IT IS LESS ACUTE IN HUMANS NOW THAN IT USED TO BE.

What We Now Possess Is Probably "Mere Remnant of a Once Powerful Mechanism"-The Keen Power of Scent In the Brute Creation.

Is the sense of smell dying out among civilized men? Physiologists tell us that, although an entire segment of the brain-namely, the olfactory lobeis apportioned to the olfactory fibers, what we now possess is probably "the mere remnant of a once powerful mechanism." In the brute creation the sense is much keener, nithough among the lower aquatic animals it is indiscriminately blended with that of taste and in the toothed whales is nonexistent. On the other hand, dogs, especially those that have been trained to hunt by scent, seem to depend apon that faculty almost entirely, even to the exclusion of their eyesight. If It is a "bad scenting" day or if his nose is out of order you may see a re triever literally walk over a dead bird or even lie down on the top of it, a pretty clear proof that he is not look ing for his quarry. He is smelling for A fox in covert will sometimes run in and out among the very legs of the pack unnoticed, although in this case the necessity for keeping their beads down, owing to the fact that animal smells are heavy and fie close to the ground, will serve to prevent hounds from using their eyes. A terrier will race down a drive, barking ecstationly at the sight of his master, but even then he will usually give him a preliminary sniff before he is absolutely satisfied of his identity

Generally speaking, aweet odors are more persistent than their opposite, the sulphureted compounds in particular evaporating rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere, although the smell of de caving animal matter is said to endurfor days after the cause of it has been removed. The olfactory sense how ever, usually becomes blunted in time when assailed continuously by any one odor. Workmen in big perfumeries be come case hardened to the fragrance of their surroundings, and nose pain is fortunately even more deadening in its effects than most forms of physical suffering. Again, different smells do not mix. It is said that if two nostrils are stuffed with different substances we smell first one and then the other alternately, but never a blending of the two together. This is probably the case with the lower animals, too, and explains how foxhounds can pick out and follow the trail of a fox over ground that has been tainted by sheep or cattle. The writer personally has seen a pointer find birds successfully all one afternoon on the western prai ries at a time the dog himself was so odoriferous owing to an unfortunate encounter with a skunk on the previ ous day that he was hardly approach

Among human individuals the sensof smell, like those of sight and hearing, varies considerably, and certain persons seem to be quite unaffected by certain odors, just as others are "color blind" to certain colors or "tone deaf" to the shrill call of a bat or the chirping of a cricket. Perhaps it is indicative of the manner in which we are discontinuing the use of our noses that there is no one word in the English language (such as "blindness" or "deaf ness") signifying the complete absence of the perception of smell, although the condition undoubtedly exists and is indeed not uncommon as a sequela of

It is true that we may claim a superiority to the brute creation in the range of our susceptibility to various odors, for the carnivora seem to be quite insensible to the scent of plants and flowers, while the herbivora pay little attention to animal odors except for the purpose of detecting the approach of enemies. But we are cerainly inferior to them in acuteness, at all events we of the civilized races, although there seems to be no reason why this sense should not be cultivated and its efficiency re-enforced by deliberate training. This view is ported by the fact that men born deat and dumb and blind have been known to develop their latent powers of smell to a pitch of perfection quite unintelligible to ordinary mortals. We use spectacles to assist the eyesight, ear trumpets and artificial ear drums to correct deafness; why should not science supply us with some handy instrument that would stimulate the olfactory fibers or magnify the potency of effluvia? There are many ways in which such an addition to our physical (and mental) equipment might be use ful, for the nose has the one cardinal advantage over the eyes in that it is quite independent of light. After all, even the range of vision may be outdistanced by that of smell, if it be true, for instance, that the Spice islands of

the Indian archipelago are to be distin-

guished far out at sea long before they

have been sighted from the lookout.

According to Humboldt the Peruvian

Indians on the darkest night cannot

only perceive the approach of a stran-

even tell whether he is a negro or an

Indian or a European. The Arabs of

the desert are said to smell fire thirty

or forty miles away. The Indian of North America certainly uses his nose

in the pursuit of game, and Major Gen-

while still far distant, but can

Baden-Powell strongly recom

led the practice to white men in

his treatise on scouting. But it is not only savages and uned tribes who surpass us in the y of this particular organ and in the attention which they pay to its With the Japanese "incense stuffing" has reached the dignity of a ceremonial. It has been practiced, we are told, by priests and daimles for the last 400 years and is said the innkeeper.

taken very seriously Indeed. Grave seave have been written on. ject, and an slaborate code of eliquette has been formulated for its observance. It is also a form of enterrainment, and at a kiki-ko party your host produces on a special tray some twen ty or more different kinds of inceuse, from which he solvets five, to each one of which he gives a different name. founded on some literary allusion, each name receiving a number. The various kinds are then burned in irregular or der, sometimes in combination of two or three kinds, and the guests have to write down the corresponding num bers on slips of paper by means of certain signs symbolical of the chap ers to a celebrated classical romance called "Goull-mono-gatari." The per on who guesses their identity most necessfully wins a prize, and between niffs you are allowed a whiff of vine car to refresh your laded nostribs. It New York an attempt was made found a series of "perfume concerts, where seent took the place of music but the energetic Americans voted the entertainment slow, and the innovation was hardly a success.

There is another reason for which it might be worth our while to pay more attention to this particular sense for its unemonic suggestivenes. The faculty of memory plays a rather queer part in connection with that of wmell ing, although around it our mental as sociations chester most strongly, for it is very doubtful if anybody can no tually call up or "represent" a particu lar odor, though there are cases of subjective balincinations of scent among the insane, and the records of the Society For Psychical Research quote instances of what we might call the "ghost" of a smell.—London Spec tator

WASTE OF ENERGY.

One of the Great Problems That Are

Puzzling the Scientists. Ninety-nine per cent of the sun pov er or energy stored up in a ton of coal is lost on its way to the electric light bulb. Thus we get only a hundredti part of the possible light contained in ton of coal. The other ninety-nine parts are lost on the way, dissipated n heat and used up in friction in the engine or the electric apparatus and never become light. To discover some way to prevent this fearful waste of energy is one of the great problems onfronting scientists today.

Just as fearful a waste of energy goes on in man's use of his own pow ers. Instead of 100 per cent of his en appearing in results that are worth while often not more than 1 per cent of it gets into his real work the rest being thrown away, dissipated in scores of ways.

A young man starts out in life with a large amount of force and vitality stored up in his brain, nerves and mus cles. He feels an almost limitless supply of energy welling up within him, a fullness and buoyancy which know no repression. He believes he will do won ders with this energy and that he will transmute practically all of it into light -achievement. In the pride of his youth and strength he seems to think that there is practically no end to his power to throw off energy, and so he often flings it out on every side with reckless prodigality. He burns it up here in a cigarette or a pipe, there in whisky or wine; here he drains it off in heavy suppers and late hours, there in victous living, idleness, shiftlessness and botched work until he finally comes to himself with a shock and asks: "Where is the electric light I meant to produce with all my energy Is this flickering candle flame all that I can generate?" He is appalled to find that, with all his superabundant vitality, he has scarcely produced light has nothing left for the world. He who had bonsted of his strength and felt confident of shedding a light that would dazzle the world stumbles along himself in semidarkness. The energy which should have been transmuted into achievement has been lost on the way.-Orison Swett Marden in Success

I never heard any particular pother made over the number of the Scandinavian islands. I had often heard of the fiords, never of the islands. Therefore I was surprised when we sailed through endless isles of granite pierc ing through steel colored swirls of sea. for the islands around the coasts of Denmark, Sweden and Norway and thence across the gulf of Bothnit and the gulf of Finland are literally endless, and they are all of primitive granite. There are great islands, small islands, little islands, islets, rocks, pinnacles and needles. Thousands of them are nameless, although all seem to be charted. Coming from the North cape down the coast of Norway through the Skager rack, the Kattegat, past Copenhagen and up into the strait between Gotland and Sweden, I believe the ship must pass through scores of thousands of Islands. In one group alone lying off Stockholm, the Alands islands, there are over 300 on the chart -Jerome Hart in Argonaut.

At the Hend. Bishop Polk, afterward General Polk, one of those men who wear the seal of authority upon their brows. On one of his episcopal visitations he stopped for the night at a country inn, when his host at once addressed him as general.

"No, my friend," said Polk. "You are mistaken. I am not a soldier." "Judge, then?" hazarded the innkeep

"That is not the title given me by those who know me," replied Polk, beginning to be amused.

Sishop, then?" "Well, I knew you were at the head your profession, whatever it was,

TEACHING THE HOFSE.

Will Learn Anything His Muscles Can Perform,

Expert borsemen believe that a horse can be taught to do anything that it is possible for an animal so formed and to be utterly fearless. Thus we know of horses rushing into battle with a fearlessness that is magnificent, al though in the beginning of their lives they may have been foolishly timld, shying at everything unusual that happened to be seen in their travels.

In order to teach a borse fearlessness he must be accustomed to all sorts of sights and sounds. He must come to know that because something that he sees or hears is unusual it does not follow that it is harmful, for it is the un usual things that frighten him. The horse is an animal of one idea at a time and is not able to discriminate, so say the men who have made a study of the horse. While he will travel along grietly close by the roar of a train, he may tremble at the flutter of a piece of loose paper flying in the wind. It is not the frightfulness of the object that seems to alarm blm, but the unfamillarity of it. Horse trainers say that the mistakes made in "breaking" and training a colt is that it is too often done in the seclusion of some country road instead of amid the sights and sounds that the animal must necessari ly become familiar with later.

As soon as the horse becomes famil far with anything and has learned to believe that it will not hurt him he will stand quietly or trot along peace fully, even though all sorts of poises and queer sights are about him. Thus the artiflery horse will stand amid the roar of cannons, being used to the noise and not knowing that the sound predicts anguish and death. It is well to accustom a horse to unusual sounds as soon as possible after be is trained for riding or driving. It renders him safe and docile, even though he be a spirited animal. A certain trainer of horses said that an ideal school for horses would contain thrashing machines, pile drivers, steam drills, electric, steam and elevated cars, a band of martial music and a gang of quarry on blasting rock. A horse that was drilled among such a bedlam as this would indeed prove immune to strange noises. The gentle family borse, petted by man and child, is not always trained to all this, yet he often makes a use ful and fallbful animal, loved by his owner and evidently making some re turn of affection.—Detroit Tribune.

"Don't talk to me about the recipes in that magazine," said Mrs. Lane, with great energy. "Wasn't that the very magazine that advised me to put on that sody solution and leave the inbleeloth out overnight to take off those yellow stains?"

"I'm inclined to think it may have been," said Mrs. Lane's sister, with due meekness. "I sent you a number of them in the spring, I remember.

"Well, and what happened?" asked Mrs. Lane, with rising weath, "Didn't the stains disappear?" asked

"Disappear!" said Mrs. Lane in a withering tone. "It was the tablecloth that disappeared. I don't know anything about the stains."

Late Beginning.

Sir Walter Scott began to write his celebrated novels at forty. Milton began "Paradise Lost" at fifty. When "East Lynne" appeared its author, Mrs. Henry Wood, was forty-five. Cromwell was forty-one when he began his public career. The year of the hegira was the fifty-third of Moham med, and Marlborough reached his independent command at the same age. In spiritual examples Abraham was seventy-five when called out of Charan, and Moses was eighty when he stood before Pharaoh as the champion of Israel.

They Were All Right.

He was a typical backwoods farmer. His first visit to a city restaurant, however, had taken away none of the appetite he had at home, where everything was placed in large dishes on the center of the table and each one helped himself. The walter had piled the food around the plate in the customary little dishes, which the farmer cleaned up in turn. Settling back in his chair, he balled the passing waiter:

"Hey, there, young man! Your samples are all right. Bring on the rest of the stuff."-Judge.

John Bright's Reply.

On one occasion John Bright received a letter from a very bad writer, to which he replied:

Dear Sir-Many thanks for your letter of the 12th instal have no doubt but that it is a very good letter and that it contains matter as interesting as it is in tant; but, by the bye, if you should be in town in the course of a few days, would you mind just stepping in and reading it to me? Yours faithfully,

JOHN BRIGHT.

A Watch's Variation As to the sympathetic vagaries of watches a correspondent writes: "I discovered some years ago that it was the metal buckle of my braces that caused the irregularities of my own particular watch. I therefore now make a rule of putting my spectacle case on the inside of my watch pocket, thus cutting off the connection."-London Chroni-

Mutual Slips.

Tom-What made you give me away so when I was telling that yarn at the dinner table? Dick-I didn't mean to: it was only a slip of the tongue. But that's no reason why you should have kicked me so hard! Tom-Oh. I didn't mean to-it was only a slip of the foot. -Detroit Free Press.

Ingratitude is a form of weakness have never known a man of real abil-ity to be ungrateful.—Goethe.

THE CROWS OF INDIA

THEY ARE THE ARCH VILLAINS OF THE BIRD WORLD

Two Species of the Peathered Vaca bonds Exist Side by Side and Ply Their Tricks of Iniquity In Common-Larceny For the Love of It.

It is quite impossible for any on who has not sojourned in the "Land of Regreta" to appreciate the impor tant part played by crows in the daily life of the Anglo-Indian. India with out its crows is unthinkable; it could only be likened to London without its Wherever human beings have fogs. their abodes there are multitudes of corvidae to be found, for the Indian crow is an inseparable appendage of town and village. Two species exist side by side in India, the great black bird known to Angle-Indians as the corby and the smaller gray necked spe cies. Both birds lead lives of nimles vagabondage; both are scounfrels of the most pronounced type; both are sinners beyond redemption. Did the black crow exist alone it would be held up as the emblem of all that is evil and mischlevous. As things are, its iniquities pale into insignificance bethose of its gray necked cousin. The very name of the latter bird is sufficient to raise the ire of the righteous man. To call the arch villain of the bird world "the splendid" is mermockery of words. Jerdon, the famous Indian naturalist, "often regrets that such an inappropriate specific name should have been applied to this speeles, for it tends to being into ridicule among the unscientific the system of nomenclature." The Indian crow is able to utilize

most things. A Calcutta bird has made itself famous for all time by constructing a nest of the wires used to secure the corks of soda water bottles. Bombay is very Jealous of Calcutta, and the crows, of course, ape their betters. The Bombay birds determined not to be outdone by the Calcutta corvidae. Accordingly one of the former promptly built her nest of gold and silven spectacle frames stolen from Messrs. Lawrence & Mayo's factory. The value of the materials used in the construction of this nest was estimated at £20. But crows will appropriate things for which they can have no possible use. They commit larceny for the love of the thing. The Indian crow is the incarnate spirit of mischief. The bird will wantonly tear a leaf out of a book lying open the table. My gardener, adds Mr. Dewar, puts every morning fresh flowers in the vases. This operation is performed on the veranda. One day the man was called away from his work for a couple of minutes. During his absence a crow swooped down and suc ceeded in taking a beakful of flowers and breaking the vase in which they were placed. A retired colonel of my acquaintance who lives in the Himalayas is a very enthusiastic gardener and the crows are the bane of his life. They root up his choicest seedlings, sever the heads of his most superb flowers from the stalk and fly away with the little pieces of paper which he places in cleft sticks to mark where seed have been sown. But it is in towns that the iniquity

of the crows reaches its maximum The Madras corvidae are a byword throughout the length and breadth of India. The hospital is their favorite playground. They are never so happy as when annoying the inmates. They know at once when a person is too ill to move. The consequence is that it has been found necessary to have made for all the tables wire covers which protect articles placed at the bedside from the ravages of the "treble dated birds." I have seen a Madras crow quietly belping itself to the contents of n basket which an old woman was carrying on her head. The bird was possessed of sufficient intelligence to refrain from alighting on the basket, Had it done so its presence would probably have been detected. It flapped along just above the top of the basket, keeping pace with the woman, and so unperceived by her, made a meal off the contents. The knavish tricks of crows are by no means confined to human beings. As Colonel Cunningham truly says, "Any animal pets are, of course, even more than inanimate objects, subject to their attentions, and unless in wholly inaccessible places are constantly liable to have their food purloined and their lives rendered a burden by persistent and ingenious persecution." I once possessed a grey-hound which used to be fed in the garden. A man had to stand over the dog while it was feeding; otherwise the crows would devour the greater portion of the meal. Their plan of campaign was simple and effective. They soon learned the dog's feeding hour and as It drew near would take up a position on any convenient tree. The moment the greyhound began to eat a crow would swoop down and peck viciously at its tail. The dog would, of course, turn on the bird, and the others would seize this opportunity to snatch away some of the food. The process would be repeated until the meal was over. Crows tease and atmoy wild creatures with the same readiness that they worry domestic animals. They mob every strange bird in much the same way as the London street arab makes fun of any person in unusual attire.-Long-

Sudden Want of Information. Tommy-Ma, lend me a lead pencil. Mother-I just left pen and ink on the table for you. What do you want with

and write less .- Woman's Life.

a pencil? Tommy-I want to write to the editor of the paper to ask him Orleans Picayune. what'll take ink stains out of the parlor carpet.-Philadelphia Ledger. Think much and often, speak little

A MONSTER DUMPLING.

It Weighed a Pound Por Each Yote Cast at Dumpling Town.

In Halifax county, N. C., prior to 18to there was a voting precinct Town. In 1840, when William Henry Harrison was elected president after most exciting campaign, Dumpling Town had exactly 114 voters, and every man of them cast his ballot for Harrison.

The people of the small but prosper us town of Scotland Neck, in that county, showed their appreciation of the unanimous vote of Dumpling Town by a generous and whimsical gift. Two days and a night were consumed in building a big dumpling, which was made of apples and flour and which weighed 114 pounds, one pound for each vote cast at Dumpling Town This monster of a dumpling was put in a sack supported by a tripod and lowered into an immense iron kettle.

It required two days and a night t cook it properly. Then it was lifted out and placed in a specially made bowl cut from the trunk of an enor mous cypress tree, and round it were placed 114 dumplings of the usual size A band of music and fifty wagons were sent to Dumpling Town, and in these wagons were taken to Scotland Neck the 114 true blue Harrison men and their families.

There was great cheering when they arrived at Scotland Neck, and the guests cheered themselves when they saw the feast prepared for them, for besides the dumplings, no end of good things filled many tables in the spaclous warehouse, and the feasting and fun lasted the rest of the day and nearly all night.

A barrel of the best molasses was used as sauce for the big dumpling and the hungry people ate it all .-Youth's Companion

PAYING IN CENTS.

Creditors May Refuse Large Sums of Small Change

Ordinarily when a debtor appears be fore a long time creditor there is no questioning of the United States coin in which the debt is to be paid, but the wide possibilities possessed by an arbitrary creditor in stipulating just what coins and in what amounts be will receive payment are enough al most to discourage borrowing.

You can't force a mean creditor to take more than 25 cents' worth of nick els or 25 cents' worth of copper cents If you could get as much as \$5 worth of old silver three cent pieces of an other generation you could unload \$3 worth on him, just as he would have to take \$5 worth of the silver five cenpieces and \$5 worth of the obsolete twenty cent pieces, which made so much trouble in the late seventies. But you can pay out \$10 in silver dimes and silver quarters and silver half dol lars. The trade dollars, of which there are a few still coming into the treasury of the United States for redemption are worth nothing, while the standard dollar is an unlimited legal tender, as is the old "dollar of our dads," the first of which was coined in 1794 and the last in 1873.

Coins that virtually have disappear ed from circulation are gold three dol lar and one dollar pieces, the trade dol lar of silver, the nickel three cent piece, the copper two cent piece, the copper half cent and silver three and five cent pleces.-Omnha World-Her

German Paternalism. American tourists returning from Et rope bring back stories of the paterna watch which is kept upon them in Ger many. One woman was requested by a policeman to hold up her gown which was a trailing, elaborate affall of lace and chiffon. It was after din ner, and she was taking a stroll with her husband through a park whose immaculate walks seemed to offer no harm to its delicacy, so she let it hang The policeman was polite enough. He informed her gravely that any dress that was allowed to trail was liable t collect undesirable matter and prove injurious to health, and he reminded her that one time a law was under consideration to make the wearing of such skirts a misdemeanor.-New York Tribune.

The Weathercock.

The effigy of the cock so often seen on church steeples is usually connected with a legend in connection with St Peter. As a matter of fact, however, the figure of a cock used to be placed on the tops of sacred trees long be fore it was used on buildings. movement of the hird in the breeze was supposed by the superstitious to ward off evil spirits. On a number of modern churches the familiar vane is miss ing, but in days gone by a church was hardly ever built without the weathercock on its steeple.-London Standard

The noted Japanese gardens, famous for their beauty, owe much of their charm to the quaint lanterns which are used in great profusion. The best of their garden lanterns are made of bronze after quaint native designs Some of them are richly carved and are of great intrinsic value. Many of these lanterrs are of great antiquity. and the best examples are seen at Nikkho, famous for its exquisite bronzes

Posthumens Editions. "Did you ever see anything to equal the way some of these live young authors turn out books?"

"Well, they can't compete with some of the dead ones who keep on getting out new volumes every year."-New

When trouble goes hunting him a man may dodge it, but when a man goes hunting trouble it basn't one chance in a thousand of escaping him.

BURIED BANK BILLS.

Had Almost Crumbled to Due

but Were Redeemed. The money counters in the United States trensury were startled one day. says Theodore Waters in the November Everybody's, by the appearance of a remarkable looking fat man who extered the department and told a strange He said he was an Ohio farmer add not believe in banks, and so buried his money in the ground tos safe keeping. He had dug it up and was horrified to find that it was slowly turning to dust, as notes wil when long buried.

Panic stricken, he gathered the dis integrated money into an old pillow case, bound it around his waist beneat! his clothes and started for Washington. He traveled part of the way on horse back, part of the way on an Ohio river steamboat and part of the way by train. During the journey be never once took off the pillowease. He even slept with it on. The officials of the treasury department found it difficult to make him part with it.

He did not want to go with a clerk to a hotel for fear the clerk might rob him, but as it was manifestly imposaible for him to disrobe in the office he had finally to submit. They got the money at last, and the condition of it was so bad that the treasury expert had to be called to decipher it. great was her skill that the farmer lost only a few hundred dollars out o \$19,000.

EARTHQUAKES.

Pheories to Account For These Up beavals of the Earth's Crust.

A scientist who has made a special study of earthquakes says: "Let us Imagine the influx of the sea into one of the fissures formed in the earth's crust. On coming into contact with molten matter it would instantly be changed into gaseous steam, expanding to more than 18,000 times its origi nal bulk. This would press with enor mous force upward upon the crust of the earth and downward upon the surface of the liquid lava. If there were then no vent for the lava to escape at earthquake would result."

There, are other ingenious theories which have weight, such as that of Davy, who when he discovered the metallic bases of the earths and alka lls conceived that water may pene trate to these metals if they exist un derground in an unoxidized state and so set free sufficient gaseous matter to cause an earthquake. Shrinkage of the earth's crust is also to be taken into account.

CLIMBING SERPENTS.

The Method by Which They Glide U Smooth Surfaces.

Serpents can easily climb a smooth "I have often seen them do so in Central America," says a traveler writing to a journal published in Rome "I watched a little one, whose bite is fatal, climb up a canvas stretched taut between two snakes. On reaching the top the reptile curied itself round a handglass, and I killed it with a cane."

A serpent is to be seen in almost any zoological garden which makes n trouble of climbing its glass case. This s how it sets to work; Stretching itself up the glass for about four inches, i discharges from its glands a quantity of viscous matter which serves as an adhesive liquid to hold and support its body long enough to enable it to thrust itself up a little higher, when the proc ess is repented.

In warm climates this mucus is very thick and glutinous, so that by its ale even heavy serpents can glide up per feetly smooth surfaces.

Ehrenberg, prince of microscopists, ome years ago was employed by the Prussian government to investigate a case of smuggling. A case had been opened, valuables extracted and the case repacked and shipped onward to its destination. The only clew to the criminals was that the unpacking must have been done at some of the customs houses through which the goods had passed. To all appearances the microscope had a hopeless task. Ehren berg took some of the sand which had been used in repacking, placed it under the microscope, looked through the tube, and, behold, there on the sand lay a peculiar specimen of foraminifera. That animal was found only at one place in the world and told juswhere the crime had been committed.

To extract the essence from any flower place a layer of the flowers in a clean earthen pot and over them a layer of fine salt. Repeat the process until the pot is filled, cover closely and place in the cellar. Forty days afterward strain the essence from the whole through a crape by pressure Put the essence thus expressed in a clear bottle and expose for six weeks in the rays of the sun and evening dew to purify. One drop of this es sence will communicate its odor to a

The Wrong Place. "Porter, do you intend pasting a lot

pint of water.

of those labels on my trunk?" said the young man. "Yes, sir," answered the parter. "Well, just give them to use and I'll

put them on myself." "Oh. I wouldn't do that, sir You'll look like a tattooed man if you do."-Yonkers Statesman.

The Doctor Answered. Wagstaff-Good mornin . do for, Are you enjoying good health this morning? Doctor Well-er-that's about the only kind of health a man can enjoy, isn't it? You never knew any one to enjoy had health, did you? Wag

staff-Oh yes: I've known some dor

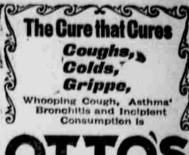
tors to enjoy bad health.

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A MIGHTY PREACHER.

John Rose Was Strong of Arm and a Good Fisher.

John Ross was a Scotch minister who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. Tales of his wonderful deeds are told to this day in his former parish of Blair. At one time the reverend gentleman walked to Mause, a distance of about three miles. for the purpose of seeing a certain farmer and if possible inducing him tocome to church, where he had never been. He found him fishing in the riv er and asked to be allowed to have east. "I never lend my rod to any-body," said the farmer. . "But," replied the minister, "I have come all the way expressly to see you, and I must have a cast." The farmer, who was a very strong man and had never been beaten in a fist fight, offered to fight for it.

"All right," said the minister, and he gave the farmer such a mauling that he was glad to give up his rod. But it was a different kind of fishing that the minister had come for. He asked the farmer to keep the rod and conduct him to his house at Mause. When they arrived the minister said, "Now, you go on your knees and pray," telling him that he would not leave till he did

So the farmer fell on his knees and cried, "Oh, Lord, deliver me from this man," "Stop!" said the minister, "That is very good. I hope you may always be able to do as well. Now, you have to promise to come to the kirk next Sunday." This the farmer did. Not long afterward he became a leading

leebergs as Indicators. In the investigation of the currents

round the coast of Newfoundland it has been observed that there is at times a wide difference in the direction of the drift of leebergs and that of the flat or pan ice, which, having no great depth, is governed in its motions by the surface currents and the winds, whereas the icebergs, the lar ger part of which is submerged to a great depth, follow only the movement of the ocean water as a whole and are uninfluenced by the winds. In conse quence a huge berg may often be seen majestically maintaining its slow advance in opposition to the wind and across the general motion of the fields of flat ice surrounding it. The sealers often take advantage of this fact by mooring their vessels to an iceberg in order to prevent a drift to leeward .-Youth's Companion

While You Walt.

She had taken her umbrella into one of those places where they offer to recover them "while you wait." "It will take two days," said the man. "But I can't pos fbly wait two days in here,' she remainificated. "It's so very stuffy. isn't it?" The umbrella mender, with out a smile, said he would send it around in a couple of days. She pointed out to him that there was still a big difference between what he advertised and what he could accomplish. Then he explained. "It will be done while you wall," said he, "but you needn't begin to wait until day after tomorrow,"-Chleago News.

Too Much Athleties.

Many physicians now claim that the general health is hurt rather than benefited by athletics, that unsele build ing is not necessary to good health, that to bring about a perfectly trained condition has a severe effect on the nerves, that a built up muscle has a tendency to degenerate and that the heart, being a muscular organ, shares in this danger.

Just as With Her Father.

"Your daughter's music is improv-ing," said the professor, "but when she runs the scales I have to watch her pretty closely."

"Just like her father," said Mrs. Nuritch. "He made his money in the grocery business."—Philadelphia Ledg

It is not the intelligent man who rules, but intelligence; not the wise man, but wisdom .- Goethe.