

For sixty-seven years the United States has raised two-thirds of the world's cotton.

Man tills but one-fourth of the land of the earth. The rest is mountain, desert, swamp or barren.

South Carolina is rejoicing over the discovery that all her blue-birds were not frozen in the great "freeze" of three years ago.

Senator R. Q. Mills says "less than 25,000 out of our 70,000,000 people own \$31,500,000,000—more than one-half of our wealth."

Bishop Tutwell, who has recently returned from Uganda, says that to all practical purposes gin is the only currency in some parts of Africa.

German agricultural papers say the imports of American apples into Germany last year were twenty times as large as in any previous season.

All northern Boone County, says a Columbia (Mo.) paper, is dotted with cyclone cellars. The round grass-grown tops look like Indian mounds or like the entrances to coyote holes on the prairies.

It has been ascertained that there are between 300 and 400 Hebrew lawyers in the City of New York. Some of them are very successful practitioners at the bar, and more than one of them have been elected to the Bench.

According to the statistics compiled for 1906, the total length of the railway system of the whole world is 427,215 miles, distributed over the various continents as follows: North America, 202,983; Europe, 152,417; Asia, 26,078; South America, 23,799; Australasia, 13,795; Africa, 8,143.

A Western man tells the St. Louis Republic that Eastern people talk much more loudly than the people of the West. "If you ever heard an Indian talk," he says, "you will realize the force of what I say. I never saw a real Indian that spoke much above a whisper. He illustrates exactly what I mean. The Indian lives in quiet and solitude. His atmosphere is not filled with noises and tympanum-piercing sounds. Consequently he does not have to elevate his voice in carrying on conversation. Your city Arab, the counterpart of the Indian, talks loud enough when he comes to Arkansas to be heard in the next county."

After a careful study of most of the self-propelled carriages, from the earliest times to the present day, Sir David Solomons concludes that steam is much the most suitable, and advantageous motive power. In England electric energy for carriages cannot be calculated at less than eight cents per horse power hour, and accumulations must be frequently recharged, with considerable loss in useless travel unless charging stations are to be found throughout the locality. The cost of benzine gas would be about a fourth as great for the same power, steam, from petroleum fuel at twelve cents per gallon, costing about the same as the gas. The Trenton (N. J.) American claims that the best existing motor of the world has yet seen for its power, method of fueling, suspension springs, and travelling long distances before recharging is one which is likely to remain with us for many a long year to come, whatever may be the future development of motor traffic. It is known and loved by all under the name of the horse.

Many an honest penny is being turned by farmers or their wives by taking summer boarders from the city, notes the American Agriculturist. It is estimated that the farmers in the little State of New Hampshire, for instance, receive over a million dollars each summer from this source. The amount paid in some other States is still larger, especially in New York and Pennsylvania. This estimate does not include the regular summer resort business, but only the farmers and small boarding houses on farms. In Michigan and Wisconsin this industry is on the increase among the farmers. It is a business well worth catering to. The pay is fair, in some cases very good, and these boarders furnish a far more profitable home market for fresh fruits, vegetables and dairy produce than to ship such stuff to the almost always crowded city markets. Farmers' families who have made the largest success in this line are those who not only have everything neat and wholesome about the homestead, with perfect drainage and sanitary arrangements, but who take pains to furnish fresh from their own farm and garden, the rich cream and milk, butter and cheese, fruits and vegetables that city folks so long for.

## MARVELS OF INTUITION.

### WOMEN WHOSE WORK IS TO DECIPHER BLIND ADDRESSES.

Letters That Have Gone Astray and Been Sent to the Dead Letter Office—The Worst Come to the Foremost Division—How They Are Deciphered

Illegible handwriting has made lots of trouble, but at no place do the difficulties brought about by it appear greater than in the Postoffice Department. The dead letter office, in which hundreds of clerks are employed, is a direct result of inaccuracy of penmanship, or forgetfulness or ignorance on the part of letter writers.

Perhaps the most interesting branch of the dead letter office is the foreign division, to which are sent all letters coming from abroad whose addresses prove illegible to postmasters first handling them. When systems of penmanship which seek to train boys and girls to write with a precision that would leave no room for individuality if strictly adhered to were inaugurated, many of the old teachers predicted dire results from such systems, saying that they would inevitably end in causing the people to write so nearly alike that forgery would be easy and consequently crime increased. But any one who visits the dead letter office, and especially the foreign division of that institution, will be convinced that the years of training in set systems of writing have had no effect in causing a similarity of penmanship. On the other hand, practical experience seems to demonstrate that training in penmanship can no more make people write alike than any training could make them look alike.

The illegible letters coming to the foreign division are turned over to an expert corps of ladies whose duty it is to decipher them and determine where they should be sent for delivery. These experts are under the direction of Miss Richter, whose service, extending over a number of years, has caused her to be regarded throughout the Postoffice Department as a marvel of keenness and intuition because of the wonderful way in which she deciphers hieroglyphics that to others appear as little intelligible as hen scratches.

There is a good deal of story in Miss Richter's work. To begin with, she has access to a library of 250 volumes of city directories, which frequently guide her in delivering letters. She has also a volume, which was prepared for the use of the Postoffice Department some years ago, which gives the names of streets in all the principal cities of the United States, and shows how high the number of houses on each of these streets run. It frequently happens that a relative of some newly-made American writes from his home in the old country and fails to give the name of the city for which his letter is intended. In this way it might happen that merely the name and number of the street would lead to the delivery of the letter. For instance, if a letter were received with the address of Baltimore and Paca streets, with the name of the city left out, it would at once be sent to Baltimore, Md., because that is the only city in the United States in which streets of these names cross, though there are other cities having a Baltimore and a Paca street. Frequently the name of the street is as good an address as if the name of the city and State to which the letter was going was attached. Terpsichore street exists only in New Orleans, but streets named after Presidents are so numerous as to be no guide to the city in which they are located. President Jackson was so greatly admired that 250 streets were named after him. It frequently happens that a very high number on a street with a common name will lead to its location, because, although there may be scores of streets of the name, very few of them have numbers running into the thousands.

The ladies whose work it is to send poorly and partially addressed letters to their destination have need of a varied class of information in order to be successful in their labors. They must be thoroughly acquainted with all geographical and historical names in the country. For instance, if a letter bears the address of Suwanee street that at once places it in southern city in the vicinity of the river that has been made famous in song. Many towns, but little known, are named for Governors and other men eminent in State affairs, and names of streets are located in the same way. Men establishing great business enterprises generally bequeath their name to posterity in connection with a street or avenue.

The foreign division is also supplied with directories containing all sorts of information that might lead to the delivery of a partially addressed letter. A letter addressed to a cashier or other officer of a National or private bank, for instance, without the name of city or State to which it should go, is readily sent to its destination by reference to the directory showing the location of all such officers.

Foreigners generally seem to have an idea that "America" is a rather contracted place, and they frequently omit name of States and counties in which they wish their letters delivered. The fact that there are dozens of towns called Madison, scattered in all parts of the United States, does not seem to occur to the average foreigner, and unless the name of a street or possibly the county is attached there is little clue to the destination of the letter. Such letters are frequently delivered, however, by the experts handling them knowing in what parts of the United States emigrants from the country from which the letter came have located.

Tuscaloosa was recently indicated on a letter from Canada as Tenke Luce, Ala., but it was promptly delivered. A glance at many of the addresses to the uninitiated gives no clue whatever

to their meaning, but to the experts a very slight indication of the place to which the letter is intended leads to its ultimate delivery. The department instructs postmasters to whom these letters are sent for delivery to return the envelopes, if possible, so that the experts handling them will be able to see how nearly they came to deciphering the addresses. In this way the experts are constantly being trained to greater and greater efficiency for their work.—Washington Star.

Priceless Trophies of the Hunt. W. A. Baillie-Grohman writes for "Sports in the Seventeenth Century" for the July Century: The author says:

The stag was altogether the most highly prized animal of the chase; and his antlers, if they were of great size or showed any abnormality in their growth, were the most treasured trophies of the hunt. When potentes made one another presents, these usually consisted of some famous deer head; for these Nimrods not only vied with one another in the quantity of game they laid low, but also regarding their collections of antlers, upon which enormous sums were spent. For the famous sixty-six-tined head killed in 1696 by the Elector of Brandenburg, and which is still preserved at the Castle of Moritzburg, near Dresden, it is said that the Elector of Saxony gave a company of the tallest grenadiers in his army. For an abnormal thirty-six-point head one of the Dukes of Wurttemberg gave a whole village, with its inhabitants, land, houses and church, including even the parson's prebend, as the chronicler does not forget to mention. A Duke of Pomerania for a celebrated thirty-two-tined head, which he was anxious to have for his collection, a sum which would correspond to \$25,000 of our present money, and what is more, his bid was refused. Upon the spots where great stags were killed monuments were erected; and in more than one instance monasteries and cloisters were founded in such localities, as well as in those where some great Nimrod had escaped mortal danger.

Shooting a Captive Balloon.

Recent experiments at Shoeburyness, England, by officers of the ordnance department show that, contrary to the general belief, balloons may be struck by projectiles from cannon. A captive balloon was sent up over the estuary of the Thames, attached by a cable of about 700 yards to a boat loaded with ballast, which was set adrift on the water. The weather was somewhat boisterous and the morning dull and hazy. The field piece was placed on the marsh land beyond the school of gunnery, from where the firing took place. The distance of range was ascertained to be about 4000 yards. Shrapnel shell was used, and good practice was made from the first. On the sixth round, however, excellent elevation and direction and distance were obtained, and the shell was observed to burst almost immediately over the balloon. After oscillating for a few seconds the balloon was observed to be collapsing, and then it gradually fell. Its descent was slow, and as far as could be judged, had the car contained any occupants it is possible they would have sustained but little, if any, injury had the balloon fallen on land. It was impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury which was done to the balloon itself, but the vicker car appeared to have sustained little or no damage.

Firecracker of Compressed Air.

The noisiest firecracker yet has been approved by the New York Board of Fire Commissioners. It is warranted to make more noise than the Chinese kind, and to burn no awnings. It has no reaction and no after effects. It explodes with great force, and fills the air with large quantities of noise and lots of strawboard, but no sparks.

It is a plain United States firecracker, composed of one-third of chloride of potash and two-thirds of compressed air. The explosion of the chemical bursts the chamber of compressed air, and the result is an explosion which combines the delightful nerve-annihilating properties of the cannon and the pop gun.

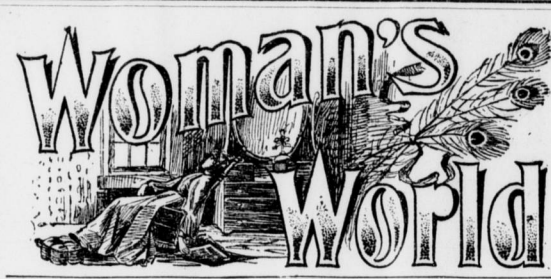
This cracker is lighted by means of a fuse, just as is the Chinese cracker of commerce. The air chamber will not explode if it is stood on end or if the cracker is held in the hand.

This American invention leaves no sparks, for the fuse does not cling to the tough strawboard as it does to the porous rice paper used by the Chinese maker. It consists principally of a pasteboard tub filled with compressed air and stopped with a cork.—Washington Star.

Bore It Like a Soldier.

The real name of General Smolenski, the gallant Greek commander, is Constantine Smolentz, and he comes of a Dalmatian stock. His father took part in the war of independence, settled at Athens, and married a Greek lady. His two sons adopted a military career, for which they were educated at home, partly in France and Belgium. Constantine is the younger of the two, and besides possessing strategical abilities of a high order, he is endowed with great physical courage. It is related of him that a few years ago he had to visit Germany for the purpose of undergoing a severe surgical operation. The doctors were proceeding to administer an anesthetic, but Smolentz would have none of it. "Chloroform," he exclaimed, "is only fit for women!" and while the knife was being used he said, "Go on, gentlemen!" as coolly as though he were a mere spectator, nor did a single expression of pain escape him during the most trying moments.

Greater New York is thirty-two miles long by sixteen wide.



### A Talented Colored Girl.

A young colored girl of Vermillion County, Indiana, has won a personal triumph which entitles her to recognition as one of the bravest young women of her time. She is a credit not only to her race, but to the country, which, by its provisions for free public schools, has given her the opportunity to show the stuff of which she is made. Four years ago she entered the high school at Clinton. Ever since that time she has been practically ostracized by her fellow-pupils. On two occasions, when she resented insults, she was expelled from the school for no better reason, as the trustees explained, than "to keep peace in the family." Still she kept on, and this other night she was graduated, with a good record. When she gave her address at the closing exercises she scored the greatest success of the evening. Such usually is the reward for courage. The pity is that during her course of study some of the young woman's classmates, or at least the authorities of the school, were not as generous as the public. Her four years of work would have been far more comfortable. The father of the girl, whose name is Carry Parker, is a laborer. She intends to become a foreign missionary.—Indianapolis News.

Will Teach Girls to Keep House.

The girls in the seventh and eighth grades of the Charles Kozminski and the Hammond schools are now to have a chance to learn how to make bread, run a hen or dust a room according to the best and most improved methods. Since the introduction of manual training for boys in the Chicago public schools there has been considerable complaint that the girls were not given the chance to use their hands and learn some useful arts. In other cities cooking and plain sewing had been introduced into the curriculum of the schools alongside of manual training for the boys.

For many years the Kitchengarden Association, of which Mrs. W. H. Moore is the head, has given instruction in cooking and sewing to the girls of the Huron street and Holden schools, but the classes were held after the regular school hours, attendance was not compulsory, and the Board of Education had no jurisdiction over them. From lack of interest in the work and scarcity of funds the association gave up these classes. The members then resolved to make one last appeal to the Board of Education and see if it were not possible to have the cooking and house-keeping taught during school hours as part of the regular course in one or two schools as an experiment.

At the same time Mrs. E. S. Stickney asked to be allowed to support a kitchen garden in the Hammond school, where her nephew, Cyrus McCormick, supports the manual training department for boys. The Board lately granted Mrs. Stickney permission to establish the kitchen garden in the Hammond school, and has given the Kitchengarden Association two rooms in the Charles Kozminski school, where they are at liberty to carry out its ideas as they see fit.

The association has raised money sufficient to pay two teachers for a year and to furnish the rooms in the best manner for the work. Miss Allen has been secured to teach cooking and Miss Mills to teach housekeeping and plain sewing.

The instruction is to be confined to the girls in the seventh and eighth grades, for these are the grades where the study of domestic economies is generally introduced, and the association believes that by starting the study in the early grades it reaches a much larger per cent. of children who especially need the instruction than if girls were taken from the high school.—Chicago Record.

Juliet Corson Passes Away.

Miss Juliet Corson, familiarly known as the "Mother of Cookery," whose work on culinary art made her name a household word over the country, died recently in New York City from the removal of a tumor.

It was last year in the Herald that Miss Corson was incurably ill with a tumor. At that time she was living at No. 67 Clinton Place with friends of many years' standing. With the news of the famous woman's illness came the report that she was almost destitute. Miss Cornelia C. Bedford, of No. 16 East 131st street, President of the New York Association of the Teachers of Cookery, sent an appeal to the Herald, and Miss Corson's many friends and former pupils rallied to her assistance. More than \$3000 was sent to Miss Bedford, as trustee of the fund, and many contributions reached Miss Corson directly.

Miss Corson was the first woman in the country to teach the art of cooking under a systematic course of instruction. Her early life was one of poverty and hardship. Leaving her father's home, she found employment in a library, where her intercourse with books and papers gave her an insight into literary work which served her well in after years. After contributing occasionally to magazines and papers, she became an editorial writer for the National Quarterly Review. In this connection she joined with several charitable women in teach-

ing the art of cooking to deserving working girls.

This prompted Miss Corson to make systematic instruction in this important branch of domestic economy her life work. This was nearly a quarter of a century ago. She traveled about, chiefly among the families of the poor, showing the wives, mothers and sisters how to live well and cheaply. In every case her instruction was accompanied by practical demonstrations.

The railroad strikes in 1877 brought her into prominence. At her own expense she circulated 50,000 copies of a book, showing workingmen's wives how they could prepare a substantial meal for fifteen cents.

Her work was by no means confined to the poor. Society women called upon her for instruction. Bachelors were frequently shown how they could prepare wholesome breakfasts by means of the chafing dish, and sporting men were prepared for a summer's outing by her valuable hints.

Miss Corson was a prominent exhibitor at the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago. Her exhibit and work won her a medal, the only one given for dietetics, and a diploma. She again launched out into a literary career, in 1889, when she became the editor of the Household Monthly, a Boston publication.—New York Herald.

Fashion Notes.

Gros grain silk is revived again for dressy gowns worn by matronly women.

Cashmere is unquestionably stylish for outdoor wear, and it has a greater attraction for women of moderate means than silks have.

Linen dresses are very fashionable. These are trimmed with incrustations of guipure over a transparent lining of contrasting colored silks.

A watered silk poplin cut into small checks, in cream and brown, white and black, gray and white, and in other colors, such as dark blue and red or mauve and cream, is much affected.

Oddly enough the silken poplin has again become popular. Many years have passed since it occupied this position in the fashionable world, but now it seems to be on the top wave once more.

Ribbon and tape braiding are each effective, and with deft fingers can accomplish a gown that will simply shriek "imported." Try braiding a bright blue cloth with tape or soutache; the effect will be stunning.

The perfectly plain coaching umbrella is again in vogue, and a safe standard of taste authorizes bright green silk, bright cerise and a purple that seems bright, but which really shows the soft surface, guaranteed only by expensive dye.

Very attractive and dainty are the exquisitely sheer Swiss muslin dresses made up over crisp, lustrous, white taffeta silk. A lovely model is made with Vandyke trimmings formed of Valenciennes insertion and lace. Very deep points to match are inserted in the seams on the front and side breadths of the gored skirts.

When only a little good material remains in a dress, it can be often used to advantage in making a dress for a child. There are the dainty guimpe costumes with the skirt and sleeveless waist of one material and the guimpe of another. Yoke and sleeves of a contrasting material make the dress look better than if only one kind of goods is used.

A great deal may be done to make the dresses which are outgrown large enough. If a waist is too short a belt may be made and sewed to the lower edge with the upper edge of the skirt gathered to it. The sleeves may be pieced down or new cuffs added. Dress skirts are lengthened by letting out the hems or putting a bias band around the bottom.

Delicate lace figures cut out and applied in regular design on very fine black net make an effective covering for a bright satin, closely fitting bodice. The black net hardly shows, and the design formed by the lace figures being carefully planned, just as the braiding would be, to set off the lines of the figure, the result is at once modish and artistic.

General taste in purchasing this year appears to go to extremes. It is either the very sheer transparent textiles like organdie, batiste, etc., or linen duck pique. In the transparent fabrics white takes high place this summer. Then follow creamy pinks, rose violets, and mauves, and some soft, beautiful shades in corn yellow. There are also some lovely and refined shades in gray in silks, French cashmeres, and other light wools, and many charming dyes in green.

Women who do not care to adopt the short skirts advocated by the Rainy Day clubs are using an ingenious contrivance of tapes and rings to keep their draperies out of harm's way in wet weather. The skirt thus elevated does not look nearly so ungraceful as one would expect, and it has this advantage, for those who consider it so, that it can be lowered in a second, and when the sun appears, one is not left high and dry in storm costume.

## HORSES KILLED TO SAVE GRASS.

### A Perplexing Problem Which Confronts Northwest Ranchmen.

The interesting news comes from the city of Butte, Montana, that in several parts of that State horses are so numerous and there is so little use for them that they are being killed by ranchmen and their flesh fed to hogs as food instead of corn. In Madison County several horse meat canning establishments are now in operation, and the product is said to be shipped East and then to Europe. Horses can be bought for \$3 a head or even less when purchased in large numbers.

These facts suggest the inquiry as to what is to become of the horse. With the introduction of electricity on street car lines, where, until a few years ago, horses were practically the sole motive power, and with the ever-increasing use of the bicycle, there seems to be less use for the horse than ever. This use of electricity and bicycles makes it probable that horses will be bred in very small numbers hereafter.

In the States of Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in cattle, sheep and horses. Large herds were formerly driven from Texas and the Southwest to fatten on the nutritious grasses to be found in the States named, but the constant increase in the number of cattle, especially those of the half breed variety, has also caused a reduction in their value.

The establishment of canning factories in Madison County, Montana, where horse meat is put up is not the first experiment of the kind in the Northwest. In 1895 it was made in Portland, Oregon, where horse meat was canned and shipped to France. It was found, however, that the enterprise did not pay, the demand being insufficient, while packers of beef refused to add horse meat to their line of trade because of the prejudice which would arise.

Reports from Madison County state also that horses in some instances are driven into corrals on the ranches, killed and the bodies dragged out into the fields, where the hogs can devour them. It seems almost incredible that this should be the case, but it has come to be a matter of self-preservation with the owners of large grazing districts, where there was danger that the horses would eat up all the grass, thereby leaving no fodder whatever for beef cattle.

It is not only the half breed horses that are found to be a drug on the market, but such fine stock as Clydesdales and coach horses are being offered by ranchmen there for very small figures. One ranchman in Madison County is said to have a herd of seventeen hundred horses of Clydesdale and Norman stock which he is willing to dispose of for \$15 a head. He is unwilling to sacrifice his stock for canning purposes, although the herd is eating the grass required for the grazing cattle and sheep.

The cattle herds in the Northwest are numbered by thousands, the prices for which are ridiculously small. The feed on the ranges is not increasing, while the cattle are, thus making the problem of finding feed more difficult. These immense herds roam the prairies of North Dakota, Washington, Montana and Idaho.—New York Herald.

### American Peanut Oil.

The first peanut oil factory in the United States will be established in Norfolk, Va., at an early date. The oil is highly valued in Europe, and it is stated that fully \$5,000,000 worth of peanuts are brought into Marseilles annually for the manufacture of oil, which is used in toilet soaps and for other purposes. The peanut flour is quite extensively used in Europe and made into bread, cake, biscuit, etc. It is one of the favorite articles of food, according to consular reports, in hospitals in Germany. The capital stock of the present company is \$50,000, and it is operating under the patents of Mr. Weatherly, which cover the machinery and methods of decorticating the kernel of the inner skin. According to the estimates made, the cost of a plant for treating five tons of peanuts daily is as follows: Machinery, \$9000; building, \$6000, while the expenditures, including labor, insurance and taxes, amount to \$337 per day. In a prospectus issued by the company it is calculated that the receipts from five tons of peanuts will amount to 235 gallons of refined oil at \$1 per gallon; 175 gallons of crude oil at fifty cents; 3680 pounds of flour and meal, at two cents, and 3680 pounds of stock feed, at sixty cents per 100 pounds, making the total gross receipts \$415.90 per day, which, it is estimated, would give a yearly profit on a five-ton factory of \$19,725.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Otter Hunting in England.

Otter hunting has been revived in England and there are now something like seventeen packs of otter hounds in the kingdom, including one in Ireland. Hunting the otter in the spring after the frost is out of the ground is rare sport, and in some respects is more exciting and dangerous than fox hunting. The man who would be in at the death must be strong in the legs and long in the wind, indifferent to wet clothing and cold feet. A stout dog otter is an ugly proposition, and will put up a vicious fight whenever cornered. One of the best packs in England last summer ran fifty-two otters and accounted for twenty-eight of them.

### A Transparent Sea.

In the neighborhood of the Bermudas the sea is extremely transparent, so that the fishermen can readily see the horns of lobsters protruding from their hiding-places in the rocks at considerable depth. To entice the crustaceans from these crannies they tie a lot of snails in a ball and dangle them in front of the cautious lobster. When he grabs the ball they haul him up.

## IF WE ONLY KNEW.

Ab! sisters, if we only knew each grief  
That rends the other, we could never hate,  
Nor even think remorse could come too late.  
So she brought with her a more kind belief,  
Most surely prejudice is a foul thief  
Who steals love's blossom through the  
very gate  
Which we would shut against him. It is  
fate  
That hands which might extend us sweet  
relief  
Press down upon its thorns our coronet,  
And when we sob for water reach us gail,  
And when our hearts ache thrust our  
sides with scorn.  
Oh, women, women! do ye then forget  
How all must stumble, though some only  
fall?  
How ye might stay with hope the feet  
forlorn?  
—Anelie Rives.

## PITH AND POINT.

"Give a poor fellow a lift," soliloquized the burglar, and he lifted a dozen diamond rings.—Washington Capital.

Lady—"Where is my trunk?" Porter—"I couldn't find any trunk, mum, but I've got the handle with the label on."—Standard.

Freshman—"What makes you think these eggs were stolen?" Clubmate—"You can see yourself they've been poached."—Princeton Tiger.

Doctor—"Your friend shows some improvement." Patient's Friend—"Does he?" Doctor—"Yes; he admits that he's a crank."—Pack.

Wife—"How people gaze at my new dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris." Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."—Tit-Bits.

Hamm—"From the very first time I went upon the stage my aim has been a high one." Tom Mentor—"Yes, I've always noticed that you invariably played to the gallery."—Boston Transcript.

"What does that man Slickly do for a living?" "For board and lodging he does the hotels, and for clothes he does his tailor. Outside of that he does the best he can."—Detroit Free Press.

Chambermaid—"Last evening Monsieur took me for his wife." Cook—"Ah! He kissed you, I suppose?" "Not in the least! He called me names and made a terrible scene."—Le Figaro.

"I guess there's something the matter with our rubber-tree," observed the small boy. "I've been watching it for a year or two now, and it hasn't sprouted any overshoots yet."—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Bedford—"I believe in reciprocity in underwear." Mr. Webster—"What do you mean by that?" Mr. Bedford—"Stick to your winter flannels until they stick to you."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Judge—"Didn't I tell you the last time that you were here that I wanted to see your face in this court no more?" Weary Watkins—"You did, yeronor, and that is exactly what I told the cop."—Indianapolis Journal.

Telescope Proprietor—"Step up, ladies and gents, and view the planet Mars. One penny, mmm." Old Lady—"Oh, law! Hain't it round and smooth?" Telescope Proprietor—"Will the bald headed gent please step away from in front of the instrument?"—London Tit-Bits.

Husband—"Dearest Mathilde, I have made up my mind to grant all your wishes. You shall go to the mountains six weeks, you shall have a new dress, and the parlor shall be supplied with new rococo furniture." Wife—"Oh, Charles! What have you been doing?"—Fliegende Blätter.

"Mercy!" cried Mr. Barker at the restaurant. "Waiter, is this Neufchatel cheese?" "Yes, sir," said the waiter. "Well, I must say it tastes like very old chate cheese. Bring me some cottage cheese instead, and be sure it is made of some cottage since the original Queen Anne period."—Harper's Bazar.

### Importation of German Birds.

In the years 1889 and 1892 a society in Portland, Oregon, introduced 400 pairs of song birds from Germany into that State at an expense of little more than \$2000. Of these the plain and blackheaded nightingales have probably become extinct, because few of them survived the long trip, and none has since been seen, but the other species have multiplied with great rapidity, especially the skylarks, which rear from two to four broods every year, so that the whole Willamette Valley, from Portland to Roseburg, is full of them. Besides these there are black starlings, wood larks, song thrushes, black thrushes, goldfinches, chaffinches, ziskins, greenfinches, bullfinches, crossbeaks, robin redbreasts, linnets, singing quails, goldhammers and forest finches. When it is remembered that the insects and fungus diseases most dangerous to our vegetation are those which have been imported into this country from abroad, and that animals and birds which are held in check by some balance of forces in their native land often become a nuisance in a foreign country, just as rabbits have been in Australia and English sparrows in this country, it is possible that some of these songsters may prove injurious to crops. The chances are, however, that they will do more to help the farmer by keeping insects in check than they will to injure them.—Detroit Free Press.

### Chinese Idea of Justice.

A German missionary named Elwin recently delivered a lecture at Shanghai in which he stated that the Chinese believe that "justice" will be administered in the next world very much as it is in this—that is, chiefly by means of bribery, and that consequently it happens occasionally that one of two litigants commits suicide with a view to getting at the judge in the other world before his rival.