke of a wheel, he gives it a lift as if to ascertain the depth and tenacity of the mud and then quietly walks around and does the same by the other wheel cropping it again with a funny twinkle of the eye as if he said to himself.

"All right; I can start her, I think.'

"Then he deliberates for a few minutes, gives a slight push here and a slight push here when, having at last made up his mind as to the best mode of procedure, he probably applies his forehead—which has been padded for the purpose—to the muzle of the gun and, uttering a shrill, trumpet-like sound as a signal for the gun bullocks to pull together, pushes against it with all his weight, while the bullocks obey the signal and pull away too.

"This generally starts the gun. But if the bullocks are sulky and refuse to pull together, pushes against it with all his weight, while the bullocks obey the signal the elephant gets perfectly furious and rushes at them, brandishing his trunk with such feroity as usually comples of dimensions. The least signal the elephant gets perfectly furious and rushes at them, brandishing his trunk with such feroity as the purpo

Misprints and Maxim Guns.

The late Sir Hiram Maxim says in his autobiography that when he organized the United States Electric Lighting company the printer sent home its stationery with the heading, "The United States Electric Lightning company." When he established his new gun company in England he told of this mistake in order to emphasize the importance of getting the stationery printed correctly. When the first sheets were brought to him, however, he found that the English printers had made his concern appear as "The Maxim Gum company."

Easy Generosity.

Mother (to small son)—Bobby, dear, I hoped you would be unselfish enough to give little sister the candy. Why, see, even our old hen gives all the nice big dainties to the little chicks and only keeps an occasional tiny one for herself.

Bobby thoughtfully watched the hen and chickens for a time and then said, "Well, mamma, I would, too, if it was worms."—Rochester Times.

In the long lived patriarchal age a generation seems to have been computed at 100 years (Genesis xv, 1).

Subsequently the reckoning was the same that has been more recently adopted—that is, from thirty to forty years (Job xiii, 16).

Little Alick—What is an incongruity, uncle? Uncle William—An incongruity, child, is a divorce lawyer humming a wedding march. Vegetation In Polar Regions.

The rapid growth of vegetation in the polar regions is attributed to the electric currents in the atmosphere. ------

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Neuralgia

Neuralgia.

Neuralgia means nerve pain.

Neuritis means infiammation of the nerve. In neuralgia the pain comes and gbes. In neuritis the ache is steady and sticks closely to the affected nerve. If the nerve could be taken out and examined we could find nothing abnormal in the case of neuralgia. In neuritis the nerve would be found to be infiamed. The question of what is hard to pain of neuralgia is more important than the answer to the cryofor relief. It must be remembered that neuralgia is merely a bered that neuralgia is merely a symptom, not a disease. Some-times malaria is the underlying cause. Other times it may be due to alcoholism, diabetes, lead poisoning, gout, rheumatism or Bright's disease. A diseased tooth or a diseased overy may

be responsible. In every case treatment must include treatment of the underlying cause.

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