

DRIFTING. AWAY.

I read in your beight syes the decame of the time depthic away from you-drifting the decay and the state. Prove the sound and its state. Prove the sound and its state. Prove the sound and its state. The state of the state of

won by that one run.—Detroit News to the sordid atmosphere dich he had always been compelled breathe—yet, in spite of all this, he il had a mind; not, indeed, heautiful present, but capable of becoming natiful; still had hidden away in impressed by the state of the more of the strength of the more of the strength of the more I studied Mr. Blobbs, of the more I studied Mr. Blobbs, the more I studied Mr. Blobbs, the more I studied Mr. Blobbs, and the he form of the strength of the more I studied Mr. Blobbs, and the he found himself. If bishops are allowed such and an arrow cage indeed it was in the strength of the blobs, and the narrow cage indeed it was in the he had are not the house which he had remained the operation of the house which he had remained the lord of the house which he had remained the decoured by a line. When asked mamma and me upon afternoon to the house which he had remained the operation of the house which he had remained the operation of the house which he had remained the operation of the house which he had remained the was just setting up for mers and grooms who were everyhere at his beck and call, when I examined the obsequits menials, the butler, footmen, garners and grooms who were everyhere at his beck and call, when I examined the obsequits menials, the butler, footmen, garners and grooms who were everyhere at his beck and call, when I examined the obsequits menials, the butler, footmen, garners and grooms who were everyhere at his beck and call, when I examined the operation of the manner of the was just setting up for lighting of his house—my heart hed for him.

It was just at this time that Jack mid the province of the lighting of his house—my heart hed for him.

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It was just at this tim noon to the house which he had cently purchased in our neighborhood. When I saw the perfect appointments, the enervating luxury of it all, the lawns, the gardens, the greenhouses, the stables—when I noted the obsequious menials, the butler, footmen, gardeners and grooms who were everywhere at his beek and call, when I examined the gorgeous new billiard room he was just building, and the electric dynamo that he was just setting up for the lighting of his house—my heart ached for him.

HOW TO START A PHEASANTRY.
These Preity Birds Can Be Raised in Small Places.

The impression has prevailed for many years that the beautiful pheasants of the old world would not thrive in a small place, and that it was difficult in this country to breed them even on a large estate, but in recent years this theory has been disproved. Pheasants of the most beautiful type have been raised on village lots with scarcely any of the natural environments which formerly were considered essential to their welfare.

In starting a pheasantry on a country place only the breeds which have proved that they can be easily reared should be purchased at first. A pleasantry must be supplied with outdoor and indoor quarters for the birds. A yard forty by fifty feet for a pair of the birds and a warm house fifteen feet square should be ample, although the larger the roaming ground the better the birds will enjoy it. The outdoor inclosure must have a fence ten to twenty feet in height to prevent the birds will enjoy over it, and a top covering of wire should be provided as a precaution.

Many of the ordinary varieties of pheasants are no more difficult to raise than fancy breeds of chickens. Their quarters are about the same and their food not much different. A home pheasantry and pigeon loft combined furnish a greater amount of profit and pleasure than where either one is built separately. The upper part of the house for the winter quarters should be built with pigeon lofts where only the fancy pigeons are kept.

The combination of the two in nearby but separate inclosures yields no end of gratification. The pigeons often will fly through the wires of the pleasantry and invade the quarters of the beautiful wild fowls, but neither will in any way interfere with or injure the other. Their nesting and indoor whiter quarters, however, must be partitioned off, so that they can never disturb each other's peaceful home life.—Chicago Record-Heraid.

In the nineties a wave of population

disturb each other's peaceful home life.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pushing Back the Desert.

In the ninetles a wave of population flowed westward over the great plains of the Missouri Valley. It was composed of farmers who tried to raise crops by natural rainfall in the old-fashioned way. The attempt was a failure west of the middle of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, and the wave receded, leaving ruin in its track. Now, as Mr. Charles Moreau Herger shows in the Review of Reviews, there is a hopeful attempt to push back the arid line by scientific methods. Of course irrigation will permanently conquer the desert, but even without irrigation it has been shown that new methods of cultivation will turn a semi-arid into a productive region.

A South Dakota farmer, Mr. H. W. Campbell, has introduced the plan of very deep plowing, packing the bottom of the furrow with specially constructed implements and thoroughly cultivating the surface. In this way the moisture that falls is preserved just where the roots of the plant can get at it. Mr. Campbell has raised 142 bushels of potatoes an acre where the crops of his neighbors were failures. There are certain crops, moreover, such as affaliaf, sorghum and Kaffircorn, which do not require much rainfall. By the use of these and the new methods of cultivation this arid land is being steadily pushed back, and every mile it recedes means the addition of 640,000 acres to the fertile land of the West.

Importance of Accurate Watches.

"That time is money is an old adage,

West.

Importance of Accurate Watches.
"That time is money is an old adage, but it has been brought strictly up to date by the raffroad men, who say that time is 'life and money.' 's said a jeweler of Boston at the New Williard.
"I do a large railroad trade in watches, and from statistics kept it is shown that since 1898 the railroad wrecks have been reduced one-third because the men were equipped with accurate timepleces. In other words, one-third of the wrecks bafore 1898 were caused by variation in the time of watches carried by the different men in the service of the companies. Under the system now in force on practically every railroad in the country the engineer, the train crew, including the brakeman, baggageman and flagman, as well as the train dispatchers and train masters, must be provided one and all with watches that will not vary thirty seconds from standard time. Every week every man in the service carrying a watch must have it inspected in order that it may be known that it is accurate and in good condition, under penalty of discharge."— Washington Star.

"SHR" That is Really Tip.

The Funny Side of Life.

ALWAYS LUCKY.

A jolly fisherman was he,
As jolly as you'll ever find;
While some caught big ones in the sea,
He caught still bigger in his mind.

—Washington Star.

CONUNDRUM ANSWERED.

'A teacher once asked a class of little folks where wool came from to make so many useful things.
"I know," piped Frederick; "from wolves!"

BAD TERMS.

Walling—"Bogert and Appleton are not on speaking terms, are they?" Nelson—"Well, yes; but they don't use very good terms, I'm afraid."— New York Herald.

GRATITUDE.



Mr. Fish-"Thanks, old man."-New York Sun.

NOT IN HIS LIST.

"Our son seems to be goin' right in for culture," said Mrs. Corntossel. "Yes," answered her husband in a tone of slight disappointment; "every kind except agriculture."—Washington Star.

PAINFUL EXPOSURE

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Richard—"Uneducated people often have a lot of insight."
Robert—"That is so; our new maid knows that she is a better cool: than we've been used to."—Detroit Free Press.

CONSIDERATIONS.

must not forget that there are of people whose interests are

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum,
"and millions of dollars, too."—Washington Star.

AILMENT.
"I settled that fellow's hash for

him."
"Was he mad, doctor?"
"No; that's what he wanted me to
do. He was suffering from indiges
tion."—New York Herald.

A SUBJECT FOR DEBATE "You know he married Miss Mil-

Hons."
"And they do not get along?"
"No. They can't agree about what portion of the wife's income the husband ought to have."—Puck.

A DRAW. "Diplomacy is a curious game,"

one statesman.
"It is," answered the other; "it is one in which the most satisfactory results are achieved when both sides can go home and claim a victory."—Washington Star.

CAN'T HELP THAT.

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Street Car Magnate—"You patrons are a mighty narrow lot, I must say."

Patron—"How can we help it? We were broad enough until we were pressed into our present width by being jammed into those human sardineries."

—Baltimore American.

BUSINESS.

Merchant—"Did you find out what that gentleman wanted?" New Clerk—"No, but I found out what he didn't want—" Merchant—What? How dare you—" New Clerk—"And I sold it to him."— Catholic Standard and Times.



Cholly-"Yes, indeed, my love for ou has broadened me greatly." Sweet Kathleen-"It hasn't length-med you out any, has it, Cholly?"— lew York Times.

HIS RIGHT TO A MEAL

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"Don't you think it's unwise," said
the first partisan, "to be so sanguine
about your candidate?"
"All right," retorted the other, "just
wait till after election and then I'll
have a right to crow."
"That's what you will, but I don't
think you'll care to eat all you'll have
a right to."—Philadelphia Press.

ABOUT AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

ABOUT AMERICAN RAILWAYS.
They Would Girdle the Earth Eight Times at the Equator.

It has occurred to the Booklover's Magazine to calculifte, among other things about our American railways, that "on an average a passenger travels three and a half millions of miles before he is injured and sixty-one and a half millions of miles before he is injured and sixty-one and a half millions of miles before he is killed. The average traveler could journey sixty miles an hour, twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year for 120 years before, according to the law of probabilities, he would be killed in an accident on an American railway."

In view of the lamentable yearly returns of railway wrecks, the comfort in these calculations is largely theoretical, where it is not confined to the accident-insurance companies.

Others of the magazine's items are more impressive.

The 200,000 miles of railways in the United States would girdle the earth eight times at the equator.

There are two miles of railroad in this Republic for every three in the rest of America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia combined.

The United States has six times as great as tally, twenty-three times as great as tudined Kingdom or Austria-Hungary, twenty times as great as Spain.

The present capital of American railroads, including stocks, bonds and floating indebtedness amounts to about \$12,000,00,000—about \$150 per capita of population or \$750 per family.

The average citizen made eight railway trips in 1901 and pays about \$22 per year in fares.

The railways of the country employed in 1901 an average of 1,071,000, expressenting about \$50 per capita of population of \$610,000,000—more than half the operating expenses of those employes for 1901 amounted to \$610,000,000—more than half the operating expenses of for foods—and averaged, roughly, \$570 per man.

WISE WORDS.

Dishonesty is a forsaking of perma-ent for temporary advantages.—Bo-

aent for temporary advantages, vee.

No man was ever discontented with the world if he did his duty in it.—Southey.

It is never other people's opinions that displease us, but only the desire they sometimes show to impose them upon us, against our will.—Joubert.

Every manner of living, each of our actions, has a particular end in view, and all these ends have a general aim —happiness. It is not in the end, but in the cholee of means that we deceive ourselves.—Aristotle.

It is easy in the world to live after

—happiness. It is not in the end, but in the choice of means that we deceive ourselves.—Aristotle.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after cur own, but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

It is certain that there is a great deal of good in us that does not know itself, and that a habit of union and competition brings people up and keeps them up to their highest point; that life would be twice or ten times life if spent with wise or fruitful companions.—Emerson.

How to live?—that is the essential question for us. Not how to live in the more material sense only, but in the widest sense. The general problem which comprehends every special problem is—the right ruling of conduct in all directions under all circumstances.—Spencer.

The man who prospers too easily is not likely thereby to develop the finest type of character. In spiritual work immediate and abundant reaping tends sometimes to be productive of spiritual pride, to a man's own undoing and to the undoing, probably, of the work itself.—J. S. Mayer.

Most people go through life with closed eyes and minds. They do not notice what goes on about them; they have no curiosity about trees, birds, stars, the mechanism of loccomotives, the art of railing, the wonders of electicity, the endless variety and movement of things in the world in which they live. They do not learn as they go on in life, because they have not formed a habit of learning.—Success.

Composition of Old Bricks.

Some of the white bricks of Nipour.

Composition of Old Bricks.

Some of the white bricks of Nippur, in their black ebony cases, engaged the other day the attention of a group of students at the University Museum. "These bricks, thousands of years old, ought to be studied through the microscope," one of them said. "The microscope might reveal strange secrets in them. I once examined microscopically a brick from the pyramid of Dashour. It contained Nile mud, chopped straw and sand. There were also in it bits of shell, some fish bone and some fragments of dead insects. A shred of string was interesting—it showed that these people had used string just like ours. There was also a shred of cloth, as finely woven as our best hand looms can produce to-day. Altogether, the microscope brought to bear upon relies of the past brings to light much that is of interest, and might, if more widely employed, occasion some important discoveries."—Philadelphia Record.

Duelling Encouraged in Austria.

The Socialist paper, Arbeit Zeitung, of Vienna, publishes a secret decree of the Austrian minister of war directed against the Anti-Duel League. The decree is to the effect that officers and cadets in the army on service or otherwise must not join the league. Those who are already members must leave it. The aumy in Austria is decidedly in favor of preserving the duel.

The Road to

BOUND TO DISCOVER POLE.

American Expedition Hopes to Plant
Our Flag There.

Another American expedition is about to start in search of the inaccessible North Pole. Anthony Fala, a young Brooklyn 'explorer, is in charge of the party, Capt. Edwin Coffin will go as skipper, while Ziegler is backing the attempt. The party will shortly sail from Norway on the good ship America. Every effort will be made to plant the Stars and Stripes in the frozen North.

The discovery by Capt. Scott, the leader of the British Antarctic expedition, of mountain ranges with points rising to a height of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea level, farther south than ever before known,



together with the volcanoes, still further differentiates the typography of the known parts of the two Polar regions. In the Arctic regions there are no volcanoes, and the highest mountain possibly is Petermann Peak, on the east coast of Greenland, which, formerly supposed to be upward of 11,000 feet in height, is now known not to exceed 9,000 feet, and is probably not even that. In the mountain ranges bordering Victoria Land on the side of Ross' Sea are many peaks between 12,000 and 15,000 high, including Mt. Victoria, Mt. Melbourne and Mt. Herschel, and Capt. Scott's ilscoveries show that these high mountain ranges extend several hundreds of miles still further south with mountainous peaks quite as high. It



is a question whether Mt. Terror is a voicano, but Mt. Erebus was smoking in February, 1901.

Both Capt. Scott's and Borchgrevink's expeditions confirm Ross' report of open water during the summer months in Ross Sea when once the ice on the parallel of Cape Adare is passed.

The Age of Pompeil.

Prof. Dall Osso, inspector of the Museum of Naples, has just published an article in which he affirms that researches and excavations prove that there existed a Pompeil nine centuries before our era.