

PAPER BY THE PEOPLE

HORSES FOR MARKET AND BREEDING.

By James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Perhaps in no other line of work has there been such a lack of systematic study among farmers in America, and in the practical application of known principles, as in horse breeding. Farmers throughout the entire country have practiced haphazard methods of breeding for many years. They simply bred and reared horses without any regard to the demands of the consumer. In any business which is carried on without any definite purpose or object in view sooner or later a serious loss will be suffered. Horse breeding, when judiciously carried on, has always been and is likely to be a reasonably profitable business for the American farmer. If horses are bred with a definite object in view the breeder will not be seriously affected by overproduction. There has always been and there always will be a fair demand for any of the recognized market types of horses.

Under existing conditions there are at least four distinct classes of horses which most farmers can profitably produce. The first and most important is the heavy draft horse, next the carriage or coach horse, then the roadster horse, and the saddle horse. There is a market for other classes of horses at the present time, but none of them commands high prices and most of them are the misfits which are bound to appear from time to time in the effort to produce horses of the first four classes mentioned.

The heavy draft horse is one of the most profitable classes of horses that the farmer can breed. The draft can be bred with less risk and liability to accident than those of the lighter classes. Some of the essential points to be considered in selecting a draft horse are: Good feet and legs, plenty of weight, a well developed body, and good style and action. A draft horse should weigh from 1,600 upward, the more the better, provided it is combined with quality and good feet and legs.

Next in importance to the draft horse is the carriage horse. Some men who are naturally adapted to education and training horses can produce carriage horses much more profitably than draft horses. The ideal carriage or coach horse is an animal of high excellence of form, style, action, speed and education. He must be of good size, standing from 15.3 to 16.2 hands high and weighing in the neighborhood of 1,200 pounds and upward. Another class of horses in good demand at the present time is the gentleman's driving horse, or horse commonly known as the roadster. A good and valuable roadster should not be considered as necessarily a racehorse. Few racehorses ever make satisfactory roadsters. The saddle horse is always in good demand. The real, high class thoroughbred possesses more quality than any other breed of horses. Horses of this class are often called combination animals, being useful as a saddle or harness horse.

THE USE OF ELECTRICITY AS A MEDICINE.

By Siegmund Saubermann, Electrical Engineer, Berlin.

A noteworthy fact and one much debated in professional circles is the little importance attached to the numerous electrical phenomena with which the human organism comes in contact. The application of electricity for medical purposes should be restricted to only a few cases. The French and Italian men of the medical profession are a laudable exception in this respect, for they do not hinder progress in this direction by refraining from the use of electricity in their practice. On the contrary, they not only favor investigation along that line, but themselves use this natural force in their practice whenever possible.

Which these facts before us it is to be expected that electro-therapeutics, as the new science is called, should be

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BEGINNING.

Had a Hard Struggle as a Carpenter Near Rochester.

About the year 1830, Brigham Young and family settled in Port Byron, in the Rochester Post-Express. It was then known as Buckle's, who lived in the corner of Pine and South streets. The Pine house is now about 100 years old. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James D. Dixon.

Brigham Young was a carpenter, and old residents of Port Byron say that he was an expert at his trade, but he was scarce and he was always busy. It was a long time before he saved money enough to buy lumber to build his own house. It was his intention to build himself a fine house, but it turned out to be a very ordinary frame structure. It was built soon after the Erie canal was put through, and was a very good one. At that time he was a carpenter, and he was a very good one. He was a very good one. He was a very good one.

SENATOR PLUMB'S COURAGE.

The Smallpox Marks in the Kansan's Face Were a Badge of Honor.

C. R. Snyder, who is writing a history of Kansas, gives a chapter to Senator Preston B. Plumb, and quotes Joseph Brantton, one of the Osage pioneers, as saying:

"I fought and killed a man once who said that Plumb was a coward. I knew that he was no coward from a Burlington instance with which I was familiar. Along about the spring of 1860, when we were running the hotel, and the stage from Lawrence to Emporia stopped at our place for meals, Preston B. Plumb was at one night, and during supper heard talk of smallpox having broken out here. A man stepping with him came down with the disease, and as soon as it was known what it was he was carried off half a mile up on the hill to an empty hut and left there alone to die.

Volcanoes Interfere with Telegrams.

Since the great volcanic disturbances in the Windward Islands it has been impossible to maintain unbroken cable connections between the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe and the French government has established a wireless telegraph service between the two. The distance exceeds 100 miles.

Small Motor Cars.

Motor cars are to be introduced on some of the local railways in lower Australia. Each will carry forty persons and be divided in two classes.

GIANT BLOCKS OF GRANITE.

Pillars of the New York Episcopal Cathedral the Largest in World.

The cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is now in process of erection in New York, near One Hundred and Thirtieth street, will be one of the most commodious and imposing houses of worship in the world. Some idea of the character of the edifice may be gained from the figures of the proportions of a couple of granite columns received in New York on Friday last and which are to make part of an arch of eight about the altar of the cathedral. They were brought from Rockland, Me., on a lighter specially built for the purpose. Each column is in two pieces. The lower piece is six feet in diameter, thirty-six feet long and weighs about eighty-five tons. The upper piece is twelve feet long, six feet in diameter and weighs about forty tons.

Dolls Made of Steel.

A novelty that promises to become a staple in toyland is the doll made entirely of steel. This innovation is of American origin and manufacture, and, although samples are out, the quality of the manufactured first season will be limited owing to the difficulty of getting the required steel. The parts of the doll are fastened together with wire springs, and the line is made flat, so that the doll can stand alone. The body and limbs are hollow and the doll is lighter than the ordinary doll of the same size, as the steel shell is thin. It is also very durable.—Philadelphia Record.

The Fashion Shows.

"Oh, doctor," moaned the suffering young woman, "I have such an excruciating pain in my side."

"Um—yes. What seems to be the nature of the pain?" asked the physician. "Does it cover the side, or is it confined to one spot?"

"It seems to be confined to one spot," explained the patient. "Just as if it were in a hundred little spots all at once."

"Ah!" mused the physician. "This corroborates my theory of the influence of current fashions upon the human system. You have what we would colloquially term a drop-stitch in the side."—Judge.

Population of Germany.

The latest statistical estimates for the German Empire place the population on July 1, 1903, at 58,549,000, an increase of 841,000 over the preceding year. Since the formation of the German Empire the population has increased 17,500,000, and during the last ten years alone by nearly 9,000,000.

The Congo Free State has an area of 800,000 square miles and a population of between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000.

M. Curie, the discoverer of radium, has found that the rays of radium color glass a violet blue.

THE FRUIT OF THE FUTURE.

IT IS THE MANGO THAT GROWS UNDER ALL SORTS OF CONDITIONS.

In the Tropics, it Outranks the Banana and is in Great Favor with the Orange. The Fruit Sometimes Weighs Four Pounds.

Uncle Sam's experts are pushing the mango, it is said, with the expectation that when it becomes as well known, it will be as popular in this country as the banana. In the tropics it outranks the banana, and is in equal favor with the orange. Whether the department's expectations for it in the temperate zone will be realized is a question to be determined hereafter.

It is said that European residents in the hot belt almost always acquire a fondness for this fruit. As yet, however, it is little known in the United States, being represented only by small amounts in our markets, which the experts claim, give no suggestion of the qualities of the better sort, and tend rather to discourage than increase demand.

If an effort similar to that which brought the banana to favor in this country could place an adequate supply of mangoes before the public, it is believed that this tropical fruit would repeat the history of its popular predecessor. Already the tree which bears it has been planted to a considerable extent in Florida, seeds of fine varieties having been brought from India, and soon planters in Florida expect to be sending mangoes in large amounts to market. Some of the Florida trees are yielding as many as 30,000 fruits per tree in a season, so it is said.

DON'T MEDDLE IN LOVERS' QUARRELS.

By Helen Oldfield.

Love affairs, to all appearances, possess an irresistible attraction for outsiders. "All the world loves a lover." Love stories are the most popular class of literature with the masses, and gossip about other people's love affairs, real or suspected, is sure to be afforded. The men and women engage in social chat. The "one into which, more than any other, people who have no visible connection therewith are sure to attempt to introduce a finger, and with which curiosity, meddlesomeness, and mischief making frequently busy themselves under the cloak of good nature, friendly interest, and general kind heartedness.

Of all ill advised, meddlers the most idiotic are those who take part in lovers' quarrels. Even the part of the peacemaker is not always blessed in such cases, while those who fan the flames of discord cannot be too severely censured. When lovers quarrel it is the part of wisdom to stand aside and let them settle the matter between themselves. If they cannot agree together it is far better that they should agree to disagree, while if the quarrel be merely a lovers' tiff it may act as a thunder storm to clear the air or as a summer shower which sweeps away doubts and misunderstandings which have clouded the sky.

It is not well to try too hard to persuade dissenting lovers to kiss and be friends. The wounds of love do best without a surgeon; if they do not heal by the first intention they rarely or never heal at all. There are a few tactful people who can "stand by" in the nautical sense, and see fair play without intermeddling. Such people know by intuition just when to soothe, without seeming to do so, or just how at the right moment to turn the tiff into a jest, and mean no harm. Usually it is wise not to take lovers' tiffs too seriously; it is far better to treat them tenderly, but lightly. In most cases the quarrel is more of a comedy than a tragedy, and probably will do good in the end by showing some tender spot which affection will avoid wounding in future.

Harvard's Increasing Mail.

Harvard University is to have six mail deliveries daily, beginning with the opening of the college in the fall. At present there are four deliveries, as in the business portion of Cambridge, at 7: and 11:30 a. m. To enable this increase to be made, "Billy" Prentice, the college carrier for thirty years, will be given an assistant. The favored section will be only the route now taken by "Billy," a small section of the business portion of Cambridge on Massachusetts avenue and the bridges leading to the college yard. The change has been granted through a request of the university authorities.—Boston Herald.

The Curse of Mar.

Lord Garioch's engagement reminds me of that most remarkable tradition, "The curse of the house of Mar," which whatever its origin undoubtedly dates back several centuries. It predicts that the "prince house of Mar" should become very great and then should be brought very low, so low that horses should be stable in old Mar Castle, the castle itself become a ruin, and a tree should grow on the highest part. All these predictions have been fulfilled even to the fact that a young spall sprouted from the turret of the ruined keep. The prophecy concludes with the prediction that the family shall regain somewhat of its ancient state, and its honors shall be doubled and the line shall be broken. The first two parts were fulfilled in the last reign, when the family were allowed to shake off the taint of their Jacobite treason and return to their "white horse" in the Mar succession. A second curd of Mar was created, so that there are now two. With regard to the last part time will show, but there seems to be no immediate prospect of its fulfillment as yet.—London Tatler.

The Idea of Culture.

The idea of culture has always included a quick and wide sympathy with men; it should hereafter include sympathy with nature, and particularly with its living forms—a sympathy based on some accurate observation of nature. The bookworm, the monk, the isolated student, has never been the type of the cultivated man. Society has seemed the natural setting for the cultivator, not man or woman; but the present conception of real culture contains not only a large development of this social element, but also an animate creation and to those immense forces that set the earthly stage for man and all related beings.—President C. W. Eliot, in the World's Work.

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TO PREVENT BURGLARY.

Tools Guarded Day and Night. Though no Burglar Could Imitate Them.

"We have tools for opening safes," said the foreman of the machine room of a safe factory, "that no burglar could imitate even if he got them. But it would be one of the most difficult things in the world for him to get even a sight of them. The tool room is guarded as closely as a bank vault. A watchman stays in it all night. We are very careful about employing our men. They must give bonds and have the best of references. The chances of a burglar getting into our employ for the purpose of learning our methods is scarcely worth thinking about.

"Very frequently we have hurried for a minute to open a safe where the clerk has forgotten the combination. You can readily imagine that with a bank or trust company it is an essential thing to have the safe open before business begins. When we send a man out he takes a wagon-load of tools, for he must open the safe without rousing the lock, and he does not know precisely what the trouble is. He carries a photograph of himself, with our credentials on it. Nor will he open the safe while alone. Some bank official must remain with him, no matter how long the job takes. That is for our own protection. Some very queer alleged robbers have been charged to men sent out to open safes.

"A police officer told me that burglars make their own tools. The big crooks are all spotted and are afraid to go out and buy the material for them. Some of them send their wives and children. As a general thing they don't work in New York. A man making tools in a flat or tenement would be likely to attract attention. They get a house somewhere in the suburbs, and they make their own tools. They can get a brick house for \$20 a month, and a great piece for them."—New York Times.

The World's Toy Republics.

Of the form of republics there is no end. If contemporary models be sought, there is no lack of information, whether the Constitution be for a State embracing only half a hundred souls or twice that number in millions. The least of toy republics seems to be that of Tavalora, established in the island of that name off the coast of Sardinia. It has a population of fewer than sixty, including the President and his Congress of six. Originally the island was owned by the Bartoloni family, the head of which ruled as King Paul I. from 1836 until 1882. In his will he made over the island to his people, who were to proclaim a republic for ever. Hardly more considerable in point of size is the Republic of Goust, which consists of six hundred acres perched away in the Pyrenees, where 140 free independent Republicans glory in their immunity from military or any other race. By comparison with these hamlets, the monarchical, Moscovite, with its three thousand residents, is quite imposing. But there are only seventy acres of its territory. It marks the debatable land at which the boundaries of Belgium, Prussia, and Holland converge, and the Mosensentien declining all temptations to belong to other nations, remain faithful to the olive. There are, in Andorra, stretches itself over 175 miles of territory, and six thousand souls own its republican rule. San Marino, whose consular representative in England, Mr. Le Queux, has just been receiving recognition from the Parliament there, is twenty-three square miles in area, with fewer than ten thousand inhabitants. When one comes to San Domingo, then Serbia's level as to territory is reached, pretty well, for we have to reckon with over eighteen thousand square miles, although the comparison does not hold good as to people, the black republic being still on the wrong side of three-quarters of a million.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Build Up Great Empires.

Railroads the Instruments of Creating Wealth and Power.

Just fifty years have passed since the ground was platted on which the Seattle of today stands. Just about the same length of time has passed since the state of which it is the metropolis was organized as a territory. In the case of each of them, however, the real growth has been but recent, and it has been largely a creation of the railroad. Although Washington had only 11,000 inhabitants in 1850, 23,000 in 1870 and 75,000 in 1890. Then came a jump to 349,000 in 1900 and to 518,000 in 1903. The spring from the 75,000 mark to 349,000 between 1880 and 1890 was due to the fact that the Northern Pacific railroad, which was completed in 1883, had connected that State with the outside world in the interval.

Seeking a Everlasting Ink.

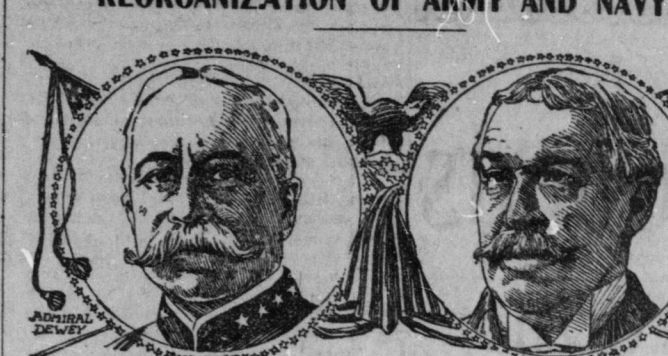
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Misery's Millions.

Lost Religions of "The Great Abyss" in London.

London's wealth, says Men and Women, is ever before us. It takes care that it shall be. But London's poverty is hidden away in vast areas of agony with which rank and wealthy and fashion are as unfamiliar as they

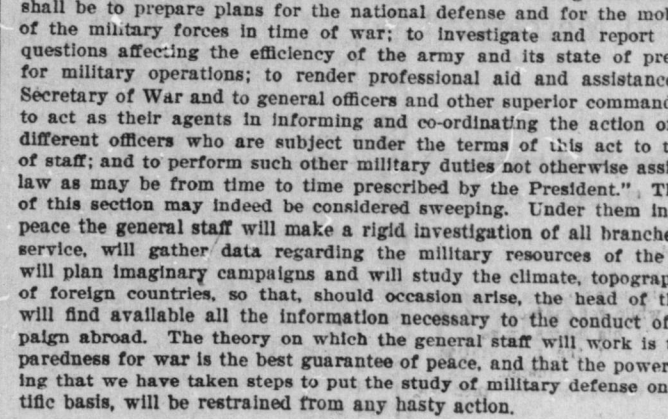
REORGANIZATION OF ARMY AND NAVY.



FOR the first time in the history of the United States army its method of administration has been radically reorganized, and if Congress at its next session takes the action now expected of it, a similar reorganization will be made for the navy. In this respect we have followed, and not as has been our custom, led, Europe. By the terms of the measure known as the general staff bill, passed at the last session of Congress, the army will henceforth be controlled by the President and Secretary of War through a general staff, and not through a general in chief, as heretofore. This measure, which went into effect a week after the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles, will have far-reaching consequences, especially in time of peace, but while this is appreciated by the people at large, they are somewhat in the dark regarding the workings of the new measure and the duties devolving upon the general staff and upon its head, Lieutenant General Young.

In the language of the bill itself, "the duties of the general staff corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparation for war; and to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the chief of staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President." The terms of this section may indeed be considered sweeping. Under them in time of peace the general staff will make a rigid investigation of all branches of the service, will plan imaginary campaigns and will study the climate, topography, etc., of foreign countries, so that should occasion arise, the head of the army will find available all the information necessary to the conduct of a campaign abroad. The theory on which the general staff will work is that preparedness for war is the best guarantee of peace, and that the powers, knowing that we have taken steps to put the study of military defense on a scientific basis, will be restrained from any hasty action.

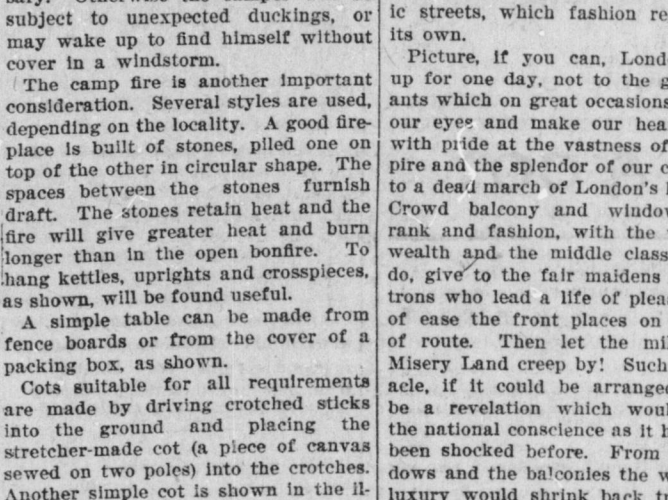
Handy When You Go Camping.



The average American boy often feels the desire to get into the wild. Sometimes he is able to fulfill the desire. When he is, he should be congratulated, for the life of the well-regulated camps is a joy unknown to the cooped-up city man.

Several styles are in use, depending on the locality. A good fire-place is built of stones, piled one on top of the other in circular shape. The spaces between the stones furnish draft. The stones retain heat and the fire will give greater heat and burn longer than in the open hearth. To do, give to the fair maidens and maidens who lead a life of pleasure and of ease the front places on the line of route. Then let the millions of Misery Land creep by! Such a spectacle, if it could be arranged, would be a revelation which would shock the national conscience as it has never been shocked before. From the windows and the balconies of the homes of luxury would shrink back trembling, white faced, terrified. And the men, the busy gatherers of gold and the idle squanderers of it, would feel a shame that no written story of the city's want and woe has ever made them feel before. Even one picture of such a scene as this, the procession would mean, one feels the horror of it. For the comfort of the prosperous citizen that sort of thing must be kept within its own area, and be looked upon only by those who are of the company of woe.

Automobile Lawn Mower in Use at the Capitol.



What is believed to be the first automobile lawn mower used in this country is employed on the grounds around the Whitehouse and the Capitol in Washington, where it may be seen almost every day cutting grass. The inventor of this machine is a young man, neatly and expeditiously, and at the same time does no damage to the beautiful lawns.

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Washington Correspondence.

The conservative view here is that no good can come from introducing the negro question in Congress, and it is pretty certain that Northern Democratic Senators will exert their influence to prevent Carnack from introducing a repealing bill.

It has been well understood for a year that James K. Jones could not hope to continue at the head of the Democratic national committee through another presidential campaign. Furthermore, he does not want the honor any longer. As for the chairmanship of the committee, that will depend wholly on the wishes of the nominee for President.

Federal office holders come back to Washington from Kentucky with a story that the Republicans may carry that State in the next election.

Interest attaches to the contests in the States west of the Mississippi. They have been gradually increasing their Republican vote, and the politicians are watching with interest what this year's contests will show.

The cause of good municipal government will be tried in several cities in October and November, and some of the best of the nation will be on hand.

A most interesting situation is developing in New York City. The renomination of Mayor Low by the fusionists is now assured. Tammany has not yet named its candidate, and it is expected that the fusionists will propose to precipitate a general discussion of the negro question in the Senate by proposing to repeal the fifteenth amendment, which confers the right of suffrage upon the colored man. If Congress would seriously consider such a proposition, but under the rules of the Senate, there is nothing to prevent the fusionists from doing this. His bill is nothing to prevent him and his associates from the South talking on the negro question until they get through.

The fall elections in various States and cities will present some interesting contests.

The battle in Ohio, just begun, is attracting most attention. A full State ticket is to be elected, and the seat in the United States Senate will be held by Mr. Jones as a candidate. Possibly the fact that the chairman of the Republican national committee is the candidate for the Senate tends to add interest to the contest. It is also true that the political career of Tom L. Johnson, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is involved in the result. If he should be elected he would immediately be placed among the list of great political possibilities. A crushing defeat, it is believed, will end his political career. As for Myron T. Herrick, the Republican nominee, his election by a large plurality will make him a conspicuous figure in national politics.

Next to Ohio, Maryland's election will attract most attention.

The increasing power of Senator Gorman for President has been a subject of much interest. It is announced that Gorman intends to do his utmost to carry the State for the Democrats, and thereby still further enhance his presidential bid.

Representative Crumpler of Indiana will come back prepared to offer again his proposition that the representation in Congress of those States that disfranchise the negro should be cut down.

If Congress does enter into a discussion of the general problem, there is no telling what the talk will end.

CANAL TREATY DEAD.

COLUMBIAN CONGRESS FAILS TO ACT IN TIME LIMIT.

Time for Ratification of the Hay-Herran Panama Canal Treaty Has Expired—Year's Delay in Sight—Washington Now Awaits a New Proposal.

At midnight Tuesday the Hay-Herran Panama canal treaty became a thing of the past. As Tuesday was the last day for the ratification of the treaty, under the terms of the convention, that instrument may be considered as dead. For several weeks, some newspapers asserted, for forcing the French Panama Canal Company to give up a portion of the \$20,000,000 it had received from the United States for its plan of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. The report that the Panamanians seriously contemplated "holding up" the United States for a larger bonus has never been fully authenticated, although there was doubtless a possibility of securing better terms from this government until they were advised by the State Department, through Minister Beaupre, that no better offer would be made for the canal concession.

The expiration of the time limit for the ratification of the treaty, and the discussion of the subject by the President and the future status of the Panama route, naturally call public attention to the act of Congress under which the treaty was negotiated. This act was passed at the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and was entitled the Panama Canal Act, and was approved June 28, 1902. It authorizes the payment of \$40,000,000 to the Panama Canal Company for its plant, concessions and unfinished work, and requires agreement by the President from the republic of Colombia "upon such terms as he may deem reasonable" of a perpetual control over the canal and its operation, and the appointment of a canal commission to have charge of construction, for preliminary appropriation and for the bond issue to defray expenses.

Section 4, which is now the bone of contention between those who favor the Panama route and those who wish the route to turn to the Nicaragua route, provides that should the President be unable to obtain from the republic of Colombia a satisfactory title to the property of the Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the route, the President may, in his discretion, within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President shall, after having negotiated a satisfactory treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, direct the canal commission to proceed with the excavation of a canal by the Nicaragua route.

It is contended by some that the language of this section makes it obligatory upon the President to open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica at once, and that the Panama route must be abandoned. It is difficult to see how such a construction can be put upon the plain language of this section of the canal act. It says that should the President be unable to secure the control of the Panama route, he shall, after having negotiated a satisfactory treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, direct the canal commission to proceed with the excavation of a canal by the Nicaragua route.

What is meant by "a reasonable time" is a matter of opinion. It is left to the judgment of the President, and upon reasonable terms" he shall open negotiations for a canal treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Picture, if you can, London given up for one day, not to the gay pageants of the middle class, but to the poor and make our hearts warm with pity at the vastness of our empire and the splendor of our court, but to a dead march of London's lost ones. Crowd balcony and windows with rank and fashion, with the world of wealth and the middle class well-to-do, give to the fair maidens and maidens who lead a life of pleasure and of ease the front places on the line of route. Then let the millions of Misery Land creep by! Such a spectacle, if it could be arranged, would be a revelation which would shock the national conscience as it has never been shocked before. From the windows and the balconies of the homes of luxury would shrink back trembling, white faced, terrified. And the men, the busy gatherers of gold and the idle squanderers of it, would feel a shame that no written story of the city's want and woe has ever made them feel before. Even one picture of such a scene as this, the procession would mean, one feels the horror of it. For the comfort of the prosperous citizen that sort of thing must be kept within its own area, and be looked upon only by those who are of the company of woe.

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