POVERTY.

Early and late through the weary years, Aye, with an anxious brain;
While the sun comes up and the stars go down
Over and ever again;
Pingers all knotted and eves grown dim;
Sheadders that earthward how;
Mystical characters wrought by Care Wrinkle the shrunken brow.

Early and late in the busy whirl On through the darkness grope Spirit that deep in the sunken breast Blows at the spark of hope; Early and late at the grinding toil, Hoping to see a ray Into the workaday blackness burst Out at the clouds of gray.

Early and late while the years go by, Frestian the aching head. Nothing but work in your narrow world-Work and a crust of bread; Early and late-but the time must come Out of the hand of Fate; Providence cares for the poor at last; You've only to work-and wait. Lewell Of Decements for Kenning Bud

41 O. Reese, in San Francisco Bul-



High up on the "Salter" she sat threned on a granite boulder, with the Golden Red flaming all around her and upon her fair young head. And Eric Leifson, the bold, tall youth. who had dared to risk his every hope of happiness in a stumbling declaration of devotion, stared up at her in joyful amazement.

"You love me," he cried, "you love me, a poor struggling Norwegian farmer, and you the daughter of a millionaire and the most beautiful girl in the world?" "Yes," she answered in her deep, sweet voice, "J love you," and smilling a little at his lover-like praize, she added whimstcally, "Won't you believe me, Eric?" He sprang to his feet and took her

boldly in his arms.

"Oh, Marjorle, it seems too good to be true," he whispered. "I could not help speaking, but I never dared even in my wildest dreams to hope for this ?

Ganily releasing herzelf she looked at her watch.

"Come, it is time for me to return," e said. "Father is always angry if she said. I keep him waiting for his breakfast." "Oh, I am airaid I hed forgotten

your father," he said, blankly, There was very little doubt as to what Marjorie's father-who knew nothing of these early meetings on the "Salter" while he was asleep in bed-would say when Eric formally requested permission to marry his only child. It came home suddenly in the young man how preposterous such a proposal would seem to the father of his love. His beautiful Marjorie, heiress to thousands of acres of rich California pasture and over a million sheep, married to an insignificant Norwegian farmer, who had all his work cut out to make both ends meet. Why, of course, the American would promptly kick him OU?.

"Good-by," said Eric, disconsolately, as they came near the little inn which had the honor of sheltering Marjorle and her wealthy father. "I'll come and see your father directly after breakfast."

"Good-by," she answered. "i'll do all I can to win him over first. And I'll make the collee myself, so that it shall be just as he likes it, and see that the eggs are not bolled as hard as they were yesterday. When dad

"Why should I get out?" Eric asked quietly. "I am your equal:

there is nothing outrageous in my wanting to marry your daughter." "My equal, are you? Do you know

young man, I could buy you up a hundred times and never feel it? Why you conceited young jackass, I have over a million sheep out there.'

"I have a few of them myself up there," replied the young man, waving his hand in the direction of the "Salters "

"Pooh, you have not enough to feed my hands for a day," he cried; 'six hundred kroner would buy them."

"I will take four hundred for the lot, spot cash," said Eric, quickly.

"You said four hundred. I will give you three hundred and fifty." "Done," Eric cried.

"Come on, let's go and have a look at them," said the American. But Eric laughed.

"Afraid of your bargain?" he asked.

The American flushed angrily and glanced up the hillside again. The Grey Wethers looked healthily enough feeding there patiently in the mist, and he fancied himself both as a bargainer and a man with an instinctive eye for sheep.

Without a word he marched indoors and wrote out a check, which he handed to Eric with the remark: If you have anything else to sell before you go, let me know, and I will make you an offer."

Eric folded the check and put ft in his pocket. "I knew somehow this interview would end in a deal," he observed carelessly.

"What do you mean?"

"Come and see."

"Have you done me?" "Come and see.

Together they climbed the hill, the older man nuzzled and suspleions, the younger frankly triumphant, and at last they came to the famous Grey Wethers which Mr. Petersen had bought for threa hunderd and fifty kroney

He looked at the stones, and first he swore and then he laughed.

"You have got me, young man," he cried, "to think that I-a man with a million sheep of my own-I should not know the difference between a flock of sheep and a lot of rocks. You are pretty smart, my lad, I teckon you would be a good man about my ranch."

"I am sure I should," replied the incorrigible Eric. "It is not many men who have done you so thoroughly, is it?"

"You are the first, sir," said the American proudly.

"Heavens, how they will laugh at me when the story comes out."

"It is sure to be cabled across. Can't you see the headlines, Mr. Petersen?" Eric laughed.

The millionnire laughed too, and slapped him on the shoulder. "Look here, young man," he said,

kindly, "do you really and truly love my girl?"

"I do, sir."

"Then you had better go back and tell her that her hard hearted father has given in. You can have her, you rascal, and you may bring her up here to see her poor swindled father, looking regretfully at his latest purchase."

He held out his hand and Eric shook it heartily.

"We will make it a bargain, sir," he said jokingly. "In consideration of your giving me your daughter I'll keep my mouth shut about this little deal of ours and give you back your check."

He handed it over as he spoke, and the millionaire looked at it long and

AID BUT NOT CHARITY MILLIONS WASTED IN PULP MILLS.

How Switzerland Helps the Unemployed Without Humilialing Them. 142 141

chinestrates and the second second

has become a political issue and a of these places. No one is admitted nightmare in most civilized countries. How to reduce the grist of paupers turned out by the industrial machine in normal times and to satisfy the threatening army of the jobless recruited in seasons of periodic depression is recognized to-day as one of society's vital concerns, a Sphinx's riddle which must be answered on pain of final consequences.

Switzerland is tackling the universal problem in a rather different way from most nations, according to Edith Sellers, in The Ninteenth Contury. The crude methods of other lands are not known in the little mountain republic, which combines ancient experience with !essons of latter day industrialism in dealing with the unemployed.

Begging and vagrancy are crimes in Switzerland, "and in some cantons the police receive a special fee for every beggar or vagrant they arrest. If a man is out of work there he musi try to find work, for if he does not the authorities of the district where he has a settlement will find it for him, and of a kind, perhaps, not at all to his taste-tiring and badly paid. He cannot refuse to do it, for if he does he may be packed off straight to a penal workhouse, an institution where military discipline prevails, and where every inmate is made to work to the full extent of his strength, receiving in return board and lodging, with wages of from a

penny to threepence a day. "And when once he is there, there he must stay until the authorities decree that he shall depart. * No matter how long his sojourn lasts. however, it does not cost the community a single penny, for in Switzerland these penal institutions are selfsupporting.

'In Switzerland," says the writer in The Ninteenth Century, "there is no classing of the unemployed by casualty or misfortune with the unemployed by laziness or misconduct; no meling out to them of the same measure. * * The man who is out of work through his own fault, and because he does not wish to be in work, is treated as a criminal and sent as a prisoner to a penal institution, while the man who is out of work in spite of his earnest endeavor to be in work is helped without being subjected to any humiliation whatever. It is much more easy there, however, than it is here, it must be admitted, to distinguish between employed and unemployed, as there every workingman has his 'papers,' documents which are given to him by the authorities of the district where he has his settlement, and which contain full information as to where and by whom he has been employed in the course of his life.

"In most districts in Switzerland there is a special fund out of which grants are made to respectable per sons who are temporarily in distress owing to lack of employment, and these grants entail neither the disgrace nor yet the disabilities entailed by poor relief. In most districts, too. the authorities make it part of their business to try to provide lucrative work for persons who cannot provide it for themselves. They pay them regular wages, but lower wages

The problem of the unemployed | never allowed to cross the threshold to a Swiss relief-in-kind station unless his papers show that he has been in regular work within the previous three months and out of work for at least five days; unless they show, also, that neither the police nor his own district authorities have any reason for looking on him askance. He who is admitted, however, is made welcome, and is treated with consideration as a respectable man whom misfortune has befallen."

> Apparently the station is a sort of wayside inn, where the accredited guest gets a night's lodging and a meal or two, and is aided to find a job. He may not tarry at the station nor pay a return visit to it within six months.

"These stations are a semi-private institution; they were organized and are managed by local non-official committees, which have formed themselves into an inter-cantonial union, and all work together. They are supported partly by voluntary contributions and partly by State, municipal and communal grants. The poor law authorities have nothing whatever to do with them. * * * For respectable work seekers a relief-in-kind station is a real boon, for they can go there not only without losing their self-respect, but without running any risk of being pauperized."

Several cities also contain "home inns, where workingmen, if without lodgings, may stay with their wives and children for a time at very small expense, or even in some cases gratis. There are also in the chief industrial centres warmstuben (warm rooms). provided either by the authorities or by some private society, where the unemployed may pass their days while waiting for work."

In 1891 the city of Berne started a municipal bureau for insurance against unemployment, the first of its kind in the world. This was a voluntary organization, open to any man who wished to pay dues of eight cents a month and get an unemployment benefit of twenty cents a day

for sixty days when he needed it. The bureau is now joined to the Berne municipal labor bureau and the insurance dues are fourteen cents a month, with slightly increased benefits in unemployment. Men unable to work, above sixty years of age, or who are on strike, may not be insured. Members of the insurance bureau are allowed to travel on all the State railroads at half fares when looking for jobs. The city authorities, moreover, give preference to the insured on municipal work, and try to have all public works conducted in the winter months, when there is the greatest need of employment. About 600 persons were insured last year, of whom something less than half asked aid, while the labor bureau obtained jobs for \$365 out of 15.509

applicants. As long range attempts to remedy unemployment, which is seen to affect unskilled labor especially, there are compulsory courses in handicrafts in most of the public schools, and labor bureaus "arrange for the apprenticeship of boys whose parents cannot be trusted to arrange for it wisely. Masters are directly responsible to the local authorities for the technical

4,500,000 Cords of Slabs Destroyed in the Refuse Burners

Yearly Throughout Country

Government experts have been collecting statistics which show that there are great possibilities in the field of invention for the relief of the drain on the wood pulp forest of the country by devising means for utilizing saw-mill waste.

It is estimated that there are 4. 500,000 cords of slabs destroyed in refuse burners of the lumber mills of the country each year. The wood used for pulp last year amounted to approximately four million cords, about a quarter of which had to be imported. The mill waste estimate is based on a recent canvass of some of the larger mills of the country by the United States Forest Service, which established the interesting fact

that mills having an aggregate cut of 5,440,000,000 board feet had a final waste of 1,870,000 cords of slabs after the best had been used for lath. Assuming these mills to be representative, it is seen that there is still considerable waste in forest products at the mill even after the earnest efforts of lumbermen during the last ten years to bring about a closer utilization of the whole tree.

These figures made it look as if American inventors, who are per forming wonderful feats in other fields, should get down to the consideration of methods to make these waste slabs available for the pulp makers. Work along these lines would also be likely to show the way for utilization of thousands of tons of sawdust which is now wasted each

year. It is true that some utilization I being made of mill waste at present,

but in most cases it is only the larger and more modern plants that are even making any attempts in this line. Then, as it is, the plants which use the sawdust waste the slabs. Th slab residue from the lumber out of the country is estimated to arecount to about 14,000,000 cords, of which

about 6,000,000, with an average value of \$1.40 a cord, is sold for fuel. 3,500,000 burned in the mills for fuel and 4,500,000 sent to the refuse burners. This last figure shows the enormous quantity of forest product that is pure waste.

The iron furnace slag heaps have been seized upon by the brick maker and the screening dumps of the coal mines has become a valuable source of raw material for the briguette manufacturer. Experts say that it may prove possible to make just as good use of the waste of the lumber mills if slabs and sawdust con be converted into pulp.-New York

Herald. SUNDAY COMIC SUPPLEMENTS.

Foster Deceit, Cunning and Disrespect For Gray Hairs.

At the annual congress of the Playground Association of America, held in New York, Miss Maud Summers, of Cincinnnati, in an address assailed the comic supplement. Miss Sum-

mers was conducting a special conference on "Story Telling in the Playground." She attacked the makers of pictures in the comic supplement as persons who were exerting an evil influence on the young.

She said that the nictures intended to entertain children, in the papers, fostered deceit, cunning and a disre-

TUTTLE Corrh

City government costs London \$10.50 a head.

New York's transient hotel population is 250,000.

There are almost nine farmers to every professional man in this country.

There are said to be more than a million users of the universal language, Esperanto.

Citing the Bible as authority, a plumbers' journal says Solomon invented the bathtub.

In 1907, 7561 short tons of crude magnesite, worth \$3 a ton, were produced in the United States,

According to the market records the consumption of eggs in New York City annually is 622 for each inhabitant.

New York City hotels are now entertaining eighteen per cent. more customers than they were one year BEO.

As Serajevo, Bosnia, has equal numbers of Christians, Jews and Mohammedans, it rests every Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Grant Worley, of York, Pa., says he killed a black snake seven feet long, inside of the body of which was a squirrel not quite dead.

The Automobile Club of France has offered a prize of \$9000 for a new fuel, which must be cheaper than gasolene and give as good results.

Kansas has this year more than \$00,000 acres in alfalfa, an area exceeding the land surface of the whole of the State of Rhode Island.

Just 3,962,660 cords of wood were used in the United States in the manufacture of paper pulp last year, twice as much as was used in 1899.

When it comes to founding newspapers Daniel Frederick Shriner, of Dayton, Ohio, has a record probably unequalled by any other man in the country, During his seventy-one years he has established thirty-six newspapers, thirty-two of which still survive.

Probably the oldest and biggest cottonwood tree in Kansas stands on the farm of J. J. Russell, two miles southwest of Onelda. The old patriarch towers high above all the other trees thereabouts and measures twenty feet and ten inches in circumference and about seven feet in diameter. J. J. Russell wanted to cut it down and saw it up into boards because of the enormous amount of lumber in it some time ago, but could not get a saw long enough to saw it in two.

SONG OF THE SAWMILL SAWS.

Different by Day and Night, Old Lumbermen Declare.

Does a stream furnish energy for sawing more lumber on the sawmill night shift than on the day shift? The first impulse would be to answer in the negative. Scores of old mill-

is in good humor, there is always earnestly. hope.'

The scene was certainly not an inspiring one, the lover thought, as he stood upon the threshold of the little inn. The prevailing note was a melancholy gray, grey sky, grey granite and grey hills tinged with steamy mist and the famous "Grey Wethers" of Siddal Fjord-a group of boulders which, seen from a distance, bear a marvelous resemblance to a flock of grazing sheep-looked more astonishingly like real grey wethers than ever.

However, he pulled himself together and boldly asked to see Mr. Edward Petersen.

The millionaire was awaiting him, walking up and down in the garden back of the inn.

greeting.

"Look here, Mr. Petersen," he said concillatingly, "I know it must be sather presumptuous to you, but I States only-Ohio and Massachu-can't help it-really I can't. I love setts. Marjorle and she loves me. And we can't help that now, can we?"

"You may be lacking in money, but you are not lacking in cheek," he said curtly.

"The question," Eric continued. Ignoring the sneer, "is what are you going to do about it? Are you going to forbid the match, or are you going to let love have its way?"

"I am going to forbid the match," replied Mr. Petersen, clenching his ories of taxation or sanitation, or ed-Lats determinedly.

"But why?" Eric asked, in the most mnocent, surprised tone in the world. "I lova your daughter and she loves me. Why should you refuse us permission to marry?"

"Confound you!" cried the American angrily, 'you cannot possibly keep her in the style she has been accustomed to."

"I can make a living. I shan't starve her. Wholesome food-not your rich, indigestible messes-and hitle work won't hurt her." Then the storm broke.

'Get out!" thundered the million-"Get out before you are hurt. I never heard such impudence in all my life."

"I shall keep this in my desk," he said, "and whenever I am feeling rather pleased with myself I shall just take it out and look at it."-New York Journal.

A New Promise of Reform

By R. L. BRIDGMAN.

A new promise of success has come to the reformers of municipal governments. It has come through a new application of statistics, and its potency lies in the application of percentage of result to expense in the different cities, whereby comparison between different departments becomes possible, down to small details. "Marjorie has told me why you It has come in local form, but the come," he said brusquely by way of idea is national and it is a fair presumption that the idea will speedily have national standing. Its local application has manifested itself in two

This advance does not concern the scheme of government at all. It does not involve any charter amendments. It has nothing to do with the various theories of one chamber or two, with more or less power and responsibility for the mayor, school-committee and heads of departments. It has nothing to do with the suffrage, with systems of balloting or any phase of election laws. It does not touch theucation, or labor and capital, or any other side upon which the problem of municipal maladministration is attacked. It is simply a matter of reducing finances to a form favorable for comparison, and letting the system have its perfect work. It does not seem, perhaps, at first glance, as if much relief could come from such an unpromising source. But a study of the case shows that it has large and substantial promise, and it is quite possible that the evils of our notorious city government will be re-

lieved from an unsuspected quarter. But it must not be forgotten that it takes men to reform. Figures will never do it of themselves .- Atlantia Monthly.

than a private employer would pay them for similar work, and sometimes training of their apprentices." Oneinstead of paying them money they pay them in kind.

"Then relief-in-kind stationsthat is, casual wards organized on philanthropic lines-are now maintained in every part of industrial Switzerland for the exclusive use of the respectable unemployed, and drunkards, criminals and loafers are to prevent its importation.

Soap and Democracy.

By PROFESSOR E. A. ROSS.

Soap and water are befriending democracy. Of the personal habits of the masses down to the middle of the last century, the less said the better. The followers of Jack Cade and Rienzi were, literally, "the Great Unwashed." A gentleman had some excuse for crying "Faugh!" and holding his civet-scented handkerchief to his nose. The common people lost quickly the respect of those of their number who had won through to cleanliness and refinement. "Good breeding" referred to baths rather than to manners. When, sixty years ago, street cars were introduced, it was predicted that no gentleman could endure to ride in them.

How is it now? The street car is so popular with all classes that the cab can hardly find a foothold. Besides the triumphant progress of the private bathtub-thanks to cheap city water-the cities have been installing municipal baths. Last year thirty-four American cities supplied more than eighteen million free baths. And the movement is in its infancy, if we consider what England and Germany are doing. The effect will be the narrowing of the esthetic space between those with social position and those without. Class distinctions will count for less when they turn merely on whether you have an automobile, or keep a servant, or dress for dinner .- Everybody's.

The exports of cashew nuts from India during 1907 was \$507 hundredweight, valued at about \$66,666. Bombay and Madras were the principal ports of exports.

tenth of the State revenue from the liquor monopoly is devoted to temperance work for the benefit of the working class, which is held to include comfortable housing and cheap, wholesome food. The Bundesrath recently prohibited the manufacture of absinthe and is considering measures

Our Inanimate Masters.

By S. M. CROTHERS.

When it comes to moral questions we are still dominated by the idea of the fatalistic power of inanimate things. We cannot think it possible to be just or good, not to speak of being cheerful, without looking at some physical fact and saying humbly "By your leave." We personify our tools and machines, and the occult symbols of trade, and then as abject idolaters we bow down before the work of our own hands. We are awestruck at their power, and magnify the mystery of their existence. We only pray that they may not turn us out of house and home, because of some blunder in our ritual observance. That they will make it very uncomfortable for us, we take for granted. We have resigned ourselves to that long ago. They are so very complicated that they will make no

allowance for us, and will not permit us to live simply as we would like. We are really very plain people, and easily flurried and worried by superfluities. We could get along very nicely and, we are sure, quite healthfully, if it were not for our things. They set the pace for us, and we have to keep up .- Atlantic.

American Girls Arriving.

The Civil Hospital is the scene of great rejoicing, and the number of American girls in the Philippines is rapidly increasing. Three baby girls were born there last Tuesday. The happy mothers are Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Flaherty and Mrs. Burke .-Manile Times.

pect for gray hairs. Instead of cultivating admirable traits in the child's character, the up-to-date pictures, she said, taught the young that "it is cunning to throw water from an upper window upon an old person and to yes. outwit an infirm old man." She said also:

"Humor has its place in the literature of childhood, and it would be well if gifted writers for children could be found capable of substituting genuine fun for the coarse, vulgar type now so prominent. It is of the utmost importance that the picture or story for children shall have at its heart a spiritual truth, or, in other words, that it shall have 'a right motive. This truth may be any one of the many virtues, such as generosity, kindness, hospitality, courage, heroism, chivalry, etc. It should be worked out in terms of cause and effect, according to the immutable law of literature, the law of compensation, which rewards the good, and of retributive justice, which punishes the bad."

The reason given for objection to the supplements is that the nature of their contents and the silliness of some of the pictures "tend to demoralize our youth and fill the childish mind with wrong impressions."

The Hated Autobus,

The residents of the Rue de Douai are celebrating with all the joyousness suggestive of a great event. Illuminations, lanterns and other festal paraphernalia adorn that thoroughfare from the Rue Fontaine to the Rue Vintimille, all in honors of the temporary removal of the autobus while the street is being paved with wood. Signs were posted the night before last denouncing the autobus as a noisy institution, and expressing joy over the relief, which will last twenty days. Business men of the district have adopted resolutions in favor of smaller and less noisy vehicles and an improved running schedule that will eliminate the passing of several machines through the same street at the same moment.-From Figaro.

men, some of whom have worked in Penobscot River sawmills for nearly half a century and can remember when all the mills were run by water power, make reply in an emphatid

Not only do the mill operatives declare that water will accomplish a greater amount of work at night than in the daytime, but they cite records of actual performances, giving names of mills and dates where tests have been made.

In sawing deals and other standard lumber from spruce of average size, the exact variation in performance between night and day depends slightly upon weather conditions, more being sawed in dark and drizzly weather than when it is fair, but on an average a modern band saw that will turn out 18,000 feet in ten hours of daylight can saw 20,000 feet or more in ten hours of darkness.

Not only has this assertion been proved many times in mills that were run by water power, but it has been demonstrated through elimination from the fact that mills using steam power never present so large a variation.

The millmen will declare that the saws make a widely different sound when dashing through spruce knots by night than they do by day, so that if a skilled millman who was blind were to visit a strange mill, he could distinguish whether it was night or day by the songs of the saws.

By daylight nothing but classical music comes from the most reckless among the small saws. As soon as the restraint of daylight has passed the reckless saws forget their dignity and begin to sing and hum ragtime and coon songs, chewing up lumber and manufacturing deals at a great rate.

Mill owners and foremen of experience who have listened to the detate for years agree with the hands, and some of them add the explanation that the water is heavier by night than by day, though nobody seems to have taken pains to weigh the water at the two periods for the purpose of comparing results. - Orono (Me.) Correspondence of the New York Sun.