

THE PHILIPSBURG MAIL.

Bryan Bros. & Congdon, Proprs. Issued Every Thursday Evening.

Entered at the postoffice at Philipsburg, Deer Lodge county, Montana, as second class matter for transmission through the mails.

Local Notices 15 cents per line for first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents. Professional Cards (35 inch) \$18 per year. Regular advertisements payable monthly. Transient advertisements payable in advance. Anyone failing to receive the Mail regularly should notify us promptly by postal card. Any person taking this paper can have the same discontinued without trouble by notifying us and paying up all arrears.

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Following is the time of arrival and departure of trains at Helena on the new schedule, taking effect December 15, 1908.

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No. 4—Atlantic St. Paul express, from Butte and south, 11:25 a. m.

No. 3—Montana Pacific express, from St. Paul and east, 5:00 p. m.

No. 2—Helena and Butte express, from Butte and south, 1:25 p. m.

No. 5—Marysville, Boulder, 10:00 a. m. TRAINS DEPART FROM HELENA.

No. 1—Atlantic St. Paul express, for St. Paul and east, 11:25 a. m.

No. 3—Montana Pacific express, for Butte and south, 5:00 p. m.

No. 1—Helena and Butte express, for Butte and south, 1:25 a. m.

No. 4—Marysville express, 3:40 p. m.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 connect at Butte with the Union Pacific and carry U. P. Pugetto sleeper between Helena and Butte.

For further information call on or address any agent of this company, or

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THE CHALET BY THE RIVER.

By the river's rippling flow, Where the soft wind frequent blow, And the shadows stretch below; And the fishes come and go, And the stately swan birds lave In the green emerald above, My love and I together, Laughed and sang the hours away, Where the sunshine gleamed and lay, In the Chalet by the river.

There we watched each little boat, Gayly laden past us float; As we heard each mellow note From the song bird's downy throat, Trilling all the long day through, 'Neath the hazy summer blue, Where the clouds looms idly fly Over the river of the sky, Or his heart's deep rapture sang, As from love's sweet cup we drank, In the Chalet by the river!

When the tender glowing fell With shadowy myrtle spell, Over river, vale and dell, In deep solitude we dwelt, My love and I from dawn till dawn, Our hearts, in bliss united, While our hearts sweet rhythm kept As the moonlight softly crept Sty through the lattice all, Still through the lattice all, Lull'd to love's happy tale In the Chalet by the river! —Anna, Comtesse du Bremon.

VENEZUELAN RABBIT TALES.

Uncle Tiger's Watermelon Patch. The Strategy of Uncle Rabbit.

Dr. A. Ernst, who has done much to increase the popular knowledge of Venezuelan ethnology, has collected a few popular tales, which are very interesting on account of their Tupi and Spanish affinities. The tales are entitled "Tio Tigre and Tio Conejo (Uncle Tiger and Uncle Rabbit)," and all of them have for their subject the superiority of cunning and craft over sheer force.

"Uncle Tiger had a field of splendid watermelons. He observed that somebody visited his field at night and stole the melons; therefore he made a figure of a man of black wax and placed it in the field. At night Uncle Rabbit came and saw the figure.

"What are you doing there, you black man? Get away!" The figure did not reply. Then Uncle Rabbit went up to the black man and boxed his ears; but his right hand struck the wax and he went flying into the air. Uncle Rabbit pushed him from behind, and Uncle Tiger fell into the pit. Uncle Rabbit, however, ran away as fast as his legs would carry him.

Here is another story: "Uncle Rabbit was very sad because he was so small. He went to God and wanted to be made taller. God said, 'I will do so, but first bring me a coral snake, a wasp swarm and a calabash filled with women's tears.' Uncle Rabbit started on his journey and arrived in a forest where there were many snakes. Walking along there, he said, 'I bet there is room for him, I bet there is room for him! A coral snake heard him and asked what his speech meant. He replied, 'The wasps say that there is not room enough for you in this calabash, and I bet you can get in there.' 'We will see about that,' said the snake, and crawled into the calabash. When he was in it Uncle Rabbit at once put the stopper into the opening, and thus the snake was caught. Then he went on, and said: 'I bet there is room for them, I bet there is room for them!' The wasps heard him, and asked what his speech meant. 'Oh!' said Uncle Rabbit, 'the snake says there is not room enough for your swarm in this calabash, and I bet that all of you can get in there.' 'We will see at once who is right,' said the wasps, and crawled into the calabash. When the whole swarm was in, Uncle Rabbit put the stopper into the opening, and thus the wasps were caught. He next went to a village, and when near the huts he began to cry and lament. Then all the women gathered, and asked the cause of his grief. 'Oh!' said Uncle Rabbit, 'why should I not cry and lament? The world is going to be destroyed today and all of us will perish.' When the women heard this they began to cry wofully, and Uncle Rabbit filled a calabash with their tears. Then he returned to God. When the latter saw the three calabashes with the snake, the wasps and the tears, he said, 'You are more cunning than any one else. Why do you want to be taller? But as you wish it, I will at least make your ears larger.' Saying so, he pulled Uncle Rabbit's ears, and since that day they have remained long."—Science.

School and Cottage Attendance.

A table is given showing the attendance upon the colleges and scientific schools of the country during the years 1875-76 and 1885-86, and the ratio which such attendance bore to the population at those dates. During the ten years there was a decrease of nine in the number of colleges, and an increase of ten in the number of scientific schools. The attendance upon the colleges at the later date was 7,072 greater than at the earlier period. The percentages of increase were 27 and 28 respectively, while the estimated increase of population during the same ten years was 25.

A comparative view of the relation of students to population by divisions shows an increase in the number of students as compared with population for colleges alone, and for both colleges and scientific schools, in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions of the country, and a decrease in the three remaining sections. It is only fair to remark that in making the computations for the south the colored population is included, and this brings the ratios of students to population down to 1 to 2,489 and 1 to 2,850 respectively in the two divisions of the south. If the blacks are excluded from the computation, the ratios of students in colleges to population in that section become 1 to 1,323 and 1 to 1,543 respectively, and the number in colleges and scientific schools combined 1 to 1,351 and 1 to 1,429.—Science.

The Duchess Underclothing.

When the duke and duchess of Edinburgh went to Greece it was discovered, on arriving at Athens, that a trunk containing certain indispensable articles of attire, to wit: underclothing belonging to the duchess, had been left behind at Malta. A telegram ordering the said trunk to be sent by the next day's steamer would have been the cheapest and readiest way of obtaining it, but the duke of Edinburgh actually dispatched one of the vessels of his squadron all the way to Malta to bring back the trunk and its contents.

This trip of her majesty's ship must have involved a cost to the taxpayer of some hundreds of pounds. The transaction is altogether a scandalous one.—London Truth.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript says that Mrs. Tyler, the heroine of the "Mary Had a Little Lamb" poem, is living a few miles outside of Boston, and is over 50 years old.

There were written in "Shaggy Mice," by John Roulstone, a young man then preparing for college. He chanced to be visiting the school when the lamb episode occurred.

Bird fanciers say that the voices of American bred canaries become harsher in each generation. German birds must be constantly imported to preserve a mellow note.

THE KEY OF DEATH.

Strange and Fatal Weapon Employed by a Discarded Lover.

About 1600 a stranger named Tebaldo established himself as a merchant in Venice. He became enamored of a daughter of an ancient house, and, asking her hand, was rejected, the young lady being already affianced. Enraged, he set himself to plan revenge, and, being a skillful mechanic, he invented a formidable weapon. This was a large key, the handle of which, when pressed, sent out from the other end of the key a needle of such fineness that it entered the flesh and buried itself there, leaving no external trace.

With this weapon Tebaldo waited at the church door till the maiden he loved passed in to her marriage. Then, unperceived, he sent the slender needle into the breast of the bridegroom, who, seized with a sharp pain from an unknown cause, fainted, was carried home, and soon died, his strange illness baffling the skill of the physicians.

Again Tebaldo demanded the maiden's hand, and was again refused. In a few days both her parents died in a like mysterious manner. Suspicion was excited, and on examination of the bodies the small steel instrument was found in the flesh. There was universal horror; no one felt that his own was in error; no one felt that his own was in error.

The young lady went into a convent during her mourning, and after a few months Tebaldo begged to see and speak with her, hoping now to bend her to his will. She, with an instinctive horror of this man, who had from the first been displeasing to her, returned a decisive negative; whereupon Tebaldo contrived to wound her through the grate. On returning to her room she felt a pain in her breast and discovered a single drop of blood. Surgeons were hastily summoned. Taught by the past, they cut into the wounded part, extracted the needle and saved her life. Tebaldo was suspected, his house was searched, the key discovered and he perished on the gallows.

There is a tradition that Duke Francis of Padua, a pious and a good man, was once visited by a similar character, who unlocked his private library. When he desired to rid himself of an obnoxious member of his household or suite he would send him to bring a certain volume from his book case. As the key was turned in the lock out shot a poisoned needle, stabbed the hand of the holder and instantly shot back again. Examination of the hand revealed only a small, dark blue spot, but in a few moments the person grew strangely giddy, and would be found on the floor, apparently in a fit. In twenty-four hours he would be dead, and a verdict rendered—"apoplexy."—Notes and Queries.

Preserve the Forests.

One of the most important questions with which our national and state legislatures have to deal, and yet one that is too generally neglected, is that of preserving our forests.

Independent of the fact that they add to the wealth of the nation at the rate of \$700,000,000 annually, or ten times more than the output of all our gold and silver mines—which alone ought to secure for them proper care—the significant conclusions reached by scientific men, to the effect that they determine, to a great extent, the climatic and hygienic conditions of our country, and regulate the distribution of moisture and the character of both our great and small water ways, certainly place the preservation of our timbered lands among the subjects that should receive the early, constant and careful consideration of our legislatures.

It is estimated by experts who have devoted much time and thought to the inquiry that the loss of per cent. of the entire agricultural region of any country should remain permanently in forests. Twenty years ago it was asserted that the annual clearance of woodland throughout the United States amounted to 10,000,000 of acres, and that at this rate individual owners would ultimately be entirely stripped of their holdings. But it is not only the loss of the timber, but the loss of the animals and birds that are so detrimental. To these injurious agencies must be added the enterprising and conscienceless railroad contractor, who annually destroys 30,000,000 vigorous young trees in his quest for logs. Taking these and other enemies of our forests into account, it will be seen that but for the energetic action of our national and state governments the forest conditions of our country are rapidly being destroyed.

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