AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

There was a gathering of Negroes in Waco recently that is well calculated to command the attention, the respect and good will of the representative element of the white race. For those colored men and women who were not members of the organization it is an object lesson to inspire them to effort to act well their part in life. We are speaking of the annual meeting of the Farmers' Improvement society of Texas. The session lasted three days.

About five hundred members from all over the state were in attendance

Surely this is an object lesson full of credit to the colored race and notably to the men who brought this organization into existence and who manage its affairs, who compose its membership. These colored farmers are types of the best element of their race, men who are shaping the future of that race for good. We take pride in thus writing of this essentially commendable movement and we can say that the best element of white people in Waco are proud to have the organization meet here. There is additional gratification in the fact that some of the leading spirits have their homes and do business in Waco.

This society is the best evidence of what the really worthy and capable Negroes of Texas are doing for the public good. It is as desirable that the Negroes of that class shall prosper and progress as well as the white race.—Wade C. Rollins in the Houston Post.

The annual convention of the Negro Baptists of Texas was one of the greatest meetings ever held. Devotional exercises at the auditorium, Galveston, were conducted by Rev. A. C. Ray of Bay City. President Campbell introduced Rev. J. E. Ellis, chairman of the church extension board, who delivered a short address and presented Dr. W. R. Tolliver, general secretary of the church extension board, who read his report. The report of the secretary showed great gains over last year. Dr. Ira M. Hendon read the report of the committee on state of the country.

President J. W. Strong of Central Texas college delivered an address on "The Possibilities and Future Outlook of Central Texas College."

The orphan home board through its secretary, Rev. A. Moore, submitted its report, showing that during the past year $25,000 has been raised for the orphan home. The orphan home board owns 303 acres, valued at Austin at $200 an acre, a stone building erected at a cost of $75,000, and is caring for 200 orphans. St. John orphanage is supposed to be the largest orphanage in the world.

The evangelical board, through its secretary, Rev. James S. Anderson, made its report showing that during the past year this board has been instrumental in saving 1,378 souls, and has nearly one thousand dollars.

Prof. W. H. Fuller, educational secretary, submitted his report showing that during the past year $48,971 has been raised from all sources. Secretary Fuller's report showed that the Guadalupe district led all of the other districts in raising money, having raised $4,084.12 for the educational work of the state. He showed that the special need of the Baptists of the state was to maintain the Baptist schools of the state, and urged that the ministry of the denomination be trained in denominational schools.

Two hundred and forty children and several adults were confirmed by James Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, at St. Cyprian's Colored Catholic church, Washington, recently. The confirmation ceremony followed the solemn high mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Francis W. Clair, of he Redemptorist Order, of Annapolis. Father Clair was assisted by Rev. James J. O'Connor, of St. Augustine's church, as deacon, and Rev. P. J. Ritchie, assistant pastor of St. Cyprian's church, as subdeacon. The pastor of St. Cyprian's church, Rev. James R. Matthews, was master of ceremonies.

Cardinal Gibbons preached the sermon. He instructed the children on the meaning of confirmation, and emphasized the loyalty which those confirmed owe to the church. He urged the instruction of colored children as well as white children in religious matters, and congratulated the pastor upon the work being done in his parish.

The procession at the close of the ceremonies was led by the priests, and the children and adults who had been confirmed followed. The priests marched around the church and to the rectory, where Cardinal Gibbons was entertained in the afternoon. Other priests who were present at the ceremony were Mgr. James F. Macklin, of St. Paul's church, and Rev. George A. Dougherty, vice-rector of the Catholic university.

Cardinal Gibbons expressed his gratitude at having an opportunity to visit St. Cyprian's parish. He was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the pastor of the church, and late in the afternoon took an automobile ride to the Catholic university and other points of interest in Washington.

The educational department of the Colored Y. M. C. A. has been opened. Among the new features of the department this year are courses in tailoring, barbering, mechanical drafting and serving. The automobile school will be conducted this year on a larger scale than last year. Among the academic subjects offered are arithmetic, English, penmanship, stenography and typewriting. Among other activities of the educational department are the separate clubs for chauffeurs, porters, janitors, custodians, waiters and the Y. M. C. A. band, orchestra, glee club and quartet. The Live Issue club will continue its work. Classes for working boys will be conducted Friday evening and Saturday morning. Classes for the three-year Bible course were organized with Thomas E. Taylor, Father A. H. Maloney and Rev. W. H. Weaver instructors for the first, second and third year courses respectively. Rev. H. L. Herod will teach a class in the International Sunday school lesson on Thursday evening, which will be open to men and women. On the same evening Rev. John Brice will conduct a personal workers' class. The physical department is also open. Three additional features in the nature of extension work will be attempted. They include a Sunday school basket ball league, a public school athletic league and a series of health talks, to be conducted by city physicians. The boys' department opened with a large membership. — Indianapolis News.

In 1913 Denmark sent 13,093 persons to settle in the United States.

In his report of his housing survey of Springfield, Ill., for the Sage foundation, John Ihdler of the National Housing association had this to say:

"In the Negro district bad housing features are among the most serious in the city. This is usual in cities that have Negro districts. Houses are more dilapidated, water supply and toilets more inadequate, everything in a more run-down, shiftless condition. Part of this may be due to the character and habits of some of the Negro people themselves, in just the same way that bad living conditions among the whites is often due to shiftlessness. But there is no question in the minds of those who have studied Negro housing that a large proportion of these people desire better homes than those they are able to obtain in most of our cities. One who has inspected many Negro homes cannot but be impressed by the evident desire for cleanliness and order, even under the most discouraging conditions. My own impression is that where conditions are approximately equal the homes of Negroes are better kept than those of several nationalities among our recent immigrants.

"But the Negro suffers under severe handicaps. He is usually segregated, if not by law then by custom, in one of the poorest part of town. Being so confined, he is more easily exploited by his landlord who inclines to give less and charge more than he would in the case of white tenants. I was told that this is the condition in Springfield, although my stay was so short as not to allow the statement. If it is, Springfield is not unique; the same situation is to be found in other cities. But that is no excuse for letting it continue. Nor should the white citizens of Springfield persuade themselves that to improve housing conditions in the Negro district will be a purely altruistic endeavor. We have learned enough in the past few years to know that if any part of the city suffers the other parts will suffer with it. Disease and immorality in the Negro district will have its effect as far away as the extreme borders of the community. To safeguard itself Springfield must set minimum housing standards that shall apply to every dwelling in the city."

LATEST VEILING MODES

NO DOUBT THAT BLACK IS TO BE FAVORITE COLOR.

Blue and Dark Green Are Also Modish, But They Are More Exclusive—Any Number of Designs Are Being Made.

Black veilings lead. This is an unquestionable fact.

The varied hat styles which obtain are particularly favorable to the veiling mode and are responsible for the great increase in the use of veilings which this season's demand is already registering.

The all-black hat is no whit more supreme than the all-black veil, although late advices from London announce the mode for brown veils worn with black hats to be peeping into the realm of new fashions.

Blue and dark green veils are exclusive modes.

Filet meshes are the leading style projectors. Meshes an inch square are advanced and are decorated with black velvet squares as an added distinction. These are placed far apart, and when worn with a low-crowned flat sailor are most enchanting.

Nose veils, those most adorable meshes introduced during the summer for wear with small hats, are being continued in vogue. Those which offer an inch wide woven border, as well as those which show velvet and chenille dotted patterns in border effects, are popular.

The mask veil, improperly named the harem veil, is made with an allover design arranged to cover the face, leaving the ends of the veil in plain, unadorned mesh.

Allover designs showing sprays of Chantilly-like pattern continue their vogue. The plain veils are also worn.

Lace veils are not in vogue. The dotted, squared or oblong velvet-made spots posed on very widely spaced meshes are being greedily taken.

As for chiffon veils, one hardly sees them. The yards of veiling which formerly were considered quite modish, to be wound and festooned around one's hat in billowing waves of blue, brown, green or black, are not accepted styles.

Even the motor veil has lost a great deal of its length.

These veilings now serve another purpose: They are become capes; especially those which are made of fine chiffon are draped and decorated with tassels and used for wear with evening frocks.

IN BROADCLOTH

Many suits this season are made of broadcloth and one of the most popular colors for this purpose is tete de negre. It is excellent for wear and extremely smart as well. A dignified suit of this color and material is shown here. It is made with Russian blouse effect, the broad flat belt girdle set rather low and closed with two square oxicized buttons set with amber-colored stones. The wide revers, girdle and cuffs are of pressed plush, which resembles baby lamb, but is dyed to match the material. The collar was of skunk and the neck softened by a frill of cream lace.

To Clean Black Satin.

Peel and slice two large raw potatoes, put into a pint of water with a pinch of salt and let stand all night. Next morning sponge the satin on the right side with this mixture and wipe lightly with a cloth. Then iron on the wrong side.

PRETTY CUSHION FOR PINS

Two Shells, Hinged, Form Foundation for Attractive and Always Useful Little Article.

Those of our readers who are fortunate enough to have a collection of shells will have the materials at hand for making some pretty little pincushions of the nature shown in our sketch.

The shell illustrated is quite a common type. A little wedge-shaped cushion, of the nature shown in diagram B on the right of the illustration, should first be made to fit in between the two shells which should be hinged together, at the point indicated by a cross in diagram A with a tiny piece of tape fastened on with glue.

Across the inner side of each shell a piece of narrow ribbon is glued and this is also shown in diagram A. The

cushion, with a drop of glue on each side of it, is then placed between the two shells and the ribbons are tied tightly together in smart little bows on either side. The cushion can be made of any remnant of material, but for the portion in which the pins are inserted narrow ribbon should be used.

RUSSIAN COAT BACK AGAIN

Some New Ideas Noted in This Garment Which Never Really Has Lost All Favor.

It is interesting to notice that the Russian coat had been revived in a decidedly modified form ere we thought that Russia would be so much in the war news.

A new idea in this respect is to have the coat a contrasting color to the skirt.

For instance, an ultra-smart model had a quite plain black velvet skirt of a comfortable walking length, the coat being cerise, bordered with black fox. The hat that accompanied this had a certain suggestion of military form in its outline and was carried out in black velvet with a doublure of cerise, the brim softened with black fox.

Another original and attractive idea is the eton coat, from which falls a deep basque, which is neatly plaited, although it must be confessed that it is more often slightly draped. As a matter of fact the basques extend to the hem of the skirts and have the appearance of a tunic. These coats are very economical, as they can be worn with a great variety of skirts. Again, their aspect can be metamorphosed by waistcoats; of this accessory a special feature is being made.

Furthermore, the sash occupies a prominent role and is arranged some inches below the waist line. The tight-fitting coats have passed into the realm of things forgotten, the new models being all semi-fitting, some having clusters of plaits at the side below the belt or sash. Clusters of plaits on the skirt are a novelty that has much to commend it. Generally speaking the fashions for the coming season are characterized by good taste and are of a far more solid nature than we have been accustomed to for some time. Velvet is making a bid for favor, and as there is nothing more becoming it is safe to predict that it will have a lengthened period of prosperity.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Black moire coats continue in favor.

Taupe is and promises to be the favorite gray tint.

Children's frocks are made of flowered crepon, one of the loveliest of materials for a little girl's frock.

Beautiful afternoon frocks are made of taffeta, crepe or poplin, trimmed with Roman striped or plaid ribbon.

One piece dresses have unfitted backs, which fall freely away from the figure without any suggestion of waist line.

One of the dainty evening frocks lately exhibited showed a ruffled tulle skirt over which was worn a satin basque, with the fronts extended into long ends that crossed in the back and knotted in a sash in the front.

The new sash is made of chiffon or messaline; it is draped very high in front and plaited in fan effect. In the back it is very simply knotted, and the ends, which are cut diagonally, hang exactly the same length on both sides.

Pierrot's Ruff.

Unless your wardrobe includes a Pierrot's ruff it is not quite in the front rank of fashion. Of course, you are familiar with the pierrot ruff of the dramatic world, but that of the smart world is several inches broader and considerably more frilly. In fact, it is so exaggeratedly large that it frames the face and hair, making a most becoming soft halo for them. You may make one in plaited malines—black, white or the shade best liked—and you may have one in chiffon. But if you would look truly Parisian have the neck frilling in shot taffeta with pinked edges and fasten it under one ear with a silver cord and tassel.

The Newest Girdle.

The Hottentot girdle is the dernier cri in belt wear. It is a very broad, crushed girdle of soft silk, from which depends a silk fringe from three to six inches in length—just such a girdle as the Hottentot maid wears by way of an Easter costume, except that her attire is built of knotted leather thongs and beads, while the fashionable New York girdle is made of striped tango crepe or pussy willow taffeta and fringe. The girdle of fashion is also worn with a very modern frock of a blouse and skirt combination, and not, naturally, as a complete costume. At the front the girdle fastens with invisible snap buttons, a huge metal clasp covering the fastenings.

Elastics Under Knee Bands.

If it is necessary to have elastics in the knee bands of bloomers or rompers that are to be boiled when washed it will be found convenient, instead of sewing the ends together, to sew to one end a snap hook and to the other end an eye. The elastic can then be drawn out before washing. To insert it again tie a string into the eye and thread this into the tape needle.

New Smock Frocks.

The smock frock is new. It is an adaptation of the loose hanging smocks worn by the peasants of Normandy and Touraine.

NOTHING BUT BLISS AHEAD

Summer's End Confession That Dissolved Clouds Threatening Harold and Muriel.

"Harold," she whispered, "the time has come when I must confess the truth to you."

From the beach before them came the flap-flapping of the restless sea.

It is an odd thing how people will flock in thousands every year to the restless sea in search of rest.

But let that pass.

"Muriel," he answered her, "I, too, have a confession to make. But you make yours first. You are an heiress and have the right of way over a guy like me."

In the south the summer moon lavished his silver on the beach, being half full.

Half seas over, you might say.

"No, Harold," she breathed, "it is not for a girl like I—like me, I mean—to take precedence over a millionaire's son like you. Speak first, Harold."

"Very well, I will," said he. "I will be brutally frank. Muriel, I am not the millionaire's son you think me."

"What millionaire's son are you, then?"

"No millionaire's. My father is a traveling salesman for felt hats. I have basely deceived you, Muriel. The money which I have flung around so extravagantly to buy you salt water taffy and roller chairs took me a whole year to save up out of my salary of 18 per. Forgive me, dear one, but our dream is over. I am only a clerk in a railroad ticket office, and a man of my station can never hope to marry a society girl like you."

She drew a quick, shuddering sigh, almost like a sob.

"I thought you were a society young man," she gasped. "I thought that we could never wed because I was not your equal. For I am not a millionairess. Harold, I am only a milliner. But now——"

"Now we can get married," he cried, "and neither of us will have to be a doormat for the other's relatives."

The moon jumped behind a cloud.

The restless sea crashed upon the sand like a colored man chuting in a load of coal.

But there was no cloud on the bliss of Muriel and Harold, and the sea of matrimony spread before them as calm and smooth and free from danger as a cup of tea.—Newark News.

Two Warlike Emperors.

By taking the field in person, kaiser and czar will but maintain the tradition of their families. Since Carlyle's "original Conrad" took service under Barbarossa, there has been no Hohenzollern who was not a brave man, and scarce one who had not proved it on the battlefield. In the war of 1870-71 every male member, it is said, of the Prussian royal family took the field, even including the musical composer, Prince George, who had received no military training.

The record of the modern Romanoffs is not less creditable. At Austerlitz Alexander I was in the firing line almost continuously, and emerged from the tumult at Dresden covered with blood. Czar Nicholas was spoken of as "absolutely ignorant of fear," and his sons gained a similar reputation during the Crimean conflict. Alexander II's courage was shown not only at Plevna, but in the last minutes before his assassination.

Revolutionized Naval Warfare.

One hundred years ago the steam frigate Fulton, the first steam vessel of war ever built in the world, was launched at New York. The vessel was designed by Robert Fulton and was built with an appropriation made by congress in 1813. It fulfilled all the expectations of its builders, but was not completed in time to take part in the second war with Great Britain. The navies engaged in that war consisted wholly of sailing ships. Some of these carried as many as 74 guns each and otherwise were very formidable engines of destruction. But even the largest of these were soon discarded from the navies of the world after the appearance of the steam warships, of which the Fulton was the pioneer. The completion of the Fulton was a step in naval development that was not to be equaled in importance until the building of the first ironclad, nearly half a century later.

Employment Hazards.

According to a bulletin issued by the industrial commission of Wisconsin, the danger of objects striking workmen constitutes the greatest hazard of present-day employment. "In less than two years," the bulletin continues, "approximately 65,000 working days were lost by wage earners of Wisconsin due to this cause alone. In addition, 86 men were killed and 107 were permanently disabled. The cost of these accidents to employers, under the present compensation law, would amount to over $400,000. Mechanical safeguards would have prevented but a small proportion of these accidents. They must be avoided, if at all, through the co-operation of employer and employee, which is only made possible to any great extent by better shop organization."

His Part in the Conflict.

Making the best of a bad situation, a campaign orator replied to the claims of a rival candidate for office as follows: "Fellow-citizens, my competitor has told you of the services he rendered in the late war. I will follow his example, and I will tell you of mine. He basely insinuates that I was deaf to the voice of honor in that crisis. The truth is I acted a humble part in that memorable contest. When the tocsin of war summoned the chivalry of the country to rally to the defense of the nation, I, fellow-citizens, animated by that patriotic spirit that glows in every American's bosom, hired a substitute for that war, and the bones of that man, fellow-citizens, now lie bleaching in the valley of the Shenandoah!"

Developing Thessaly.

French engineers are planning extensive works in Thessaly to drain that country and provide water power.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D.

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RIGG'S DISEASE AND VITALITY.

Next in frequency to the most prevalent human disease, caries, or tooth decay, comes one very closely associated with it, known in dental literature as periodontitis, better known as pyorrhoea alveolorais, or Rigg's disease. This disease, characterized by a more or less general infection of the membranes within the tooth socket, is indicated by a slight tenderness during mastication, looseness of the teeth and pulp sensitiveness, or even pain on the ingestion of hot or cold drinks because of the exposure of the cementum, the external shell of the root. The gum is swollen and soft, the tooth may be raised in its socket, and pressure brings relief. There is a discharge of pus from between the tooth and gum on pressure, the teeth become loose, and, in course of time as the disease progresses and the alveolar process (the tooth socket) is destroyed, they fall out.

Efficient mastication is, of course, impossible; hence not only is food bolted partly chewed and more or less mixed with pus, but the tissues in and around the teeth are deprived of exercise necessary to give them an adequate blood supply and they are thereby rendered less resistant to attack. Tooth after tooth is involved and there is established another of those numerous vicious cycles that continually operate to drag us down.

Pyorrhoea is not a new disease; it was recognized by the early investigators, but it has become more prevalent during the last 50 years and it is the rule rather than the exception to find patients with more or less periodontitis. The disease is not confined to man, but is also extremely prevalent among domestic animals.

A class of serious disorders has long been known in which failure of nutrition could be named as the immediate antecedent in the case and in which it has vaguely been assumed that the diet must be at fault. Probably the most generally familiar of these diseases is scurvy. Scurvy has always been associated with a diet containing an excess of salted, smoked, or canned foodstuff, a monotonous diet devoid of fresh vegetables such as cabbage, onions, carrots, potatoes and the like. As the result of experience, these fresh vegetables have been credited with some power to ward off or at last to mitigate the disease, and limes and lemons are universally recognized as anti-scorbutics (scurvy preventives).

Victims of scurvy suffer from severe physical exhaustion, soreness of the gums and looseness of the teeth, and, of course, this opens the way to bacterial invasion and periodontitis. When we note that, as all observers agree, improvement or intensification of the mouth diseases synchronizes with the rise and fall of general health in the individual, it is reasonable to suspect that the disease is not a strictly local infection resulting from local irritation or injury. It does not come from injuries received in chewing grit and sand or from soft food accumulating about the teeth; it comes as the result of lowered vitality from the lack of those organic compounds other than the proteins which Casimir Funk and other investigators prove to be present in fresh vegetables and in lime and other juices, small quantities of which are absolutely essential to normal growth and continued health. The name given these compounds by Funk is well chosen in view of its root meaning: Vitamines. An "amine" is a nitrogenous compound of a certain type, and a vitamine is obviously such a nitrogenous compound absolutely necessary to vitality.

The principles of evolution are universal and constantly at work, even in the minds of men, and we are slowly evolving out of the old idea of "cause" and "cure." The investigations of Soddy in the chemistry of the radio-elements, of Twort, Penfold, Mme. Henri and others in the mutations of bacteria, make it quite clear that if medicine ever takes a place among the sciences it can come only as the result of a general habit of mind such as is found in the advanced sciences. In astronomy and in physics in general scientists have banished the term "cause" and have ceased to look for specific causes, because there are no such things. What scientific laws do is to state the functional relations between certain events at certain times and certain other events at other times.

We know, for example, that sunbeams are the ultimate cause of the revolving of a windmill, but no man can state the origin of the particular puff of air that causes a wheel to revolve at a certain speed at a certain time. Neither is it possible to put one's finger on the exact point at which we enter or leave the vital current of life. The wise man takes no chances and simply sticks close to nature. This means eating simple, properly prepared, unprocessed foods.

CHANGES IN BACTERIA AND DISEASE.

The universal property of irritability, which is simply the power to respond to stimuli, makes all organisms the result of the interaction of two sets of factors—the factors of inheritance and the factors of environment.

The factors of inheritance cover all the complex association of properties or capacities transmitted from the parents which make up the specific inheritance characteristic of each individual; the factor of environment on the other hand covers all those conditions which are capable of influencing the differentiation, growth and behavior, or, in other words, the general metabolism, of the organism. The inheritance may be compared to everything that leads up to the production of a blank phonograph disk; the environment and stimuli may be compared to everything acting through the needle which cuts the dots and dashes into the surface of the disk. Obviously the final result, or the individual, must be the product of these two sets of factors and in exact accordance with the quality and capacity of the disk, the hardness or softness of the needle and the amount of power behind it.

Since the germs of disease are living organisms they also must be subject to the laws of evolution, and in this fact we have proof of the assertion that every man makes his own disease; because no two can be exactly alike, they must vary widely in space and time. Not only does each individual human being vary, but each species of bacteria varies from time to time, so that the well-known diseases cannot be the same in different localities or in different generations. Proof of this has recently been furnished in the work of Twort and Penfold, who have "educated" the typhoid fever bacillus to ferment sugar, which ordinarily it does not do. Revis has obtained varieties of the bacillus coli structurally and physiologically different from the parent by prolonged culture in various media. Very recently Madam Victor Henri has produced marked mutations in a particularly well defined and stable bacterial species, the bacillus anthracis.

The micro-organism, bacterium anthracis, gives rise to an infectious and usually fatal bacterial disease in animals, especially in cattle and sheep, characterized by ulcerations of the skin, enlargement of the spleen and general collapse, a disease generally known as splenic fever. Man occasionally contracts the disease by inoculation from the animal. Carbuncle, malignant pustule and wool sorters' disease are caused by the anthrax bacteria. The normal bacterium is a long rod shaped micro-organism having marked and characteristic reactions. Mme. Henri has modified the organism with the ultra-violet light. The method employed was to expose an aqueous (water) suspension of anthrax spores in a quartz tube to ultra violet radiations for times varying from one to forty minutes and afterward growing cultures from these mixtures.

The majority of the organisms were killed by this treatment because the ultra-violet rays were markedly bactericidal, but a few survived and according to the conditions and the length of the exposure the bacilus underwent modifications and showed characteristics decidedly different from the typical anthrax bacillus. The principal of these were a coccoid form and a thin filamentous form. These two forms constitute two new types which Mme. Henri has isolated, and they remain stable for about three months. They produce anthrax which has characteristics distinct from those of the anthrax produced by the normal bacillus.

The normal anthrax microbe liquefies gelatin, curdles milk and takes definite stains. The filamentous form does not liquefy gelatin, curdle milk or take the same stains, and it produces an infection different from the anthrax on inoculation. This form remained absolutely fixed and stable after a daily subculture for more than eighty days; but though stable in the incubator after passage through an animal, coccoid forms taking a stain similar to normal anthrax bacteria appeared and, after subculture in broth, a certain number of bacillary forms approximating the typical anthrax were obtained.

Inasmuch as all the above points clearly to the fact that diseases are only relative conditions, we should carefully refrain from dogmatism.

It has been asserted that there are only two spots between the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Fundy where mountains dip into the sea directly from the water's edge. They are at Mount Desert, on the eastern part of Penobscot bay, and at Camden, on the western part.

Illinois will construct 16,000 miles of paved country roads immediately.

Colorado streams are to be restocked with trout by the government.

There are 28 pounds of blood in the body of an average adult and ten pounds are moved at every pulsation of the heart.

Revolution damage claims presented to the Chinese republic's government now call for more than $23,700,000.

The battle of Chickamauga, Civil war, engaged 127,000 men, of whom 24,000 were killed or wounded.

More than 12,000 persons are training for teachers in India.

The longer I live the more I am convinced that after all the one thing worth living for and dying for is the privilege of making some being more happy and more useful. No man who does anything to lift his fellows ever makes a sacrifice.—Booker Washington.

Manchester, England, last year imported 44,648,800 gallons of oil.

Gold Coast Colony is the premier cocoa producer in the world.

Of the 17 serious accidents to submarines in the last ten years, 11 have occurred to British vessels.

Austria's eight universities and two independent theological schools have 31,646 students.

Richard Fritz, Topeka, in 16 years as cemetery sexton has dug 7,000 graves.

It is said that about fourteen hundred earth tremors were felt in Japan last year.

Electric Brush for Polishing Floors.

An improved electric brush for polishing wood floors uses an electric motor at the top and a large round flat brush underneath the motor, says the Scientific American. To keep the motor from turning about along with the brush, there is used a steadying device in the shape of a pair of square-shaped flat brushes at the sides of the central one. Each square brush is mounted on the end of a shaft projecting from the middle casing and is geared up so that the shaft works in and out as a plunger, so as to produce a to-and-fro movement of the side brushes. This steadies the whole set and at the same time allows of moving the whole very readily over the floor by means of the long handle.

King Albert's Kindness.

A little anecdote of King Albert of Belgium is told in an Englishwoman's letter from Ghent. She says King Albert is not only a brave man, he is kind and thoughtful for others. He dresses like a simple soldier and goes about among his troops. Some days ago he noticed one of his men sealing a letter, and asked, as a friend might ask another: "To whom do you write?" "To my mother," was the soldier's reply. 'Ah! Give the letter to me," said the king, "I will see it posted.' And so he did. Indeed, it is not the first time that he has done so, for he calls his troops "comrades," and he means what he says.—Dundee Advertiser.

Literary Note.

"I must confess that I don't understand Henry James. His style is so involved."

"I'll tell you how to go about reading him. First run over a life insurance policy. After that Henry James will seem lucid and clear."—Kansas City Star.

Unsuitable Garments.

Parson Johnson—Why don't yo' come to church, Sam?

Sam Shinn—Nothin' suitable to wear, parson.

Parson—The Lord won't notice yo' clothes, Sam.

Sam—No; but Deacon Butts might recognize his shirt and Bre'r Simpson his umbrella!—Puck.