Since those we love and those we hate, With all things mean and all things great Pass in a desperate disarray

It must be, dear, that late or soon, Out of the ken of the watching moon, We shall abscord with Yesterlay Over the hills and far away.

What does it matter? As I deem, We shall but follow as brave a dream As ever smiles a wanten May Over the hills and far away.

We shall remember, and, in pride, Fare forth fulfilled and satisfied, Into the land of Ever-and-Aye, Over the bills and far awa, —W. E. Henley.



Everybody who knew him wondered about it. When people had nothing else to do for recreation they invariably turned to wondering what Jeremiah Sprankle would do with his money when he died.

Sprankle was a confirmed bachelor, owned to sixty-eight years, had retired from business and lived in a small town, where he could keep an eye on his big Illinois farms.
"Quite right and sensible," said

his oldest niece, Mrs. Greystock, "for Uncle Jerry to live in a small place. There would be no sense in his going to the expense of living in Chicago when there is just himself. It would be a wicked waste of money, because I am sure the dear old man is far happier in quiet, sylvan surroundings. We really must invite him up to visit us, Tom. It is only right to show him he has other relatives besides Cassie Hakem. She hung to bim for five weeks!"

Mrs. Dennem, another niece, was a diplomat. "Allie, dear," she sald to her daughter, who had golf en-gagements ahead for a month, "I think you ought to run down and visit Uncle Jerry. You must go tomorrow-yes, I don't care if you will be inconvenienced! He has actually written up for automobile catalogues. There's no use in his throwing several thousand dollars to the winds that way. After he has used horses for nearly seventy years it won't hurt him to keep on. Of course, I'm only afraid the dear old man would meet with an accident If he tried to run an automobile. You go down and talk him out of it. Don't forget that he likes three lumps of sugar in his coffee! Make him as fond of you as possible,

"All right,' Allie dutifully agreed. "How much is Uncle Jerry worth anyhow, mother?

"I'm surprised at you," said her mother severely. "As if I thought for a moment about dear Uncle Jerry's money! Cassie Hakem and Til Greystock may, but it is just his welfare that interests me. Tell him about the automobile that blew up the other day. It would be much more sensible for him to give us the money to go to Europe on."

"I suppose his grasping relatives will get it all," sighed Jeremiah Sprankle's chief acquaintance in the town where he lived, Eben Smith. "He might just as well as not do some good with it now. It'd be easy eighty acres I've always wanted. He'd never miss it!"

"If old Sprankle only would come down handsome!" grumbled the man who was trying to start a cheese factory. "He says he hates cheese, but then a little bit of money would help me so mach. What if he does lose

"If Mr. Sprankle only knew how smart Jonnie is at the piano!" mourned il neighbor. "He could afford to send her abroad to study and never miss it. What on earth will he do with all his money, anyway?"

"You really ought to endow the whole hospital, Mr. Sprankle," urged the 200th charity agent who had tackled the man of means this year.

"I am so fond of Uncle Jerry," remarked Cassie Hakem in the bosom of her own family. "He means so well and I'm sure is very kind. But for the life of me .I don't see why, Instead of hanging to his money so, he couldn't buy us that house and throw in an automobile. Of course, In time I know we'll have our share -not that I for the world would have anything happen to Uncle Jerry. I am sure he is good for many years of life, and I hope he'll live to enjoy

"Never mind," Mrs. Greystock sometimes said when financial stringency prevented some desire. "Some day, perhaps, we can afford to do it. I'm sure I don't know what Uncle Jerry would do with his money if

he didn't leave it to his nieces. And

we all think so much of him."
"Some day," Mrs. Dennem often remarked, "we shall build that house we've always wanted. Not that I count on anything, but it is only natural that most of Uncle Jerry's money should come to us."

With all this solicitude over the existence of Jeremiah Sprankle, the old gentleman managed to peg along. until one day the familles of his three nieces were thrown into wiidest exeltement and consternation. Still Uncle Jerry had not succumbed to years

and illness and died. He had written that he had just arried an aspiring widow with five healthy children

"If he wasn't such a riculous, idi- they are driven by motors.

OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY offic, brainless old stupid," sobbe enough to come in out of the rain, I'd say he did it just to spite us!"

Which opinion was indignantly seconded by Mrs. Dennom and Cassie Hakem, not to mention the man with the cheese factory, the charity agents, Eben Smith and various neighbors.

The general impression seems to be that Jeremiah Sprankle has done a dreadful thing and is beyond the pale.—Chicago Daily News.

MANY OLD LETTERS DELIVERED

Claimants Found For Nearly All of 37 Held by Mexico For 30 Years.

The Postoffice Department has succeeded in finding claimants for a good percentage of thirty-seven letters recently returned from Mexico, where they had been held more than thirty years. In many cases either writer or addressee, and in a few instances both writer and addressee are dead and the letters were delivered to surviving relatives.

One letter which contained a certificate of deposit was delivered to a woman in Baltimore, Md., the granddaughter of the writer. Two letters addressed in 1875 to a former sea captain by his wife and mother, both of whom have since died, were delivered to the captain in Connecticut. A woman in Algiers, La., was another recipient of one of these reminders of bygone days.

The letter with the most interesting history and which traveled the longest distance before delivery was mailed at Lavirk, Norway, November 18, 1875, addressed to a sailor at Minatitlan, Mexico, where he had gone when a boy of eighteen. When the letter reached Mexico the addressee had moved to South America. whence he later returned to Norway without having received the communication. A quarter of a century ago he came to the United States. During all these years the letter had remained in the Mexican postoffice, and when it was turned in to the dead letter office it was sent to the place of origin in Norway and from there back to this country and finally

delivered at Stanley, Wis.
Others of these old letters were delivered to persons in Bath, Castine, Bremen, Penobscot, Damariscotta, Bangor, Northport and Lincolnville,

Greatest of All the Educators.

Erman J. Ridgway, of New York, editor of Everybody's Magazine, sald in an address at the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Assembly:

"Newspapers are one of the best influences in America. They do not cause social unrest. They reflect it, voice it, spread it, and focus the question for us, and, giving us all the facts, help us to decide our future course. To the immigrant and the untaught the press must for a long time continue to be a blackboard where the lesson is written large for the sake of their small ability. To the educated and thoughtful the press must continue to be the great reservoir that collects the streams of facts from the rain of events and pours them down the irrigating ditches to our thirsty brains.

"Editorials, signed essays, special features, cartoons-all these lumped have a very small part in making the influence of a newspaper, compared with prompt, accurate, brilliant handling of news. Ask a man who has just finished his paper what is in it, and he will have to stop and think. But ask him for an opinion about the for himsto make me a present of that big question at issue and he will surprise you with his broad information and clear-cut opinions. The American who reads the newspapers knows what's going on in the world. The remarkably high average intelligence of Americans on all conceivable sub jects is due to the newspaper reporter. Think of him sometimes when counting your blessings."

Sword Making.

The necessity of curtailing expendi ture on war material since the termination of the Roor war has naturally been felt by certain contractors as we'll as at Woolwich, and some factories have had to be closed.

A new pattern bayonet, as well as a new cavalry sword, has been adopted for the army, and it is pleasing to know that the sword cutlery branch of an ancient industry will be retained in the country. Previous to 1887 most of the sidearms required for the British army were obtained from Solingen, but since that date the whole of the steel weapons have been turned out by British artisans. The making of swords and bayonets is confined to a very few manufacturers, and these are looking forward to a satisfactory period of remunerative production. - Westminster Gazette.

No Such Luck.

The late Bishop Fitzgerald once declared that sympathy, far more than eloquence or learning, made for success in the ministry.

"Too many of us, through lack of sympathy," he said, "say the worst, the most inappropriate things. Thus, a young Baptist friend of mine, condoling with a housebreaker in jail,

'Ah, my friend, let us remember that we are here to-day and gone tomorrow.

" 'You may be; I ain't,' the house breaker answered shortly."-Washington Star.

In the Smuggler mine at Telluride, Col., the rock is crushed under ground. This is done to effect an economy in the cost of the ore handling. There are two crushers and

The most expensive piece of rail way line in the world is that of the North British Railway, which runs over the Fort Bridge. This portion of the line, including approaches, is about four miles long, and cost \$40,-000 per mile to construct.

As showing how favorable to com-Florida are, a State newspaper tells of a tree planted by Capt. J. P. Renfroe, of Richland. It is seventeen years old, forty feet high, its branches cover forty feet, and its diameter twelve inches above the ground is four feet. The hills around Richland seem to be specialty adapted to the growth and development of the camphor tree in its highest state. The tree becomes useful for the production of the gum in a few years after planting.

Science has not yet been able to construct a vessel able to resist the force of freezing water. Steel shells have been rent as though they had been the thinnest glass.

The following recipe for a waterproof paint for wood or stone will be found reliable. Melt twelve ounces of resin; mix it thoroughly with six gallons of fish oil and one pound of melted sulphur; mix some ochre or any other coloring substance with a listle linseed oil; enough to give it the right color and thickness; apply several coats of the hot composition with a brush. The first coat should be very thin.

Successful experiments have been ade in Toulon to use gulls in place of carrier pigeons. They have this advantage-that, unlike the pigeons, they are always ready to fly, even in the fiercest storm.

The linelite lamp is a tube with a straight-instead of a colled-file ment, the advantage being that the semi-cylindrical reflector throws a larger proportion of the light rays into the space to be illuminated. Late tests at Manchester, England, show a superiority over the ordinary lucandescent lamp both along the axis of the light and at right angles to it, the average being fifty-six per cent. greater lighting by the linolite lamp than by the ordinary lamp with opal re-

Much recent progress in dealing with whooping cough is noted by a French reviewer. The specific microbe has been isolated, and proves to be a small ovoid bacterium that evidently produces no spores. Dr. J. de Nittis reports that arsenic, to which he attributes specific action on the germ, is a most effective remedy against against the disease. Dr. H. de Rothschild has administered chloroform internally, and has had very favorable results, especialy in children, two patients out of nine having been cured at once, while three were immediately relieved and soon cured, the four others being cured only at the end of a forinight. The Pasteur Institute finds promise in a serum treatment,

Dutch Butter.

Florida paper calls the attention of those consumers who are especially fond of the butter imported to that State directly from Holland, to the fact that the same country calls more than half the oleo made i the United States and shipped abroad. This oleo, which has been duly inspected and stamped before it goes abroad, may be justly suspected of being manipulated on the other side and converted into the finest brand of genuine Dutch butter-to come back here and find consumers at seventy-five cents a pound instead of the fifteen cents for which it might have been had before it started on its journey. It is not to be denied that travel is very improving, and the experience of the packing-house oleo is a shining example of how much can be done by a sniff of salt water and association with the right kind of people in the old world .- Country Gentleman.

Onions Peeled by Lightning.

The greatest freak of the lightning in the storm of Sunday, July 7, in Hancock County, is reported from West Brooksville, where onions which were in a bag were neatly peeled. Such accommodating lightning as this would be more welcome than the usual variety. "The incident sug-gests," says the Ellsworth American, "the possibilities of that future day when man has succeeded in taming lightning to his own uses. Then we may expect to find each well appointed home equipped with its own lightning apparatus, which would not only furnish light and heat, but would peel the enions and potatoes, sweep the floors, make the beds, wash the dishes, hunt buffalo bugs, kill the flies; in fact, do all the drudgery of housework, including the semi-annual housecleaning. And the servant girl problem would at last be solved."-Kennebec Journal.

\$11,000,000 on Ope Acre.

Four-fifths of the air we breathe is oure nitrogen; suspended over every square inch of earth there are about twelve pounds of nitrogen, worth from fourteen to fifteen cents a pound; over every acre of land there are 38,000 tons of this the most costly element of soil fertility, worth over \$11,000,000.—Fred IJ. Rankin, Superintendent of Agricultural College Extension, Illinois.

The Growth of Electricity --- Its Beginning

By F. TRACY NELSON.

More than once the tasks, the hoizons, the hopes of men have been forever transformed by a discovery of an invention which seemed at its birth a very small matter. Thus was it when an iron needle, affeat in a cocoanut, first safely guided a ship out of sight of land and sky. Thus, again, was it when charcoal, salt petre and sulphur were first combined ind fired in a gun to leave thereafter phor growth the soil and climate of the stoutest soldier weak indeed who should be shorn of his nowder flash, and when Gutenberg divided the solid lines of engraved metal into separate letters or movable types, as we say, did he suspect, do you suppose, that he was ushering in the democracy of learning? As big a factor as the types of Gutenberg, was the device made public by Alexander Volta in Paris, in the very first year of this century. This contrivance was a new and excellent means of obtaining a flow of electricity. Previously in a "pile," as this in-

genious man, its inventor, called it, a current had been derived from a series of pieces of zinc and copper, each bit of metal separated from its neighbor by cloth moistened in acid. Volta had now much improved this "pile" by putting each zinc and copper pan by itself in a cup filled with acid. From this "Crown of cups" he produced a strong and fairly steady stream of electricity, with the advantage that it lasted for a considerable time. Much as the cup or cell of Volta has been varied and bettered since it left his hands, it yet remains essentially the device he created and to him, therefore, is due the honor of reducing to vassalage the gentlest and mightiest the most versatile and the most terrible force in the strong-hold of nature. It is the voltnic cell which has taught the electrician his business, with result that steam finds itself in large measures supplanted; where once it reigned monarch it is now merely a partner possessed of a small and diminishing interest. The actual test of a really great invention is its fruitfulness. The voltaic cell was no mere addition to the armory of exploration and conquest; it entered the field with all the futility of a multiplier; it endowed old resources with the issue of powers before unimaginable; it gave familiar weapons a new edge and pointed them to triumphs not only easier than the old, but vastly richer in spirit.

If science in the nineteenth century has won victories more decisive than those of the eighteen centuries before, it is largely because electricity has been captured and impressed for a thousand new services, and thus it comes about as inventions of prime dignity now make their appearance at more frequent intervals. The pace of scientific progress is quickened prodigiously and the history of industrial art becomes little else than the story of revolution. Priceless as the voltaic cell has been in the past and valuable as it continues to be, its field is narrowly limited in that it feeds on costly zinc.

Electricity has come to its kingdom by reducing its tax to a reason able level payable in coal. The dynamo which enables this to be done, hinges upon a fact observed by Oersted sixty years ago-namely, that if a magnet be moved near a piece of metal, a current of electricity is produced .- New Orleans Picayune's Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

The Texas Cotton Crop.

"The law of compensation and equalization has a practical exempli fication in Texas this year," said W. J. Russell, of Hillsboro, Tex. several years northern Texas has been enjoying an era of prosperity such as was never known there.

"This season, however, the conditions are reversed. In the north the cotton crop will be relatively very small, and in some sections the crop has been entirely ruined by the late suring and wet weather. In central Texas there will be only a fair yield. but the farmers in the southern part of the State will make up for their poor crops of the past by a yield the like of which probably was never known in that section. It will bring the total cotton crop of the State up to the average, if it does not exceed it. This will give the farmers there a chance to get ahead, and if next year also sees a good yield of the white staple there will be general

prosperity all over the State. "There is one town in Texas which receives more cotton by wagon than any other place in the world. This is Waxahachie, in Ellis County. It is a town of about 5000 people, and there is a constant stream of farmers' wagons going in and coming out of Probably for its size Waxahachie has more wealth than any place in the country."-Washington Post.

What's the Use?

A member of the city council who has a contract to build the wooden forms for the sewers sends the hot message to the Beacon that he intends to come in and clean out the Beacon office. What's the use of that? With the temperature prow!ing around ninety degrees, what's the use of getting mad and smashing up a lot of newspaper furniture and filling up the city hospitals with the remnants of editors? Why not keep cool, give up the city contract, or get out of the city council and help the Beacon in its work of cleaning out the graft in city contracts? That's a lot better than cleaning out a newspaper office.-Wichita (Kau.) Bea.



New York City. - Pointed yokes | Here are three different styles of the blouse that includes one of quite novel sort. In the illustration it is made



of handkerchief lawn with trimming of lace insertion and dotted bands, but it not alone suits all the lingerie materials, it also can be used for the soft silks and thin wools that are treated in a similar way. Again, it is adapted both to the separate blouse yoke can be cut from all-over lace, piece each, but the plain one is with-

are apt to be becoming, and here is a over sleeves that can be utilized either with the blouse sleeves illustrated or with those already in the bodice, and which are absolutely up to date, so that they can be relied upon to give a fresh touch to any gown that is to be remodeled as well as to serve for the new ones. The blouse sleeve is appropriate for every thin material, and there are three styles of over sleeves. In the illustration the circular over sleeve is made of plain material trimmed with applique and lace frills while it is worn over embroidered muslin: the full over sleeve is made of silk with trimming of applique, and is worn over a plain lingerie material, while the band sleeve is a bit more elaborate and is made of silk and applique with the full sleeve beneath of a fancy net. But the possibilities of the models are almost limitless. Both the circular and full over sleeve are adapted to almost every seasonable material, and the band sleeve can be treated in innumerable ways. It can be made plain or it can be trimmed with banding of any kind or embroidery can be worked onto the material or face or embroidered motifs can be fuset. It can be made to match the gown itself or of the trimming material, and is so constructed that it can be used with almost any bodice.

The blouse sleeve is made in one piece, simply full and gathered into a straight band or cuff. Both the plain and the gown, and if liked the entire and the full over sleeves are in one



held by beading or by embroidery and full one is gathered at that point. The the design can be varied in numerous band sleeve also is in one piece, but ways. Cotton nets of all sorts are is arranged over both sleeve and being extensively used for the separate blouse, and promise to be great favorites for the coming season, so that it may be well to suggest that this model suits them as well as the materials already mentioned.

The blouse is made with front and back portions, which are gathered and joined to the yoke, the closing be ing made invisibly at the back. The moderately full sleeves are gathered into band cuffs and there is a regulation stock collar finishing the neck

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a quarter yards twenty-seven, two and five-eight yards thirty-two or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide with six yards of insertion.

Shorter Sleeves Retained.

One of the newest sleeves is of what the tailors call seven-eighth lengthjust above the hand.

Blouse Sleeves With Over Sleeves. That the sleeve often determines the style of the garment is a well established fact and just now when so many of the fancy sorts are being seen the statement is peculiarly true

Cuff and Collar Sets.

Cuff and collar sets of natural hued linen, hand embroidered in brown, are among the dress accessories which may be bought ready for wear, and will be a very attractive finish for coats of brown or natural tone linen.

Pleated Lingerie in Favor.

The pleated linen and lingerie frills have returned to favor, and the use of frilled jabots at the neck is popular and becoming.

or it can be made of strips of insertion | out fulness at the shoulder while the



waist, whereas the two former are joined to the armholes together with the blouse sleeve.

Newest Sleeves,

The very newest sleeve is gathered full but flatly into a long shoulder and then broadens as it reaches the elbow. Below this point it fits the arm closely and points over the fin-

Buttonhole Decoration. French nainsook can be beautifully decorated with cut-work embroidery, the secret of which is the quality of the buttonholing.