The sultan of Turkey has settled that little claim of \$95,000, but he does not wish his action in our case to be accepted as a precedent by other pations.

The eye of an educated person is about the nardest worked member of the body, as it travels over an average of 2500 miles of printed matter in a lifetime. However, the pleasure given the mind is a quid pro quo for the work performed by the eye.

Berlin street boys will learn better manners if many suffer the fate of two lads who upset a bust of the kaiser and then made scurrilous remarks about it. Though the oldest was only 16, they were sent to jail for a month. The emperor's sense of humor is rudimentary.

The medical crusage against the mosquito is marching on to the extermination of the house fly. At present mankind is fortified behind screens and nettings against the attacks of both these enemies. Offensive measures against the small Macbeth have only just began, but every movement against the one involves the destruction of the other.

Statistics published by the telephone companies show that more than 1800 farmers within a radius of 30 miles of the city limits of Chicago have telephones in their homes. This includes only telephones in connection with regular exchanges, connecting with the country seats and other towns, and all can be reacted from Chicago. Besides this showing, there are numerous country people who own their own telephones on private lines with neighbors.

An influential movement has been started in Italy with the object of bringing about prison reform. The punishment of solitary confinement has existed in Italy for ten years, and the general opinion is that it is infinitely worse than death. Official figures show that of every hundred convicts so punished 17 commit suicide and 19 go mad. Previous to the abolition of capital punishment only 22 of every 100 murderers condemned were actually executed.

Every device invented for the protection of human life is welcomed by humanity, and the inventors have, or at least should be given, a high place upon the roll of honor. The latest invention in this line is named the "topophone," and is intended for the prevention of collisions at sea. The topophone registers even slight sounds far outside the range of the human ear, and by enabling fog horns to be heard at immense distances, will greatly minimize existing risks in thick weather.

The necessity for irrigation by government is thus emphasized by Professor Wiley, of the United States agricultural department: "It is evident in this startling sight, when he heard that all the lands suitable for agriculture in the United States have been taken up. Hence, the increase in agricultural production will no longer be secured, as heretofore, by extending the area under cultivation. The only extension of this kind, of any considerable magnitude, which the future gives promise of, is in the reclamation of the arid lands of our country. When, by the best engineering skill, all the available water of the arid regions is placed under tribute and conducted trunk that had fallen partly over and over the areas where it can be profitably employed, we may see many millions of acres of very fertile soils added to the areas now available for agricul- a dash for this inclined tree, and rag tural purposes."

Thrift has become a world-wide habit. All within the last century, at the beginning whereof savings banks were unknown, all the nations have become inoculated with Ben Franklin's gospel of economy, and today very nearly \$9,000,000,000 are written on the savings bank books of Europe and America. Examining the details of hard shove to left which Hill had this vast total of world-thrift, as reported by the Swiss Journal of Statistics, the fact appears that while the American people lead the world in the total amount of their savings bank deposits-\$2,500,000,000, roundly statedyet Germany, France and Great Britain all lead us in the number of their depositors. Eight in every 100 Americans have savings bank accounts, but 26 in every 100 Germans, 25 in every 100 Frenchmen and 22 in every 100 Britishers have them. Quite significant is the fact that little Switzerland leads all Europe in the general thrift of her simple, industrious, republican people, nearly 42 in every 100 of whom have money in the savings banks, and the average amount due to them is \$148 to each, which is much higher than the average due to the British. German or French depositor.

The river carves a channel to the sea,
The channel holds the river in its way.
So Habit carves the course of Destiny.
We are tomorrow what we will today!

- Harper's Basaar.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LIONS AND AN AUTOMOBILE.

A South African Sketch.

BY B. C. BRIGHAM.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* It is greatly in favor of the automobile in South Africa that it is not subject to the fatal "horse sickness," or to the ravages of the tsetse fly. As yet, however, horseless carriages are not very numerous there. One of the first was brought into the country by a young Fuglish ranchman, named Al-

In addition to its tank a twenty-gallon can of gasoline or oil was transported, which for a time added materially to the weight of the outfit. Hill himself, however, weighed not more than 116 pounds; and his entire outfit, excluding fuel, was kept down to less than 50 pounds. The young ranchman possessed the nimbleness which is one of the advantages of light weight, and this agility stood him in good stead, as will be seen.

There were rivers and creeks to be rossed where there were no bridges. Hill's method in these exigencies was to wade across in advance, and pull the automobile over with a line.

A little after sunset one evening, while he was passing beneath some mabolo trees, a leopard attempted to drop upon him, but miscalculated his speed and landed in the road behind. The animal was as much disgusted, either with its lil success, or with the gaseous odor of the machine, that it sneaked away without further effort to molest the ranchman.

At another time, while he was passing a swamp which the road skirted, a buffalo charged out atter him. For fifty yards it was nearly a drawn race, when the motor carriage showed the better speed and pulled away.

These, however, were but unimportant incidents, soon over; the real adventure of the trip befell Hill after entering Mushonaland. He was now in a tract of country which was remote from settlers' ranches. At a little past noon one day he was crossing a kind of grassy marsh. In the wet season such depressions are shallow lakes, the shores of which are marked by an irregular fringe of m'pame trees. The road was here merely a trail over the beaten-down grass, but there were neither stones nor logs to obstruct the traveler; and the Little Ajax, as Hill called his small motor carriage, was puffing Sorward at a fair rate of speed

and approaching the fringe of wood. Suddenly the underbrush immediately shead teemed with antiered heads. and the next moment the solitary scout found himself in the midst of a herd of duiker-bok, not fleeing from him, but rushing upon him, running madly out into the open marsh. As many as 200 of the animals dashed by him as he was passing through the thin fringe

In his astonishment at this unexpected stampede, Hill did not, for the moment, reflect that the cause of it must be near at hand; but the cause disclosed itself promptly. Not forty yards away stood a number of large lions that had evidently been stalking the dulker-bok. He had hardly taken a tremendous roar a little way to the left, and saw another lion even bigge than the others that had just killed

a buck, and was standing over its prey There was no time to unstrap his carbine, no time for anything. The instinct which prompts the locomotive driver, when he sees a head-on collision coming, to shut off and jump, led Hill to give one convulsive shove at the steering lever and leap clear of the vehicle. His idea was to get into the fringe of timber and climb a tree; but he had already passed most of the The nearest was a large old trees. lay at an angle of 45 degrees or less, its top lodged in another smaller tree which had arrested its fall, and acted as a prop to hold it up. He made up 15 or 20 feet to where a large branch rose certically. Twisting his body nimbly around this branch, Hill glanced back to see what the lions

were doing. Luckily for him, they were being entertained by the motor carriage. The machine was still going, and seemed fully to occupy their attention as a new and very dubious sort of game. The movements of the little automowere somewhat laughable. given the steering handle caused the machine to describe a vagrant circuit out on the veid beyond the trees. There were thorn bushes, thin, dry grass and numbers of stones in the open; but the Little Ajax was accusto such obstructions, and waddled its way merrily over them, de scribing a circle and coming round again, as if looking for its master and

loath to leave him behind. The lions were clearly mystified, alike from what they saw, heard and smelled. They backed off and came round in the rear of the machine, eyeing it with doubt and disfavor. When it turned they doubled to the rear of it again; and the big lion with the buck, when he saw it coming in his direction, seized his prey in his mouth, and with an angry growl bounded off out of the track of the queer monstres Then he stood up and roared ity.

Two of the other lions were not fully grown. Apparently they did not quite

dare to spring upon the lifelike yet malodorous creature, but kept following it, charging close up behind it at one moment, then falling back.

The other larger lions or lionesses squatted at a distance in the grass and watched it.

Stones and bushes were constantly deflecting the direction of the motor carriage; and before long it ran into another larger bush, or clump of bushes, that brought it to a standstill, although it continued puffing and pushing at the obstruction.

For some time the lions watched it, but grew listless or indifferent to the performance, and went out toward the black-maned Hon with the buck

He was not disposed to divide with them, and greeted their approach with menacing growls, All four then squatted down to watch him with sparls and envious looks, and Hill now made the mistake of thinking that he might get down and possess himself of his carbine-as he would have to go no more than 150 feet, and the llons were now three times that distance away.

He fancied that the gyrations of the automobile had caused them to forget him, if, indeed, they had ever really noticed his escape.

But descending the inclined treetrunk slowly proved a more difficult feat than running up rapidly; when part way down he slipped and slid to the ground, making some noise. Regaining his feet as nimbly as possible. he glanced hastily toward the lionsonly to see, to his dismay, that one of the two young ones had heard or seen him and was bounding toward him; also that the other three Tad started up and were about to follow.

Nothing remained for it but to make a dash back up the slanting tree-When about half-way up he nearly lost his foothold, and barely saved himself from tumbling back. The lion was close upon him. With

an ugly growl it attempted to ascend the tree-trunk, and thrust up a paw with extended nails; but it lost its footing and fell into the dry grass below. A moment later it dashed up the trunk again, but was not agile enough to pass the obstructing upright branch, behind which Hill was sheltering him-

The lion clung, however, growling and snarling, with one paw clasped around the branch. Hill could have retreated further into the top of the tree, but he feared that the lion might work its body around the branch and offect a lodgment in the top itself. He had a strong pocket knife, and cutting a smaller limb for a club, struck the lion so stiff a blow with it that the animal, uttering a roar, fell to the ground,

Infuriated by the blow, the beast instantly charged up a third time; but Hill had now secured a good hold with his left hand, and dealt such blows with his club at the brute's head and paws that again it leaped to the ground, roaring and snarling from baffled rage. Its outcries incited the others to make an attack; and amidst a horrible chorus of roars and growls, first one, then another, and soon two or three at a time came charging up the tree-trunk. Only one, however, could approach the difficult point or passage around the upright branch; and whenever a paw was thrust about the branch. Hill hammered it with the club so vigorously as nearly to crush

Two of the lions were already bleeding at the nose, and all four appeared to have had enough of the effort to scale the tree-trunk; but they had become wrought up to such a state of fury that Hill had little hope that they would leave the place that night.

back or moss from the tree-trunk, he ignited them and then dropped them as late as August 1. into the dry grass under the tree. Soon a ring of fire and smoke began to spread. The four lions finally made off through the fringe of trees, and soon Hill saw the one that had killed the duiker-bok bounding away with the carcass in its mouth.

Although far from certain that the loas would not return and attack him, Hill was forced to descend and run to the automobile before the fire reached it, lest there might be an explosion of his fuel tank and cartridges.

The Little Ajax was still puffing away at the obstructing bush, all ready to go on when released. Hill's first thought was of his carbine; but the fire was close upon the machine, and after a single glance about him through the smoke, he backed out of the bush and went on at speed. The lions did not pursue him .- Youth's Companion.

Instruction.

This premonition of evil I strove to throw off with an affectation of gayety. I feigned astonishment that anybody should charge the cooking schools with never having really taught us anything.

"Why," protested I, "there is now none, I daresay, who does not know he has a stomach!"

"Truly!" cried the woman, my wife, eyes aglow with earnestness. 'And of course it was not until they had the people thus well grounded in the runiments that the cooking schools could proceed to teach what was at all transcendental!"-Detroit Journal.

Wenith and Bachelorhood,

The better off the men are the more unwilling they are to marry. The principal men before the public now are Cecil Rhodes, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Arthur Balfour—all mature bachelors of large means. The inelasticity of the marriage laws makes educated men calculate the odds against a reason ably comfortable life in the married They have only to study their married neighbors to see the odds are greatly against it.-London Chronicle

Clean the Roadside of Weeds. It is perhaps not the business of the farmer to keep the roadside clean by cutting down the weeds that grow or such places, but, as the seeds of weeds are carried to long distances by the winds, the farmer who keeps the roadside clear of weeds will have fewer weeds on his farm.

Keep the Hay in the Barn.

A large proportion of the hay and fodder produced on farms is stacked, but hay stored in the barn will keep in much better condition than when stored in stacks. It is almost impossible to escape loss when it is exposed in stacks. Damaged hay will wasted by the animals, and there is an additional loss in quality by exposure that may not occur in the mow. It is better to sell the hay that cannot be stored in the mow than to accept risk of the weather.

The Profit in Eggs, V ; 9-

The question has been discussed as to whether there is a larger profit in eggs in winter than in summer. It is not denied that in winter prices are at times very high, but it may happen that but few of the hens are then laying, while the expense of maintaining the non-layers adds to the cost of the eggs. In the summer season eggs are low, but as the hens can then largely sustain themselves the cost is reduced. As the fowls forage and pick up many articles of food that would be otherwise wasted, it is really the case that many farmers sell eggs in summer that did not cost anything at all. Another fact is that a laurer proportion of the hens lay in summer, and those that are unproductive can be made fat and sent to market at less cost than during any other season of the year.

Barn Shed and Poultry House.

The cut shows an addition to the side of a barn covering a side door and affording a house for poultry and an open shed for the poultry to scratch in during the winter. It affords a chance also for cows to find protection during showers on summer nights when they are confined in the stable



If the horse stalls are adjacent to the side door, the horse manure can be thrown out into this open shed for the hens to scratch over, a little grain being thrown into it. The barnyard fence can be made fowl-tight as well as cow-tight, thus obviating the necessity for a separate poultry yard.-New England Homestead.

Acre of Dandelions Yields \$1000. The dandellon is but little grown in this country as a vegetable, other than in some parts of New England. Some of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston claim to have taken as much as \$1000 worth from an acre The variety known as the improved French thick leaved is the best and most generally known. It is not at all particular as to soil or situation-in fact, it will thrive anywhere-but the larger profits are made in growing it A fresh expedient presently suggest- on a heavy loam, with good tilth. The ed itself, however; Hill had matches in | seed should be sown after May 1, but his pocket, and gathering wads of dry good results are obtained when grown as a second crop, the seed being sown

The soil should be finely prepared as the seeds are very small, and the young plants because of their dark color are quite inconspicuous. Sow to drills one foot apart and cover thinly Roll the ground after sowing. In or der to see where the rows are a little lettuce seed should be mixed with it say, two ounces to the acre. The lettuce will plainly show the rows.

Cultivate in summer so that weeds will not grow. Upon the approach of cold weather cover with any coarse litter and remove same in early spring. One-quarter of a pound of seed is suffi cient for an acre.-Rural New Yorker

The Balanced Batlons.

If silage is cheaper than dried corn and cheaper and better than roots; I clover, soy beans and the peas and all the other possible leguminous crops are as valuable sources of protein as the by-products of the mills and trusts, and they will balance the ration to the fullest requirements of the good cow, and do it more cheaply than the feeds of commerce, then why should they not grow on all our farms? Then the balancing may be done at home.

Pasturage is here, and it is well to

maintain our balance. The cow is in business for life. If you starved or neglected her last winter your good green grass of this spring is being charged back to the winter's unbalance. And the spring's abundance of verdure should not delude us into any thereby \$7. unbusinesslike relaxation of our solicitude and provision for the time when the grasses fall and the files increase and multiply. We may reflect now when our cows are enjoying the fulness of the spring that each one is eating about 100 pounds of grass, and that it is a well balanced ration; that are highly necessary. it has about the same food constituents as 100 pounds of milk. This is only so when the grass is at its perfection; as it grows older it loses its palatability as well as its solubility. and the balance is lost. The cow secures less than she had in perfect pas ture grass, a decline in production is inevitable in spite of all the drafts she

akes upon her reserve forces in her

offerts to sustain the balance, for the good cow loves her master

I have seen cows penned in a dusty pasture working away at the grass roots, when just over the fence waved and fluttered rich green corn, fifteen tons to the acre, all waiting to get ripe and dry to be fed to the cows the next winter for them to balance up on, and the owner thereof have "no stock" in a balanced ration and no balanced ration in his stock. Surely feed deferred maketh the milk fall.-W. F. McSparran, in National Stockman.

Beautifying the Farm Home.

Farm life is too often devoid of con veniences and small attractions which are inexpensive, and which add so greatly to the comfort of those who practically spend their lives within the confines of the home acre. There is less of the higher civilization in farm life than is compatible with the ability of the occupants to obtain. There are a dozen and one things that might be added to farm homes which would enable one to enjoy in its fulness the comfort and freedom of our surroundings.

The average farmhouse has at the rear, or side, from the kitchen what



A SIMPLE SHADY PORCH.

may be called a stoop or porch, though usually consisting of a step or two leading from the door to the ground. The illustration shows how a simple, inexpensive and shady porch may be made. If it is considered too expensive to have this structure permanent with a regulation battened or shingled roof, the framework only need be erected, using for the roof a few yards of protecting cloth, such as is used for hotbeds. By stretching this tight and at about the same pitch as shown in the illustration it will shed water perfeetly. A broad bench is placed at one end of this porch and a roomy table at the other. Vines may be planted in the rich soil at either end of the porch and trained on cords or narrow wire netting up over the roof, to provide additional shade. If the structure is made permanent, hardy vines - the honeysuckles, Virginia creeper, akebia and clematis-may be planted on one side and a climbing cose on the other. The first season climbing annuals may be used to secure quick shade, using morning glory, climbing nasturtiums and the like. The good housewife will assuredly appreciate such a convenience, which will enable her to do much of her work in the fresh, cool air, instead of in the hot kitchen. The broad seat will be useful when vegetables are to be prepared or other work done which may be performed sitting. Such a covered porch is inexpensive, and may be made by any one handy with tools.-New York Tribune.

Relation of Salt to Dairying.

Cows should be salted regularly, or, better still, should have constant access to salt.

The practice of salting them once a week is not a good one, as most cattle will lick a little salt every day if they can get it.

Thus provided they will yield more will also maintain a better degree of health. As sait provokes thirst, the mileh an-

imal should have as free access to water as to the saline mineral, or the latter will do her more harm than Speaking of salt leads me to say that some failures in dairy butter

making I have noted came about by salting the cattle and the butter out of the same barrel. In other words, coarse, insoluble salt was used for the butter, when

only the highest and most refined grade should be employed.

Salt that is not soluble will not permente the salistance of butter evenly, and thus rancidlty may be induced.

Again, grains of sait in butter always detract from its appearance, and are inimical to even flavor, from these causes alone lowering its market value, Let us say here that there are to-day just as fine grades of American dairy salt produced as come from Eugland. American mitch cattle fed on American grass produce butter salted with

American salt that is the peer of any on earth, and is so conceded in forelgn markets. In attaining this result, however, one must utilize the best of everything, thinking not that poor or cheap

material can be introduced with impunity to future quality. I knew a dalryman once who, in a spasm of economy (?) sought to save fifty cents by purchasing a cheaper grade of salt than was his wont, and later lost on his shipment of butter

It was one of the most effective lessons he could have been taught in practical dairying, exemplifying as it did that cheap material always produces cheap quality. When it comes to cheese making salt holds just as important a position as in other dairy lines, i. e., that solubility and purity

The relation of salt, be it understood, to all phases of dairying is a highly important one, and because this fact is so little appreciated accounts for many dairy failures.-George E. Newell, in American Cultivator.

Inoculation has lowered fatal cases in cholers from ten to two per cent.

OTTO AND THE AUTO.

Tis strange how fashion makes us change the objects we admire; we admire;
ig the tireless steed, but
leedless tire,
t an auto, so as not to be

antique,
But the thing was autocratic,
As well as automatic,
And the auto wouldn't auto as it ought
to, so to speak.

He thought to get an auto-operator for the

And first he tried a circus man and then he tried a Turk.

For he knew the circus man drove fifty horses with success.

And if a man be shifty Enough to manage fifty.

It's palpable enough he ought to manage one horse-less.

As for the Turk, 'tis also plain, deny it if He ought to run an auto, since a Turk's

Ie ought to run an auto, an Ottoman.

"Twas all no use, so Otto moved to Alabama, purely,
That he might say: "I'm Otto,
From Mobile, and my motto:
"A Mobile Otto ought to run an automobile surely."

Then Otto sought to auto on the an'o as Then Otto sought to auto on the and as he ought to.

But the auto sought to auto as Otto never thought to.

So Otto he got hot, oh, very hot! as he ought not to.

And Otto said: "This auto ought to auto and it's got to."

And Otto fought the auto, and the auto it fought Otto.

Till the auto also got too hot to auto as it ought to. Till the auto and got it ought to.

And then, great Scott! the auto shot to heaven—so did Otto—

Where Otto's auto autos now as Otto's auto ought to. auto ought to.
--Edmund Vance Cooks, in the Smart Set.



Mrs. Smith (looking at flat)-"But I don't see any closets." Mr. Smith-'Why, my dear, every room's a closet," -Town and Country.

"Jabez don't seem to get along, does "No, but I think he could make farmin' pay if he studied it as hard as he does checkers,"-Puck.

"I don't believe in parading my virtues," said Blythe. "No. I guess not," retorted Biggs. "It takes several to make a parade."—Indianapolis News.

He ordered a saddle of mutton.

The waiter brought it, of course;
Said he after trying to carve it,

"Tis the saidle, no doubt, of a horse.

—Chicago News.

Sir Lucius O'Trigger - "The gint! man I have the honor to represent, being near-sighted, insists on standing three feet nearer his adversary than his adversary to him."-King.

Her cheeks were of a rosy hue, Her hair a golden sheen, Her ears were pink, her eyes were blue,
And yet, despite all this, 'tis true,
With envy she was green.
—Philadelphia Record.

Jimmy-"Say, wild yer like to have long curls like dat Van Tassel kid?" Billy-"Not on yer life! Why, when he come out of swimmin' it would take two hours for his hair to dry."-Chieago News.

Nell-"Mr. Weston paid me quite a compliment at dinner last evening. He told me I ate like a bird." Belle-Well, he's a good judge. He runs an estrich farm, you know." -- Philadelphia Record.

"Briggs must be getting queer in his top story." "What's the proof?" "He had his bare head out of his office window at noon yesterday, and when I asked him what he was doing, he said he couldn't afford a regular haircut and was trying a singe,"-Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"Johnny, here you are at breakfast with your face unwashed." "I know it, mamma. I saw the little things that live in water through papa's microscope last evening, and I'm not going to have them crawlin' all over my face with their funny little legs! -Modern Society.

Magistrate - "I am told that you have already been convicted fourteen times on this same charge. Aren't you ashamed to have to acknowledge to that?" Prisoner-"No. Your Worship. I don't think no man oughter be ashamed of 'is conwictions." Magis trate-"Two months, without the option of a fine."-Pick-Me-Up.

More Afraid of Woman Than of Man. The driver was beating his horse unmercifully. One or two men remonstrated against such cruelty, but he paid no attention to their appeals for mercy. Presently a woman hove in sight, and he laid down his whip and assumed an air of innocence.

"That's always the way," said a by stander. "It is queer how much more afraid those fellows are of a woman than they are of a man. They treat our threats with contempt, and seem not to hold us in the slightest dread but just let a woman happen along and they quiet down and become meek as putty. I suppose it is because the women really mean business, for it is a fact that two-thirds of the complaints turned into the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are furnished by them. This, of course, is in accord with the repu tation of the sex for gentleness, but I really don't think it speaks very wel for us men,"-New York Sun

Thousands to Win a \$50 Cup. Yachting is the most expensive sport

in the world. It costs more to win a mug offered for a yacht race than to carry off a prize offered for competition in any other sport. Yachtsmer will spend thousands of dollars, and take endless trouble, to win a \$50 cup. No heavy stakes are raced for in yachting, and in this country the most successful yacht of the year will fall long way short of winning enough to pay her expenses.—Munsey's Maga-

Of Spain's surface only thirty sever per cent. is cultivated, twentyper cent. Is cultivated, twenty-s x per cent, being pasture and forest, and the rest wild and barren mountain

We Have 1,000 Leput

Investigations regarding the num ber and histories of persons suffering from leprosy in this country are being onducted by persons connected with the surgeon general's office at Washington. These investigations, it is hoped, will furnish valuable statistics and will open the way to learning the best possible method for checking the spread of the loathsome disease. They have awakened the interest of hundrds of physicians in every State, especially in Louisiana and some ern States, where the disease has spread rapidly in recent years.

The results of the investigations have so far revealed that there are six cases in New York, six in Chicago and nearly 100 in New Orleans. Most of the persons reported to be suffering from leprosy were born in foreign countries. In the southern States the majority of the victims are Italians, and In the western States Swedes. It is estimated that there are 1,000 lepers in the United States, exclusive, of course, of the Hawalian victims.

Bard Tests of Love.

Among the Arabs of Upper Egypt the youth who proposes to a girl must submit to a whipping at the hands of her male relatives; and, says a narrator, "if he wishes to be considered worth having, he must receive the chastisement, which is sometimes exceedingly severe, with an expression of enjoyment." Notwithstanding, it is the maiden herself who imposes the test. The Sakalava girls of Madagascar make their lovers stand at a s distance from a clever spear-thr and catch between the arm and every spear thrown at them. If

youth "displays fear or fails to e the spear, he is ignomialously reje but if there be no fluching and

sponra are caught be is at once

claimed an accepted lover.'

John Chinaman Catching On. About a year ago the Hawalian ernment attempted to burn up plague-infected buildings, and doing set fire to local Chinatown sowing the seed of a crop of now ready for harvesting. A n and a half was appropriated to them, but they have sirendy ex \$5,000,000, and are still coming is a new role for John China appear in, but as a debutant i to be denied that he shows con ble talent.

Employment of Educated Negroes Prof. Du Bois reports that one-half of the 1.312 college-brad negroes heard from at this year's Atlanta University Conference are engaged in teaching: one-sixth are preaching, and one-sixth are "professional men," or are still studying. Six per cent are merchants, artisans or farmers. Four per cent are employed by the government.

now carefully studying snails. The reason, according to one of them, is because there little animals are extraordinarily sympathetic and intelligent.

At least half a dozen scientists are

In many of the perfume factories of South Europe only the purest olive oil is used in fixing the perfumes of

L. M. SNYDER, Practical Horse-Shoer and General Blacksmith.



HORSE CLIPPING Have just received a complete set of ma-hine horse clippers of latest style '98 pattern and am prepared to do clipping in the best possible manner at reasonable rates. Jackson St. near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa.





