HE CHASTISES HIS SON.

settled himself for an "off-duty" ba-ack he has his coat r-ripped an a smoke when his wife broke in upon bump on his head, an his good womhis meditations.

"Th' bye's been fightin' ag'in," she

"Terry?" asked Policeman Flynn, without any great display of interest. "F'r sure," replied Mrs. Flynn, scornfully. "Why d'ye ask thim fool

questions? Have we anny other?" "'Tis you that sh'u'd know," retorted Policeman Flynn. And then he

added: "Was he licked?" "He was not," answered Mrs. Flynn, with emphasis.

"'Tis a good thing f'r him," asserted Policeman Flynn. "If he'd got wan lickin', there'd be another due him."

"F'r why?" demanded Mrs. Flynn. Policeman Flynn looked at her in surprise.

"Oho! ye're an observin' woman, ye are that!" he exclaimed. "Don't ye know 'tis th' wa-ay iv th' wor-rld f'r to lick th' ma-an that gets licked, an' be a good felly with th' ma-an that wins? They's no cr-rime in th' eyes iv a hero-worshipin' public like bein' done up be th' other felly."

"As an officer iv th' la-aw ye sh'u'd aim to shtop fightin'," urged Mrs.

Flynn. "Luk at that, now! Oho! w'u'd ye luk at that?" cried Policeman Flynn. "Th' whole the'ry iv civilization is to teach min how to fight, an' fight fair, an' thin ye'd call on th' po-lis f'r to shtop it. Th' ma-an sinds his bye to boxin'-school, an' he says to him: 'L'arn' f'r to do up annybody ye go ferninst,' an' th' bye wor-rks at th' job till he thinks he knows how, an' then he goes out to find if he's masthered th' art. An' how's he to find out, Mary? Tell me that! 'Tis only be goin' ferninst th' fir-rst ma-an that comes handy, an' he does that same. An' why sh'u'dn't he? Top an' bottom, crisscross, up an' down, 'tis all the same. Iverywhere ye tur-rn, min is l'arnin' to fight. Ivery nation on th' fa-ace iv the globe keeps min f'r that pur-rpose, an' has shchools f'r to show thim how, an' th' fightin' ma-an is th' gr-reat ma-an. Whin he goes out f'r a wa-alk, th' gir-rls make eyes at him, an' th' wimmen say: 'My! ain't he han's some?' an' th' min tur-rn an' shtare at him an' tell each other: "Tis th' gr-reat gin'ral' or 'Tis Adm'ril Smith.' 'What did he do?' says you, not knowin' him. 'Why,' says they, surpr-rised at ye-er ign'rance-'why, he licked th' inemy twinty-sivin times without wanst shtoppin' f'r breakfast.' An' th' bye shtandin' near an' hearin' iv it all goes round th' corner an'

Thin ye take him in th' house an'



"Come Down Out iv That!"

f'r th' blood iv every ma-an iv th' dasthardly nation that dared to do it. Iv coorse, Mary, ye'll undershtand I'm shpeakin' gin'rally, an' not iv you personally. You, bein' a woman, c'u'dn't r-reach th' p'int iv jumpin' on ye-er hat. But 'tis all th' same. Th' byes will fight."

"I sup-pose ye'll be afther excusin' it be sayin' that 'byes will be byes,' suggested Mrs. Flynn, sarcastically.

"I'll do nawthin' iv th' kind," rethat byes will be min, an' min will naygur, says th' la-ad. 'Tis no There was a yell, and a policeman matther, says Cassidy; 'ye sh'u'd dropped in a heap at the root of the have kep' ye-er timper.'. An' with tree. When he got on his feet again that he whales th' bye f'r fightin'. he gave a wild jump and succeeded Not f'r bein' licked, mind ye, but in catching one of the boy's feet.

Policeman Barney Flynn had just | f'r a qui't shmoke, an' whin he come an says to him: 'What's happened to ye?' an' he says: 'A ma-an at th' corner beyant called me a lyin' thief iv th' worr-rld, an' I'll ta-ake that from no wan that lives.' 'Tis th' same iverywhere. We ha-ave our peace confrinces, but we spind our money on th' big guns. I'll not whale Terry f'r fightin' whin he don't be licked or don't jump on a shmaller la-ad. If he's licked he sh'u'd bewhaled f'r to make him fight ha-arder the nixt time, and if he jumps on a shmaller la-ad he sh'u'd be whaled f'r bein' a cow'rd."

"He's been throwin' r-rocks at a Chinyman, too," suggested Mrs. Flynn. "Oho!" cried Policeman Flynn, "an'



'Tis Wr-rong, I Grant Ye, But th' Chink Is th' Ta-arget f'r th' Whole Wor-rld."

what iv that? 'Tis wr-rong, I grant ye, but th' Chink is th' ta-arget f'r th' whole wor-rld. Why, they've been throwin' r'rocks at th' Chink in Chiny. 'All I ask,' says he, 'is to be let alone. I'm doin' all r-right here in me own home, an' me only wish is f'r ye all to keep away.' But 'tis too fine a from Kentucky." grab-bag, an' they push him an' shove him an' take a bit iv this an a bit iv that, an' whin in his ign'rance he gets ma-ad, they all pitch in an' beat him all up. 'Tis not fair an' r-right, iv coorse, an' I'll give Terry a war-rnin'; but ivery wan's been heavin' things at Chiny f'r so long that it seems to th' byes like th' c'rect thing to do. Why, Mary, 'tis only a bit iv a time since that wor-rd come to th' station there was a riot goin' on an' a man bein' kilt. 'Sind out th' wagon an' twinty min!' cried th' whales th' fir-rst la-ad he comes acrost. capt'in. 'Hold on!' says th' man at th' tiliphone. ''Tis Murphy callin', tell him 'tis wr-rong to fight, an' he says he jist l'arned 'tis only a mob beatin' up a Chinyman, an' while ye-re doin' it, wor'rd comes that some wan has neglicted to say-'Shtop th' wagon,' says th' capt'in lute th' fla-ag, an' ye throw ye-er hat 'an' tell Murphy f'r to bring th' Chinyman in an' lock him up whin th' mob's through with him. Th' whole the'ry is that th' Chink is committin' a cr-rime be livin' at all, an' he must be ray-formed iv that vice. I'll ta-alk to th' lad, but I'll not whale him while he has so manny ba-ad ix-

"He put a stone through th' Widdy Kelly's windy," urged Mrs. Flynn, as a last resort.

"What's that!" exclaimed Policeman Flynn, suddenly straightening up. you?" "Vi'latin' th' city orjinances, is he? Deshtroyin' th' r-rights iv property thanks for the mercies they receive." an' interferin' with good, ha-ardworkin' people. Where is he? 'Tis ninst malicious mischief is made to be infoorced."

From the next room Terry had overman Flynn could reach him he was available place of refuge. A treebranch that would hold him before his father could lay hands on him.

"Come down out ly that!" manded Policeman Flynn. "I'll not," replied the boy.

"Mary, bring me th' ax," was the thieves break not in and steal!"-At-

next command. "F'r why?" demanded Mrs. Flynn, scornfully. "D'ye think ye're a George Washington f'r to be choppin'

down threes? If ye wa-ant th' lad

'tis f'r you to go up afther him." Policeman Flynn circled round the tree two or three times, but finally turned Policeman Flynn. "'Tis only made up his mind that the only thing for him to do was to follow his wife's be byes, vicy-versy, annyway ye advice. What happened after that is wa-ant to put it, an' th' best ye can somewhat hazy. It was only a short somewhat hazy. It was only a short do is f'r to referee it, regardliss iv climb, but the branch could not be whether 'tis byes, min, or counthries. reached from the ground, so the pa-There was Cassidy over in th' nixt trolman encircled the tree with his blo-ock beyant, f'r inshtance. Cassi- arms and legs and began the ascent. dy'd jist come from mass wa-an da-ay, whereupon there was a suddenness an' was feelin' pious-like an' thinkin' and rapidity of events that was most iv th' sins iv th' wor-rld growin' out mystifying. It seemed as if the boy ly vi'lent timpers, an' his bye comes lowered himself somewhat from the 15?" along with a bla-ack eye. 'What've limb, and one of his feet certainly ye been doin'?' says Cassidy. 'Fight- came in contact with his father's finin',' says th' bye. 'F'r why?' says Cas- gers, while the other gave a violent sldy. 'Mickey Dugan ca-alled me a push to the irate man's shoulder. Gazette.

f'r fightin'. Thin Cassidy goes out It is best to draw a veil over what

immediately followed. When order was finally restored as a result of the earnest efforts of Mrs. Flynn, the boy was wailing and the man was standing triumphant with a piece of shingle in his hand.

"Did ye hear him? Oho! did ye hear him?" cried Policeman Flynn. "I c'u'd have shtood annything but that. Did ye hear what he said,

"I-I'll never do it again, father," pleaded the lad.

"I sh'u'dn't think ye w'u'd," turned Policeman Flynn, "Why, 'tis enough to ma-ake wan take scantlin' to ye. D'ye mind what he said, Mary? Here was I on th' har-rd ground, where I'd come down like a thousand iv brick, owin' to him kickin' me knuckles, an' he says to me. he says-"

"What did he sa-ay?" asked Mrs. Flynn, as the patrolman's excitement seemed in a fair way to curtail his power of speech.

"He says to me, th' ol' man, he says, 'W'u'dn't that ja-ar ye?"" (Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.) (Copyright, by the Century Co.)

LITTLE SHY ON HISTORY

Were.

School-Teacher Who Had to Be Told Who Lincoln and Boone

"You sometimes cannot always tell," remarked H. M. McCartney, of the western Pacific engineering department, according to the San Francisco Herald. "The people from whom you are prepared to expect the most are frequently deficient and disappointing. I met a lady from Kentucky some time ago. She was a school teacher. We chatted on various topics, and, among other things, she asked me:

"'Whom do you consider the greatest man Kentucky ever produced?

"'There can't be any dispute about that,' I replied. 'Abraham Lincoln.' "'Aren't you mistaken?', she said. Lincoln, you know, came from Illinois.'

"'Well,' I said, in an excess of gallantry, 'if that is your understanding we will let it go at that.' "'What state do you come from,

Mr. McCartney?' she asked. "'Pennsylvania, I replied.

"'And whom do you consider the greatest man that ever came from Pennsylvania?' she continued. "'Daniel Boone,' I told her.

"'Daniel Boone? And who was he?" "Well, I informed her, 'among other things he discovered and settled up the state of Kentucky.'

"And she was a school teacher. And

Municipal Thrift.

On the way from one town on Cape Cod to another a contributor to the Boston Transcript came upon a charming house by the roadside, which immediately claimed his attention. bore a fresh coat of white paint, which was well set out by green blinds. There was a smooth piece of lawn in front, a group of fine shade trees and hammocks, piazza chairs, brilliant sofa pillows, and all the adjuncts of summer comfort in luxurious profusion.

"Whose place is this?" he demanded of the boy of 12 who accompanied him as guide and adviser general.

"That there?" said the boy. "Oh, that there's the poorhouse." ed. You seem to have luxurious pau-

pers in this town." "Well, you see," was the explanation, "we hain't got but one, 'n' she's an old woman, 'n' the overseers they board her out with one o' the neighbors 'n' let the poorhouse to some o' them Boston folks for the summer, 'n' that pays her keep."

Meeting on the Life Road. "Where do you hail from, friend?" "From Poverty lane."

"And where may that be-so please "It is even where the poor folks give

"And what may those mercies be?" "They are manifold. There the f'r me to show him th' la-aws fer- storms of Heaven have blown the doors down that the bailiffs of the world may not know the number of the hovels, that they may levy on the heard this remark, and before Police- rags of the wretched; there, darkness covers them all like a black garment, out in the back yard looking for an that the face of famine may not haunt the red dreams of the rich; and there the only one in the locality, and the the stars of heaven mock them not pride of Mrs. Flynn's heart—caught with glitterings of gold, for the firmhis eye, and he reached the only anent is shut from them. They only known the sign of the seasons—the biting blasts of winter and the lights of winter, and the lightning lashed heat of summer. But they rest in

> lanta Constitution. Way of Royalty in Burma.

deep security, for, where they are,

It is well known that King Thebaw had learned to speak English in Rangoon, and had been in a mission school in that town, which happened in the following manner:

expressed his satisfaction. To him the missionary said: "If your majesty would really encourage us, you would send one of

His father inspected the school and

your sons to our school." "Certainly," rejoined the affable monarch. "What age should the boy

"About 15, your majesty." Turning to his prime minister, the king said: "Have I a son of about

"Oh, yes; many, your majesty," was the rejoinder. And so a lord of white elephants learned English.—Pall Mall

Concerning Education. Young Graduate-You can't teach an old dog new tricks. Paterfamilias-Nor a new dog old

FARMERS OUT MILLIONS WISS LEOPOLD, SECY

THE SOUTHERN ROADS BLOCK REDUCTION IN **GRAIN RATFS.**

Northern Roads, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo, Offer a 10 Per Cent Reduction in Grain Rates-Offer Is Rejected.

The Better Plan.

The proposition was made by the three northern roads as a compromise in the pending proceedings looking to a reduction in merchandise rates. The roads could not afford to make both reductions. The merchandise reductions would have benefited no one but the merchants, while the grain reductions, by cutting the cost of getting grain to market, would have benefited the farmers directly. The three roads therefore proposed to reduce the grain rates instead of the merchandise rates.

The members of the state railroad and warehouse commission seemed inclined to accept the compromise, apparently be lieving that the reduction in grain rates would be a much greater benefit to the people of the state. They asked, however, that a 10 per cent reduction be made also

that a 10 per cent reduction be made also in coal rates.

But the Southern Minnesota roads objected. The proposed reduction in merchandise rates would have affected them only to a trifling extent, while the proposed grain rate reduction would have meant a material benefit to the people at the expense of the railroads. In the face of the opposition of the southern roads, the state railroad and warehouse commission rejected the proposed grain rate reduction.

The proposition of the three northern roads, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Soo, and their position in the matter, is explained in their letter to the state commission. The letter says:

The Proposition.

The Proposition.

"1. The merchandise rates under discussion so far as they relate to the tariffs now in force on said three lines of railway, shall be continued in force, and the proceedings with reference to the same shall be dismissed. This because, in the opinion of the railway companies, the evidence that has been so far developed in the case proves conclusively that merchandise traffic is being handled in the state of Minnesota at just and reasonable rates, and at rates that compare favorably with those in effect in other states; that the present merchandise rates do not more than pay the actual cost of the transportation furnished, and that a reduction in said rates would be an injustice to the railway companies and impracticable for them to accept.

"2. It is the opinion of the railway companies that the prosperity of the portion of the state served by the said three lines is dependent upon the well being of the agricultural communities along those lines. A reduction in the rates on merchandise would be of no benefit to the farmers and producers in Northern Minnesota. This has been clearly brought out in the testimony taken, it having been shown beyond question that the only persons to be benefited by the proposed reduction would be the merchants.

Direct Benefit.

"A reduction in the rates on grain is

sequently buy more, and the manufacturer and the jobber in the city enjoy an enlarged trade. If, at any time, it is possible for the railway companies to reduce both the merchandise and grain rates, and one or the other must remain where it now is. A reduction made now and the interests not only of the railways themselves but of all classes of citizens in this state demand that the

The proposition of the three northern railroads, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Soo, to make a reduction of 10 per cent in the grain freight rates, was rejected by the state railroad and warehouse commission, because the reduction was opposed by the railroads operating in Southern Minnesota.

The reduction would have saved the farmers of Minnesota alone \$1,000,000 a year in freight on grain. The 10 per cent reduction in coal rates, which was proposed by the commission, would have meant a saving of \$200,000 more to the people of the state, making a total of \$1,200,000 a year that would have been put into the pockets of the people of Minnesota had the new schedules gone into effect. The Minnesota reductions in Minnesota grain rates would have resulted in reductions in neighboring states, and the total saving to the farmers of the Northwest would have been between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 a year.

The Better Plan. farmer to get his product to the market with the least expense.

How it Works Out.

"The increased benefit to the producer from reductions in grain rates over reductions in merchandise rates is easily computed. For instance: A farmer with 160 acres of land, raising, say 20 bushels per acre, or 3 200 bushels averaging, on different kinds of grain, 50 pounds per bushel, would furnish 80 tons of freight. Should the farmer purchase of the store-keeper once a week 25 pounds of merchandise (an amount much in excess of that ordinarily consumed by a family) he would purchase 1,320 pounds of merchandise during the year, on which the freight charges, at an average of 40 cents per hundred weight, would amount to \$5.20. The reduction in merchandise rates proposed by the commission, is about 20 per cent, which would mean a reduction of a little over \$1 in the freight charges on the merchandise a farmers family would purchase during a year. If the railway company were able to reduce their rates on grain 114 cents per hundred pounds, or 25 cents per ton, it would mean a reduction to the farmer, or an increase in the amount received by him for his grain of \$20, or over twenty times the amount of the reduction in the freight charges on merchandise, provided that the farmer received the benefit of that reduction. But, as a matter of fact, none of this dollar would find its way into the pockets of the farmer, as the dollar would have to be distributed over so many different articles during the course of the year that it would be impracticable for the storekeeper to make any reduction in the prices charged by him for the merchandise sold.

New Schedule.

"3. For the above reasons, and in pur-

him for the merchandise sold.

New Schedule.

"3. For the above reasons, and in pursuance of the policy which they have long followed, the three railway companies presenting this statement propose that if the present merchandise rates under discussion are continued in force, and while so continued, they will reduce the rates on wheat and coarse grains shipped from all points in the state of Minnesota in excess of 100 miles from the terminals of their respective systems, 10 per cent from the tariffs now in force. The rates from stations within 100 miles of the terminals are now so low that a further reduction is impracticable. The present rates from such stations are now lower than those charged in any other Western state, as a comparison and the evidence submitted to the commission in this case will show.

"The aggregate reduction in the revenue of the railway companies from the proposed reduction in grain rates will be very large, and one that the railway companies cannot afford to make if their present merchandise rates are also to be disturbed. It is only by received. New Schedule.

companies cannot afford to make if their present merchandise rates are also to be disturbed. It is only by reason of the large interstate business over which the commission has no control that the rail-way companies are able to offer any reduction whatever. If the railway companies, parties to this proposal, were solely dependent upon state traffic, they could neither afford to make the proposed reduction nor provide one-half of the service which they now give the state.

Immediate Benefit. Immediate Benefit.

companies that the prosperity of the portion of the state served by the said three lines is dependent upon the well being of the agricultural communities along those lines. A reduction in the rates on merchandise would be of no benefit to the farmers and producers in Northern Minnesota. This has been clearly brought out in the testimony taken, it having been shown beyond question that the only persons to be benefited by the proposed reduction would be the merchants.

Direct Benefit.

"A reduction in the rates on grain is a direct benefit to every farmer raising a bushel of grain for sale, as the price paid the farmer for his grain in the country is fixed by the price at the terminal markets less the cost of transporting the grain to those markets. Farmers desiring to do so may ship their grain and sell it themselves at terminal markets without the interposition of middlemen. If the farmers are prosperous the communities in which they live are prosperous. The country merchants sell more goods, consequently buy more, and the manufacturer and the jobber in the city enjoy an enlarged trade. If, at any time, it is apparative that considerable time must elapse before the matter can be finally determined by the commission, leaving the that considerable time must elapse before the matter can be finally determined by the commission, leaving the that considerable time must elapse before the matter can be finally determined by the commission, leaving the that considerable time must elapse before the matter can be finally determined by the commission, leaving that the course of this hearing it is apparative that the course of this hearing it is apparative that the course of this hearing it is apparative that considerable time must elapse before the matter can be finally determined by the commission, leaving the that considerable time must elapse before the matter can be finally determined by the commission, leaving the that considerable time must elapse before the matter can be finally determined by the commission, leaving

GOVERNOR ISSUES ORDER TO LOWER FREIGHT RATES

Gov. Johnson has ordered the railroad and warehouse commission to compel the three northern roads to put into effect the grain rate which they proposed as a

three northern roads to put into effect the grain rate which they proposed as a compromise early this week.

The governor is of the opinion that if these roads were willing to make a reduction of 10 per cent on grain, which they can afford to do by their own statement, they should be compelled to do so. A letter sent by the governor to the commission is as follows:

"If the statement concerning the recent transactions before your honorable body in the matter of the rate hearing are correctly reported, I think an opportunity is afforded you of securing immediate and considerable benefit to a large portion of the people of this state.

"If appears that on the 12th inst. a creditor representative of the three railway companies appeared before you and proposed to 'reduce the rates on wheat and coarse grain shipped from all parts of the state of Minnesota in excess of 100 miles from the terminal of their respective distance, 10 per cent from the tariff now in force."

"The proposal was, however, coupled with the condition that the merchan-

miles from the terminal of their respective distance, 10 per cent from the tariff now in force."

"The proposal was, however, coupled with the condition that the merchandise rates under discussion, so far as they relate to the tariff now in force, on said lines of railway, shall be continued in force and the proceedings with reference to the same shall be dismissed.

"It further appears that representatives of other roads objected to the acceptance of this proposal by the commission upon the ground that the effect would be to disturb the rate on their roads. I think every one must agree that you were clearly right in refusing to entertain the proposal of the three companies, but the fact having been made and the manner in which it was presented suggests to my mind that we should be able to secure reduced rates on grain before the present crop is moved without in any manner interfering with the general investigation of rates now being made by your board.

"By their own statement the three companies can afford to make a material reduction in grain rates and they should be compelled to do it without delay.

Girl Jockeys in Japan.

eys, have made their appearance in

Japan. During the last Tokio races

three favorites were ridden by girls.

One, the daughter of a riding mas-

ter, came in first, while the other two,

Adonis Gives Warning.

to Venus. "I don't want to butt in

or anything like that," he said, warn-

Adonis had just been introduced

both geishas, were "placed."

Women jockeys, or rather girl jock-

"The demand that the present inquiry into rates be suspended could not, of course, be entertained, inasmuch as that proceeding is in accordance with instructions given you by the last legislature in a joint resolution.

"There is no reason for presuming that the inquiry being conducted before you will result in any injustice to the railway companies concerned. If it should, the courts are open to them for the purpose of having the same corrected, and they should be willing to abide by the decision of the same tribunal which passes not only upon every possible conceivable right of the individual citizen, but upon questions of life and death. It is a startling and audaclous proposal that your board should forbear continuing an inquiry which you have commenced pursuant to legislative instructions, and a suggestion made on behalf of the railroads other than the three making the proposal, that such a reduction would disturb their rates, is equally preposterious.

making the proposal, that such a reduction would disturb their rates, is equally preposterious.

"The people of one portion of the state should not continue to pay excessive rates in order that the symmetry of the rates enforced upon some other portion of the state or in other states should be maintained. I request, therefore, that you take steps that may be available and as the attorney of this state may advise you are sufficient, for the purpose of securing to the people of this state a reduction in rates upon coarse grains by the three roads I have mentioned.

"Pending the decision of the board upon the question of merchandise rates, nor should such reduction be limited to shipments originated from one hundred miles from the terminals or if you should be advised that such action is not feasible that the scope of the present inquiry be so enlarged as to include not only the propriety of the present rates on merchandise, but also commodity rates in this state generally.

"In conclusion I desire to assure you

chandise, but also commonly
this state generally.

"In conclusion I desire to assure you
of my hearty co-operation in any effort
you may make to secure more equal and
just railway rates to the people of this
state. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN A. JOHNSON.

"Governor."

Pet Snake Pines for Mate. Veterans at the Soldiers' Home here have two pet pine snakes. One of the snakes disappeared a week ago, but was so lonesome for its mate that it came back and was found trying to get back into the reptile cage.-Vineland Correspondence, Philadelphia Bulletin.

Not the Limit of Trouble. Job was taking his breakfast of the mantelpiece. These boils are ingly, "but I'm serving notice that if pretty tough," he said, "and I'm hav-I ever catch you running around shop-ping in white shoes I'll cut you out." ing plenty of trouble, all right, but, anyway, Tom Johnson isn't born yet."

LIEDERKRANZ,

Writes: " Three Years Ago My System Was In a Run-Down Condition. 1 Owe to Peru-na My Restoration to Health and Strength."



MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Sec'y Lied-

erkranz, writes: "Three years ago my system was in terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would

"Peruna was recommended to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise.
"A few bottles changed my condition materially and in a short time I was all over my trouble.
"I owe to Peruna my restoration to

health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.

Mrs. Hettie Green, R. R. 6, Iuka, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Peruna and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength." sh and strength."

"PEN AND INK" BET WAS EASY. Colonel "Ike" Hill Quite Ready to In-

crease the Amount.

Col. "Ike" Hill, assistant sergeantat-arms for the Democrats in the house of representatives, has violent political prejudices and at election time is wont to back them with money.

He got into a political discussion in the lobby of the Hoffman house in New York a short time ago and made an assertion that was disputed by a man in the gathering.

Col. "Ike" reached down into his pocket, pulled out a roll of money and peeled off five \$100 bills.

"I will just bet you \$500 I am right," he said. "I'll take you," said the other.

"Wait until I get a pen and ink." A cold look came into Col. "Ike's" еуев. "What do you want a pen and ink

for?" he asked. "Why. I want to write a check for \$500 to cover your bet."

Col. "Ike" put his money back in his pocket.

"Bring me a pen and ink, too," he said. "for if this is going to be a check bet I'll make it \$5.000."-Saturday Evening Post.

GAS USED UNDER LIME KILNS.

Innovation by Connecticut Company

The New England Lime company, of Winstead, Conn., asserts that it is the first to introduce gas as fuel for lime burning. The method is pronounced an entire success. The growing scarcity of wood fuel led to the discovery of gas as a substitute for wood, and the company no longer considers the gas method an experiment. The efficacy and reliability of gas have been demonstrated beyond a doubt. Had it been impossible to find a substitute for wood, said a member of the company, it would have meant the restriction and perhaps the total abandonment of the business. Gas fires are absolutely clean at all times -no clinkers and no cinders—and the lime produced is much whiter than that burned by wood. Gas also produces a more intense heat, and consequently increases the capacity of the kilns. The daily output at the company's kilns is increased from 80 barrels per kiln to 100 barrels, or a total of 700 barrels daily.

Iceland's First Theater.

Iceland's first theater was founded only in 1897 and there is only one in the island—at Reykajavik—but it has taken firm root. The dramatic season opens in October and closes at the end of April, when a large part of the inhabitants go fishing.

