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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

## WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

The Legislature has taken a spurt in the direction of work this week, but it remains to be seen how long it will last.

We believe the members of the Legislature would win hearty applause by taking pay only for the days they actually devote to the work of the State.

## GOVERNOR PROCTOR'S VALEDICTORY.

Governor Fletcher D. Proctor's valedictory message is a fitting close to one of the most able, brilliant and progressive administrations Vermont ever enjoyed. This characterization is all the praise the message needs. The message is all the summing up of the administration needs. Each is the complement of the other. But the former finds its culmination in the latter.

The message is characteristic of Governor Proctor's method of administrative visitation. He hardly passes the time of day with the official he is visiting, before he plunges into the business in hand. A four line introduction tells of his availing himself of the opportunity to render an account of his stewardship and submit recommendations suggested by his official connection with the executive department of the State government. This said he at once plunges into State finance.

The people of Vermont have a right to indulge in a feeling of pride over the splendid showing made by the financial side of Governor Proctor's administration. He states that for the biennial term ending June 30, 1908, the total receipts for general purposes were \$2,207,356.98 and the total expense \$2,094,228.37, leaving a surplus for the two years of \$113,128.61. All bills are closely paid and there is in the treasury available for general purposes the sum of \$153,758.49. The State has no debt except the Agricultural college fund registered loan of 1910, amounting to \$135,000, and the Huntingtona loan \$211,131.64, which was made a federal liability by the laws of 1906.

In other words the State has no debt which ordinarily would be charged over against the surplus receipts of the State for the past two years. The last Legislature simply decided that the State would now begin to pay as it could an obligation which has existed ever since the funds in question were used in the payment of State appropriations. In the light of this statement it is evident the financial showing for the past two years is as gratifying as it is unusual.

We shall not take time at present to speak of Governor Proctor's reference to the State penal institutions, except to say that he places the seal of his commendation on the act of the last Legislature in placing the management of the three penal and reformatory institutions under one board. He does not favor, however, the suggestion to place the penal institutions and the State hospital for the insane under one management. With two boards it is possible to comparatively small cost to secure competent men who can do splendid service for the State whereas if the boards were consolidated it would be necessary either to increase the compensation involved in devoting practically all of the time or accept the service of vastly inferior men.

Governor Proctor thinks the creation of the office of printing commissioner by the Legislature in 1906 was a wise move, as a considerable saving has been effected in the cost of supplies for the State, and he commends the faithful and efficient service of Commissioner Frank E. Langley of Barre, particularly with reference to the organization of the department, or the "creation of the role" as the stage people say.

The message says that the greater authority and responsibility given to the State railroad commission by the last Legislature has worked beneficially both to the public and the rail-

roads. It is recognized that while the people of the State have a right to expect fair and equitable treatment in rates of transportation, both freight and passenger, the fact remains that the operation of railroads in Vermont is attended with peculiar difficulties and large expense as well as with limited earning opportunities.

During the past two years the commission has been able to abolish or provide for the abolishment of no less than 40 grade crossings, and the administration of this feature of the law has been attended with very little friction.

Governor Proctor believes that the measures adopted by the last Legislature with reference to railroads covered the needs of the case, and that with the exception of slight changes no legislation will be required in relation to railroads. He strongly urges against radical change in our railroad laws, on the ground that it is fair to the railroads and better for the people of the State as a whole that changes along these lines should not come too frequently.

The message deals at some length with the subject of Vermont's highways. Governor Proctor believes the act of the Legislature of 1906 enlarging the authority of the State highway commissioner was a step in the right direction. He is naturally gratified with the operation of the features of our road legislation providing for commissioners in the different counties, and he believes the welfare of the people wrapped up to a large degree in the continued improvement of our highways.

The retiring governor recommends the abolishment of the State tuberculosis commission, holding that with the sanatorium for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis at Pittsford under a board of managers and a State board of health in full and satisfactory operation the commission in question is unnecessary.

Governor Proctor recommends that the work now performed by the State board of agriculture be entrusted to one man and that the office of commissioner of agriculture be created in its stead, the place to be filled by appointment by the governor. He says this method is being adopted in other States, and he believes better results are secured from the constant attention devoted to the welfare of our agricultural interest given by such an official than from occasional work of a number of men.

Governor Proctor's words regarding bovine tuberculosis will receive particular attention owing to the charge that some farmers have received more for their diseased cattle than average dairies would have sold for in market, at the same time of year. He says Vermont pays more for the killing of diseased cattle than most States, and our law is defective in not limiting the amount that may be paid out from the State treasury for this purpose and gives the commissioner no discretion in the matter. Under the act in question the enormous sum of \$98,825.74 was paid out during the past two years, and he insists that the State has not received benefit commensurate with this tremendous expenditure. He thinks the owner of cattle, who can now receive as high as fifty dollars, should bear a greater proportion of the loss and greater care should be taken to safeguard the interests of the taxpayers in the matter of appraisal.

Governor Proctor endorses the recommendation of the special tax commissioners that lists be elected by ballot for a term of three years so that there will always be two experienced men on the board; that taxes be required to be paid in the first instance to the town treasurer without discount with a penalty for delay, and that a State taxation commission with extensive powers be created; but he advises that it be thoroughly considered whether its work could not be committed to the commissioner of State taxes without additional commissioners.

Governor Proctor recommends that the laws relating to the investment of funds by saving institutions be carefully revised so as to conform better to present conditions, and that the bank commissioner be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, with commensurate compensation, paid by the institutions proportionally as at present.

The message recommends that the court of claims be abolished and that the State auditor be empowered to hear such claims as go before that tribunal and report to the general assembly.

Education receives considerable attention in the message, as is fitting. The retiring governor recommends that the skilled supervision, which has already accomplished so much, be still further improved by reducing from thirty to twenty-five the least number of schools which may constitute a supervisory district. He would also abolish county examiners and have this work done by the supervisors.

Governor Proctor endorses the proposition of the special State normal school commission that the location of a modern and efficient State normal and industrial school be provided for. He also recommends that the surplus in the treasury be carried to the State permanent school fund as was contemplated by the last Legislature.

Governor Proctor recommends that the local option law be so amended that all income from the granting of licenses be paid directly into the treasury of the State so that towns will not be influenced to vote for

license for revenue; that reasonable restrictions be put on a license saloon near the borders of towns having no license and that the granting of license be invested in a State commission of three members to be appointed by the governor.

Governor Proctor would have a State forester appointed in order to promote the great and important forest interests of the State and to carry on the publicity and educational work so needed in that connection.

Governor Proctor recommended that the laws relating to special charters for private corporations be carefully revised; that the office of judge advocate general be abolished; that more executive assistance be provided for the governor; that the wages of a debtor be exempt from the trustee process to the amount of \$10; and that staff duty be performed by a detail of officers from the national guard.

Governor Proctor's valedictory is pronounced one of the ablest messages ever delivered in the State House.

## GOVERNOR PROUTY'S INAUGURAL.

Governor Prouty has shown at the very outset that he intends to do things. While he frankly says he hopes to carry out the commendable policies begun so auspiciously by his predecessor, he recognizes the fact that new conditions have made it necessary for him to take the initiative in various directions. At the very outset of his message he boldly tackles the pressing problem of taxation, and offers some very interesting thoughts on the subject. He does not believe with some people that this Legislature will not be able to accomplish anything in the direction of taxation reform.

On the contrary Governor Prouty realizes that the majority in this Legislature has been committed to certain measures by the party platform promises, and that the party will be held responsible by the people, if nothing is accomplished. He does not say all this in his message, but he shows in that document that he proposes to do his best to help the Legislature toward a solution of the situation, or at least a partial solution of the various problems of taxation confronting the people of Vermont and their representatives.

That something should be done is shown by figures quoted from the report of Commissioner of Taxes Cushman, indicating that the net amount of personal property paying a tax after the allowance of offsets has decreased from \$13,704,287 in 1900 to \$11,687,420 in 1908, or a reduction of \$2,106,867. During the same time the debt offsets for personal property increased from \$27,177,289 to \$31,772,542.

In view of the known increase in the wealth of the people of Vermont since 1900, this creditable showing constitutes in and of itself an unanswerable argument in favor of the adoption of some means to compel personal property to bear its fair share of the burden of taxation. In the light of these figures it is safe to say that unless something is done, something will drop, and it will not be the Governor.

Governor Prouty shows that the present condition of affairs has resulted from a variety of causes, including ignorance on the part of not a few listers, extreme and often inexcusable carelessness on the part of listers, a lack of uniformity in the appraisal of real estate.

Each lister makes oath that he will appraise all personal and real property at its true value in money, and every intelligent citizen knows that not one in a hundred pieces of property are assessed at their true value. Under these circumstances the first problem is how to compel listers to observe their oath of office. It is not impossible that were a State commission to be required to haul delinquent and recalcitrant assessors over the coals, a few examples might help solve the problem so far as the equalization of the appraisal of real estate in different towns and different counties is concerned.

It is evident, however, that the accomplishment of this object, namely the appraisal of all property at its value in money, while equalizing the burden of the taxes paid for the support of schools and roads, based on the grand list and redistributed according to the number of schools and mileage of roads respectively, would increase the disproportion between the burdens borne by real estate and the slight tax comparatively paid by personal property.

With all property appraised at its value in money and the recommendation of Governor Prouty for the abolishment of offsets for debts owing against personal property, the grand list would be increased to an enormous degree with a corresponding reduction in the rate of taxation.

With these two objects accomplished many people believe that it would be a difficult matter to improve our system of taxation, but the removal of offsets would necessarily be an experiment, and experience would show whether the people wanted it to be permanent. If the step proved not to be advisable no great degree of harm could result in two years, whereas if the benefits therefrom overshadowed the disadvantages, a marked step in advance would have been taken and a marked injustice in taxation removed.

Governor Prouty endorses the recommendation of the special commission on taxation for that intangible property such as stocks, bonds and similar evidences of the possession of

wealth, except the stock of national banks, be taxed a uniform low rate throughout the State, and the proceeds paid into the State treasury. He also recommends the creation of a State tax commission of three members of which the commissioner of State taxes shall be chairman.

Governor Prouty makes further recommendations regarding various subjects, which we shall summarize at this time, leaving discussion of the various features thereof until a later date. The most important of his recommendations are as follows.

The restoration of the former system of referees and masters in chancery, instead of allowing unimportant cases to go to the county courts; the creation of district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction up to \$300 and in all petty crimes with the right of appeal on points of law only directly to the supreme court, with provision for a common law jury, when demanded and the prevention of so many trials before justices in cities in which municipal judges are paid a salary by the State.

The changing of the name of the railroad commission to the public service commission, with supervision over all public service corporations, with such power and authority as are now exercised by this commission with reference to railroads.

The creation of a separate insurance department with the creation of a commissioner of insurance.

The enactment of an employers' liability law.

Provision for the inspection of sources of supply of milk and slaughter houses.

Steps for the adequate advertising of Vermont resources and attractions of the State for tourists, residents and capitalists.

The fitting observance by the State of the 50th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain.

Special care in the matter of special appropriations so that the State shall be kept on an economical and sound financial basis.

Careful observance of the time limit for the introduction of bills, and the giving of such time by legislators to their work as is justly due the State as well as constituents.

Governor Prouty calls attention to the election of United States senators and pays a graceful and eloquent tribute to the lamented Senator Proctor.

The message of inauguration is an able State paper, and Governor Prouty was handsomely complimented on its substance as well as delicacy.

## TRADE FAIRLY GOOD.

Reports to Bradstreet's from Vermont Commercial and Industrial Centers.

Reports to Bradstreet's for the week say trade in seasonal goods, favored by cooler weather, has been fairly good, although there is a tendency toward concentration of stocks and conducting business on conservative basis. In some manufacturing lines more men are being given work, but as a rule improvement in manufacturing circles is slight. In granite manufacturing centres amount of business among those confined to building material is particularly heavy. Monumental orders are nearly all in and season is now too late to expect much if any more new work until spring business is ready. During the past two months manufacturers in this line have had liberal share of business. Some are now behind with work and are employing additional men in order to complete contracts on hand within reasonable length of time. Compared with same period a year ago, conditions of opinion are not as much business and collections slower. Some light rains during the week have relieved short water supply conditions in a small way but situation is still acute in certain counties. Particularly is this true at St. Albans, where manufacturing plants have been forced to close because of inability to obtain sufficient quantities of water. Reports for the week was one at Richmond which destroyed a valuable grain elevator; not only was financial loss great but a number of lives lost. Failures for week note one bankruptcy.

Burlington retail merchants report fall business commencing slowly and stocks in good shape, although, generally speaking, not as large as year ago. Retail reports 50 percent of labor is employed and while new business among manufacturing interests is coming in slowly small gain over previous month has been encouraging. St. Albans has plans formed for relieving short water supply and has commenced work on same. St. Johnsbury reports general conditions being low those of a year ago. Wholesale and retail trade is fairly good. At Barre and Montpelier granite manufacturers are rushing work under way earlier than last year which has particularly heavy year in that line. Brattleboro wholesale merchants comment favorable regarding present business and fair demand for all goods. Bellows Falls reports tendency towards smaller volume of business among retail merchants attributes in large measure to smaller number of people employed among paper mill manufacturers. Bennington notes manufacturing plants are nearly all employed full time and an improvement in retail business; small amount of business received by manufacturing interests at Ludlow has affected general business in that small improvement and a few more men are being given employment by manufacturing interests at Brandon. Springfield reports but little change in general condition; machine business continues quiet.

## WATER FOR THE HORSE.

"You never see a broken-winded horse in Norway," said a horse doctor to the Times-Democrat. "That is because the horses are allowed to drink while they eat, the same as mankind. Our horses, let them be as thirsty as may be, must still eat their dry fodder, their dry hay and oats and corn, with nothing to wash them down. But in Norway every horse has a bucket of water beside his manger, and, as he eats, he drinks also. It is interesting to see how the Norwegian horses relish their water with their meals. Now they sip a little from the bucket, now they eat a mouthful, then another sip, then another mouthful, just like rational human beings. You never see a broken-winded horse in Norway, and the natives say it is because they serve water to the animals with their feed."—From "Our Fourfooted Friends."

## THE OCTOBER SKIES

A Wonderful Group of Constellations—The Milky Way and the Fixed Stars.

The feature of the skies for this month is a group of constellations known as the Royal Family. This includes Cassiopeia, Queen of Ethiopia, according to the ancient legend; Cepheus, her husband; Andromeda, her daughter; Perseus, rescuer of Andromeda and afterward her husband; and Pegasus, the winged horse on which Perseus anticipated the Wright brothers. Some add Cetus, the monster who intended swallowing Andromeda, but the undoubted members of the family are bound to consider this a preposterous intrusion.

Cassiopeia may be recognized at once by an irregular W-shaped figure having some resemblance to a broken-backed chair. This figure is commonly referred to as the "W" in the sky. The figure is in the northwestern sky at an early hour of the evening. It has, besides the bright stars mentioned, a total of about 100 visible to the naked eye under favorable circumstances and many hundreds which appear in the opera glass or small telescope.

Cepheus, as is common with the husbands of distinguished ladies, very much neglected, so far as public attention goes. Both in the legend and in the sky he cuts but a small figure. The constellation is near Cassiopeia, outside the milky way and is better identified in a way to be mentioned presently. Perseus may be found readily by looking downward from Cassiopeia along the milky way until we come to a bend where there are three bright stars, the brightest in the middle. This star is named Miraf, and is of interest in helping to identify the two remaining constellations of the group. About half way between this star and Cassiopeia is a whitish patch which the slightest optical aid shows to be the famous cluster in the Great Square of Pegasus. It should be remarked that sword, handle and man existed in imaginations better than those of the present day, for our utmost endeavors can find in the group no resemblance to the mythological figures.

The star Miraf is one of a row of four bright stars stretching away to the south and east, and ending in the corner of the Great Square of Pegasus. The stars of this row other than Miraf belong to the constellation Andromeda, and are named in order from that star Almach, Merach, and Alpheraz, the latter being in the corner of the Great Square.

Above Merach we find a star of lesser magnitude; above this one of still less, and near this star is what looks like a white patch of light against the sky. This is the stupendous object, the Great Nebula in Andromeda. It is the only nebula easily visible to the naked eye. An opera glass, of course, brings it into clearer view. Once located its identification is immediate and certain, and there will be little difficulty in finding it thereafter.

Below the line of stars, and forming a triangle with Miraf and Almach, is a star of brightness about equal to those stars. This is Alol, the Demon Star, and in the mythological charts it is placed in the head of the Gorgon Medusa. This star for ages has been noted for its extraordinary fluctuations in brightness, which gained for it the formidable title by which it was long known. Ordinarily of what is known as the second magnitude of brightness, it sinks at regular intervals to the fourth magnitude, continuing at the lowest degree but a short time, and then brightening as gradually as it sank. By observations carried over a great period of time it has been determined that the lowest point occurs at intervals of 2 days and 6 hours, 46 minutes, and 55 seconds. In other words, if a minimum of brightness occurs this evening, it will occur three evenings hence, but a little more than three hours earlier. If this carries the hour of observation back into the daylight additional figuring will bring us to a time when it will fall in the darkness of early morning, then around the midnight hour, and finally at a comfortable hour of the evening. Then, if clouds interfere, we can begin all over again.

This wonderful phenomenon, which excited many absurd theories during the ages in which it remained a mystery, within recent years has been shown to be the result of a gigantic satellite or planet, casting its shadow on the brightness of the star. The latter, which is somewhat greater than our sun, has as a companion or satellite a body about the size of that luminary, and, consequently, almost as big as itself. This revolves about the bright star at a distance of only about four million miles, and once in its circuit comes between us and the star, thus shutting off the portion of the light from the great star and complete darkness of the satellite raises the probability that it did not originate at the same time with the bright star, but came in as a wanderer ages after its own extinction as a star, to be held forever by the bonds of gravity, a body of death fastened to a living star.

October 3, 4 and 5, p. m., October 23, 11 a. m. and 10, and the 26th, October 27, 11 a. m. will be favorable times for observation.

Along the Milky Way from Cassiopeia we pass to a point almost directly overhead, and there we see the great figure of the Northern Cross marking the constellation Cygnus. This is a figure of six bright stars forming a Roman cross lying along the north. The constellation composed chiefly of minor stars, which lies just outside the milky way, and is pointed out by the upper portion of the cross, is Cepheus, already alluded to. Cygnus contains a great number of bright stars and has successive application of telescope power leads to the number.

It is here that the Milky Way begins and continues to the southern horizon.

West of the Milky Way near this point is the blazing star Vega in the small but beautiful constellation Lyra. East, at about the same distance, is the constellation Delphinus, which is marked by a little diamond-shaped figure known as the "W" in the sky. On the border of the Milky Way, is the first-magnitude star Altair, in the constellation of the Eagle. It is one of a row of three stars of noticeable brightness. In the opposite direction from Job's Coffin we find the Great Square of Pegasus, earlier alluded to a vast square of four bright stars.

## MAKE YOUR CLOSET DUST PROOF.

A Sanitary Wardrobe is a Worthy Agent in the Fight Against Bacteria.

To keep clean nowadays means constant warfare; houses are not so well built, smoke-consumers are not universally compulsory, and paved streets cause the dust to fly far and wide. Cheese-cloth, vigorously wielded, solves the problem so far as room furnishings go; but clothes and household linens require special treatment.

In a new house, it is worth while to install on a closely-built closet. The base-board should be set very tight, and if there is the slightest space it should be immediately closed with filler and varnished. The floor should be closely laid and filled. The wall finish should not rub off, and the white lead finish, well varnished, should be used to prevent this.

Where one does not want to go to the trouble or expense of having many drawers to pull back and forth, a row of shelves is fitted with a board across the shelves to work on hinges and is let down on chains on each side. This door besides keeping out dust, makes a convenient shelf on which the articles can be laid while one is packing the recess. Such a board can easily be adjusted to shelves in a closet already built.

It is around the door that the greatest trouble of dust works into a closet, and here one must concentrate effort to make it dust-proof. This is a most thoroughly done by means of the rabbit-strip, the piece of wood that fits around the inside of a door-frame. This strip should be made of cedar and then covered with a special felt that comes for the purpose. The door should be worked on the felt and not on the wood. The felt on a new closet this work costs about two dollars extra; on an old one about three dollars, as the old rabbit-strip must be removed and the cedar one substituted. Cedar is used in preference to other woods to prevent moths. The felted rabbit strip can be applied to any closet, all cracks and crevices should be puttied, and care should be taken that the felt is high enough for the door to fit closely. If there is a crack, the felt can be covered with a strip of felt or rubber on which the door closes tightly.—The November Designer.

Now if Dr. Howard S. Taylor were not running for United States senator on the Independence League ticket, and if Mr. Hearst would only give him a few hours off, we have not the slightest doubt but he would be able to hand in for the noon edition, or at least for the fourth and home edition, or at all events, for the eight o'clock sporting edition, something like this:

When the sparrow fits  
Over the lawn mower still,  
And the robin twits  
By the hydrant rill—

When the blue jay dives  
For the squirrel's store,  
And the wild bee hives  
'Neath the eaves no more—

Will you love me then  
As you said you did  
When the bullfrog croaked  
To the katydid?

Or, if by chance he should fall,  
Could, if we cared to do so, name any  
of a score of sweet singers of Cook  
county who, on the shortest notice,  
would be able to produce something like  
this:

When the toadstool roams  
Through a noisy night,  
And the tabby meows  
In the pale moonlight—

When the caskets fly  
Round books or chairs,  
And the boarders rush  
For the backdoor stairs—

Then, then will you love  
Me, and still no less  
When they're making hay  
O'er my dreamlessness?

And one of the many pleasing features of the product of Cook county in this line would be that it need not be confined to seven or any other number of verses. If the Independent could use it the union would undertake to set it poetry of this kind by the yard or bale, as the editor might elect.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## CURIOUS LAMAS.

Submitting Themselves For Years to Senseless and Acute Torture.

(Even Hedin in Harper's Magazine.)  
Once in Tibet we passed two young lamas from Kham. They did not wear like ordinary pilgrims, but literally measured off the distance with their own bodies. Lying down full length on the ground they would join their hands over their heads and read a prayer, then make a mark on the road, arise, join their hands together again over their heads, and muttering a prayer, take a few steps forward to the mark, to fall full length once again, and repeat the entire ceremony all the way round the mountain. Performed in this manner for "prostration," the journey took twenty days. The two lamas we saw had only done about half the distance, and they contemplated doing the whole journey twice. One of them was to return after having completed his duty as pilgrim. The other—he was barely twenty years old—was to pass the remainder of his earthly life in a dark grotto at that place—a little stone hut at the foot of the cliff—was then a lama who had already been immured for three years. No one knew him, no one knew whence he came, nor what his name was, and even were one to know his name it was forbidden to mention it before human beings. But they told me that the day he went into the grotto he was followed in most solemn procession by all the red monks of the monastery, and when all the ceremonies prescribed in the holy books had been gone through the narrow entrance into the grotto had been closed up again. We were standing outside it. I asked the head lama whether he could hear us talk. He replied: "Oh, no, he can neither hear nor see; he is sunk night and day in profound meditation." ("How do you know that he is alive?" "The food (tsamba) which is passed in to him once a day through an underground passage is eaten up by the morning, but should we find the dish untouched one morning, then we should understand that he had died.") A stream flows through the cave in the daytime; by this means he gets water.

Wonderful! For days and weeks I could not drive the picture of this lama out of my mind. Never to hear a human voice, never get a glimpse of the sun, never to see the difference between night and day, only to know of the approach of winter by a lowering of the temperature. I pictured to myself the day when he was entombed in the cave. He sat there alone and watched them fill up the opening with blocks of stones, the light growing continually less, till finally a tiny little hole was left. Through this he took his last farewell of the sun, and when that, too, was finally closed up he remained in complete and utter darkness. Since that time three years had now elapsed. In another temple, like Lhasa, absolutely unknown by Europeans, a lama had lived immured in this manner for sixty-nine years.

Excursion to Montreal. See ad. on page six.

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And the wild bee hives  
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As you said you did  
When the bullfrog croaked  
To the katydid?

Or, if by chance he should fall,  
Could, if we cared to do so, name any  
of a score of sweet singers of Cook  
county who, on the shortest notice,  
would be able to produce something like  
this:

When the toadstool roams  
Through a noisy night,  
And the tabby meows  
In the pale moonlight—

When the caskets fly  
Round books or chairs,  
And the boarders rush  
For the backdoor stairs—

Then, then will you love  
Me, and still no less  
When they're making hay  
O'er my dreamlessness?

And one of the many pleasing features of the product of Cook county in this line would be that it need not be confined to seven or any other number of verses. If the Independent could use it the union would undertake to set it poetry of this kind by the yard or bale, as the editor might elect.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## CURIOUS LAMAS.

Submitting Themselves For Years to Senseless and Acute Torture.

(Even Hedin in Harper's Magazine.)  
Once in Tibet we passed two young lamas from Kham. They did not wear like ordinary pilgrims, but literally measured off the distance with their own bodies. Lying down full length on the ground they would join their hands over their heads and read a prayer, then make a mark on the road, arise, join their hands together again over their heads, and muttering a prayer, take a few steps