

Some women suggest halos and some noses.

The borrower of trouble pays a heavy interest on it.

A woman who has false teeth likes to pretend that she has the toothache occasionally.

It is a great advantage to Kaiser Wilhelm that he can read Rudyard Kipling's poems in the original.

There are few stuttering women, which shows that the trouble is not caused by over-anxiety to talk.

A mule imagines he has a musical voice—and a good many people seem to be built on the same mistaken plan.

From Mr. Kipling's latest poem it appears that South America is the wrong place to take up the white man's burden.

When some men give a dollar to charity they manage to get two dollars' worth of satisfaction from the contemplation of their generosity.

A New York boy found a gold brick in Wall street the other day. Let us hope, however, that this will not result in a general hunt for Wall street gold bricks.

When a man makes a very long prayer in church, somehow his hearers get the impression that when he scolds in the privacy of his family he keeps a long time at it.

Marconi says we are to have wireless telephones. Now let somebody hurry and fix up a telephone instrument that will not be too big to carry around in the pocket.

A Chicago preacher declares that a girl who has reached the age of 25 without having learned to bake pies and make shirt waists is not a true woman. We concede the pies, but why shirt waists?

The Illinois State Journal notes the interesting discovery that "an Egyptian mummy 2,000 years old died of appendicitis." This disease, which spares neither youth nor extreme age, must have found that mummy, however, a pretty tough customer.

Mr. Eckels thinks we could get along with fewer laws seeking to regulate business. He has probably been delving into history, and has made the discovery that there was considerable business done before we got our wonderful modern lawmaking machines to work.

When some very influential men recently tried to persuade Secretary Shaw to take a certain action, he replied: "Gentlemen, I expect to get into more or less hot water while I am in this office; but you must excuse me from stepping into a bucket from which I can see the steam rising."

It is well that the scolding judge is rapidly falling into disrepute. While it is true that lawyers should be gentlemen, judges are also under some obligations of this character. Intelligent co-operation between the lawyer and the judge will not only do away with all friction of a personal nature, but will also expedite the business of the court.

Things seem to be changed if a young man can get an army commission by going through West Point. If the son of an army officer who has resigned from West Point to enlist in his father's troop makes it work successfully it may make army service more popular, and, in addition, give a pointer to the navy.

One of the English workmen who recently investigated industrial conditions here says that putting shoes on the children of American workers is better than building libraries. But he forgets that shoes wear out; they cannot be used as a monument to perpetuate the glory of philanthropic deeds. Who ever heard of a man winning honor and fame through keeping poor children from freezing?

Daily newspapers with "all the news of the world" are now promised on board the big Atlantic liners. Wireless telegraphy, of course, will supply the daily dispatches, so that the scheme appears perfectly feasible. Whether the enterprise will be popular may be a question, for there are people who like to escape the newspaper and the telegraph during the ocean voyage for the sake of repose. The wretched man with the brain fog will now be harder pushed than ever. The only place absolutely secure will be overboard.

Immigration is now increasing at a very rapid rate owing to the efforts of the agents of steamship companies in Europe, who tell the immigrants that the new immigration law is their last chance to come to America. There is, in consequence, an incoming "wave of illiterate, criminal, insane, pauperized, weak-minded and diseased humanity." Everybody welcomes the brave, self-reliant foreigner who has the energy, the initiative, to strike out for fortune in a strange and distant land, but the "assisted" immigration urged hither by the steamship companies for the sake of profit and the debased and diseased beings which the European countries wish to get rid of are a real menace to the nation.

Philadelphia is still a bit shocked because George Dickinson was a burglar. A burglar isn't a novelty. But this man burgled only at night. By day he was a respected business man, a person of affairs. You would as soon suspect the family doctor of arson as this quiet, clean-looking man of being a burglar. And yet, when the great part of the world was sleeping, Dickinson, armed dressed, cut pulled over his eyes, earnestly to the teeth, with a line through his throat from a Jekyll-Hyde career he is headed for the penitentiary. He may be smart and keen as a fox, but the chances are against him. It is a bad gamble. There is more money in being honest than could be gained in a thousand burglaries. When a man starts on such a career he generally neglects to figure that he has the world against him. Once upon a time Kansas City had a "respected citizen" who was a burglar. He was so smart that he

laughed at the law. When he robbed a train he fixed up his alibi first. When there was talk about him, his friends said he was persecuted. One night a horse snatched and a rider was hurled to the pavement unconscious. Bystanders picked him up and took stock of him. He had a revolver, a sawed-off shotgun, a mask and a lantern. The Jekyll-Hyde business of "Jack" Kennedy ended there; and this respecter of the law, Frank Brown, made it work for awhile. He is an outcast to-day. Schreiber, the New Jersey bank clerk, made a success of the double life for a time. Alvord, the bank teller, who stole \$700,000, did it, and the list is miles long. But the logical sequel is the penitentiary, and the man who fails to consider that in his calculations is a good deal of a fool.

Heretofore, when Englishmen have undertaken to explain why we Americans compete against them in the markets of the world, they have attributed our success to the skill of our workmen and the superiority of our machine tools. In a recent interview Sir Charles Baresford has indulged in a different explanation, by attributing our success to our business methods. He said: "America excels in administration. We do not know how to administer here. Our workmen are as good as theirs, but our administrations are not. Our companies want lords and commoners as directors, who know nothing about business. Yours demand straight business men, who not only know, but put their money into the concerns of which they are directors. You put your brightest men into business. We put them into politics, the navy and the church. Yours have to be changed, not for the sake of money it makes for the individual, but for the general good of the country. When I return I hope to have a lot more information in my pocket which will further these ends in Parliament and elsewhere." What Lord Baresford says about lack of administration in England may be so, but what he says about English workmen being as skillful as American workmen cannot be so, else there would not be a delegation of fifty or more at present in this country, to learn how American workmen handle machine tools so well and produce so well. But this is not to the point. What Lord Baresford says about American business administration is true. The head of every successful American enterprise knows the business which he directs, and knowing it, is prepared to meet the demands of the market, whether he sells his goods at home or in the most distant country. His assistants are trained in the business, too, the most of them having been taken from the ranks of labor and elevated to positions of greater responsibility. In his sons or other relatives occupy responsible positions, they have had to earn them by an apprenticeship in the business. Under such administration the minutest details of business are constantly under the supervision of trained men, wherein American administration most excels. Lord Baresford should remember, too, that it makes a big difference whether business men feel that the world has got to buy what they have to sell, or they have to produce what the market demands. There's a difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee.

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SHE CLAIMS \$40,000,000.

The Sum Left by the Man She Married on His Death Bed.

In all probability Mrs. William H. Bradley, of Tomahawk, Wis., will come into possession of the \$40,000,000 left by her husband, William H. Bradley, a pioneer lumberman and the richest man in Wisconsin. Three days before his death he married Miss Marie Hannemager, who for twenty years was his private secretary and who knows more than any other person about his vast estate.

Bradley was as energetic as he was wealthy. He was a native of Bangor, Me., where his father, as the son proved to be, was a successful lumberman. In the early 60s he went to Wisconsin and entered the lumber business in a small way. He got in with some Milwaukee capitalists and began operating near Muskegon.

The export trade in fruit and vegetables is assisted by the introduction of improved methods of handling. Imported food products are examined for injurious substances. Important investigations have been made in the sugar laboratory with a view to improving the quality and quantity of table syrups.

While Tomahawk was still in its infancy Mr. Bradley established another town at Spirit Falls, and in this, too, he was successful. He became fabulously rich, and the fortune left his widow is estimated at \$40,000,000.—Utica Globe.

Artificial Limbs. The manufacture of artificial limbs is of very ancient origin. The grandfather of Catiline in early times lost his right hand in battle, but made himself an iron substitute with which he could handle sword or lance. About fifteen years ago a tomb was opened at Capua, which contained a remarkable specimen of a well-made artificial leg. It was composed of thin sheets of bronze, riveted together, and fastened to a wooden core. Iron bars connected the leg with a bronze belt round the waist of the skeleton, and there were traces of a wooden foot. The iron hand of Gutz von Berlichingen is historic, but among the German knights of his time there is record of one who had an iron foot which weighed nearly ten pounds, and with this pedal extension

he could kick so hard that his servants finally stole it and threw it into the Rhine. The inventor of the artificial leg, the stonemason, is the inventor of the stonemason. He asserts that he will write shorthand at the rate of 210 words a minute. On this point several experts who have tested the machine agree with him. A board containing ten keys constitutes the principal part of the stenograph. These keys when touched leave marks on a strip of paper, which is continually in motion, and which correspond to one hand representing the consonants or groups of consonants, and the other five keys, which correspond to the other hand, representing the vowels and diphthongs. The strenuous pressure of one or two fingers of each hand produces entire syllables.

His Notion of the West. "This is not a great country, since we have arrived at the pole, that geographical terms no longer convey any adequate idea of location," remarked W. S. Crouch of Tacoma, Wash., at the Raleigh.

The other night, shortly after arriving here, I got into an accidental talk with a gentleman, who chanced to be my vis-a-vis at dinner. He was a stranger, and I was in the same category.

Rest at Arm's Length. "Do you want a close shave, sir?" "No. Keep as far away as you can, Galle." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We suppose that the man who really has an opportunity to judge if a woman loves her husband is the doctor who attends him during a long illness.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

GOOD FIELD FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL.

It is for this that we have schools and churches. It is for this that we have tariffs. It is for this that the republic must live or bear no life.

PRaise AND BLAME BOTH OF VALUE. The two greatest factors in securing the best work from employees are praise and blame. I am sure that neither alone will answer the purpose.

CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION. Many a young man fails to make his mark in the world because he does not make a choice of occupation. This is a very commonplace remark, and so also is the inquiry why is a choice not made?

LABOR'S RIGHT TO COMBINE. I cannot see why if capital may combine in corporations, labor may not combine in labor unions. Every corporation and every partnership is an aggregate of individuals.

WHY ENGLISH HEIR IS CALLED P. INCE OF WALES. The Welsh leaders were not at all pleased with the outcome of the incident, but kept their oath, paid their homage to their new Prince, went back to their hills, did a little grazing, and then devoted their attention to trading with the English merchants and raising grain and fattening pigs to sell to the English army.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS. In a majority of cases the farmer who wishes he were in the class of the eminently successful will find that he has neglected entirely the important matter of keeping books.

PACKING EGGS. A Danish expert on writing on the science of packing eggs, concludes after examining many thousand boxes, large eggs break much more easily than the small ones.

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HEATING A PLANTHOUSE CHEAPLY. Here's a method for heating a plant-house measuring about 8 by 17 feet. I use a hot water circulation in iron pipes, and the heating is done by kerosene lamps under two tin boilers. The boilers are bell shaped and set up with month down. The hot air, after having done its work of heating the water, is controlled by a tin drum, at the top of which is a snake pipe, by which all fumes are carried off.

CONSERVATORY HEATED WITH LAMPS. and are fitted with common flat-plate burners. Four of them can be placed under each boiler. This in the severest weather there are eight lamps burning, and they may burn 25 cents' worth of oil in a day.

WASHING THE HEN HOUSE. Inside twice a year and always use crude carbolic acid in the preparation. Exposure of dairy cows to winter rains results in serious loss to the dairymen, and the dry cold of winter days calls for additional feed.

THE IDEA THAT THE BEN DAVIS IS NO longer a desirable or profitable variety will have to be told to the amateur to be believed and not to the commercial orchardist, said an Illinois speaker before the apple growers' convention.

WHERE THERE IS A LARGE herd the easiest plan is to spray with kerosene emulsion. This will not only destroy parasites, but will also clean the logs as well. If only a few are kept, thorough washing with warm water and soap and the free use of the scrubbing brush is exceedingly effective.

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FARMS AND FARMERS

CARE OF GRAPE VINES.

The illustrations are from bulletin 157, entitled "The Home Vineyard" by W. H. Hagon. If you will apply to the United States Department of Agriculture you will get this interesting and valuable treatise on the grape without cost.

WHENEVER WE HEAR a man talking about what fine stock he has and how little said stock eats we begin to get suspicious. There may be men who have developed a fine stock of fine horses or flocks with very light feeding, but we have thus far failed to cover them. One of our friends used to be anxious to tell how little feed it took for him to winter a brood sow.

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VALUE OF DRY EARTH. Farmers are continually advised to use such materials as gypsum, dried swamp muck and kainit in the barns and stables, yet very few have anything of the kind on hand.

FOR BREAKING CORN STRAHS. When the ground is frozen hard, if the land is not too rough, the breaking of the corn stubble is not difficult if the farmer has the proper implements.

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