

AUTUMN ON WISCONSIN RIVER.



—Photo by Eugene J. Hall, Chicago.

FOLLY OF GIVING ADVICE.

Under Any Circumstances It Is a Most Thankless Occupation.

Giving advice is rather a foolish practice, for the reason that people do about what they please, and they seldom wish or heed advice that does not urge them to do just what they wish and intend to do. The man that volunteers to give advice runs a risk of being told to mind his own business or, at least, of having his advice received coldly and disregarded without apology.

Giving advice, even when requested, is generally a thankless service which a wise man is backward in doing. As a rule, people who invite advice really desire encouragement. Unless one tells them what they wish to hear one is very likely to find himself in a wrangle and to have his advice scouted and contemned. And when one does tell them what they wish to hear and they act accordingly, the adviser is held responsible for the result, if it turns out ill, although gets neither credit nor gratitude if it turns out well. The giver of advice is always blamed on account of what might have been.

Each of us has a good deal to do if he attends to his own affairs, makes up his own mind and watches his own business, and the less we have to do with the business of other men, and the less advice we give, the more comfortable, happy and esteemed we shall be.

HAD HURT THE GOSPEL.

How Small Boy Explains Result of Falling Downstairs.

He is a small boy, aged 5, and lives with his parents on the second floor of the house. The anxious woman lives on the first floor, and she is anxious because every time the small boy can steal out of the room upstairs

when his mother is not looking, he makes straight for the banisters, and down them he slides pell mell, in great haste, for if he does not make the most of his opportunity he may lose it. And the anxious woman is frightened. She was so much frightened the other day that she spoke to the small boy.

"John Smith," she said—the small boy's name is not John Smith, but that will do as well as another—"John Smith, if you don't stop sliding down those banisters you will hurt yourself, as sure as Gospel."

It was only a few mornings after when the anxious woman heard a thumping, bounding sound in the front hall—rumpity, dump, dump, dump, as if a heavy body were rolling downstairs. The expected had happened, and as, with her face very white, she opened the door, there was John Smith picking himself up stiffly. He was not crying, for he is old for his age, and knows that worse things than falling downstairs may happen if he is caught disobeying orders. He drew down the corners of his mouth a little, however, as, regaining his equilibrium, he remarked seriously: "Well, I guess I have hurt the Gospel this time."

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

Philosophical View Taken by Detected Card Sharper.

N. C. Goodwin tells a story of a poker game in a far western town where gambling is permitted by law and regulated by the gamesters, who generally have the moral support of the community when they administer strenuous punishment for crooked dealing. Four men "sat in" on this occasion, and two of them worked together with so much disaster to the other two, who were playing fairly, that the suspicious of the latter were

aroused. They soon discovered the system in operation against them. One, two, or the required number of fingers were laid with apparent carelessness on the table for signaling purposes. Two fingers were resting on the table when quick as a flash one of the cheated sliced them off with a knife, ending the game. The following morning the victim of this impromptu bit of surgery was heard singing and whistling cheerfully in his room in the local hotel, and was asked by a surprised stranger who had heard of the evening's game and its finish if cheerfulness were not somewhat out of order on the part of a man who had just lost two fingers and been branded as a cheat.

"Why, I'm in luck!" was the unctuous reply. "Suppose I had been holding full hand at that stage of the game!"

Like Finding It.

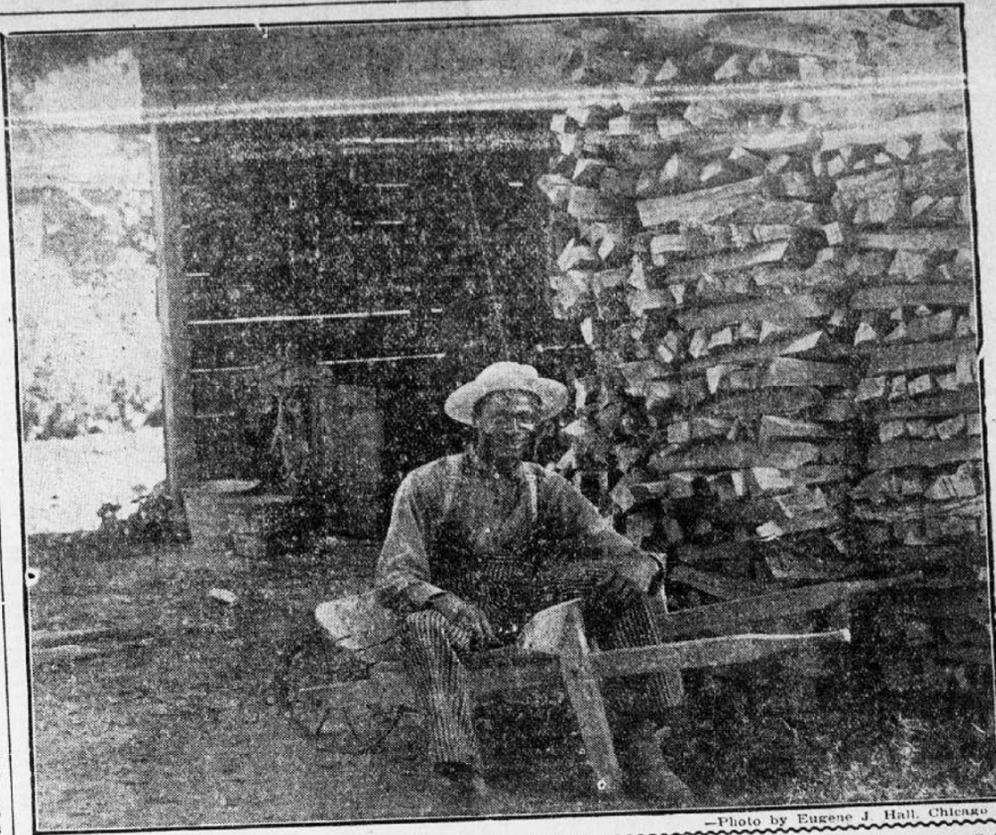
Senator Quay went to the Adirondacks a few weeks ago to prepare for the return home of his family. He rode up the mountain in a coach that was distressingly tardy, and which was following after another that, if possible, was even slower. He chafed for a time at the pace, and then hit upon a plan he thought would serve to speed both teams. He leaned over to the driver and offered a dollar if the latter would get ahead of the team in front. The driver smilingly agreed, and then raised his voice to say:

"Hey! I say, Bill! Bill, turn yer rig to the side of the road—will yer? There's a guy here says he'll give me a dollar if I say 'ye; and I'll divide if you make ro!"

Growth of Firemen's Union.

During the past five months 2,000 marine firemen on the Atlantic coast have joined the Marine Firemen's Union.

A DARKY IN THE WOODPILE.



—Photo by Eugene J. Hall, Chicago.

MISFORTUNE OF RICH HEIRESS.

Owner of Arran Isle Misses Title Because She Was Not Born a Boy.

The visit of King Edward to the island of Arran on the coast of Scotland recalls the extraordinary luck of the present Duke of Hamilton and the misfortune of the owner of Arran in not being born a boy. The present duke succeeded to the title in the most roundabout way. He is descended from the fourth duke and his line branched off in 1742 when Lord Anne Hamilton (who had been named after Queen Anne) married. The senior branch of the Hamiltons from the fifth to the twelfth dukes, after reigning 173 years, became extinct in the male line, leaving plain Alfred Douglas Hamilton the dukedom. The late duke whose mother was a princess of Baden and whose sister became Princess Monaco, left an only daughter, who is now eighteen. She owns almost the whole of Arran, which is one of the most beautiful spots in the United Kingdom and has not become vulgarized by holiday-makers.

Old Inn With a History.

The Raven Inn, an old hostelry at Hook, near Basingstoke, England, is advertised for sale. The inn was built in 1653 and still retains its quaint old half-timbered work, overhanging gables and small windows. The house gained a wide notoriety in the latter part of the eighteenth century during the American war of independence through being the residence and

place of capture of the famous "Jack the Painter," who roused the whole country in 1776 by his deliberate attempts to fire dockyards and shipping. He succeeded at Portsmouth, where \$300,000 damage was done, also at Bristol, but was foiled at Plymouth. So great was the scare that in response to a reward of \$2,500 offered by the government for his capture the whole country was on the alert and he was run to earth and captured in this interesting old house and eventually hanged and gibbeted at Portsmouth. His real name was James Aitken.

OUR HORSES ARE FAVORED.

There Is a Good Demand Abroad for American Bred Steeds.

That American horseflesh is rapidly growing in favor in foreign markets statistics proved. Within the last six years Great Britain alone spent \$35,000,000 in the United States in the purchase of horses, independent of the many millions which she spent for mules. Last year not less than 75,000 horses were shipped from this country to England.

Until 1895 the exportation of horses from the United States was not an important item, but since then it has grown into something enormous, and Great Britain is only one of the many foreign countries whose recognition of the superiority of American horseflesh is attested by large purchases. During the last six years American shipments of horses to other countries have been as follows: South Af-

rica, 37,465; Canada, 8,438; Cuba, 4,436; China, 2,317; Philippines, 1,578; Japan, 1,535; British Columbia, 795; British West Indies, 199 and others scattering.

Germany, France, Russia and Austria are likewise included among the number of foreign purchasers of American horseflesh, but they have just begun to make purchases and have only invested up to this time in trotters.

Lemons for Rheumatism.

The idea of treating rheumatism with lemon juice appears to have had its rise in Germany. The method consists of swallowing the juice of one lemon on the first day, and two on the second day, and so on progressive up to twenty-five lemons. When this limit is reached the number of lemons is progressively diminished.

M. Desplats of Lille, has recently adopted this treatment with some of his patients who are suffering from articular rheumatism. In one case the patient was able to drop the treatment at three lemons. In another he succeeded in effecting a cure at twenty-five lemons so complete and so persistent that at the end of ten months the patient had not once had an attack, whereas previously he had suffered periodically every month. The third case was one of ankylosis, so bad that the patient could not dress himself without help. To-day he has almost entirely recovered the use of his limbs and is free from pain.

WOMEN NEEDED IN AFRICA.



When the British and Boers were fighting across the rolling veldt of South Africa that country needed men, fighting men. Now that peace has been publicly proclaimed south Africa needs women. For women are scarce in the Transvaal. They are so manifestly in demand that employers find great difficulty in supplying themselves with feminine help. They have tried the experiment of importing young women, but the experiment has not proved entirely satisfactory because there is a general tendency in the Boer country towards matrimony. There are in south Africa to-day thousands of available young men who are ready and anxious to sacrifice themselves for their country.

Employers who have secured lady clerks, typists, shop girls, and general servants from England and other countries have become weary of seeing them leave their services for matrimony.

THE VOLCANO RECORD.

The publication of the world's record of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions from April 10 to July 27 of this year has been followed by activity of European scientists in adding to the list of nature's cataclysms and computing the thickness of the earth's shell and the possible contingency of some further dread disaster.

The list published showed an almost continuous succession of earthquakes, eruptions, tidal waves, and lesser strange phenomena throughout the summer of 1902, which must rank in

gun on August 17, the following should be added to the list:

Aug. 13-15, Japan—Eruption in small island of Torishima; the inhabitants, 150 in number, disappeared, together with the houses.

Aug. 25, Italy—Mount Alto in eruption.

Aug. 27, Philippines—Earthquake in the island of Mindanao; sixty natives killed.

Aug. 30, Venezuela—Earthquake shock at Carupano at 9 a. m., disturbance accompanied by noise which was

at Bengal.

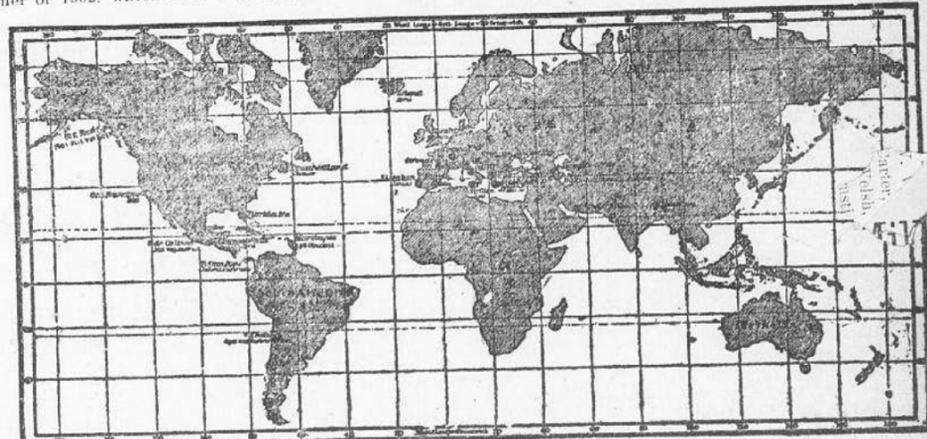
Sept. 9, St. Vincent—Contour of island changed by eruption of La Soufriere.

Sept. 9, Greece—Stromboli in full eruption.

Sept. 16, Mexico—Water spouted from a lake frightens people.

Sept. 17, Philippines—Macon, Taal, and Balusan volcanoes unusually active.

Sept. 22, St. Vincent—Violent eruption of La Soufriere; cable repair ship Newington working five miles



Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are shown in heavy black discs and circles. Active volcanoes are shown in light circles.

future as the most remarkable in this respect in recorded history. The extraordinary goings on of Mont Pelee, on Martinique, and La Soufriere, on St. Vincent, are only part of this general terrestrial disturbance, for the eruption of Mont Pelee, which destroyed St. Pierre, had been preceded by nearly a month by volcanic symptoms in Alaska, and other far-removed points.

In order to bring up to date the record of this remarkable summer be-

heard along the whole shores of the Caribbean Sea.

Aug. 30, Martinique—Mont Pelee in violent eruption; said to have killed 2,000 people.

Sept. 1, Martinique—Mont Pelee again active, the eruption surpassing in force that of May 8.

Sept. 6, Italy—Vesuvius spouts flames.

Sept. 8, France—Earthquake shocks at Pau.

Sept. 8, India—Severe earthquake

from shore forced to steam away at full speed, effecting a narrow escape.

Sept. 23, Jamaica—Sharp and violent earthquake shock felt throughout the island.

Sept. 23, Ecuador—Severe earthquake shock felt at Quito, followed by violent storm.

It is generally believed in scientific circles that the end is not yet. What the immediate future has in store no one in authority pretends to say precisely.