

It's a good thing to make your money last as long as it will, but it's better to make it first.

A man in Baltimore, John Healey, takes thirty hour naps. Orioles should ship him home to Philadelphia.

If young Mr. Hyde had had to work his way up from a \$12 a week job things might have been different.

A Minneapolis paper refers to "the aroma of the cold wave." Watch for it the next time a cold wave comes.

The alleged "Frenchman" who says that American women do not know how to walk is surely an imposter.

Russian grand dukes will not be overburdened in the future with replies to their want ads for coachmen.

You may do some close guessing, but you can't always swear to a man's politics by the button he wears.

Because a woman weeps is no sign that she is unhappy. She may be enjoying herself making somebody else miserable.

It is reported that the public is again buying in Wall street. How soon the public forgets after the blisters are gone.

A Chicago woman has been granted damages of \$1 for being hugged. Dave Hill will probably regard it as an exorbitant price.

There is a man in Scotland whose beard is over eight feet long and is still growing. Other occupation, if any, not stated.

Dorothy Russell says that the idea of a divorce is obnoxious to her, but she must have one. Cannot overcome the hereditary influence.

A quiet, peaceable man, who happened to be living in Russia just now might be pardoned for wanting to move into another flat.

An American consul says there are some rare business openings in Manchuria. There should be a big business there for enterprising undertakers.

It is an unmistakable sign of progress that the women of China are making a vigorous kick for the right to wear their feet as nature made them.

The man who has sued his physician for \$30,000 damages on account of a pockmarked face would compromise, doubtless, for a smaller sum in spot cash.

King Alfonso of Spain vows that the girl who becomes his queen must be beautiful. Evidently he has decided not to look for a wife among the grineses.

The American woman ought to be particularly interested in Rider Haggard's visit over here. He wrote a book once with the title "She Who Must Be Obeyed."

The movement in favor of knee breeches is reported to be making considerable progress in England. The bow-legged men can't have much influence over there.

Two men have arrived at Monte Carlo with mechanical schemes designed to break the bank. If they are prudent, they also have return tickets to their respective homes.

That New York practical joker who held up citizens for fun ought to be satisfied with the success of his joke. He has just been sentenced to twenty-five years in prison.

A well known writer observes that, once you know a woman's age, you know the woman. Which simply shows how careful most women are about extending the circle of their acquaintance.

One of Rockefeller's college professors says women are not good mathematicians. Yet he will have to admit that women's figures are generally considered superior to those of college professors.

The recrudescence of fescititis is reported from London. There is some apprehension that it may crowd out the religious revival there. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is reckoned the wicked devil in the case.

There are four times as many words in the English language as in the French, but young writers always feel that it is necessary to work in a French phrase here and there in order to make their meaning clear.

They say the circus managers are to "cut out" the chariots, the gilded chariots, this year on account of the cost of transporting them. Well, why not cut out the calloso and the elephants and call the parade off altogether?

Two prizes have been offered in France, one of \$1,000 and the other of \$600, to be awarded for the best papers on rational food for man. These must be written in French and handed in before Jan. 1, 1906. Let's see, what's the French for pork and beans?

STORIES FOR THE CHILDREN

Urchin and Mother. Whilst walking down a crowded city street the urchin to a comrade turned and said: "Say, Chimmy, lemme tell youe I'd be happy as a clam if I only wuz de feller dat me mudder 'links I am."

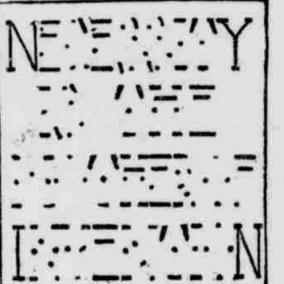
"She 'links I am a wonder an' she knows her little lad. Could never mix wit' nuttin' dat wuz ugly, mean or bad. Oh, lots o' times I sit an' 'link how nice 'twould be, gee whiz! If a feller wuz de feller dat his mudder 'links he is."

My friend, he yours a life of toil or undiluted joy. You still can learn a lesson from this small, unlettered boy. Don't aim to be an earthly saint, with eyes fixed on a star. Just try to be the fellow that your mother thinks you are. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

The American Eagle. Our bald eagle, so called because the feathers on the top of his head are white, was called the Washington eagle by Audubon, the great naturalist. Like Washington, he is brave and fearless, and as his name and greatness are known the world over, so can the eagle soar to heights beyond others.

The eagle was adopted as the emblem of the United States in 1785, since when it has been used on the tips of flagpoles, coins, United States seals and on the shield of liberty.

Unfinished Letters.



Supply the missing parts of letters as shown in the four completed letters. When finished you will have made a well-known quotation of six words.

Buzz and Buzz-Fizz.

In the game of Buzz, have every one sit around in a circle. Have the players begin to count "one," "two," "three," and so on up to a hundred or so, but always substituting "buzz" for the number 7 or any of its multiples—14, 21, etc. The instant any one makes a mistake he must drop out of the game, and the player next to him must begin at "one" again.

Buzz-Fizz is like the game of "Buzz"—only more difficult. In addition to having to say "buzz" in place of the number 7 or any of its multiples, the players must also say "quack" in place of the number 3 or any number in which it occurs—for instance, 30 is quack-one, 31 is quack-two, etc.

"Fizz" must be used in place of the number 5 or any of its multiples. All the fizzes must begin with "fizz."

And "cockadoodledo" must be used in place of the number 11 or any of its multiples.

Counting from 1 up to 15, for example, you see, you must say: One, two, quack, four, fizz, quack, buzz, eight, quack, buzz, cockadoodledo, quack, quack, buzz, quack, fizz (for 15 equals three times 5).

Observe the same rule for mistakes as in the game of "Buzz" and give a prize to the best player.

A Laughing Game.

In comment on the physical benefit that doctors say comes from a good, hearty laugh, is this account of a game that is warranted to set a whole room in an uproar of merriment.

This is one of the jolliest impromptu games that we know of. We mean by impromptu that it requires no preparation whatever, but may be played by a roomful of boys and girls the moment it is suggested. And it is brimful of fun from start to finish.

Any number of players may take part in it. They first select a leader, who should be a bright, alert, quick-witted boy, who is capable of preserving his self-possession while fun and laughter is going on around him.

The players seat themselves in a circle and the leader takes his place in the center. He holds in his hand a white handkerchief, which he has knotted so as to make it partly solid.

When everything is ready the leader tosses the handkerchief up in the air, and then every player must begin laughing. But they must all stop laughing by the time the handkerchief reaches the floor, and if anyone does not stop and the leader catches him either laughing or smiling, he imposes a forfeit or a fine.

Or instead of making the detected laughter pay a forfeit he may be required to drop out of the circle. If played in this way the players drop out one after another until only one is left, and that one wins the prize.

The Dollar Sign.

Have you ever wondered why this \$ is used for the dollar mark?

The following probable explanation has been given:

In the old days some of the American colonies used certain Spanish coins for money. Among these was one called a dollar, which was equal to eight reals, a real being a small Spanish coin.

This dollar was known as a "piece of eight."

In making out accounts there was apt to be confusion in distinguishing between dollars and reals, so when they wished to represent dollars, or "pieces of eight," they made the figure eight and drew two lines through it, like our present dollar sign (\$), in order that it might not be mistaken for a figure. The figures placed after this canceled eight were then known to be dollars; and the reals were distinguished by placing a period in front of the figures, just as we divide dollars and cents nowadays.

A Pottery Story.

A squaw left her two boys to care for her papoose while she worked inside the tent. She did not notice what the boys were doing with the papoose until it began to cry. The squaw was unable to find the miscreants until their distant voices told her they were down by the river. Not coming when she called them, the squaw found that they were unwillingly disobedient. Their feet were stuck fast in the wet clay of the river bank. With great difficulty she got them back to the tent. Then they all laughed at their footprints in the clay, for deep holes remained wherever they had stepped.

The band of Indians left camp before sunrise the next morning. The squaw, with her boys and papoose, were soon far away. During the hot summer that soon followed the same band returned to the river they had left. The two little boys ran down to the river bank. No rain had fallen since their last visit and they easily found their footprints in the clay. These had dried until they were as hard as stone. They called their mother to look at the holes. She took some clay in her hands, wet it in the river, then shaped it like the hollow stone she used for cooking. She dried it in the sun, and when it was hard proudly showed her "dish" to the old chief. He then ordered all the squaws to "go and do likewise," but they all soon realized that their dishes would not hold water and broke easily.

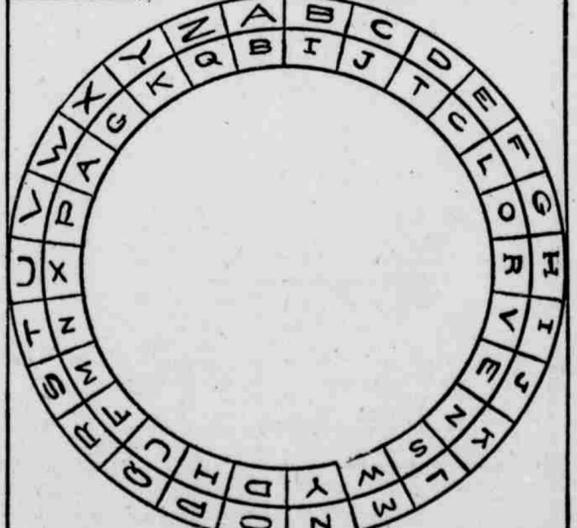
One day a squaw wanted to save some fire, which was very hard to get. Not having anything to keep it in, she seized one of the clay dishes which had been abandoned as useless. The

A SECRET CODE DIAL.

Most boys and some girls like to have a secret code by which they can communicate. The magic dial is the best thing of the kind, because it can be changed every time it is used, and no one can read the messages without having a dial like it.

The dial is easily made. Cut a piece of cardboard about three inches square, and with a compass draw on it a double circle. The outer circle should touch the four square edges of the card, and the inner one should be drawn so that there may be a space of a quarter of an inch between the two.

Divide the space between the cir-



Showing Completed

Secret Code Dial. is the key, as the recipient, in order to read your note, must have his dial arranged as yours was when you wrote it.

Suppose, as an illustration, you were playing a war game and wished to send the following message "The feet sails at noon to-morrow." You set your dial at JE, which serves as the key, and keeping the dial fixed thus, you write, instead of the letters T H E in the outer alphabet, the corresponding letters in the inner alphabet, thus: ZRC LSCC MBVSM BZ YDDY ZDWDFDA.

hot coals baked the dish, and she later discovered that it would not break.

Wonder of wonders, it also held water! Calling the chief and the other squaws around her, the Indians realized that they had learned how to make clay dishes in the right way.

The Magical Cups of Tin.

This little trick, performed in a parlor, will make you appear quite a magician. Get beforehand two perfectly plain tin cups, without handles and with the bottom sunk about a quarter of an inch, and straight sides. On the sunk bottom of each put some glue, and over it drop some bird-seed, so that it looks as if the cup were full, whereas it is really standing upside down and the layer of seed is glued to the outside bottom.

When you are ready to perform the trick, have a bag of the same kind of seed, and, standing off from your audience, hold the cups so that they can see they are empty, but don't allow anyone to approach you.

Now take one cup and dip it into the bag of seed, but instead of filling it, turn it upside down, so that when you take it out the seed glued to the bottom will show, and everyone will think it is full.

Place the apparently full cup of



Tin Cup Trick.

seed under a hat, but in doing so dexterously turn it so that the empty cup is upright and the glued seed at the bottom. Don't let your audience see this turn.

Now take the other cup, which is empty, and let them see you put it under another hat, but also turn this one so that they do not see you do it. This brings the seed to the top and looks as if the cup were full, and when you remove the hat, after pronouncing some magic words, it will look as if the cups had changed places.

Remove the cups before anyone has a chance to examine them.

Ellis Island Model Port

(Special Correspondence.)

William Williams, by common admission about the most efficient commissioner of immigration the port of New York has ever known, the man who found Ellis Island a disorganized public institution, where immigrants were poorly fed and roughly handled, and who transformed what at that time was about the ugliest property in all New York into one of the most beautiful, has relinquished his position.

Mr. Williams had not been on Ellis Island twenty-four hours before he posted notices everywhere that immigrants were to be treated with all kindness and consideration. These little white sheets of paper were called notices, but they were, in fact, orders, and every man and woman employed on Ellis Island was made to understand that to disregard them in the slightest particular meant the offender's instant dismissal. From that day to this the immigrant who lands on Ellis Island has been treated as a human being.

The main structure at Ellis Island is a beautiful building. It had to be kept clean, even if it had to be swept and disinfected a hundred times a day, for that was the Williams way of doing things. It was not an easy job to keep such a tremendous establishment clean, but it was done. Outside the grounds were cleared of great masses of debris that for months had made them so hideous to view. Hedges were planted and the ground tilled and grass seed sown. A landscape gardener took charge, and to-day one of the beautiful sights that greets the new arrival as his ship steams slowly up New York bay is the flower gardens of the United States immigration station.

The great accomplishment of Mr. Williams, however, is the removal of bad influences from Ellis Island. To do this charges were promptly formulated against all officials whose conduct had not been up to the standard of the service as promulgated by Mr. Williams, and the dismissal of these people quickly followed. The sharks and the thieves outside the barge office entrance on Whitehall street were cornered, and when they learned the evidence that the new commissioner had up his sleeve they lost no time



DEPARTED!

at scattering to the four winds and have not been heard of since, so far as the immigration service is concerned. Runners and hackmen, whose practices were too diabolical to discuss, also quickly "took to the woods."

Protecting the Newly Landed.

The missionary problem was one of the most delicate handled by Mr. Williams, but he did his work without gloves and won every fight. He drew a sharp distinction between the true missionary who sincerely desired to help the unfortunates who come to our shores, and those who, under the guise of charity, were really on the island from instincts that were purely commercial.

These commercial missionaries Mr. Williams caught before they realized what was coming. One of them, the head of one of the most prominent of the church immigrant organizations, got his walking papers in a letter in which the commissioner declared the policy that he has since followed in such cases. The agent of another home was also debarred, and a great prelate in New York was asked to give his assistance in eradicating evils existing in the management of an institution operated under the auspices of his denomination. To-day there are no fake missionaries on Ellis Island.

Early in his commissionership Mr. Williams began a study of the way in which the steamship companies did business on the other side. He learned that in many instances the medical examination of immigrants to ascertain their physical ability to pass the American law was lax indeed, and that the moral requirements of the law received in hundreds of instances only scant consideration.

Steamship Companies Warned.

He early warned the companies that they must reform, and then he began deportation of undesirable characters that has no parallel in the history of the service, the fines collected from steamship companies for disobedience of the laws aggregating in 1904 alone over \$31,000. He wrote a letter to the companies in which he made plain exactly what he was going to do. For the first two weeks of January this year the deportations were 6 per cent of the arrivals, a record never before approached in the history of the serv-

ice. The steamship companies realize now that they have got to be careful in accepting people for transportation to the United States, for as they have to take all deported persons back at their expense, a continuance of such laxity would mean a loss that would take a good deal of cabin and freight traffic to offset.

In the days before William Williams became commissioner of immigration immigrants were brought to Ellis Island in the most disreputable looking rattle-shackles, known as barges, that



EXAMINING A NEW ARRIVAL.

ever disgraced New York harbor. Mr. Williams wrote letter after letter to Washington, in which he foretold such possibilities as the Slocum disaster. To-day these barges have been remodeled and new ones added.

That the immigration problem can be solved and that all the laws now in force, and those that are under consideration can be faithfully and efficiently executed, is the opinion of Mr. Williams, who said the other day:

Excluding Undesirables.

"A strict execution of our present laws makes it possible to keep out what may be termed the worst riff-raff of Europe—paupers, diseased persons and those likely to become public charges—and to this extent these laws are most valuable. Without a proper execution of the same, however, it is safe to say that thousands of additional aliens would have come here last year. But these laws do not reach a large body of immigrants, who, while not riff-raff, are yet generally undesirable, because unintelligent, of low vitality, of poor physique, able to perform only the cheapest kind of manual labor, desiring to locate almost exclusively in the cities, by their competition tending to reduce the standard of living of the American wage-woker, and unfitted, morally or mentally, for good citizenship.

"It would be impossible to state accurately what proportion of last year's immigration should be classed as 'undesirable.' I believe that at least 200,000, and probably more, aliens came here who, although they may be able to earn a living, yet are not wanted, will be of no benefit to the country, but will, on the contrary, be a detriment, because their presence will tend to lower our standards, and if these 200,000 persons could have been induced to stay at home, nobody, not even those clamoring for labor, would have missed them. Their coming has been of benefit chiefly, if not only, to the transportation companies which brought them here.

To determine how to separate the desirable from the undesirable elements will tax the best skill of our



THE KISSING GATE TO AMERICA

law-makers; but they will surely find a way to do this as soon as the American people have let it be known that it must be done. We may and should take means, however, radical or drastic, to keep out all below a certain physical and economic standard of fitness, and all whose presence will have a tendency to lower our standards of living and civilization."

To Prevent a Turndown.

"At last Jenks feels that his success in literature is assured." "Written something brilliant?" "No; stole the editor's blue pencil." -Illinois State Journal.