

EL PASO HERALD

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These County Bonds Necessary

TUESDAY NEXT the taxpayers of El Paso county will vote upon the proposition to issue \$30,000 in bonds to provide funds for establishing a poor farm and hospital. It was at the petition of many El Pasoans that the legislature amended the law to provide for such a bond issue by a county. The need for a modern county hospital and poor farm has been recognized for a long time, but until the law was amended it was impossible for the county to raise funds for this purpose.

The present county hospital, which is held under a rental contract, is totally unfit for the purpose, old, and not equipped with modern hospital or sanitary plant. It is not only unsatisfactory, but costly, to care for the county sick and paupers in such an unsuitable place.

In many states, the county poor farms and hospitals are made partly or sometimes wholly self supporting. It would be possible for El Paso county to establish a farm and truck garden somewhere in the valley that would afford facilities for self support on the part of many poor people and semi-invalids who might become a public charge for a longer or a shorter time; it would be possible to raise vegetables, fruits, poultry and eggs, and produce milk, not only for the poor farm and hospital, but for other public institutions.

While the details have not been worked out, it is presumed that a hospital will be erected in the city to be conducted jointly by the city and county governments, while a farm will be acquired in the valley. The amount asked, \$30,000, is not more than can reasonably be invested in such an institution.

The controlling argument in favor of the bonds is that the present rental paid for the unsatisfactory county hospital would practically pay the cost of carrying the bonds including both interest and sinking fund. The bonds will probably be issued at 5 percent and bought by the county itself for one of the sinking funds.

If the county should go on indefinitely paying rent for the unsatisfactory institution now in use, it would have nothing to show for its large expenditure at the end of 20 or 40 years; whereas the same amount devoted to paying interest and extinguishing the principal of bonds issued for the purpose will provide a modern up-to-date hospital and poor farm.

The bonds should be voted, and it is to be hoped that the taxpayers will interest themselves sufficiently in the election on Tuesday to insure the success of the proposed issue.

You can lower your temperature 30 to 60 degrees almost any time by going to Cloudfroft. Be sure to take warm clothing and wraps. You will sit around the open fires a good part of the time. This all sounds foolish, but it is true, nevertheless.

The Chamizal Muddle

IT PLACES the United States in a rather unpleasant position to have to protest against the award of the Chamizal arbitration board or even repudiate it altogether. Yet the reasons for the protest and possible non-acceptance are so fully set forth in the dissenting opinion of Gen. Mills, American commissioner, and in the notice of protest served by the American agent, Mr. Dennis, that any person at home or abroad seeking to know the real facts can easily satisfy himself as to the substantial justice of the American position.

The opinion is generally held that the presiding commissioner in his decision departed from the text of the treaty authorizing the arbitration hearing, and consequently laid the grounds for an effective American protest; and further that in seeking to establish the true boundary at the line of the river channel in 1864 he assumed the existence of a line impossible to establish in fact.

Should the award of the commission be accepted by the United States and should there be an effort made to enforce it by segregating from the city of El Paso the territory awarded to Mexico, the friction thus created would be so constant and so serious that the two governments would almost certainly be drawn into conflict of some kind by reason of it. Actual alienation of the territory thus awarded is not practical and not to be considered by our government. If a protest cannot be made effectual and reasonable settlement made through diplomatic channels regardless of the result of the recent arbitration, then it would be better for our government to make an offer of settlement on a cash basis so as to carry out the award in good faith, and also to conserve the property rights of all parties affected by the long standing dispute.

All authorities appear to agree that the whole matter now goes into diplomatic channels for attempted amicable adjustment.

Nearly 5000 Boy Scouts are enrolled in the Chicago division alone. The Boy Scout movement has taken hold but slowly in this city or in the southwest, yet it possesses many of the features best adapted to the rearing of strong boy characters in this section. The scout training makes a boy self-reliant, honorable, quick to observe, obedient, and masterful. It studies the cravings and needs of boys and so adapts instruction as to build up mind, body, and character.

A Farmers' Institute Here

FARMERS of the Rio Grande valley should write down June 23 on their date books and mark it "Reserved for the Institute meeting." On that date, judge Ed. R. Kone, Texas state agricultural commissioner, will be here to conduct a meeting for the benefit of all farmers in the valley, and to organize the farmers into an institute for mutual benefit. He will give them what advice he can on the growing and marketing of crops and will tell them how to get in touch with bulletins and reading material that will be of interest and value to them, much of which is published and distributed free by his department at Austin.

By the formation of an institute while he is here, judge Kone hopes to get the farmers to take sufficient interest that they will hold frequent meetings on their own initiative after he has gone, for the interchange of ideas and the mutual betterment of their farms and their personal welfare.

It is at least worth the while of each farmer to take this date—June 23—and come to El Paso to meet judge Kone at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the chamber of commerce. It may be the starting of a movement that will be of great benefit to the farmers of this region. New Mexico farmers will be as welcome at the meeting as Texas farmers; it is for the sole purpose of bettering the Rio Grande valley, whether in New Mexico or Texas.

Pullman Service for Cloudfroft

A PULLMAN car will be attached to the Sunday Cloudfroft special on the main line each way, for the comfort and convenience of excursionists, cottagers, and lodge guests. The El Paso & Southwestern railroad has arranged this service at the request of patrons, and it will be maintained if the patronage justifies, not otherwise.

It will now be possible for week-enders to return home Sunday night and arrive fresh for work, instead of being worn out by the last stage of the journey as was apt to be the case under the former plan.

Those desiring can have berths made up and sleep undisturbed until 7 a. m. This may be a convenience to some who are not keeping open their El Paso homes. But the pullman seats will certainly be in demand to and from Alamogordo on account of the greater comfort and restfulness, conserving the benefit of the outing all the way.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

BENEATH this stone there lies at rest a man who always did his best. The gods ordained that he should move along a lowly, humble groove. For him there was no wealth or fame, he bore no proud ancestral name, no palace doors for him swung wide, but in his hut he lived and died. His years were many and his toil brought riches from the stubborn soil, but all that wealth to them was brought who owned the land whereon he wrought. He fashioned lumber and the boards made shiver for the languid lords. He fed the drows and herded swine that other men might nobly dine, and his hand in his hand he toiled along his weary way, and took his earnings in his hand to fasten those who owned the land. His feet were seamed with bramble scars that others might have motor cars. This strip of ground is his reward; 'twas given by his overlord; it's six feet long and two feet wide, and here they brought him when he died. To labor hard for fifty years, endure the burdens and the tears, to have no grateful hours of rest, to toil, and bend, and do your best, to grind, and moil and delve and save, and at the last to get—a grave! Poor souls that in the darkness grope, and weave and spin and have no hope!

AN EPITAPH

From break of dawn till close of day he toiled along his weary way, and took his earnings in his hand to fasten those who owned the land. His feet were seamed with bramble scars that others might have motor cars. This strip of ground is his reward; 'twas given by his overlord; it's six feet long and two feet wide, and here they brought him when he died. To labor hard for fifty years, endure the burdens and the tears, to have no grateful hours of rest, to toil, and bend, and do your best, to grind, and moil and delve and save, and at the last to get—a grave! Poor souls that in the darkness grope, and weave and spin and have no hope!

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Helen, A Girl's Name

What It Means—Famous People That Bore the Name—The Name in History, Literature, Etc. (Copyright, 1910, by Henry W. Fischer.)

THE girl named Helen must have a hard time living up to her name, which means radiantly beautiful.

The fact that there are so few perfect beauties in the world may account for it that many girls christened Helen are called by the less ambitious appellations of Nellie or Nell. The most famous of the Nells, Nell Gwynne, the gay enslaver of Charles II., was remarkable for beauty and a nimble mind, but even then the name of Helen or Eleanor seem to have been confounded. One of the early biographers of Nell calls her Eleanor, and Nell's testament is styled in official language "the last request of Mrs. Ellen Gwynn."

With the significance of Helen as radiantly beautiful the eblen allotted to the name, rancorous, ill-fallies. This is a flower one gathers in the meadows as plain buttercups or kingcups. Helen's motto is "Full of charm." Helen of Troy was the daughter of Jupiter and Leda. She caused the war of Troy by running away from her husband Menelaos, king of Sparta, with Paris, a prince as beautiful as herself.

Helen of Troy is to this day esteemed the goddess of navigation, and certain meteoric flames occasionally seen on the masts of ships are called "Helen's fire." If the storm is single, foul weather is at hand; if two or more flames appear, weather conditions will improve.

The empress Helena was the mother of Constantine the Great, and the rediscovery of the cross is imputed to her. Some records have it that she was a native of Treves, others that she was an English woman. Helen of Sparta was a woman lovely in person, at once patient and hopeful, strong in feeling and sustained through trials by her enduring and heroic faith.

Edgar Allen Poe worshipped at the feet of two Helens, Helens Stansard, the love of his passionate boyhood, and Mrs. Helen Whitman. Next in order: Blanche, No. 28; Maud and Matilda, No. 27; Emma, No. 28.

THE CHAMBERLAIN

The Herald's Daily Short Story

By Polad (Translated from the Turkish)

"DO you know the land where grow the cypress and the myrtle, emblems of love and terror, the land where the rage of the vulture and the love of the turtle doves melt together in a single note, where everything is sweet or bitter, where the cedar and the grapevine, where the flowers are always blooming, and the sky ever clear, where the light wing of the zephyr in the midst of the rose garden is always full of fragrance, where the lemon and olive trees are loaded with beautiful fruit, and where the voice of the nightingale is never silent, thought different, rival one another in beauty, where the ocean is a deep purple, where the virgins are as sweet as the roses from which they make their garlands, where everything is divine except the spirit of man? It is the climate of the orient, the land of sunshine, but the hearts and deeds of its men are as somber as the last farewell of two lovers."

With this beautiful prelude Byron opens the doors of the orient, but this land no longer has its old charm. You find neither turban nor yatagan nor ferahie. The stores have killed that. The tourist no longer has a guide, the guide to show him to the cafe concert, where Teodora, fed the geese, to the delight of the drunken soldiers.

But, when you pass across the bridge to go to Siambone, you see before you a wonderful panorama above which the mosque of Suleiman raises its tall spire. And when you go to visit it, you notice that the musliman who leaves it after saying "Bismillah" has his eyes on the Hadjre Eved encrusted in the door of the turbe. The turbe is the mausoleum of Suleiman the Magnificent. Mahomet tells that, in the seventh heaven, he saw the colors of the turban. He had a vision of what was just above the Kible (the point towards which you turn your face when praying) a stone called Hadjre Eved. One day the Lord called out father Eved, who came, followed by his whole offspring.

"Dost thou believe in Me?" At this question of the Almighty, some said yes, others no. From those who believed the Lord demanded a signature which he deposited in Hadjre Eved. Later this stone was given to Abraham, who used it as an altar. Finally it was for years kept in the pagan temple which the Arabs called Kaaba or Klabo. Mahomet came, broke the stone of the idols, but left the four walls standing and ordered that every musliman must make a pilgrimage to Mecca and rub his forehead three times against Hadjre Eved. For on the day of the last judgment, Hadjre Eved will give up to all the signatures and then woe unto those who have perjured themselves.

The pilgrimage to Mecca, is, therefore, really a confirmation of the word Adam, and promise given by our forefathers. When a musliman has been buried and the mourners have retired, the man knocks at the door of the tomb and, among other things, says to the dead: "Do you not regret you have sworn to believe?" He refers to the promise given by Adam and his progenitor. And that is why people look with awe and respect upon the fragment of Hadjre Eved encrusted in the door of the turbe.

When the construction of the mosque was nearly finished, Suleiman the Magnificent, sent for the architect and said: "Next Friday I intend to perform my selamlik in the mosque, and, if it be not finished, I will cut your head off." As may be imagined, the architect was very careful to hand the keys of the mosque to the sultan the following Friday. When he returned from the mosque, Suleiman sent for his first chamberlain and asked: "How many lamps has the architect put in the mosque?"

"Fifteen thousand, sire." "Then I will allow you okus of oil for each lamp every night." "Your will shall be done, sire." "Good! What day of the week is it today?" "Friday, sire." "Then next Friday you will perform your namaz at St. Sophia."

"Yes, sire." "Take this (sure), containing 1000 gold coins and give it to a poor beggar whom you will find kneeling at the foot of the first pillar. Tell him to pray for me."

"I will, sire." "What a foolish order," thought the chamberlain as he left, "Four okus of oil for each lamp, and a thousand gold coins for a beggar! That is absurd!" He opened the bag and took out half its contents, sent for his aide and told him to carry out the orders of the sultan. But the aide in turn found \$500 gold coins too much for a beggar, and put half of them aside, before he went to the djami.

"There, my good man, take this gift from the sultan." "Allah protect him and grant him a long life." "The next day the chamberlain was called before the sultan. "Did you give my alms to the beggar?" "Why, certainly, sire." "How many gold coins did you give him?" "I gave him all, sire." "Is not this the bag I gave you?" "The chamberlain turned pale and replied with trembling voice: "It is the bag, sire."

"Will you please count its contents?" The poor chamberlain counted the money five or six times, and then threw himself at the feet of his master. "Have no fear, I shall do you no harm. Just tell me if I am not the most powerful ruler in the world?" "Indeed, sire."

"And are you not my chamberlain, whom I have always blessed with a thousand favors?" "Sire." "Are not alms sacred?" "Yes, sire."

"Then if you rob me, what will others do?" "Sire, I am crushed with shame and sorrow." "Now tell me, did you give the minister of Meaf my order to allow four okus of oil for each lamp every night? Why are you silent?" "I did not dare, sire. If I had done as you told me, the whole oil harvest of the world would not have been sufficient. If the minister of Meaf had not believed me—"

"Yes, if he had answered: (Four okus! You or your master, one of you must be insane.)"

"Well, if he does tell you that, you will answer that your master at least is not mad. He is only provident. Judging from the way you have done, the four okus for each lamp would have been cut away from everyone, beginning with the minister of Meaf himself, so that, when the order came to the breads, there would have been just four drachms left, just enough to fill a lamp. And now go and see that my mosque is not dark any more when I am not here. Go and sin no more."

Thus spoke Rexelane's husband. Since then the lamps have never lacked oil on the evenings of the great festivals.

MANY BOYS AND MEN LEARN HOW TO SWIM

Professor Hedgen H. Corsan has just finished his swimming lessons at the local Y. M. C. A.

Out of the 510 boys, 136 received the silver medal for swimming over 50 feet; 17 of the 48 employed boys were given a similar medal. The number of listed 34 were able to carry a mail. This shows a total of 166 out of 592 entered, or over 28 percent, who were recipients of the medals. Corsan stated at least 95 percent of the applicants knew the stroke sufficiently to save themselves from drowning, and that over 80 percent of the boys who couldn't swim the 50 feet swam over 30 feet.

Last night Corsan himself gave an exhibition of swimming in the pool at the "Y." He illustrated several ways of securing a drowning body, and over 500 different strokes in swimming.

BORDEN'S WIFE ASKS DIVORCE

Los Angeles, Cal., June 17.—Mrs. Helen M. Borden, wife of Gall Borden, who with his brother, is widely known as a condensed milk manufacturer, has filed suit here for divorce on the ground of desertion. She is asking neither alimony nor the custody of their one child.

Work of the Train Dispatcher Is To Avert Possible Disasters

National Convention Will Urge a Standard Signal System to Safeguard Train Running.

THE Train Dispatchers' association of America will meet in annual convention in Baltimore this week. It is probable that the convention will amend the code of rules under which the train dispatchers are handled. Although the dispatchers have no authority to amend these rules, the American Railway association, which does possess the power, naturally will give much weight to the action of the Baltimore convention.

Another matter which will claim consideration is the bill pending in congress to require all railroads to operate their lines under a standard signal system. This bill was introduced by senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, having been prepared by the railway commissioners of that state. It is intended to overcome one of the principal causes of accidents in train operation.

Where Confusion is Possible. A striking incident of the sort of condition this measure is designed to remedy is afforded in the case of the train service between Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, over one of the principal lines. Between these two cities a train travels over five separate and distinct roads, each having its own peculiar system of signals. Sometimes the signals mean one thing on one part of the line and diametrically the opposite on another part.

Each road has about 100 different signals, making 500 rules with which the trainmen operating between these two cities must be familiar. Under these conditions it is inevitable that dangers should be involved which would be absent with a uniform system and no contradictory rules. No innovation ever made in railroading has spread as rapidly as the new idea of train dispatching by telephone. It is only a few years since this system was taken up, but so successful has it been in practice that it is only a question of time until the telegraph will serve only as an emergency reserve.

Dispatching by Telephone. One of the latest telephone dispatching systems now in use is that of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, between Buffalo and Chicago. The system has worked so well that it is taken as a model by other roads and their installations of dispatching telephones. With few exceptions train dispatchers are enthusiastic over the advantages of the telephone in their work. On one line it has been shown to be possible to handle 200 trains in half minute. The dispatcher, by the use of a selector, which is an attachment by which he can ring any bell on the line without ringing the others, is able to call four stations with a single ring. In most instances the telephones are so equipped that when the dispatcher presses the button the telephone bell in the station called rings and continues to do so until the operator answers it.

The device which is known as a braist transmitter, and a head piece receiver, which permits him to have his hands free. His telephone is in the circuit at all times, and any time the telegraph operator calls down his receiver and pronounce the name of his station to command the attention of the dispatcher. He has full control over the line, and so operator is allowed to call up another station. The dispatcher will be called for him if business requires it. With the telephone there is no such thing as talking by proxy. The dispatcher can talk with any man on the line. It frequently happens that when an accident or other emergency, the dispatcher, in a ten-minute conversation with the conductor over the telephone, can do more to straighten out a tangle than could be done in an hour with the telegraph.

Repeating the Messages. By a system of repeating all messages and writing them down as they are sent and delivered, the operator and the dispatcher are able to keep track of all the messages sent over the line. Practically the only difference between the two systems is that the telephone uses direct conversation and the telegraph only writes down the messages. The comparatively slow Morse alphabet. With the telephone, the dispatcher gets in closer personal touch with every man on the road through the use of that instrument than he ever was able to do with the telegraph.

Some dispatchers do not like the new system. They say, for instance, that the dispatcher who uses a telephone is figuratively tied with a halter and can't get away from his office as readily as the man with the telegraph instrument. The latter, they assert, can go to any part of the room and still listen to the message coming in on the telegraph keys. A new idea of the telephone in handling trains is being tried on the Pennsylvania railroad. A telephone is installed in the engine cab and another in the caboose. They are connected with copper wire and the conductor and engine man may be in intimate contact throughout their run.

A bill recently introduced in the Missouri legislature declares that the duties of the train dispatcher involve great strain and therefore for the safety of the traveling public his working time ought to be limited to six hours at a shift. The dispatchers themselves are inclined to oppose such legislation, feeling that this is a matter which can be adjusted between them and the railroad.

Work is Exact.

The work of the train dispatcher is one of the most exacting in the whole field of railroad management. He is always confronted by necessity of getting his trains over the road with all possible speed consistent with safety. His mind is in reality a sort of emergency time table. A railroad dispatcher is liable for the movement of all trains, yet it absolutely impossible for every train on the line to live up to that schedule. A train that is able to make every leavetime upon schedule time, and to get over the road at 20 miles an hour today, tomorrow may be unable to make any meeting point on time, or to get over the line at 10 miles an hour. The result of this is that the schedule must be made to order to meet the needs of the minute.

The successful dispatcher must have a mental picture of the exact position of every piece of rolling stock on the road at all times. He must be intimately familiar with every station, grade, bridge, tunnel, switch, siding, and water tank; what trains take water at given tanks, and a thousand other details. Many roads require their dispatchers to go out upon the line as freight conductors at frequent intervals in order to familiarize themselves with conditions along the road. The

Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Maskin



With all our modern dices we still have th' ole fashioned breakfast. A loafar allus has th' correge time.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1897

Mrs. R. Long and daughter left today for Pittsburg, Pa.

Three hundred persons went to Orm's grove this morning to attend the Methodist picnic.

Fifty-seven cars of stock arrived over the Mexican Central today for northern points.

City engineer Wimberly took a boat ride down at Rand's grove in effort to locate the sewer. He found it.

A number of Mexicans who are being fed by the United States take their grub across the river and trade it for tequila.

The T. & P. passenger train was four hours late today on account of a freight car running off the track near Madden.

Receiver Beckham, of the El Paso National bank, has died at A. H. Gleason, of New York, part of block 35, Mills' map, for \$3400.

Col. Anson Mills has been nominated to the position of brigadier general of the regular army. There were 12 colonels ahead of Col. Mills.

General manager Nickerson, of the Mexican Central, came up this morning from the south to meet his wife and daughter, who are returning from the north.

There will be a conference of representatives of the various railroads entering El Paso tomorrow, relative to the grain warehouse. The Corralitos road will be represented.

El Paso lodge, No. 130, of the A. F. and A. M., held an election last night and selected the following officers: Chas. F. Slack, master; J. E. Watson, senior warden; E. Thomas, junior warden; J. C. Lackland, treasurer; A. Kaplan, secretary; J. W. Dormer, clerk.

A mail carrier, who carried mail between El Paso and Juarez, was arrested today by customs officials on a charge of smuggling. He had two bags of chili weighing 145 pounds, undernourished, and the chili is now being sold in El Paso at 15 cents per pound.

Success Talks To Men and Boys

Work Hard and Succeed

By Dr. Madison C. Peters

PROF. MARIA MITCHELL, the well known astronomer, in the later years of her life in looking back upon her career, said: "Born of only ordinary capacity, but of extraordinary persistence," in her work, she attained to excellence in everything. They who are the most persistent will invariably be the most successful. As winds and waves are on the side of the best navigators, so success is ever on the side of the hard worker.

Genius has been defined as "patience," and "common sense intensified." 90 percent of what the world calls genius is nothing more than the talent of hard work. A new idea of mind sought with all comprehensive grasp to encircle the universe, asked by what means he had worked out his extraordinary discoveries, modestly answered: "By always thinking upon them."

Nothing Without Work. You can't do things without work. Walter Raleigh was a man who gave the impression of achieving things with ease, yet it was Raleigh that queen Elizabeth said: "He could toil terribly." Michael Angelo studied anatomy 12 years, posting himself on every curve, convolution, anse, elevation and depression of the human body, and his hard work determined his style. Raphael, who died at 37, said: "I've made it my principle never to neglect anything." Darwin, one of his subjects, "The Action of the Earth, Work and Rest," said: "I have never known a man who has not succeeded in some of his 44 years from its commencement to publication. Plato wrote his first sentence in his 'Republic' nine times before he had it to suit him. Rufus Choate declared that success was no accident. 'You might as well let drop a Greek alphabet and expect to pick up the Hlad.'"

Henry Clay's Success. Henry Clay attributed his oratorical success to the single fact that at 27 he began and continued for years the practice of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical and scientific book. "The offhand efforts," he said, "were made sometimes in a cornfield, at others in the forest, and not infrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice in the great art of all arts that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated me forward and shaped and molded my subsequent entire destiny. Improve, then, young men, the superior advantages you here enjoy. Let not a day pass without improving your powers of speech. There is no power like that of oratory. Caesar controlled men by exciting their fears, Cleero by captivating their affections and swaying their passions. The influence of the one perished with its authority; that of the other continues to this day."

Whoever you are, young or old, if the forces and inspiration of all these examples are lost upon you, there is little left that can influence or record you. There is a place for you and work for you to do. If you care to rouse yourself and go after it.

Know How to Work. The secret of it he knew how to work, and never left a moment unemployed. Success was his love of work, which became a habit, that no amount of application was too great for him, and it was said of him that had his life started had been only that of a pauper, he would never have rested satisfied until he had become the best shoeback in England.

Shaved Well for a Penny. Richard Arkright, whose name is so closely identified with the establishment of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain, set up his barber shop in an underground cellar, over which he put the sign: "Come to the subterranean barber—he shaves for a penny." He shaved better than any barber, and reduced their prices to his standard, when he gave "A clean shave for a half penny." He quitted his cellar, and began to deal in wigs and hair, and in a chemical hair dye, which he used adroitly and successfully. His spare time he devoted to contriving models of machines and endeavored to invent perpetual motion. He followed experiment after experiment. At 50 he set to work to learn English grammar and to improve himself in writing