

hepherd puppy away out on the Range Valley ranch in sunny southern Utah. He was not pretty-dark with tawny markings, small, too, for his age, but his eyes were merry and had in them a peculiar knowingness that I had never seen in dog-kind before, nor since. I named him Pard and he was truly a most willing and effectual partner of my joys and sorrows. The canyon was a lonely place, so far as humankind went, though it was peopled with all sorts of animals, some that we chose and some that chose

This little Pard puppy had the most perprising courage I have ever seen in any animate thing. It was not coupled with moroseness or ill temper, It was not displayed for his own gratification, but in obedience to my wishos. He would not hesitate to attack any living thing and the tempestuous fury of his attack and rage would bluff off almost anything so that he won surprising victories. I do not like useless dog-fighting, but when we discovered his quality we would give him signal to attack other dogs, some of them full grown and four times his size and weight. It was astonishing and amusing to see him launch him self with fierce impetuosity upon some huge antagonist and I never knew it to fail that the big dog would be so overwhelmed with surprise, dismay and wonder that he would give up and turn sail. I suppose he wondered what sort of animal this was anyhow, behaving so differently from what might reasonably be expected of a puppy. Only with his brothers, all bigger than himself, could he have a real fight, and this we prevented as much as possible for fear that one would injure, maybe kill, the other. I have seen Pard and big Bummer, his overgrown brother, twice his size, roll headlong down a precipitous hiliside, neither one relaxing hold. And yet little Pard had a sweet, sunny temper. He fought because he deemed it part of his duty in the world, and his policy of sudden, fierce onslaught won. I have often thought of this principle; it is true in many things in life, one who is not afraid, who is vastly aggressive, overpowers those inherently much stronger than themnelves.

Pard was a natural worker. He was what the cowboys call a "heeler," that is, without teaching almost, he would slip up behind a cow and bite her heels. The result was a sudden attainment of speed on the part of the cow. A dog that goes to the cow's head is no good on the range. Dogs were very useful to us because of the rocky and brushy canyons. Little Fard would heel them when he was scarcely larger than an old cow's foot. More than once he got kicked tail over appetite, once indeed the cow caught his head between her foot and a rock and that time he lay there without a quiver for a long time. I thought it his last effort, but he revived and had lost none of his vim, curiously igh But he learned to get at the

Nearly twenty years ago I owned a | mother loves dogs and fed him well; he was a great, wide, laughing puppy, but so full of mischief and so hard to break of his tricks! Among other accomplishments he took to slaughtering cats. This we could not have, so after repeated thrashings, very savage ones, too, for he was not a sensitive Collie, but a beast with any amount of endurance, and he always loved me the better for thrashing him. I took a kitten that he had killed and tied it about his neck; he dragged it about, crestfallen, for some hours, then disappeared, and finally came eaping joyfully to me, the kitten gone. hunted for it but only found a few fragments. He had eaten it, but he

never again hurt a kitten. We named him Old Pard after the good one, and he soon became one of the family and felt a personal responsibility for many things. He developed into a fine watchdog, too; to some he showed only a friendly greeting, others he instinctively felt ought to be denied any admission at all. We learned later that some of those he hated worst were night thieves; he had either known of their prowlings or had instinctively hated them. Many feared him and our hen roost fared better than our neighbors', though later he extended his night patrol to the home of a close neighbor, to their great satisfaction.

Old Pard developed into a great worker with stock. He was always too swift, too impetuous to suit me, but he was a big help. Many thousands of lambs he has helped pen, always he was in place when it was time to put the feeding lambs in the barn or to drive them out at feeding time. He would "speak to them" when they were tame and stubborn, barking flercely as long as you wished, subsiding at command. He knew what I wanted of him always, but would not always do it. I never knew what a perfect sheepdog he was capable of being until one day when I was up on a barn roof the lambs got a gate open and 500 of them came racing into the road. Pard saw them before I did and stopped them. I was about to go down to his assistance, but to my astonishment he began doing exactly what I had long been trying to teach him, going from side to side, his white brush high in air, waving to and fro, gently, quietly; slowly he drove them back, never one mad rush, never a bark save when it was needed. It showed to me that he had sense enough, that is, brain enough, he knew, but the flerce impetuosity of some alien blood made it very difficult for him to curb himself and when I was there he laid the burden of restraint entirely upon me.

I never knew a dog with more con science, though it was hard for him to use it sometimes. He hated swine and was very rough with them. We hardly dared set him to driving them, for he killed one or two shotes in his impetuosity. He would catch and hold the largest sow. One day a neighbor's little pigs get into a cornfield where

but Pard did his part by first running DREAD GILA MONSTER. into it full tilt, knocking it over, then holding it down by putting his feet NUMBERS INCREASE AND THEY upon it, he would not touch it with CAUSE MANY DEATHS. his teeth.

The rascal was a born scrapper. He was a terror to every dog that passed the place, and no beatings would de-

ter him in the least from assailing passing canines, great and small, could set him on a dog in a distant

field, if he got one glimpse he was off like a shot and the intruder rued the day he set foot in that field. He was singularly lacking in gallantry, for he would run females away as readily as way to acknowledged supremacy there was a big, fierce yard dog between our house and the village that was wont to make a terrific bluff every time Pard passed with me, raging up and down the fence as though he would

burst a blood vessel if he could not get at Pard to tear him up. I had no idea but he could whip our dog, but one day to my astonishment Pard cleared the fence at a bound and attacked the enemy on his own soil! was a terrible fight but Pard gained the victory and came grimly on after a time, on three legs. Thereby was illustrated a curious side of dog nature. The two dogs had neither had a racial friend before, my neighbor's dog had never been known to leave his house, yet in a day or two I found fraternizing very amiably with .Old Pard! He was the only dog not belonging on the place that Pard ever made friends with, and he was killed soon after, how I never knew. It was

strange that no one ever killed Old Pard. He was bated by a good many and did in fact have some lead in him; he was annoying to passers-by who had dogs with them but he would not harm any honest man.

The crowning act of a useful life from a horrible death. We had a gentle Jersey bull, dehorned. People got showed that he could be driven with a cornstalk. One day Willis went out to the pasture to drive up the cows, the bull sulked and would not come. Willis kicked him and in an instant the lurking devil came out, the beast sprang at him, knocked him down; the boy sprang up and ran, the bull overtaking him in an instant and knocked him down again and tried to gore him. The third time this was repeated, Willis' head was butted down into the mud until blood ran from his ears. I saw it from afar and started to run to help. Never did my feet seem so glued to the ground; it seemed to me that I was rooted to the

spot as I realized all that would happen before I could gain that quarter of a mile. All at once Old Pard hounded by me like a flash and streaked across the field. Before he had gotten half way the bull saw him and hesitated a moment, before he was there the great coward was in slow retreat. Old Pard knew the enormity of the offense and promptly seized him by the nose and led the bellowing cringing bully a merry dance across the field. By a miracle not a bone was broken, but the bull went into bologna soon afterward.

I wonder how long dogs live? When Pard was about twelve years old he lost his hearing and became morose and unhappy. He was of use, though, and we suffered him to stay another year, then got a new puppy. It was touching to see the new and playful

The Peculiar Nature of the Poison-Indians Who Have a Secret Anti-

dote-Studying the Habits-About Eighteen Inches in Length.

That the Gila monster is the most dangerous creature to human life in the desert regions of the southwest, and that there is no remedy known to science which will act as an antidote to its poison, is the opinion of Prof. males. While he was first fighting his William Wetherbee, who for nearly a year has been making a scientific study of this reptile in the interests of experiments which for some time have been prosecuted by the state of California

To prove his assertion that death ensues in almost every instance where the poison of that creature enters the human system, Prof. Wetherbee gives the results of his long solourn in the deserts of Arizona and California where during twelve months of experiment twenty cases come under his notice, all but three of which ended fa tally. Since the thinning out of the Indians the Gila monster is rapidly increasing in number, and is becoming a serious menace to life in those regions. During the last two years five little children, four women, seven halfor foul, their wonderful secret. breeds and Indians have fallen victims of the Gila's bite, and it is probable that there are other cases which have never been heard of. Several of the fatalities occurred during the sweltering summer weeks that I was with Prof. Wetherbee.

So formidable do these facts appear that President Diaz has been asked to use his influence in discovering the remedy which has long been known to

exist among the Hualinis, a Mexican was when he saved my brother Willis tribe of Indians who have always kept their antidote a secret and have bafnew the attempts of many scientists afraid of him but I laughed and to secure it, among them the famous Dr. Shufeldt. This is not the first time that President Diaz has been interested in the matter of securing a remedy for the Gila's bite. A number of years ago the medical authorities of California asked him to secure the prescription used among the Hualipis, and it is said that not only did Diaz detail special officers to the work, but when they failed, the president went personally among the Hualipis in his efforts to secure the antidote. Be cause of a superstitious belief that the remedy, which is also said to be efficaclous in combatting the fatal effects of rattlesnake poison, was a direct blessing from their gods, and should be kept secret, the Hualipis refused to disclose it. Afterward, Shufeldt and several California physicians went personally among the Indians, but with as little success. That an antidote must be found is realized by both the medical authorities of California and Arizona. The regions infested by the "mottled terror" are rapidly becoming inhabited, and each year sees a big increase in the white population. For many years, perhaps for hundrads of them, the Pima, Apache, Maricopah and Yuma Indians, who little feared the bites of rattlesnakes or centipedes, waged a cautious

and systematic war of extermination against the Gilas, but as these tribes have thinned out the "monsters" have increased admiringly, until there are now some places where scores of them may be met with in a single day. With the increasing population of Collie and the old veteran. The pup- white people, the majority of whom py worshipped him and while he as yet hear no especial enmity toward I was husking. We drove them out played with him it was with a good the Gila, it is thought that the annual

the creatures, he succeeded in getting

boy's arm. Its tall is one-third the

length of the body, and it has a mot-

tled skin in reddish yellow and dark

brown. Its mouth is similar in shape

to that of an alligator, and its little

black eyes have the sleepy appearance

The stories which have been gener-

man beings, and that they will crawl

into houses in search of victims, have

been disproved. The Gila is a stupid

midsummer weeks.

tack. The great danger lies in step ping on the reptiles, whose skins are much the color of desert sand and sunbaked earth. In these places the Gila will flatten itself out and go to sleep. When stepped on it catches viciously on to the human foot, and its teeth penetrate the toughest boots.

These teeth are in double rows, thick and very sharp. They belong to the "buildog of reptile," for anything once caught between them is held as if in a steel trap. The Indians have a saying that a Gala will not release a piece of flesh between its jaws until the big spirit causes a thunder, even if it takes all summer. In one instance where Prof. Wetherbee allowed a Gila to bite an Indian dog the reptile main-

tained its hold for 36 hours after the animal's death. It is known by both whites and Indians that it is useless to attempt to force a Gila to release its hold, for that only increases the wound, and the reptile in a rage manufactures fresh venon in the poison sacs, which are in the roof of its mouth. The chief results of the Arizona experiments are to show that no polson antidotes now known can avert the fatal effects of a Gila's bite, except in instances where the bite is not much more than a scratch, when large quantities of whiskey taken internally seems to be good. Next summer Prof. Wetherbee will go among the Huallpis, and will try to win, by fair means

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

W N. Wright of Westwood, N. J.,

believes that cement is the best thing to build household things of. He has a coment stove which gives out a gentle and equable heat, a cement icebox, a cement dog kennel and his pantry shelves are of cement.

The smallest island inhabited in the world is that on which the Eddystone

however, showed that both sexes in lighthouse stands, for at low water it cubate, while continued observation is only 30 feet in diameter. At high from the tent revealed the presence water the base of the lighthouse of only one bird of the pair in the which has a diameter of only a little rookery at the same time. The bird over 28 feet, is completely covered by on the next was relieved late in the water. afternoon and early in the morning.

Swiss match makers have now added a phonograph to some of their wonderful watches. A small rubber disc is put in the watch and arranged

in such a way that the record is repeated every hour. Anything can be put on the record that the owner wishes.

In captivity elephants always stand up when they sleep, but when in the jungle, in their own land and home, they lie down. The reason given for the difference between the elephant in captivity and in freedom is that the animal never acquires complete confidence in his keepers and always longs for liberty.

Close to the shore of the Eastern river in West Dresden, Me., there is an apple tree which has few equals. It stands 30 feet high, measures 10 feet and three inches around and spreads 50 feet. Its owner, Mr. Ham, has gathered in some years 30 bushels of apples from this tree, which is said to be more than 100 years old.

A trial was recently made in Austable, poured a half glass of water on tria to decide in how short a time the clean white cloth, and placed a living trees could be converted into dish of fruit on the puddle he had newspapers. At Elsenthal, at 7.35 in made. He made another puddle, and the morning, three trees were sawn placed on it the carafe. On a third down; at 9.30 the wood, having been puddle he placed the butterdish, and stripped of bark, cut up, and converted into pulp, became paper, and so on. passed from the factory to the press,

PEARLS OF THOUGHT. G. M. MeDONALD. Rattle brains always make the most racket. An ism is apt to be only a name to its friends. A straight sword is better than a DR. B. E. HOOVER, creoked cannon. Many divine appointments look like

Resident dentist. Is the Hoever building dain street. Gertleness in operating. disappointments, The rejection of the messenger does

DR. L. L. MEANS, not reacind the message. Some churches are solid simply be

cause they are frozen stiff. No matter how great the profits the tional bank buliding, Main street. balance is always on the wrong side

if the soul is not enriched. It's a poor bargain when the head

grows at the expense of the heart. A broom on earth may be better

than many an anthem in Heaven. The man who never prays except when he petitions never prays at all. No method of raising money can be right which succeeds in debasing man

THE FLAMINGO AT HOME.

the Male and Female Incubate.

the flamingos' type of architecture;

they must build where there is mud,

and at the same time erect a structure

take her place, sir; yes, sir."

they were cawling in the cir

City," in the Century.

Frank M. Chapensola "A Finningo

A Trick of the Chip's Steward.

The under stoward, in setting the

"Why do you spoil the cloth with all

Morning and evening, then, there

Apparently two factors enter into

hood. It is more important to get people doing religious service than it is to

SMITH M. MCCREIGHT, get them attending religious services.

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PITTSEURG. Grain, Flour and Feed.

high enough to protect its contents	Grain, Flour and Feed.
from any normal rise in the water due to tides or rainfall. After watching a nesting colony of flamingos in the Bahamas for "nearly an hour," at a distance of one hundred	Whent-No. 2 red
and fifty yards. Sir Henry Blake stat- ed that the females sat upon the nexts while the males stood up together, evidently near by. My dissections, however, showed that both sexes In-	Four-Winter patient 5 20 Straight winters 5 70 Ray-So, Hunothy 16 50 'Ucree No. 1 17 00 Feed-No. 1 white aidd ton 22 51 Rrewn middings 10 00 Bran, bulk 20 50 FirsyWhent 7 00
enhate while continued observation	Cat

Dairy Products.

Butter-Elgin creamery Unio creamery Fancy country roll New York, new Pou Poultry, Etc.

The one, therefore, which incubated Hens-per Ib. during the day fed at night, and his iremed ... , urkeys, live. Sggs-Pa, and Ohio, fresh 10 28 or her place was taken by another which had been feeding during the Fruits and Vegetables.

day. Or, as Peter put it: "I do t'ink, Potatoes-New per hu sir, dat when the lady fillymingo leave Onions-per barrel . Apples-per barrel . 114 de nest, den de gen'leman fillymingo

BALTIMORE.

\$1.35 444.6 was much activity in the rookery. 1154.9 の表出

> Butter-Creamery, extra.......

 NEW
 Control (100)
 <thControl (100)</th>
 Control (100) motion of the neck and body, as if

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle. Extra beavy, 1676 to 160 ibs..... Prime, 1100 to 1400 ibs.... Medium, 1200 to 1400 ibs.... July 103 to 1150 Butcher, 900 to 1100 ibs..... 0001000000 Common to fair Usern, common to fait Common to cool fait buils and cows Milch cows, each 261 1150 Hogs.

Frime heavy hogs. 500 rime nearly negative and a second sec 488304

Single birds, or files of as many as 50, were almost constantly arriving and departing, coming from and radi-PHILADELPHIA ating to every point of the compass. Flamingos in flight resemble no other bird known to me. With legs and neck fully outstretched, and the comparatively small wings set half way between bill and toes, they look as if they might fly backward or forward with equal case. They progress more rapidly than a heron, and, when hurried, fly with a singular serpentine

-From

heels sort of sideways as it were.

But little Pard was too good to last One day as a horse wrangler was rid ing up a brushy canyon after the saddle band the little dog stopped to bark in a clump of maple brush. The rider called him away, got the horses and returning passed again this clump of The unwise little doggie brush. stopped again to investigate that great yellow cat that lay watching him so pleenily with outstretched feet. There must have been after the rider had gone, a sudden leap, a hoarse low growl, a stunning blow of huge paw, a crunching of little dog bones and the flesh of the gamest little shepherd dog I have ever known became par of a mountain lion, while the intrepid pirit went back to its maker. We never found his hide nor hones.

Some years later after I had come back home to Ohio and was married I again sought a shepherd dog. One day when strolling in a thick forest back from the road I found a log cabin newly built, in which was dwelling a curious man, half hermit half woodsman, llving all alone, clearing up a bit of "new ground" for the crop, loafling when he wished, working when the spirit moved. Tha is not a bad sort of life, by the way This old man Willis White had a pair of dogs that he called "shepherds. The female seemed to be a Collie the dog must have been about half that blood. He was big, strong, silant, savage. Gypsies left him there desperately wounded; Willis White took care of him and kept him. Afterwards the old dog would stand by the hour and watch the highway, a third of a mile away, a dreamy look in his eyes, thinking of his old companions of the road, wondering, no loubt, whether they would come for him again. He was a fine watchdog; 't was not safe to approach the cabin when Willis was away.

A litter of fine pupples was born my wife and I selected one of the prettiest, and felt for the bump on the back of the head that denotes sense We traded some hens and courage. hink, and we had our pupfor him I py. Maybe we would have left him seen the immediate result. how he did grow! Our had we for He grew,

and I had hard running to keen him from injuring the fat little rascals. This kept up for several days, each time the same difficulty from Old Pard's too great willingness. Finally one day I did not go to the field and was dismayed to hear his excited barking down there and the frantic squeal of an infant pig. I ran as fast as I could to save their lives, for my neighbor was a good old man and a friend, but when I got to the crest of the hill whence I could look down and see the skirmish it was a most curious and amusing sight. The big dog was hurrying the pigs out, but doing it in a new and original manner for him. He would run with force against them, knocking them endways, then stop without biting at all, and tail aloft and mouth open and eyes dancing watch their recovery and lis-

ten to their frantic squeals. Present- amounted to over \$10,000, and the ly he would make another rush, I said not a word to him and he escorted them thus harmlessly clear out of tariffs on commercial messages are: the field. He had reasoned to himelf: "Now Joe is not here to pull me off these little pigs. I can't bite them, but must restrain myself. Hang Nome, \$4, it all, but I will have some fun, anyway!

Speaking of his conscience again, iere is an illustration. When we killed hogs I always gave him the kidneys. One day we butchered but land system includes more than 40 finishing late did not do more than stations, separated from each other carry the carcasses into an outhouse and lay them on a bench. Next morning, coming down to see about matters, I was annoyed to see the door ajar and yet more vexed when as I stepped up Old Pard came out. He was encountered, both on account of the rough country through which they looked up at me in a friendly and conpassed and the severe climate. fiding way, quite fearless, as though to say: "Now Joe, don't look so infernally cross, I know my place I

guess," and I went in to see what he had eaten. He had without putting his paws on the carcasses reached over and torn out and devoured the kidneys, leaving the rest untouched!

But one of the most marvellous acts, showing reason and a knowledge of proportion, was when I was trying one day to catch a tiny suckling lamb, just old enough to run like a john rabbit. Old Pard joined in the chase and between us we caught the darting mits, that mysel'. Ye see, he died at twal

deal of respect, and Old Pard suf- death list from their bites will rapid fered any sort of indignity from him | ly grow.

almost, rising up silently and going To prosecute his experiments Prof. away when the infantile pranks were Wetherbee followed the course of the too unendurable. But he taught the Gila river, where the "monsters" have Collie his bad tricks of assaulting always been found in the greatest numpassers by, so we held counsel and ber. For weeks at a time he watched the decided to put him mercifully to sleep, reptiles in their natural homes before and I buried him with real sorrow and attempting to capture them. In his respect. His successor is a lovable cabin near Castle Dome mountains he Collie, but I fear he will never have at one time had 50 of them captive, in him the go and dash that made Old and it was then that he succeeded in securing for the first time enough poi-Pard his fame .-- Breeders' Gazette, son to experiment with. Irritating

The Cable to Alaska.

them to bite viciously at the edge of The Sitka-Seattle cable, 1070 miles a thin plate, where the poison graduong, which was completed and thrown open to public use on Aug. 28, has ally accumulated in the form of a thick, syrupy secretion. In contrast gince been operated most successfully. to most serpent venoms, which are its electrical conditions exceeding anacid, the Gilas' poison was of an alkaticipations. The commercial business line nature. During these experiof one month recently closed up ments one of the reptiles caught a Mexican assistant by the thumb. prospects are that the receipts of the Screaming with terror, the man beat next year will exceed \$100,000. The the creature frantically against the side of the cabin, until Prof. Wether-From Seattle to Sitka, \$1.50; to Skagbee secured a knife and chopped it in way, \$2; to Valdez, \$2.50; to Fort Egtwo. Every stimulant and remedy at bert, \$3; to St. Michael, \$3.50; to hand were in turn employed, but the Mexican gradually fell into a stupor,

The Alaskan telegraph system was first started in 1865. The cable section, starting from Seattle, touches at five other points, the total length being something over 2000 miles. The by distances varying from three to 60 miles. Wireless telegraphy is also used at one point for transmitting messages a distance of 107 miles. In running the land lines much difficulty

He Was Wondering.

A Scotch doctor, who was attending snakes cannot remain in a heat that a jaird, had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature with a thermometer. On repairing to the which the Gila grows fat on during

house one morning, he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, I hope the laird's temperature ally believed that Gilas will pursue huis not any higher today." The man looked puzzled for a moment, and then replied: "Well, I was just wonderin'

whence the first printed and folded copy was issued at 10 o'clock. So that in 145 minutes the trees had become newspapers.

A Havre fisherman's wife drying codfish caught by her husband on the coast of France noticed that one fish had a hard substance inside. On investigation she found in the fish a colden bracelet. How the ornament came into its strange receptacle is, of course, not known; but it is conjectured that it must have slipped from the wrist of some fair passenger leaning over the bulwark of a trans-Atlantic liner, and been seized by the cod on reaching the water. As the shoals of codfish have only recently left the Newfoundland Banks, and are just beginning to make their appeaarance in French waters, it is probable that the bracelet has traversed the Atlantic in the fish's interior. Perhaps its owner

will come forward to claim it.

Various Kinds of Ghosts.

Morgan Robertson, the writer of sea stories has four or five newspaper clippings which give him a laugh every time he looks at them.

and within twenty minutes was dead. "Sometime ago," he explains, "I The Gila is about eighteen inches in gave an order to a concern which furnishes newspaper clippings, telling the length and in girth about the size of a

manager that I wanted ghost stories. I undertook to explain that what wanted was fiction that dealt with spirits and spooks, but the elipping man said he understood and would fix me all right.

of those of the alligator family. It "In a few days I began receiving weighs from three to four pounds. It clippings about ghosts. One of the has four stubby legs shaped and slips was taken from a country paper placed like those of a lizard, but it in Pennsylvania and it said that a has none of the rapidity of that anirival sheet had 'given up the ghost.' mal, and instead of being found in Another clipping, taken from a Louisdamp, cool spots, it frequents the hotville paper, was a pert paragraph from test sands and sunbaked soil Rattlesome other paper regarding Bryan and the Democracy, over which was the the Gila enjoys, and it is doubtful if caption: 'Hamlet Without the Ghost.' even a salamander could stand a daily "Another clipping referred to the temperature of 135 degrees for hours.

production of Ibsen's 'Ghost' in London, while the fourth was an editorial paragraph from a North Carolina paper in which a political convention was referred to as a 'ghost dance.' I never realized before that there were so many kinds of ghosts."-Sunday creature, and it will not wantonly at-Magazine.

"Because the weather's rough, sir," said the steward. And then, making another puddle, he went on: "We stewards on ocean liners must not be merely good waiters-we must

hat water?" asked a passenger.

be good wet weather waiters. And we have a number of tricks. "One of our tricks is to set the heavy dishes upon wet spots. If we were to set them on dry spots, in the

ordinary way, they would slide to and fro with every lurch of the ship. But if the cloth is wetted they don't slide; they adhere to the wet place as

though glued to it. "One of the first things a steward learns is to set a stormy weather table-to spill water on the cloth at each place where a heavy dish is to stand. This water serves its purpose thoroughly, and it doesn't look bad, either; for the dish covers it; no one knows of the wet spot underneath "-

New York Press. A Bit Absent-Minded.

The absent-minded man and his umbrella figure entertainingly in an article in a German magazine on Prof. Max von Pettenkofer, who has been called the founder of scientific hycione.

The professor's absent-mindedness covered everything; but 'umbrellas seemed to be his specialty. He lost a fortune in umbrelias, for he seldom came back with what he had taken

away. Once, however, he made a trip as far as England, and was very proud of having actually succeeded in bringing back his umbrella to Germany. At Augsburg he stopped on business,

but sent a telegram, saying: "At 6 o'clock I return with my umbrella." Ho did return at 6 o'clock, but as

he entered his house at Munich he saw to his dismay that he had no umbrella. He had left it at the telegraph office .- New York Evening Mail,

A Place for an Imbecile. This advertisiment appeared the other day in the London Express:

"Sonny-Come home immediately. Father still unemployed and imbecile We are trying to get him into the MOTHER." war office.

Sheep. Extre, medium wethers scrito chnice Medium common te fair..... Siring Lambs ..

Calves.

4.00

Venl, extra. 5.00 to choles. 訜 tal, common heavy

SPORTING EREVITIES.

W. H. Snyder & Co.'s Trapper won the First Special Handleap at New Orleans.

For the first time this season there ras skating in Central Park, New York Cliy.

Judges were announced for the att and dog show of the Weslminster Kennel Ciuo, -

F. B. Stephenson won the holiday and committee events at the Crescent Athletic Club's shoot.

Negotiations are pending for the visit to this country of the Corinthian Assodation football team of Bagland.

The Earl of Crawford has entered is nuxiliary yacht, the Valhalla, for he German Emperor's Octan Cup. Romer Bresnahan, of the New York Vational Lengue Hasshall Club, has mised a pursu of \$12,000 to buy the Te-

In a trial spin on the Shyswsbury liver J. E. Green nent his ice yach e Engle, at a speed faster than a mile minute

Benjamin P. Morris' Mildred way the 'ommodore's Cup in the first ice yacht nce of the senson on the South Shrewsbury.

For next year's International Autonobile Cup race the circuit Auvergust has been chosen by the Automobile Club de France,

Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly won the championship indoor tenuls championship in doubles of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Another international cable chess match is assured with Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia, pitted against Oxford and Cambridge,

Sidney F. Jones, of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, won the gross and net score prizes, with 90-13-77, in the golf handicap of the Lakewood Country Club:

If all the atrahins would go up as easily as they come down, the problem of aerial navigation would be solved in a jiffy.