

# May's Landing Record.

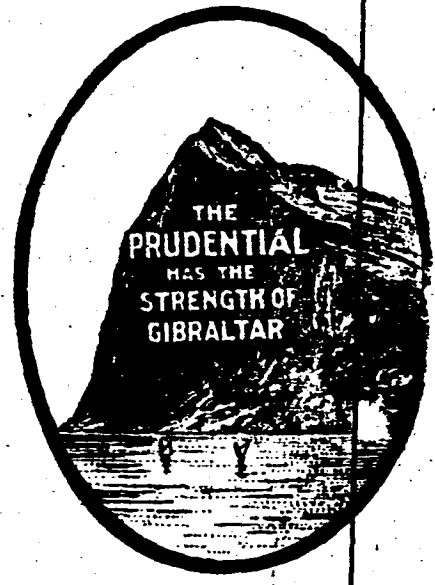
VOL. XXVII

MAY'S LANDING, ATLANTIC COUNTY, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904

NO. 35

## The Trust Fund Privilege

enables the beneficiary to invest money with The Prudential with guarantee of security and profit.



## The Prudential

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## Science Fiction

deepest hole in the earth is near

han, Germany. It is 5,735 feet in and is for geological research. The drilling was begun in 1880, stopped six years later because engineers were unable with their tools to go deeper.

The Bank of England notes are made from new white linen and never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery.

Soldiers are despised in China. They belong chiefly to the coolie classes. The German officers engaged some time ago by the Chinese government found that their most important task was to overcome the soldiers' own feelings that they were a lower order of beings than other Chinese.

The Chinese department of the British Museum library contains a single work which occupies 5,000 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press is one of only a small number of copies now in existence. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China, covering a period of 2,500 years, from 1100 B. C. to 1700 A. D.

It is not generally known that the vanilla bean is the costliest bean on earth. It grows wild and is gathered by the natives in Papuania and Malacca. Vanilla beans are sold at the rate of \$12 per one thousand, but when dried and cured they cost about \$12 per pound. They are mainly used by druggists, and last year over ninety million were imported into the United States.

Among all the birds of this section the hawk and parrot come the nearest to using their feet like hands. Wading birds and scrubbing birds develop a very large foot. Birds that are in the air most of the time have much more delicate feet than those that are on the ground frequently. The variety of bills is quite as astounding as that in the claws. The book of the end of the bill almost always denotes a bird of prey.

The anabara, or star-gazer, a fish of the cyprinodont family, found in the rivers of Guinea, Surinam and Brazil, has each of its eyes divided into an upper and a lower portion, by an opaque horizontal line. This gives it in effect two pupils in each eye, one suited for seeing in the air, and the other for seeing in the water. The fish is in the habit of swimming at the surface with its head sometimes above, sometimes below, the water line.

The world's best timekeeper is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin Observatory, which was installed by Professor Forster in 1853. It is enclosed in an airtight glass cylinder and has frequently run for periods of two or three months with an average daily deviation of only 15-1000 of a second. Yet astronomers are not satisfied even with this, and efforts are continually made to secure ideal conditions for a clock by keeping it not only in an air-tight case, but in an underground vault where neither change of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

II-Timed Appreciation.  
The gloomy and repetitive observation of the Sabbath that remained long from the days of the Puritans has happily died out in America. People no longer believe that happiness on Sunday is a sin. In parts of Scotland, however, the sterner view still holds. William Macaulay lived with his family on a farm several miles from the village. On Sunday he was wont to stride with his long-legged son James over the four miles of road to the high hills. The rest of the family followed in the cart.

One Sunday—an unusually fine Sunday—when the air was filled with the strength of the hill breezes—William and James were swinging gravely along on their way to the kirk. For three miles their mouths were shut in solemn silence.

Finally the delight of living got the better of the son's decorum, and he said slyly, sniffing the air, "This is fine day."

## Science Fiction

Paper car wheels, made by pressure from rye straw paper, are usually in condition for a second set of steel wheels for a third set of steel wheels.

Radium constantly generates heat and when has now shown that it may constantly generate electricity. It gives off both positive and negative electrons, and the former several hundred times as large as the latter—may be held back by a sieve of glass or any other of a variety of substances.

Suggestive at least are the conclusions of Hon. R. J. Strutt, of Bath, England. Helium—which Sir William Ramsay has found to be slowly given off by radium—exists in the gases of the earth's atmosphere and in the spring and at a test of the deposits in the spring has revealed a small proportion of radium. It is believed that these substances are brought up from a large deposit of radium deep in the earth.

All admirers as well as cultivators of carnations are much concerned about a new disease that the Department of Agriculture has recently detected affecting the plants in the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania. The disease is manifested by the appearance of ringed spots on the leaves and stems. The spots are shown by the microscope filled with bacteria, which are different from the microorganisms causing previously known diseases in carnations. A careful study of the new disease is under way.

The German government is developing a plan to have its customs officials instructed in chemistry, physics and mechanical technology. At the most important custom houses in every province of the empire there is to be established a laboratory and a library of technical books for the use of the customs officials. The officers are to be instructed in the use of the microscope and will themselves be trained in a great laboratory which it is proposed to erect in Berlin in connection with the chief customs office. Teachers for this instruction will be drawn from the staffs of professors in technical colleges.

The Bureau of Forestry finds that sugar culture, the greatest industry of the Hawaiian Islands, depends upon the preservation of the native forests. These are mainly confined to the rainy east and northeast sides of the mountains, and they preserve the moisture that is needed to irrigate the dry plains where the sugar plantations exist. The value of these forests consists not in the trees, which are frequently low, crooked and sparsely leaved, but in the impenetrable undergrowth, composed of vines, ferns and mosses, and so thick that it holds water like a sponge. This undergrowth is, however, very delicate, and cattle and goats quickly destroy it. It is proposed to save the forests by fencing them.

Condensed into a few words, these are the "Modern View of Matter," as expounded by Sir Oliver Lodge: "Electricity is a substance, the only kind of substance, and all matter is merely an accumulation of electric charges. It appears probable that these electric charges are all of exactly the same amount, although some are positive and some negative, and that the atoms of the chemical elements are formed by varying numbers and arrangements of these charges, or electrons. There are about seven hundred electrons, 350 positive and 350 negative, in the hydrogen atom, which has been so long regarded as the final and indivisible unit of matter; there must be about sixteen times as many in the oxygen atom; and about 255 times as many, say 180,000, in a radium atom, the heaviest known."

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, the comic opera rule of the Black mountain principality, which has a population less than that of Rhode Island, was a great athlete in his younger days and is still a good horseman, a capital shot, and a splendid swordsman. To his chief claimants the prince adds that of being a poet and a good writer of no small talent, his best work being a tragedy, "The Emperess of the Balkans." His civil list, only \$14,000 a year, is ample for the simple tastes, which never call for great expenditure.

Ever think, boys, that the fingers that span you were once referred to in love letters as "dainty"?

## A CONFESSION.

I've been down to the city, an' I've seen the 'lectric lights, the twenty-story buildings, an' the other things I didn't know. An' all the place a-lookin' like a fairland complete. But I'd rather see the big trees that's a-growin' up to home, an' watch the stars a-twinklin' in the blue an' lofty dome. An' I'd rather hear the wind that goes a-singin' past the door than the traffic of the city, with its bustle an' its roar.

I reckon I'm peculiar, an' my tastes is kind o' low. But what's the use denyin' things that certainly is so? I went up to a concert, an' I heard the music there, it sounded like angelic harps a-choatin' through the air. Yet, spite of all its glory, an' the goodness an' acclaim, it I stopped to think a minute, I was homesick for the same; an' I couldn't help confessin', though it seems a curious thing, that I'd rather hear a robin sweetly pipin' in the spring.

—Washington Star.

## ONLY A CHILD.

Of all poor men the most to be pitied is the poor rich man. The man in absolute poverty can be helped; but for the man who is poor with his coffers full of gold there is no earthly help—none, unless something can get away down into his heart and open the way for the incoming of sunlight and warmth. Such a transformation I once knew, and I will tell you how it was wrought. It was done by only a little child.

Rufus Grote was really and truly a miser, though he had probably never acknowledged the fact to himself. At the age of sixty he lived in a close, small, shabby house, in a narrow street down town, though he had never the streets were broad, and where green trees grew, he owned a whole brick block, the rental of which yielded him more than a comfortable income for any man. In early life Rufus Grote had been disappointed, so while yet a man he had shut himself up within his shell and through all the years of his manhood he had neither asked nor given any love nor friendship. He took his life as even to the pound of flesh, if it was due him by the bond, and he was as ready to discharge all bonded obligations.

One evening, just at dusk, a coach stopped at Rufus Grote's door, and a lady, dressed in black, and accompanied by a child, alighted therefrom, and entered his house. The child was a small, shabby boy, and the lady answered the summons, and demanded the applicant's business.

"Uncle Rufus," said the woman, "I am Mary Sanford, and this is my son, Rufus. Will you give me shelter until I can find work?" Mary Sanford was the only daughter of Rufus Grote's dead sister. He had heard of her husband's death, and he had shudderingly asked himself more than once if it might not be possible that his widowed niece had called upon him for assistance. And now the dreaded blow had fallen. What was he to do? Had he followed the first impulse, he would have turned the woman and her child away with a word, but that would have been inhuman. He was caught in a trap. He had to open his door wider, and let them in. And when they were in he was forced, in common decency, to go out and buy a loaf of bread and some cheese.

Mary Sanford was thirty-five; a slight, pale-faced, pretty woman; and what of beauty she possessed was due more to the reflex action upon her face and manner of her native goodness than to any outward grace of feature. Her child, a girl of nine years, called Rufus. She was a plump, dimpled, sunny-haired and sunny-faced child, with the light of a tender, loving heart sparkling in every feature. She was really and truly a child of beauty and perfect joy.

After eating the bread and cheese, and drinking cold water with it, Mary Sanford told to Rufus Grote the story of her husband's death—how he had suffered long, and how he had left her in utter destitution.

"But," she concluded, as she saw a cloud upon her uncle's face, "I am not come to be a burden upon you. Mrs. Maynard will be in the city in a few days, and will give me work."

"What kind of work?" grunted Rufus. "I shall keep house for her." Later in the evening, by the dim light of a single tallow candle, Rufus, crept to the old man's side and climbed into his lap. For the moment he had a thought of putting her away, but he would have put away an insinuating cat, but he did not do so. So she kept on until she had got both hands upon his shoulders.

"You are my Uncle Rufus," she said, with a quivering eager smile. "I suppose so," answered the man, forcing out the reluctant words. "I haven't got a papa any more, Mayn't I kiss you before I go to bed?" The little warm arms were around his neck, and the kiss was upon his cheek. The child waited a moment as though for a kiss in return, but she did not get it, and she slipped down and went with her mother to the little dark room where Rufus Grote had given up to their use his own hard, poor bed.

The seed had fallen, and had taken root!

Three days afterward Rufus Grote saw his agent, and told him that he had an idea about renting the empty house up town.

On the evening of the same day Mary Sanford came in with a letter in her hand, and found Rufus nestled in her uncle's arms.

"Uncle Rufus," she said, "I have received a letter from Mrs. Maynard. She will be at home day after to-morrow."

"And she wants you to take charge of her house?"

"Very well. Wait till she comes." And the old man held the little child in his arms until it was time to go to bed.

On the following morning Uncle Rufus told Mary that he wanted her to take a ride with him during the forenoon.

She said she would be at his service.

And later a fine coach drew up before the house, and Mary came in and bade Mary make ready, and to make Rufus ready also.

They rode up town, and when they stopped Uncle Rufus handed them out before a house with great chestnut trees growing in the yard and upon the sidewalk. And he led them into the house. And in the broad, handsome parlor he turned and spoke, holding Rufus by the hand.

"Mary," he said, "this little child has promised to make her old uncle happy, and I will not give her up. This house is mine. If you will come and help me take care of it, I will live in it. What say you?"

What could she say? She saw the new light upon her uncle's face, and when he took the child in his arms and held the sunny head close upon his bosom, she saw the blessing of the coming time. She said, with a burst of tears, "Uncle, if Rufus and I can make you happy, you may command us both."

There was wonder up town and there was wonder down town when Rufus Grote appeared a well-dressed, smiling, happy man.

And in the mansion beneath the shade of the great chestnut trees there was peace and joy. An angel, in the shape of a little child, had touched a human heart long buried in cold and gloom and brought it forth to love and blessing.

SOME SWEARING DEFENSIBLE.

Many Great and Good Men Have Used Swearing as a Necessary Detail.

According to the Anti-Profanity League the swearing habit is "the national evil." Undoubtedly the use of profanity is extremely prevalent; a person swears merely to keep his ears from the truth, or to show his wit, or to show his power. But whether it is so general as to justify one in terming it the national evil is a matter of opinion. Not all swearing, moreover, is wholly indefensible. There are various kinds of swearing, and it will not do to lump them in one class with a single label. Besides the habitual and commonplace swearers, whose profanity is more redundant and colorless verbiage, and the vulgar and diffuse swearer, from the father of his country is said to have sworn vigorously when the emergency seemed to require departure from his customary rule of unvarnished speech. This sort of swearing is not only justifiable, but it is also very useful.

Many great and good men belong to the last class. From the father of his country is said to have sworn vigorously when the emergency seemed to require departure from his customary rule of unvarnished speech. This sort of swearing is not only justifiable, but it is also very useful.

"I can't reach your cheek, uncle," said the child, a girl of nine years, who was so big and I am so little."

And then she kissed him as she had done the night before; but not as on the night before did Rufus Grote, with a movement almost apoplectic, break from the embrace and try to break the child back to him, and imprinted a hearty kiss upon her round cheek.

And the words—"God bless you, little one!" fell from his lips before he knew it.

Verily the crust was broken. But had any good seed fallen upon the heart?

What an odd scene for the miser's home! A really good breakfast—a table tastefully laid—the fumes from the teapot fresh and fragrant—and the surroundings cheerful.

## BATTLE SHIP MISSOURI, ON WHICH A GUN EXPLODED, KILLING TWENTY-NINE MEN



The battleship Missouri, on which a turret gun exploded, killing twenty-nine officers and men, has been in commission only three last autumn, her official trip taking place Oct. 21. She is a sister ship of the Ohio and the new Maine. Her displacement is 12,500 tons. She is heavily armored, and her armament is in proportion, being four 12-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns and a number of smaller weapons. The Missouri also has two submerged torpedo tubes. Her complement is 551 officers and men. She is commanded by Captain William S. Cowles, a brother-in-law of President Roosevelt. Recently the Missouri, owing to her defective steering gear, narrowly escaped striking the Illinois.

## OLD FAVORITES

The Moneyless Man.  
Is there no secret place on the face of earth where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath birth, Where beggars in mercy and kindness will have refuge, and the wretched shall ask and receive?

Is there no place at all where a knave will bring a bad angel to open the door? Oh! search the wide world, wherever you can, There is no open door for a moneyless man.

Go look in your hall where the chandeliers light, Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night; Where the rich hanging velvet, in shades of gold, Sweeps gracefully down with its trimmings of gold; And the mirrors of silver take up and in long lighted vistas the "wondering view"; Go there at the banquet and find if you can, And a welcome smile for the moneyless man.

Go look in your church of the cloud-reaching spire, Which gives back to the sun his same look of fire, Where the arches and columns are gored with gold, And the walls seem as pure as a sea without sin; Walk down the long aisle—see the rich in the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate; Walk down in your patches and find if you can, And a penny for a poor moneyless man.

Go look in your judge's in his dark flowing gown, With the scales wherein law weighs equity down; Where he frowns on the weak and smiles on the strong, And punishes right while he justifies wrong; Where jurors lift their lips to the Bible have laid, To render a verdict they've already made; Go there in the court room and find if you can, Any law for the cause of a moneyless man.

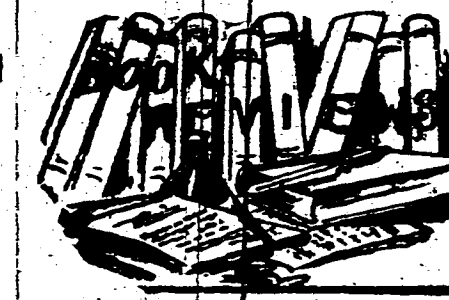
Go look in the banks, where Mammon has laid great treasures of gold; His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold; Where, safe from the hands of the starving and poor, Like piles upon piles of the glittering ore, Walk up to their counters—ah, there you may stay Till your hands shall grow old and your hair shall turn gray, And you'll find at the bank not one of the clan With money to lend to a moneyless man.

Then go to your hotel—no raven has fed The wretched who has suffered too long for his bread; Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the death frost From the lips of the angel your poverty love; Then turn in your agony upward to God And bless while it smites you the chastening rod; And you'll find at the end of your life's journey a welcome above for a moneyless man.

—Henry Thompson Stanton.

## SOME ODD RAILROAD RULES.

Curious Experiences in Transportation in Pennsylvania.  
Some of the regulations in force on the earliest railroads built in Pennsylvania read very queerly in these days of "limbics" and "yawns." Says the Boston Transcript: A sample of them



Gouverneur Morris has finished a new novel to which he has given the quaint title of "A Pagan's Progress."

Mary Chamondley is completing the manuscript of a new novel, the first to appear from her pen since the publication of "Red Pottage."

"The Price of Youth" is the title of the new novel by Miss Margery Williams, which the Macmillan Company have issued. It is a picture of life in a New Jersey village.

"The Deliverance," by Ellen Glasgow, and Henry Henshaw's "My Friend Prosper," are the two new books that have so far been most prominently before the public.

Dr. Walter B. McCaleb, author of "The Aaron Burr Conspiracy," is editing for Dodd, Mead & Co., the "Memoirs of Senator John H. Reagan," the only surviving member of the Confederate cabinet.

A book the chief charm of which is to be its absolute simplicity and yet be filled with thrilling incident and violent action is the way in which the publishers announce Charles Henshaw's novel, "Flower of the Port."

Since the publication of the "Woman Who Told" Mrs. John Van Vorst has had an enviable position in Paris. She was taken up by the academy set, is a contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes and has had her book published in French and German.

"Helen Grant's Schooldays," Miss Amanda M. Douglas's history of last year, will be followed next autumn by "Helen Grant's Friends," in which Helen lays aside her school ambitions and devotes herself to aiding her father in his archaeological work.

The most interesting collection of Thackeray's letters ever brought together in last year, will be followed next autumn by "Helen Grant's Friends," in which Helen lays aside her school ambitions and devotes herself to aiding her father in his archaeological work.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, announce that they have ready for publication 1,600 facsimile copies of the first edition of the Declaration of Independence. The original edition was printed as a broadside, July 5, 1776, by John Dunlap, of Philadelphia, the only printer in the Continental Congress.

## RADIUM, A MIDGET PONY.

Radium is the name of a black Shetland pony which, though three years old, is only twenty-nine inches high. Bred at Seaham Harbor, says the Tatler, London, he is a grandson of the champion pony Odin, and through his father, is descended from Prince of Thule, Laird of Noos and other celebrated Linnethorpe ponies. Radium is owned by Lady Bell and Lady Dorothea Hope (the latter is holding the halter), the sisters of the Marquis of Linlithgow.

Might Have Been Worse.  
Bourke Cockran was condemning a certain popular novel.

"This novel," he said, "is as poor and barren as Elmo County land." "Elmo County land very poor and barren?" asked one of Mr. Cockran's interlocutors.

"Yes," he said. "Well, I should say it is!" "Once two strangers rode on horseback through Elmo County, and the barrenness of the land amazed them. Nothing but weeds and rocks everywhere. As they passed a farmhouse they saw an old man sitting in the garden, and they said:

"Poor chap! Poor, poverty-stricken old fellow!" The old man overheard them, and called out in a shrill voice: "Gentle, gentle! No poor old poverty-stricken man here. I don't own none of this land!"

The Mining Regret.  
A very amusing and characteristic story of the late Princess Mathilde is going the rounds. The Princess was dining at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain with some of her most devoted friends. At the hour for dinner, one of the guests, Gerome, the great painter, had not arrived. They waited a long time, and then suddenly the Princess cried:



## FLAMINGOES.

There are several species of these radiant tropical birds.

There are about seven species of flamingoes inhabiting the tropical parts of both hemispheres, three of which are in America, frequenting the Bahamas, Florida and Cuba. In height the bird averages about five feet, and its curved neck is stretched to its full length it would tower above the head of an ordinary man. Flamingoes breed in May and June. At this period their bright colored plumage is faded. It assumes its most radiant hues in winter. When first hatched, the young have a straight bill, which after a time develops into one of bent shape. Their first plumage is grayish white and passes through various tints of pink, rose, carmine or vermillion to the full color of the adult, which reaches its deepest shade on the wings. Several years are necessary to perfect the final gaudy plumage.

The eggs are white, showing a blue line when scraped under the surface. They are long and oval and have a thick shell, equaling in size that of the common goose. The flesh is not palatable to the taste, being extremely oily. They feed upon both animal and vegetable matter from the ooze and mud bottoms of the shallow waters and lagoons selected by them both as a feeding ground and nesting place. When flying, their long legs are stretched out behind and the neck becomes straight. They have a peculiar voice and a sort of one syllable outcry, which they utter as an alarm signal the moment they are approached or believe themselves in danger. On account of their keen eyes and wary nature it is almost impossible to get within close range of them. They walk with slow and cautious tread.

## A QUEER COACH ROAD.

Passengers Pay Their Fare and Work Their Way as Well.

In the old days of canal voyaging captains of boats were not infrequently asked to give a wayfarer a lift. The man was asked if he would be willing to work his passage. If he said "Yes" he was put to work driving the horses. In Europe, it seems, a similar custom is practiced on paying canal passengers. In the Pyrenees there is a coach road between two villages, one on each side of a mountain 16,000 feet high. After the coach has proceeded a little distance and reached the steep part of the ascent the conductor begs the passengers to get out and go on to the top of the mountain. They are even requested a push behind and help the poor animals to drag the huge vehicle uphill.

When at last the summit is reached the traveler, wiping from his forehead drops of sweat, says to the driver, "Congratulations to yourself on the breezy ride down the steep slopes of the descent which awaits him."

There is where he makes a mistake, for the conductor, with his horse legs the gentlemen to be kind enough to hang on to the coach behind and act the part of a Westinghouse air brake or else the horses may be injured.

In this manner the terminus of the line is reached, the passengers having pushed the coach all the way up one side of the mountain and held it back all the way down the other.

In spite of this there is a rush for places on the coach daily, and there has been for half a century—Spurs Moments.

Traffic of Turkish Soldiers.

The Yurks assert that human souls return into the bodies of animals and that the spirits of the latter take also a human form and appear at determined epochs. This is certainly the reason why they are so kind to animals. A Yurk loves his horse as much as his family, and his horse's place under the tent and it is not uncommon to see them warmly wrapped in a magnificent robe when the Yurk and his children are covered with rags.

Some other customs attest a pagan origin. In the orient everybody knows that the Yurks worship certain trees and rocks. These facts yield sufficient evidence that monothemism is by no means the essential dogma of their religion.

When Unions Are Odorous.

How many times has every fat dweller entered his home only to cry out in disgust because the odor of the union or the turnip or something else has permeated the entire six or seven rooms?

"Let's stop having such things for dinner," he suggests to his wife. "Why, it's mortifying to invite a friend to dine when one knows that the atmosphere is going to knock him down as soon as he enters the door."

As a matter of fact, there is no need for excluding the onion or the other offending articles. The simplest way to the world to solve the difficulty is this: Have the cook put into the cooking vessel with your onions just a piece of salt bread about as big as your flat. Somehow or other the onion absorbs the odors, and you don't know onions are on your menu until you sit down at the table—New York Times.

"Royal Oak Day."

May 29 is celebrated in many parts of Great Britain as "Royal Oak Day." It being the anniversary of the restoration of Charles Stuart to the throne in England as Charles II. The celebration is not what it formerly was, having died out entirely in many of the southern counties of England. The day was formerly commemorated not only as the day of restoration, but on account of the marvellous escape of Charles, who, after the battle of Worcester, climbed into an oak tree and hid from his pursuers among its branches. On "Royal Oak" those who celebrate wear sprigs of oak in their hats and use the leaves for various decorations.

Heavenly Business Methods.

Business among the Chinese according to a Russian traveler from Manchuria, is on a co-operative basis. There are neither proprietors nor employees, but all who work in an establishment are partners.

From time to time small allowances are doled out to them—barely enough to live on—but at the end of the year all the profits are divided.

The Chinese merchants are so honest that among all the ten branches of the Russo-Chinese bank located in China there has been no record since their establishment of a single protested note.

Maternal Faith.

"I always knew poor Joe had an injustice," said Mrs. Cornstout. "Some of the folks that was to town said he told 'em he was on the water wagon now."

"Of course it is. It shows the boy isn't afraid of work. If he can't stand anything else to do, he'll drive a springing cart."—Washington Star.

## THE BANANA.

Fruit That Ripens on the Plant Is Not Suitable For Food.

There is a vast amount of ignorance prevailing among intelligent people of the north concerning the growth, production and marketing of bananas. Many people imagine that the natives in tropical climes stop out of their huts in the early morning and pick and eat bananas from the plant, the same as they would oranges and other fruits. Bananas ripened on the plant are not suitable for food and would be much the same as the pith which is found in the northern cornstalks or elder. Bananas sold in the United States, even after traveling 3,000 miles in a green state, are every bit as good as bananas ripened under a tropical sun. This is probably true of no other export fruit. The plant of which bananas is the fruit is not a tree, nor is it a bush or vine. It is simply a gigantic plant, growing to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet, and its leaves are not round, but long and narrow, and are cut from the center of which springs a bunch of bananas. These do not grow with the bananas pointing upward and naturally, if the stalk is cut from the top of a plant fifteen feet from the ground, the native laborers put the stalk part way up its height. The weight of the fruit causes the stalk to slowly bend over until the bunch of bananas hangs down and the stalk is cut from the top of the plant. The native laborers put the stalk part way up its height. The weight of the fruit causes the stalk to slowly bend over until the bunch of bananas hangs down and the stalk is cut from the top of the plant. The native laborers put the stalk part way up its height.

A word of explanation concerning some bananas that are called "finger" and "hand," and each of these little clusters of fingers surrounding a stalk is called a "hand." The quality and value of each bunch depend on the number of hands it has. Some may wonder how if the stalk is cut from the top of a plant fifteen feet from the ground, the native laborers put the stalk part way up its height. The weight of the fruit causes the stalk to slowly bend over until the bunch of bananas hangs down and the stalk is cut from the top of the plant. The native laborers put the stalk part way up its height.

Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement.

Be satisfied with yourself if you will, but do not be self-satisfied.

All things come to those who leave off waiting and go after them.

The claims to wisdom of all laws and most modern first-class books.

Good qualities, like good steel knives, grow dull of edge unless they are used.

Many a man who is offered a chance of a lifetime for a mere song cannot sing.

Your grip on success depends largely on the other things you are willing to let go.

When a man steps popularly before his eyes, he is likely to let principle out of his heart.

If we had no failings ourselves, we should not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.

Good Secret to Know.

A man went to a nose and throat specialist the other day to have his cold cured. As he was paying for the first treatment, he said, "How long does it take you to cure a cold?"

"Three weeks," said the specialist. "And how long would it take me to get well if I didn't come to you?" asked the alarmed patient.

"Twenty-one days," said the specialist. "And it wasn't until the patient was half way home that he suddenly stopped and wondered whether he ought to be so angry. He finally decided that perhaps the secret he had learned was worth the price he had paid for it. It's a good secret to know.—Saturday Evening Post.

His Rule of Business.

A fair young thing who buttonholed a Wall Street magnate and asked him what was his rule of business is puzzling over his answer:

"Very simple. I pay for something that I can't get with money. I haven't got and then sell what I never had for more than it ever cost."—New York Press.

Under whose instructions?

"Under whose instructions?" "His three weeks' old son."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Home Exercise.

"Smithers seems to be improving in health. Notice the spring in his walk nowadays?"

"Yes; he has been taking a course of 'get well' exercises at home the last two weeks." "Exercise?"

"Under whose instructions?" "His three weeks' old son."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Frank Comment.

Housekeepers will appreciate this little story of Dean Stanley. During a visit to America, not long before he died, he was in New York City with certain college president in a southern town. Early in the meal the dean inquired of his hostess:

"Mrs. G., would it be impertinent to ask what is this gumbo soup?" "Perhaps the best answer" was the amused reply, "by telling you Lady A's comment on the dish when she dined with us once on a time. She leaned across the table and called to her husband: 'You would better try the soup. It's not nearly so nasty as it looks.' 'AB' said the dean, smiling, 'that was exactly like Lady A.' She is a cousin of mine."—Harpers' Bazar.

Ecological Homesteaders.

The buffalo in the United States is a bison; the partridge of Michigan and pleasant of Pennsylvania and other states is a ruffed grouse; the rabbit, so plentiful in the market at times, is a hare. Both species of grouse, the ruffed and the pin-tailed, are called pin-tailed grouse and partridge, and the pin-tailed grouse is universally referred to as the partridge chicken. The chicken is not a bird name for the pin-tailed grouse, for it is original and does not confound it with other birds, but it is not right to use the name partridge and chicken when referring to our grouse, for these are the correct names of European specimens.

Self-Sufficient.

A distinguished comedian who tells stories very well was invited to a dinner and for the greater part of the evening entertained his company.

When he returned to his hotel, thoroughly tired, his wife said: "Well, did you have a good time?" "No, I can't say that I did. Indeed, if I had not been there I should have been bored."

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR.

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the hotel of Louis Kuehnle, corner of Atlantic and South Carolina Avenues, in the city of Atlantic City, in the County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey.

That certain mortgaged premises with the appurtenances thereto situate on the Southern line of Pacific Avenue, thence (1) Westward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (2) Southward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (3) Eastward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (4) Northward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (5) Westward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (6) Southward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (7) Eastward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (8) Northward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (9) Westward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (10) Southward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (11) Eastward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (12) Northward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (13) Westward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (14) Southward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (15) Eastward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (16) Northward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (17) Westward parallel with Pacific Avenue, thence (18) Southward 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## THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

A stand alone on the hillside,  
The farm house, old and grey;  
With clap-boards loosely swinging  
A landmark of the way.

Boarded are doors and windows,  
But the orchard blooms undimmed,  
And the sunbeams seem to love it,  
Just as in days of old.

When children's eager voices,  
Were heard in the silent rooms,  
And the brown-faced farmer children,  
Gathered the apple blooms.

The snow-drops fall in the porch,  
The myrtle profusely green,  
And the sweet, falling roses,  
Through the quiet old lattice peep.

The spring, close by the wayside,  
At the very foot of the hill,  
Bubbles clear, with ice-cold water,  
Where each passer may drink his fill.

And from it a rill tinkles sweetly,  
Through ferns and mosses green,  
Like hidden bells whose silver,  
Is only in flashes seen.

Just back of the house the meadow  
Stretches level, far and wide,  
Where the rill murmurs and broadens  
To a creek's impetuous tide.

Here, Spring with transcendent beauty,  
Plays gaily at hide and seek,  
With the tender meadow grasses,  
And the pussy willows sleek.

Spring, summer, autumn, winter:  
Each brings treasures of its own,  
To lavish on the farm house,  
Memory-blurred and lone.

Though deserted seems the farm house  
Yet Nature to it is true,  
A kind impartial mother,  
Who loves both old and new.

For flesh and blood she sees not,  
And so, with love and grace,  
She talks to the souls of the people  
Who still inhabit the place.

—Waverly Magazine.

## THE TURN OF THE BALANCE.

HE had always loved him, eagerly, passionately, as few sisters, perhaps, love even an only brother. They had been comrades, playfellows, companions, from the time he began to toddle, his two years older than she, and she had loved him, simply because, as she frankly admitted, her suitors were not nearly as nice as Jim, and she could not bring herself to like any one who fell below the variable standard of comparison.

When at last she did say "yes," it was to a man in every way Jim's opposite, except in that of being a thoroughly good fellow—a man grave, plain, practical, and quiet, very much in love with her, and ready for her sake, to adopt her delightful brother. Jim's business required him to travel a good deal, but when he came back it was to her.

She was very happy with her husband, and with the little son who came to them after a year or two, but her happiness was more and more of the staid and quiet kind. She grew like her husband, as women will, as the years passed, falling into his sedate and proper attitude of life, losing some of the brilliancy and animation which had been her chief charm.

Jim, however, was the link that bound her to her youth. He was unchanged. With his elastic step and gaily ringing voice, came back all the brightness and gaiety of the past. Joyously they renewed the old intercourse. Their childish associations, their old jokes and by-words, their old mutual fondness, their old companionship, made their companionship a delight to them both. To the husband, in his quiet way, it was scarcely less. The three were at their best and happiest when they were together.

It was no wonder, then, that Jim's sudden marriage, after fifteen such years, nearly broke Helen's heart. She knew it meant practically the losing of him out of her life. He would still be the affectionate and faithful brother, but the core of his life, his joy, his affection would be elsewhere. The new wife was a stranger. Her surroundings would be his, her interests, her friends, her associates, her life. The old days were over, and Helen knew it. A woman to whom the very thought of a woman to whom she had been so devoted, made the bride heartily welcome, rejoiced honestly and openly in her brother's happiness, and shed her inevitable tears in secret.

During the three perfect years of his married life, Helen continued to miss him keenly and constantly. How keenly, how constantly, she acknowledged to herself now for the first time, as she sat looking out of the carriage window, as she was late in the afternoon, toward the bereaved and grief-stricken home. The news of her sister-in-law's sudden death had come to her as a bewildering shock.

"I cannot believe it!" she cried to her husband, so right so perfect in every way—her life—Jim was no happy—now to have it broken off so short like this—ended forever, in a moment! It seems just like a dreadful mistake, almost giving the wrong order, and throwing a whole lovely design into woful wreck and ruin!

Intense sympathy with her brother's grief had filled her mind during her busy preparations for leaving home. But now that she had a chance to think, other considerations crowded into her busy brain. The thought, "This gives my brother back to me!" came again and again, throwing a curious gleam over all the haze of pain and grief that filled her heart.

His wife's family were nothing to him, nor to her. Helen had met them, but had found them uninteresting. There was nothing in common between her warm, impulsive temperament and the cold reticence of theirs. Now that Katherine was gone, there would be nothing to bind him to them.

Of course, there was a chance—just a chance—that they might claim the baby!

Helen smiled a little to herself. As if Jim would dream for a moment of putting that precious charge into any arms but her own! He would never give it up entirely to any one. Jim was that kind of man. Besides, during the two short months of its existence he had grown exceedingly fond of the child, developing a capacity for parental affection which surprised Helen not a little. She did not herself care especially for children, on general principles; but Jim's child—Jim's little daughter! She would bring it up with her own Alice, and it should be a new and powerful link between her brother and her more closely than ever. From little motherless child, it should never know the lack of a mother—and Jim would see to that! And whenever

his child was, there would be his home and his heart.

The house did not look like the home of mourning. The blinds were all up. Jim's sister-in-law—her name was Mary—met Helen at the door. She had done everything there was to be done. She was very calm and self-contained, and Helen felt miles away from her, in spite of their common sorrow.

The baby was to be christened the afternoon. Jim was upstairs in the nursery now, with the child. Helen's heart tightened with passionate feeling. She longed to leave this quiet woman and to rush to those two whom she loved, to claim them—hers! But while she sat still, controlling herself, a step sounded on the stairs, and Jim came to her.

"Why, Nell, you here?" he said, almost in his old voice. And Helen was ashamed of the sob which broke from her as she saw his face—so changed in these few short days—so worn with grief and watching.

Later, when they had talked things over quietly—Jim was very quiet, and unselfishly concerned as always for the comfort of every one but himself—she asked him the matter of the baby.

Her brother started a little. "Of course, of course," he said. "I forgot that you had not seen her. She was just waking up when I came down."

He rang the bell, and the nurse came in presently with the little child in her arms.

Helen took her from the nurse. "You may go," she said. "I will send for you presently."

The feeling of a baby in the arms of the soft, warm, beautiful blonde woman came with the mysterious influence of this appeal. Helen responded to it with all the ardor of her impulsive nature. Her brother watched her as she stood looking down at the child with tears in her eyes. Then he turned away to the window.

"Do you want her, Helen?" he asked very low.

"Want her? Of course I do!" she cried passionately. "I feel as if she were mine already. Oh, Jim, you need not give her up, you know—she will be always yours; but you will let me have her to take care of and keep for you. We will be tender of her, you and I—we will never let her miss her mother."

He did not reply for a moment. Then he spoke again, with something of an effort, and dully, his face still averted. "Mary wants her, too," he said.

Helen's heart gave a great leap. In silent apprehension, she waited. "Oh, Jim," she said; all her protest was in the words and in her voice as she spoke them. It was no use to argue with Jim. Gentle as he was, he was argumentative and he would win. He had always made him obstinate. He would do as he chose. To ignore the question—that was the best way with him. But even while she stood there with the child in her arms, and the appeal still in her face, Mary entered the room.

She looked quickly, comprehendingly, at Helen and Jim, at the child in the other woman's arms. Then she spoke without prelude, her voice quiet, yet singularly breathless.

"We have no children," she said. "We have never had a child, John and I. We have always wanted one. And this is Katherine, my only sister's child. It would be like my own to me—what my own might have been."

"But it is Jim's child," Helen broke in. "I want to see my brother. I have a little daughter of my own, too, and she will be a sister to this one. They will be brought up together in Jim's home. No one could be that I can to Jim's child."

"Consciously she pressed the little creature closer as she spoke, and she broke into a sudden cry. The dulcet voice of Jim's face changed and gave way. His hand clenched itself at his side.

"Katherine," he said, with a groan, "poor little Katherine!"

His voice broke, and Helen, hearing that and seeing in his face what she had not seen before, the despairing anguish of a strong man whose grief for a sister's death had broken the bands of his self-control, forgot all else but him.

She laid the baby down hastily upon the sofa beside her, and ran to him.

"Oh!" putting her hands on her arms and laying her head against his, she said. "But Mary went swiftly and stealthily to the sofa and gathered the baby in her arms. She pushed it whispering cry, lulled and fondled and talked to it with low murmurs and caresses, and Helen, with her head aching, unconsciously of the others, when Jim left his sister and crossed the room. She looked up and started, the expression still upon her face. "Give her to me!" said the child's father, almost roughly, and, taking it in his arms, he carried it quickly out of the room.

"It is for him to decide," said Mary simply, after a little pause.

"Yes," Helen assented. She was content to hold her peace after that. It was for Jim to decide, and she had no fear as to the result.

The vicar's low voice, the stately phrases of the baptismal service sounded solemnly in the silence.

Helen bowed her head, and could no longer see her brother. He was still among the others. The child's father, a very white and quiet, had taken her from the nurse and given her himself into the arms of the clergyman. It was an old man, dry and lifeless as a withered tree, but there was a gleam in his eye, as he gave the child to her father. He took her, and with bowed head went quickly towards his sister-in-law, to Mary, and laying the child in her arms, stood there beside her until the last prayer had been said and the last "Amen" had fallen with inexpressible melancholy and pathos upon the deepened hush.

With characteristic energy and self-control, Helen hid her feelings deep within her heart, and showed through out the rest of that day a composure and sweetness which would have deceived any but those who knew her best. Within herself she was saying passionately that she should never forgive her brother, that she would never know him again, that she would never know the lack of a mother—and Jim would see to that! And whenever

## Boys And Girls

Indian Boyhood.

"What boy would not be an Indian?" asked the host, who was the Indian writer, Charles A. Eastman, in his book, "Indian Boyhood." But while Indian boys have the freedom of the woods, they have a more severe training than white boys. To fit them for what their tribe believes to be the duties of manhood, Mr. Eastman thus recalls his own experience:

It seems to be a popular idea that all the characteristic skill of the Indian is instinctive and hereditary. This is a mistake. All the stoicism and patience of the Indian are acquired traits and continued practice alone makes him master of the art of woodcraft.

Physical training and dieting were not neglected. I remember that I was not allowed to have warm beef soup or any warm drink. The soup was for the old men. General rules for the young were never to take their food very hot, nor to drink much water.

My uncle, who educated me up to the time when I was 15 years of age, was a strict disciplinarian and a good teacher. When I left the teepee in the morning he would say, "Hakadah, look closely to everything you see, and at evening, on my return, he used often to catechise me for an hour or so, which side of the treat to the light-colored bark? On which side do they have the most regular branches?"

It was his custom to let me name the new birds that I had seen during the day. I would name them according to the color of the bark of the tree, or the color of the appearance and locality of the nest. In fact, anything about the bird that impressed me as characteristic.

"Hakadah," he would say to me, "you ought to follow the example of the hawk, who kills his prey. Even when he is surprised and runs for his life, he will pause to take one more look at you before he enters his final retreat. So you must take a second look at everything you see."

All boys were expected to endure hardship without complaint. In actual warfare a young man must, of course, be an athlete, and used to undergoing all sorts of privations. He must be able to go without food and water for two or three days without displaying any weakness, or to go a day and a night without any rest. He must be able to traverse a pathless, wild country without losing his way either in the day or at night. He must not fall short in any of these things if he aspires to be a warrior.

## LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

age from his pocket and emptied it out a powder, distributing it over the surface of the water.

"What's that?" asked his host.

"Oh, that's my patent anti-wet," answered the boy. "Now, watch me; I'm going to take that ring out with my hand, and if the hand gets at all wet I promise to drink the water, ring, powder and all."

And he did take the ring out with his hand and he did not get his hand wet.

Of course you want to know how he did it so that you may astonish some of your friends. The powder that he threw on the water was lyopodium, and as he plunged his hand into the water the lyopodium covered it like a waterproof glove, for that substance and water have no affinity for each other. Try it.

Washing the Dishes.

Our Polly goes fishing, be the weather what it may.

Not less than twice, and often thrice, on every holiday.

She always starts right after meals, and singing merrily.

She sings to the fishes in her little Soap Sash.

She'll catch the best pink china cups and play that they are trout.

And when she drops her line again she'll draw spoon-minnows out.

The plates, of course, are founders for round and fat, you know.

The kitchen knives are hungry sharks out watching for a foe;

Each soap-sash is a polliwog, with handle for a tail.

And—there she blows!—the trying-pant how very like a whale!

There's nothing there—put it out the sea, and put the fish away.

All high and dry and waiting to be caught another day.

—Youth's Companion.

Heed nature's warning! Pain tells of lurking disease. Backache is kidney pain—a warning of kidney illa. Urinary troubles, too, come to tell you the kidneys are sick. Constant weakness, headaches, dizzy spells, days of pain, nights of unrest, are danger signals warning you to cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have made thousands of permanent cures.

Frank D. Overbaugh, cutler-buyer and farmer, Caticelli, N. Y., says: "Doctors told me ten years ago that I had Bright's disease, and said they could do nothing to save me. My back ached so I could not stand it to even drive about, and passages of the kidney secretions were so frequent as to annoy me greatly. I was growing worse all the time, but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have been well ever since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Overbaugh will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

ARM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

ARMHOOD cannot grow under pastorage. In the light of love the least may be the largest. You can never really learn where you do not love. There is no breadth of knowledge without depth. Visions lead to deeds; dreams never do. The help of God is the only hope of man. A false prophet always wants a full profit. Personal worth makes permanent wealth. A man by the hand is worth two by the ear. Goodness is never impaired by being imparted. Whenever God is present man is prospered. Religion must be intelligent to be applicable. No man can hold back the hands of God's clock. A warm heart has something in it beside spite. Unity depends more on purpose than on proximity. A cheap religion never made a valuable character. Christian character cannot be made in a plaster cast. Circumstances do not make the only conditions in life. You can be altogether child-like and not at all childish. Brains and religion make a combination hard to beat. If you are Christ-founded you shall never be confounded. He who advances always has the advantage in life's struggle. No man is independent until he has learned to despise money. He who thinks to deceive everybody deceives nobody but himself. Carry your conscience in your eye and you will keep your heart. He who would establish another's faith must be well founded himself.

## "I Have Every Reason to Praise Peruna"

WRITES MRS. KANE, OF CHICAGO.

Mrs. K. Kane, 172 Sebor Street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Peruna has been used so long in our family that I do not know how I could get along without it. I have given it to all of my children at different times when they suffered with croup, colds and many ailments that children are subject to, and I am pleased to say that it has kept them in splendid health. I have also used it for a catarrh of the bladder, and it cured me in a short time, so I have every reason to praise Peruna."

Mrs. A. Hobson, 225 Washington St., Lansing, Mich., writes:

"Peruna has been such a blessing to my only child, as well as myself, that I feel induced to give my testimony. He has suffered from catarrh of the bladder and throat, and I had to use many precautions so as not to have him exposed to damp or cold weather. Last year he was taken with a severe cold, and as it was a severe case, I called in a doctor, and he gave me much anxiety. He kept him in bed, and I noticed an improvement all over him, and in three weeks he was completely cured and a new child. He kept taking it two weeks longer, when he was entirely cured. I have never since had a cold, croup, indigestion or general indisposition, and find it superior to any doctor's or medicine I ever tried. It keeps me, as well as my child, in perfect health, and I gladly recommend it to mothers."

Mrs. A. Kane, 172 Sebor Street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

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## Peruna Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases.

One of the greatest foes with which every family has to contend is our changeable climate. To protect the family from colds and coughs is always a serious problem, and often impossible. But Peruna will protect from the frequency and perhaps the severity of colds, with the greatest of precautions. They will come. This is a settled fact of human experience. Everybody must expect to be caught somewhere or somehow.

Perhaps it will be wet feet, or a draught, or damp clothes, or it may be one of those thousand other little mishaps, but no one is shielded enough to always avoid the inevitable catch cold.

There is no fact of medical science better known than that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Thousands of families in all parts of the United States are protected from colds and catarrh by Peruna. It is in the family Panacea always stays. No home can spare Peruna after the first trial of it.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the ones given above. We can only give our readers a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are receiving every month. No other physician in the world has received such volume of enthusiastic and grateful letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.

WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE

FOR THE CHALLENGE OF WEATHERS AND WINDS

## HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by

Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure and sweetest of emollients.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Conservatory of the King.

King Leopold II., of Belgium, is intensely fond of flowers, and often rises early in the morning in order to get his exercise from his gardens and green houses. He has over a mile of conservatories connected with his palace at Laeken. One conservatory is fitted up as a church, and during service birds fly about among the foliage of the palms.

Fresh Air Tablets.

Fresh air tablets are a preparation discovered by a French scientist. It was while investigating acetylene that he found that he could combine certain chemicals into a tablet which, on being dropped into water, dissolved and gave forth pure oxygen.

H. H. GIBBS'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful drop-pellet makers in the world. See their liberal advertisement in another column of this paper.

A lot of misery comes to the man who sits down and waits.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures colic, etc.

Many a man falls in love with a work of art and marries it.

Pilo's Cure is the best medicine now on hand for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Edwards, Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 10, 1900.

No woman is always right and no woman's husband is always wrong.

Any one can do with PUTNAM FADLESS DYES; no experience required.

Usually when two women quarrel they are both in the wrong.

Same Thing.

"He's employed by the railroad company now, I understand."

"Yes, he has charge of the puzzle department."

"What?"

"He makes out the time tables."

Philadelphia Press.

Just Before the Battle.

"This bread is fit for a dog to eat," growled the husband.

"Very well, my dear," replied his wife, "don't eat it, then."

The frankness with which a 17-year-old girl refers to herself as an old maid is only exceeded by the frankness with which she denies it ten years later.

AMERICANS IN SANTIAGO.

Mass of the Cubans are suspicious of the Northerners.

There is very little indication of American colonization in eastern Cuba, according to the London Times. In Santiago, with its 40,000 inhabitants and numerous relics of the war, there are very few Americans. It does not possess a single American or English hotel and the greatest anxiety of the American visitor is to get out of it as soon as possible. The immigrants are mostly Spaniards, a class which carried on the commerce of the country and performs a large proportion of its material work. The Cuban and Spanish elements in the population appear to have let bygones be bygones, the affinity of race proving assisting in the process of reconciliation.

It is otherwise with the relations of the Cubans and Americans. The educated Cubans are, as a rule, friendly to the United States; many regard political absorption into the union as not only desirable but desirable from a personal and pecuniary point of view. But the mass of the people dislike the Americans, while they fear the American nation as a whole and regard the policy of its government with suspicion.

They believe that the policy here for its ultimate aim the acquisition and annexation of the island.

Sensible of this underlying current of antagonism, Americans in the republic speak bitterly of the ingratitude of the Cubans. They have perhaps some ground for complaint. The enormous revolution which they effected during the military occupation of the island has scarcely received its due recognition from the world. They established a civil government on a fully thought-out line, suited to the needs of the population, introduced enlightened systems of procedure in every department of the public service, and carried out public works on a gigantic scale, such as street reconstruction, sanitation, water supplies, roads and bridges, and schools—in short, made the town and country civilized and habitable—and at the end handed the government over with a balance in the treasury.

The Cubans have had nothing to do but to work the machinery thus established. The tendency here, as in other Latin-American countries, is to discuss public affairs and draw out rules and forms rather than to put the machinery into practice. A case in point is that of the Santiago water-works. The Americans paved the streets of that city with asphalt and installed a modern sewerage system. The water supply, although augmented on the American engineers, was insufficient for drinking purposes and the task of completing the works and providing the additional water service was handed over to the Cuban authorities. Since then nothing has been heard of the water-works, but pressure has at last been brought to bear on the Cubans by the American government and the outlook is more hopeful. Meanwhile, the water of Santiago is notoriously bad, while the sewerage plant is not doing its work.

It is noticeable also that the roads in the neighborhood of Santiago constructed by the Americans are showing decided evidence of neglect. In other departments the disposition is to revert to the old methods.

How to Clean Lenses.

To clean delicate lenses, take a large glass jar, cover with old cotton and spread the lens carefully on it. Set the bottle in warm soapy water and leave for an hour. The lenses are difficult to remove, place in the jar and they will disappear. Rinse by dipping the bottle in clear water.

ELIMINATOR R. PARKER.

About the time love lets up on a man rheumatism takes a fall out of him.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes shoes fit and easy. Cures swollen feet, aching soles, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All the way down the foot. Don't accept any substitute. Total postage paid by mail. Address, Allen K. Osmond, Lehigh, N.Y.

After a man has been married about so long he becomes accustomed.

—Johannesburg is retaining its streets on the American system by numbering.

**Libby's**

**GOOD THING TO EAT**

For Dainty Luncheons

There is nothing so tempting and satisfying as a dainty luncheon. Libby's (Natural Flavors) Food Products can be served for Luncheons. Libby's (Natural Flavors) Food Products. Libby's is the name of the world's most popular food products.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, U.S.A.

## HORSE RIDES IN CAR.

The only gravity car line in the world is located in Denver, Colo., and runs from the city proper into the mountains, a distance of several miles. One man acts as conductor, motorman, and general manager. In short, he does everything, including the fault-finding.

The grade up which the road runs is slight. A horse, tired and always ready for breakfast and a ride, hauls the car with its load of passengers from Denver to the mountains. On the return, trip he is put onto the rear platform and carried back to the starting point.

So fond is the horse of riding and so glad is he that end of the road is reached that he jumps aboard the car with as much alacrity as a boy. All the way down he bumps against the corner of the car unless a tree approaches, when he carefully draws his head back.

The road is supported chiefly by cord-iron trestles, who ride over it because of the nobility of the experience.

FITS BE REMOVED. No fit or otherwise after first day's use. No fit or otherwise after first day's use. No fit or otherwise after first day's use.

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## What of the Future?

Have you ever considered what will become of your loved ones after you are gone? Or what will become of you in your old age? We have made provision for you in either case. Our FREE booklet "The How and the Why" gives our plan. Write for it.

**PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

221 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

## The FREE Homestead

LANDS OF **Western Canada**

Are the STAR ATTRACTIONS for 1904.

Miracle of acres of magnificent grain and grazing lands, with the most modern and complete of all the great attractions.

Good crops, delightful climate, splendid schools, perfect social conditions, excellent railway advantages, and health and pleasure beyond compare.

The situation of Western Canada is the most favorable in the world, and the best of all the great attractions.

For a descriptive Atlas and other information apply to:

Registration of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

**RED-HEATING** Red-heat is a disease of the blood. It is caused by impure blood. It is cured by Dr. Miles' Blood Purifier. It is the best blood purifier in the world.

**PENSION** Pension is a right of every soldier and sailor who has served in the army or navy. It is a right of every soldier and sailor who has served in the army or navy. It is a right of every soldier and sailor who has served in the army or navy.

**IF YOU WANT TO GO TO THE SOUTH** If you want to go to the south, you should go to the south. You should go to the south. You should go to the south.



Awful.

Mr. Krusty—What's all that noise?

Mr. Krusty—Katy is practicing "The First Steps in Music."

Mr. Krusty—Tell her to take the steps in her stocking feet.

## Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Used with benefit in thousands of cases of headache, neuralgia, sciatica, backache, etc. Prevent as well as cure. No opiates, non-habit-forming. Never sold in bulk. Sold on guarantee, 25 doses 50 cents. By all druggists.

**DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO.**