

RULER WHOM IRELAND LOVES

LORD DUDLEY THE MOST POPULAR VICEROY.

Land Purchase Bill the Result of His Wise... He's Rich and Generous and Has a Kind and Clever Wife.

When King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited Ireland recently they were warmly greeted by Lord and Lady Dudley, who pointed out the King and Queen around Dublin with good reason.

He is the most popular Viceroy Ireland has ever had, is the verdict of an Irish National Member of Parliament. "Viceroy after Viceroy has come here with the notion that he is the head of an English garrison in a hostile country.

This is only one of many conspiracies of kindness that surround Lord and Lady Dudley. They are continually helping lame dogs over stiles. Their single aim in life seems to be to make other people happy.

Lord Dudley is the patron of no fewer than 1000 poor Irish living, and he supports the incubation in the Church of England is bitterly denounced even by Anglicans themselves.

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HOW COMITY GOT INTO BASEBALL.

The Aged Rooter Recalls the Game That Ended in the National Agreement.

"I hear that the baseball magnates of the minor leagues are kicking at the new national agreement," observed the fat man to the latter-day fan.

"Well, I myself don't see why any change is really needed. The old agreement has furnished satisfactory service ever since that famous game was lost '32 between the Lightfoot Lilies and the Ringtail Roasters.

"How could they play an extra inning game in six innings? Do you mean to tell me you never heard tell of that contest? Well, well, well! Before you undertake to discuss the national game with any one else, young man, allow me, for your own good, to acquaint you with a bit of baseball history that I thought was included in every public school course in the country.

"Prior to this game there was no buying and selling of a man's release. He could work for any one he pleased, and if along in the middle of the season, somebody with a long word offered him more dough, there was nothing to prevent his switchin' over.

"But meantime the Roasters hadn't been idle. They'd been hanging out monetary inducements that caused loyal old Lightfoot batsmen like Bull Thompson, Stump Greenwood and even Home Run Hankins himself to flip over to the Ringtail ranks.

"The consequence was that when the Lilies took the field on the day of the all-out, the Lilies had the edge on the Roasters. It was the Lilies who won the game, and it was the Lilies who were the victors.

"The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are Lord and Lady Dudley's closest friends. "Sams" who works for the second ball over the center field fence and started off around the bases like a streak of greased lightning in pursuit of a fleeing thought.

"Fifty dollars if you join our team, right now, for the Lilies manager. It don't make any difference who he touched home for, and—

"What's that? roared Hankins, running up and shaking his fist in the umpire's face. "What's that?"

"The game is forfeited to the Lilies," announced the umpire, turning on his heel. "Lilies be damned!" said Hankins. "I've got off the field as a Roaster. I'm talking to you in my Lily capacity now, you clock-faced, dog-eared—"

"Well, sir, things were in a pretty mess. The score was tied at 9-9, the contest having been forfeited to each side, and the crowd was clamoring for an extra inning.

"Finally the managers got together and decided to resume play with their original teams on the understanding that the original sides could sign on if they returned to the field without first securing that player's release.

"The inside of the cast is now flushed out with soapy water, the grease of which fills up the pores and prevents sticking. The plaster is then poured in and it remains undisturbed for twenty-four hours in order to insure perfect hardening.

"The next step is the chipping away of the outer shell. This is done with a sharp knife, and the delicate outline of the impressionist plaster may be irretrievably ruined. Particularly is this true of the head and neck, which are the most delicate parts of the figure.

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IN THE BARREN LANDS.

The Latest Explorers to Cross Northeast Canada to the Arctic.

In the last few years no more interesting geographical work has been done in any part of the world than in the northern part of North America. The SUN has often told of the progress of our Government surveys in Alaska, where more has been done in the past seven years to reveal and map its geographic features than all earlier explorers achieved from the first days of the Russian occupation.

The Canadians have been almost equally busy in the northern half of their country. They, too, have explored the Barren Lands and discovered many lakes and some rivers that had never before appeared on any map. Perhaps their greatest discovery is that of the Dubawnt River, about seven hundred miles long, which empties into Hudson Bay through Chesterfield Inlet and is likely some day to be navigated by steamboats of considerable draught.

The latest journey in northeastern Canada was made by David T. Hanbury and two white companions, who in 1901-1902, starting from Fort Resolution, near the mouth of Great Slave River, paddled their way through the Barren Lands, crossing rivers and finally down the Dubawnt River to Chesterfield Inlet, where they replenished their supplies; then they struck across the Barren Lands and reached the Arctic coast, a little south of King William Land, where Schwatka found so many relics of the Franklin expedition.

They left the coast after following it about five hundred miles to the west, at the mouth of the Coppermine River, where they ascended for about sixty miles and then struck southwestward to the Arctic coast, where they were met by a party of Eskimos.

For Norman, where their explorations ended after thirteen months and seventeen days in the wilderness. Mr. Hanbury's route map and a description of his journey have just appeared in the Geographical Journal.

All through that vast flat region the divides between the various river systems are hardly perceptible. At the headwaters of the Ark-inlink tributary of the Dubawnt River, for example, the divide is only a low mossy swell about three hundred yards across, and the stream trickling westward to the Mackenzie and the Arctic Ocean, and another to the east, moving toward Hudson Bay and the Atlantic. In the Barren Lands the divides were likely to be merely a very low ridge of a sand hillock, the waters on one side flowing to the north and on the other to the south. Some of the portages were quite long, but others were short.

One of the most interesting features of the journey was the meeting with the Eskimos of northern Canada and the Arctic coast, who are seldom seen. It was the country that the natives living along the west coast of Hudson Bay are less numerous than formerly and some of their abandoned camps were seen. The Eskimos from Hudson Bay to the Arctic were very helpful, traveled with the explorers for greater or less distances, helped them at the portages, guided them and made themselves generally useful in many ways.

They were friendly, but did not invite the white men into their huts. On the east coast of Kent Peninsula, where deer live all the year round, the Eskimos were particularly useful as hunters.

When within about ten miles of Ogden Bay, on the Arctic coast, the two Eskimo hunters, who were to accompany the party, returned, bringing with them two coast Eskimos, tall, thin, and very active, who were to accompany the party. They were tired at first, but gained confidence, gave Mr. Hanbury some information and agreed to accompany him.

Travelling westward along the Arctic coast the party found an Eskimo village containing five families and some visitors—about forty-five persons in all. A little further west, about south of Victoria Land, the Eskimos were more numerous, and the Arctic natives who were accompanying the party, Mr. Hanbury thought these new-found natives bore a more marked resemblance to the Eskimos of the coast. They were friendly, but did not invite the white men into their huts.

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ANOTHER BLAZING FROM BLARING RIDGE.

Giving Some Correct Information About the Plans of Doolittle Pergenkamper.

"The correspondent who sent in the 'Blazings from Blaring Ridge' to the Trumpet every week," said the ex-editor of the Geville Trumpet Blast of Freedom, "had among them one time an announcement to the effect that Doolittle Pergenkamper, Esq., owing to the strange fact that for some months he had been subject to painful and disabling ailments, one following another, had concluded to leave Blaring Ridge for a time, but that he would return in the near future for another stay at the Bullard farm."

"The week after that item appeared a positive-looking citizen of unmistakable 'wayback habit,' came into the office one day, satisfied himself that I was the editor, and said: 'I see by the 'Blazings from Blarin' Ridge in the Trumpet last week that Doolittle Pergenkamper, Esq., has concluded not to stay at the Ridge any longer for the present.'"

"I said that I believed the Blazings had made a statement to that effect, and he said: 'Ya-a-s,' said the victor, nodding his head. 'Somethin' o' that kind. Ya-a-s.' Ketched too many allings. I think the Blazings' right. Painful and disabling ailments. Follering right on to one another. Seems to me that was about the way Blazins' had it.'"

"I assured my caller that he was substantially correct. 'Ya-a-s,' said he, nodding his head some more. 'Seems to me that was about the way the Blazins' had it. Ya-a-s. And I think that had that he was comin' back in the high future for another stay at the Bullard farm. In the high future, I think the Blazins' had it, if my recembrance ain't rummin' shy on me. The high future.'"

"I told the man that there was no evidence whatever that his memory was shy of the facts in the case. 'Ya-a-s,' nodded the caller. 'That's what I thought. Ya-a-s. Well, said he, after a moment's reflection, 'I hate to counterdict anything that's been in the Trumpet Blast of Freedom. Partic'ly anything that's in the Blazins' from Blarin' Ridge. I ain't goin' to counterdict it. Doolittle Pergenkamper, Esq., ain't goin' to stay any longer for the present at Blarin' Ridge. I ain't goin' to counterdict it that Doolittle Pergenkamper, Esq., ketched painful and disabling ailments, follerin' right on to one another. Why ain't I goin' to counterdict them sayin's? 'Cause they're facts. You can't counterdict facts.'"

"But I'll have to counterdict that sayin' that Doolittle Pergenkamper, Esq., is comin' back in the high future for another stay at the Bullard farm, 'cause that ain't a fact. And I'll have to ask you to put a little more counterdict in that Doolittle Pergenkamper, Esq., ain't goin' to stay any longer for the present at Blarin' Ridge. I ain't goin' to counterdict it. Doolittle Pergenkamper, Esq., ketched painful and disabling ailments, follerin' right on to one another. Why ain't I goin' to counterdict them sayin's? 'Cause they're facts. You can't counterdict facts.'"

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WOMEN THE BEST MILKERS.

Why There's More Butter in the Cream When They Do the Milking.

A big dairy farmer in Delaware county was talking last week about a Polish farmer who had been in this county only three months and had proved himself to be far above the average laborer at nearly every kind of work on the farm. The farmer had hired the man for a year from Sept. 1, and was talking about the prospects of his turning out well.

"I never saw a better man in the field," he said, "than Stanislaus has shown himself to be in the last two months he has been working for neighbor Johnson. I don't see a man who could do more work or do it better. But the trouble is that he has never learned to milk. I hear he has done a man's work on the farm since he was 12 years old, but he never milked a cow."

"In his country milking is work for the women to do. If a Polish peasant man is seen milking he is asked if he has forgotten to put on his petticoat. Stanislaus says he is perfectly willing to learn and I shall see him at the first day he is on my place. I don't see a man who could do more work or do it better. But the trouble is that he has never learned to milk. I hear he has done a man's work on the farm since he was 12 years old, but he never milked a cow."

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OUR ARMY, BIG AND LITTLE.

MANY FLUCTUATIONS IN SIZE MARK ITS HISTORY.

From 700 in 1784 it grew to 11,000 in 1812. It had 62,000 men in 1812.

The army of the United States, depending upon and governed by the national Legislature more directly than the very of any other country, has from the very beginning of our history been estimated by the necessities of the country by the way in which it has expanded or contracted to meet existing conditions. It may be doubted if any other army went through so many fluctuations of size as ours has done.

After Washington gave up his command at France's Tavern in December, 1783, Gen. Henry Knox as senior officer became Commander-in-Chief, holding office until June, 1784, when he was mustered out along with most of the army. The rest, consisting of four regiments, was reorganized by the necessities of the country by the way in which it has expanded or contracted to meet existing conditions. It may be doubted if any other army went through so many fluctuations of size as ours has done.

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