Mail-goes-through!

Never stops at Sasserville;
Comes with lightnin' in her eve!
Lordy! Whizzin' down the hill,
Jist a-screechin' on the fly!
Engineer's head out a-bravin'
Smela an' aidea did hill. 'An' we-uns with hats a-wavin' When the Mail-goes-through!

You can feel the whirlpool come.
When she clatters past you—Gee!
Feel 'er rock the deepo some.
An' the platform! Mercy me!
Getherin' at ev'ry minute.
With a long an' screechin' woo!
An' us wishin' we was in it,
When the When the Mail—goes—through!

Then as soon's she's gone, you git Then as soon's sne's gone, you git
Tired of old Sasserville;
Them's the time it is that it
Never seems to fill the bill;
Fer you think o bigger places,
Where the train's a-goin' to,
An' tromp home with lonely faces
When the

Mail's—gone—through! —Edward Singer, in Indianapolis Sun.

STEPPING STONES.

By Martha Prouty.

Victoria Moore was born in Petersham with a predisposition to physical frailty and an inheritance of family penury. In due time she showed happy. signs of a predisposition to all the Petersham prejudices, such as pride of family, shame of penury and suspiwithout publishing credentials from the house tops. As Victoria grew into them. How much I do owe them, afsources receded further and further tell them so." into the shadows of Petersham's wonderful past, along with the fortunes of many other of Petersham's great families, and Victoria was forced at the age of nineteen to go to work or starve. Over Petersham's valleys and hills

there then arose a wave of protest. and the burden of it was not weighted with a single word of sympathy or kindliness to lighten the effect of Petersham's displeasure. Victoria was made to feel it in many ways, especially when Mrs. Peats' hearts' party came off and that worthy lady explained that the number was limited, and when Mrs. Trueham gave a little dance and ignored Victoria, who was notoriously the best dancer in her set. It became apparent to Victoria that according to the lights of Petersham it were better to starve than to work, and with one bound she passed up a step higher, shedding certain prejudices as she would her old clothes. In her heart she felt bitter and hurt and stormy. Outwardly she maintained a reserve and hauteur that refused the advances of her old friends, until she went among them as an outcast.

Indeed, after the first few years of earning her livelihood had gone by and she found herself able to support herself comfortably, she awoke to find that among Petersham's great families she was no longer mentionel save in whispers, being, so to speak, utterly condemned. When this became clear she shed a few more prejudices and the dust of Petersham at the same time, shaking her skirts furiously when she got in the outward-bound train, and thanking her lucky stars that she need never come back unless she wanted to.

Occasionally thereafter Petersham folks saw Victoria Moore's name in print over a short story in one or another popular magazine, and Petersham South sniffed and said the stories were poor stuff, and Petersham North snorted and said that she would find out after all what an atom she was, and Petersham Centre simply smiled superciliously and waited its

The time came when Mrs. Peats and Mrs. Trueham met Victoria on an afternoon train bound for Petersham. they in the glory of matinee finery, Victoria in a suit much the worse for wear and a very weary look upon her face. Their time had come when Victoria bowed with a pleased little smile and they cut her dead. According to their lights they truthfully reported that they had put her in her place. Victoria set up her few belongings

in her old home without much trumpeting. She came and went as she had done years before, and Petersham decided she had failed, some ignoring her, while others treated her with pitying condescension. But Victoria, tramping over the hills in the early morning, visiting among the plain folks, spending a day with some sick person, playing with everybody's babies wherever she found them, helping old ladies to clean house and sew and bake during the day, and in the evening taking up her allotted task, went up one more step, shedding her predisposition to physical frailty and family penury. For her magazine work, in spite of Petersham's forebodings, yielded her a goodly income, and outdoor exercise and work gave her new vigor.

When she had been back among them for two years and Petersham had let her alone so long that their interest in her was almost dead, a prepossessing stranger, arriving on a morning train, asked a loiterer near the station to direct him to Miss Moore's home. As they walked along this man, Petersham born and bred. felt his curiosity getting the better of

"I suppose you know Miss Moore when you see her, don't you?" he asked, "because I haven't set eves on her for so long that I don't know myself as I'd be able to point her out to you." It was pretty weak for a starter, but the stranger did his part no-

"Oh, yes, I know her well," he answered, smilingly: "I'm her publisher ion. and it gives me great pleasure to come here and visit the scenes where her book is laid. It's going to make her

"Of course, oh, yes, very proud," stammered the Petersham citizen adding with a tremendous gulp of surprise and chagrin, "Well, if that isn't the greatest thing in creation!"

The stranger, viewing the scenery with delight, spoke absently, but with a certain force. "Yes," he said, "the greatest thing in creation is creation!

The book was good because Victoria had made one more step, shedding all the bitterness that had been in her heart, leaving out all signs of her knowledge of their weaknesses and pettiness, making all of the strength and simple greatness that abides with plain people everywhere. It was great, her book, because it reached their hearts and showed them the way up, stone by stone, to a better Petersham than they had known. And when it had reached its second edition Victoria packed her trunk for a trip abroad, set about closing up the house and planning her glorious future. Her income had reached a satisfactory stage so that she could do as she pleased without counting the cost.

"They owed it to me," she kept saying to herself as she went about the house, "and they've paid in full, for what I've got I took away from them, right out of their very lives, under their very noses, and they never knew what they were giving me They deserve nothing more from me than I've given them." But she stopped, for she knew that her reasoning was somewhat weak, and there }sesesesesesesese5 remained another stepping stone to climb.

After a little she went up stairs and unpacked the trunk, and as one bit of new finery slid to the floor after another she sighed a little and laughed a little and cried a little, as is a woman's way when she is very

"I owe it to them," she whispered I owe it all to them, for every step of the way I've taken upward has cion of those who came to Petersham been by their help, building on a past which never could have been without a tall slip of a girl the family re- ter all. I'm going to stay awhile and

And she did .- Boston Post.

WHEN BLEEDING WAS IN VOGUE.

Little Instrument of Corture Was Used on Martyred President.

"Farmer" Lawton, of the Western Union, uses a grewsome-looking paperweight in the shape of an old-time physician's bleeding instrument that was generally in use up to sixty years ago, and which once was used on Abraham Lincoln.

The little instrument of torture is brass box, one and one-half inches square. On the lower side are hidden sixteen steel lances. Before the instrument is used the lances are forced out of their brass sockets about oneeighth of an inch.

Then the instrument is gently pressed against a portion of the body. usually the arm, a spring is touched and as the little lances disappear they leave sixteen small wounds that penetrate through the skin, each about a quarter of an inch long and deer enough to cause the patient's blood to flow freely.

Medical men have not used these crude instruments for bleeding people for over fifty years.

The instrument was the property of Dr. George Hewitt, a distinguished physician of Quincy, Ill., during the 50's, and an uncle of the "old farmer.'

Shortly before becoming President of the United States, and while practicing law at Springfield, Ill., Abe Lincoln had one of his sick spells, and Dr Hewitt was called over to Sangamon County for consultation. He pronounced Lincoln's case the usual spring malaria, but the local physician was sure it was bordering on typhoid fever and nothing but a good bleeding would save the coming President's life.

Dr. Hewitt performed the operation unwillingly, then watched the effect for a few days, after which he declared he would never use this instrument upon another patient, and he never did, although he practised medicine until his death, twenty years later. It was not long until the leading physicians of this country followed Dr. Hewitt's example and began to give their patients tonics to make blood instead of draining their systems of blood that nature had provided them with. In consequence these little instruments of torture are almost as much of a curio now as the dollar of our dad's, whose coinage was stopped about the same time that bleeding went out of vogue.-Denver

A Better Record.

When Peter Jenkins returned to Lanesboro for a short visit after having lived ten years in Colorado he apparently could not say enough in praise of his new home and in disparagement of his birthplace. His sentiments were, as a general thing, received with the utmost good nature by his old friends, but occasionally he met what the Lanesboro people called

"a come-uppance." "Now, there's the climate," said Mr. Jenkins one day to a group of listeners in the postoffice. "Why, the climate here isn't anything that's worth talking about, but out there! It's fattening just to be out there and

take in the climate. "Why, when I went out there only weighed 130 pounds, and now !

turn the scales at 195." "I can tell you a story of Lanesbord climate that'll go ahead o' that, Pe-

ter," remarked Obed Strong quietly. "Well, I should like to hear it," said Mr. Jenkins with a somewhat

sceptical smile. "It's veracious, an' relates to my self," returned Mr. Strong calmly 'When I come to Lanesboro I weighed -it's in the fam'ly Bible-jest pounds, an' now I settle the scales down at an even 200."

Mr. Jenkins gave a sniff, but the citizens of Lanesboro felt that the reputation of the village climate had been established .- Youth's Compan-

A chimney of concrete block was decently built in Germany without famous, and I suppose you'll all be the use of scaffolding, which repre-



Sentimentality.

It is the fate of womankind to be charitably regarded as sentimental creatures, but if they are half as sentimental as the American man has shown himself during the past year their case would indeed be pitiful, says the editor of the Federation

A perusal of a large portion of the American press would seem to indicate that the average man is regarded as an easy mark to be fooled, cajoled and entertained with a never-ending series of worthless sensations, apparently invented for the purpose of keeping his mind employed and oblivious, while his enemies are running away with every right and privilege which a free people ever en-

Our wonderment as to how Rome could be amused so successfully with gladiatorial shows while the early emperors were subverting their liberties, now begins to give away before the still greater achievement of the yellow press of America. A little learning is, indeed, a dangerous thing, and Colonel Higginson's humorous discussion as to whether woman ought to be allowed to learn the alphabet might now be turned to much better advantage by asking whether men should be allowed to read the papers. Try to interest them on any serious subject and see what your experience will be. Can they weigh evidence?

Having Pictures Taken.

Fashions in dress for the "taking

vited attends the ceremony and then, within two weeks after, pays a visit to the individual in whose name the invitations were issued. For example, if Mr. and Mrs. Smith sent the cards, Mrs. Jones goes to see Mrs. Smith, taking one of her own cards and two of Mr. Jones', one of the latter being for Mr. Smith. If it is an unmarried woman who makes the call, she leaves only one of her cards, as she does not, of course, pay a visit to the gentleman of the house.

Those who are unable to go to the church must post visiting cards so they will be received on the day of the ceremony. The number of the cards is the same as those left at the call above described, and the envelope should be addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The form of these cards is not unlike that used for a tea.

When the wedding invitation includes a card for the house reception, those attending leave cards on entering the hall, as they would for an afternoon affair-one of the woman's for the hostess and two of the man's for the hostess and host. A receptacle is always provided on a stand in the hall for such visiting cards.

Attendance at such a function means a call later, a month being the longest period in which it is good form to delay.

No cards are left for the bride or bridegroom, they being guests, as it were. A visit is not paid to the bride in her new home, unless one has been requested to, either verbally or by "at home" cards.

The receipt of wedding announcement cards should be followed at once of photographs" are almost as closely by posting visiting cards to those in observed by smart women as the whose name they are issued, these to

fourths cup of macaroni, broken into inch lengths, in rapidly boiling salted water until tender; drain and rinse in plenty of cold water. Butter a baking dish and put the macaroni into it alternately with cold boiled ham, chopped fine, using in all about one cup of ham, and sprinkle each layer with grated Parmesan cheese and bits of butter. Beat two eggs, mix with a generous cup of milk and pour over the macaroni and ham. Let bake in a slow oven until a custard is formed. style of street costumes and gowns | be in the form followed for invita-

Souffle of Ham, Macaroni and Cheese .- Cook three-

nowadays in any but the accepted design of frock.

The correct attire for having one's photograph taken this season is an evening gown cut decollete. Clad in a light colored frock of the newest filmy material with trimming of sheer lace or hand embroidery any woman may feel that so far as dress goes her picture will be correct. The wearing of the big picture hats with plumes, ribbons and velvets, becomingly arranged, which was such a fad a year or so ago, is still in vogue. It depends entirely upon the person posing, and though the majority of photographs will be taken without these hats, the latter are an adjunct of picture taking that will probably always considered good form.

The use of furs, provided they are handsome ones, will again be fashionable, for a boa or even a collarette placed carelessly around the neck lends a touch of elegance that is greatly favored by the average woman. A fur cape or even a long coat New York Telegram. thrown open in front to show the evening costume will be permissible, though doubtless little worn for photographs.

The wearing of jewels on arms or neck depends largely upon the costume the woman poses in. If it is an exceedingly simple one, an elaborate dog collar, or strands of pearls and diamonds will naturally be out of place, as will heavy bracelets for the arms, while if the dress is much trimmed, ornaments will be in harmony. It should be remembered, in selecting jewels to wear when posing for pictures, that diamonds do not take well, and that pearls, turquoises or amethysts will show up much better when the likenesses are finished.

As to the style in posing, bust and full length photographs will be most popular this winter, though a few three-quarter lengths will be preferred by persons who do not take well in either of the other ways.

The trick of relieving the hands when posing of any awkward appearance by putting a rose, a dainty fan, a pair of gloves, opera glasses, or a sheer piece of tulle for the neck into or around them will be used again, for any of them not only make a more effective picture, but add a gracefulness to the lines of the body that otherwise would be lacking.

Gloves on the arms are strictly tabooed, for they make the arms and hands look much larger, and, too, the long kid ones usually wrinkle and so spoil the harmony of even a beautiful pose, for creases and folds about the hands and arms are a detriment to any photograph, where smoothness is the essential point.

When hats are worn they must always be carefully put on and worked with until they are just at the most becoming angle. If no headdress is used, then the style of hairdressing must be a soft and suitable one, for a photograph of a pretty coiffure that has no severe or hard lines will be much more effective than some elaborate fashion that may be stylish, but is not becoming.

Being photographed in evening dress with one's canine pet, which was done to such an extent last season, will again be popular later on in the season .- New York Telegram.

Must Be Acknowledged Promptly.

Wedding invitations and announcements demand prompt acknowledgement, for no matter how slightly one may be acquainted with those whose names appear on the cards, the fact that the bits of pasteboard have been sent requires the courtesy of an answer.

When there is a church wedding, with a reception afterward, acknowledgement depends upon the way the

worn for dinner, and few care to pose | tions. Unless such acknowledgement is given by those receiving announcements, the persons sending them have no way of knowing whether or not the cards arrived at their destination. Inasmuch as a certain number always go astray despite precautions, the answer is of importance.

It is not obligatory to send wedding gifts when only announcements have been received. One is more inclined to do so when the wedding has been a very small one, and announcements are sent generally to the visiting list. In cases where many persons are invited to attend the ceremony or go to a reception immediately afterward announcements become the merest courtesy, and nothing except a return card is expected from the recipients.

When one is invited to both church and house it is incumbent to send a gift. It should go to the bride, even though one may know her flance and not her. The sender's visiting cards accompany it, nothing being written on them .- Rosanna Schuyler, in the



Shorter coats are coming into use. All the new dance frocks have short skirts. The rose is the leader among cor-

sage flowers.

Every other hat seems turned up at the left side. Fluffy malines are usurping the

place of the jabot. The vogue of the fur hat is now

firmly re-established. There are renewed predictions that

the old hip panniers are to come back into style. Jet buttons are a favorite mode of

adding the invaluable touch of black to a colored garment. Many of the handsomest silk

gauzes have printed borders which work well into the new draperies. The puff is again in evidence: it

adorns the sleeve anywhere, seemingly, between the shoulder and wrist. Black and black and white-or

'marpie"-effects bid fair to remain in high favor all through the season. Some of the handsomest evening and house dresses are glove-fitting princess forms with a leaning toward the stiff-boned waist portion.

The newest revival in sleeves is the kimono cut in one with the waist, but it is by no means so full and wide as formerly, and at first glance does not suggest its origin.

Navy blue topccats with black facings and jet buttons are very chic, both in Paris and America, and black buttons are seen on many of the long suit coats of dressy style.

An attractive dressing sacque may be made of white wash crepe, bound all around the edges with colored ribbon, and with huge dots of the same color embroidered over the surface.

The long rolling lapel worn so much in the cloth coats is carried out in the fur coats, the collars and cuffs usually being of one of the longhaired furs, different from the body of the coat. The fashionable wedding stockings

are marvels of beauty. Real laces, frail spider-web openwork and delihim! cate hand embroideries are lavishly employed with no thought to serviceability-or price.

Levantine newspapers report that Turkey has granted a conditional concession to an American syndicate for vitations are worded. Should they a 1243-mile railroad through Asia



British use of American shoemaking machinery and the making of half sizes and various widths has lessened the sale of American shoes in Eng-

Rubber leads in acreage and will still "Hopeful Bill." soon be the most important agricultural product of the Federated Malay States. At this time rice is the principal product. Rubber exports in pired-he would stir throngs with 1907 were seven times those of 1905.

(about \$50,000,000) the sum of \$1, the final rudiments of a common 500,000 is loaned to the various prefectures for the development of local father. industries. To that extent the money of the people is being used to help find work for the people.

troleum lamps, both houses and streets, its import of chimney glass through Smyrna alone is worth \$500, 000 a year. No attempt by American manufacturers to export glass chimneys to Smyrna has yet been heard of. In Halmstad, Sweden, a manufac-

As all Asia Minor lights by pe-

turer is about to start a spinning mill for making yarn out of paper. Such mills already exist in Germany and France. Thus far the manufacture of rugs and carpets seems to be the most practical use of this new paper yarn.

Whalebone cost only thirty-five cents a pound half a century ago. To-day it costs about \$5 a pound The total product landed from the American fisheries during the nine teenth century exceeded 90,000,000 pounds. A single whale may yield ur to 3000 pounds.

Japanese horses wear sandals of rice straw. The Iceland peasant shoes his pony with sheep's horn. In the upper Oxus Valley horseshoes made of the antlers of the mountain deer, fastened with horn pins, are employed. Horses in the Sudan wear socks of camels' skin.

THE EDITOR'S MISTAKE.

Generally Deemed an Inexcusable Outrage For Newspaper to Err.

It is held to be an inexcusable outrage for a newspaper editor to make the slightest mistake in a statement of any sort, while professional persons, upon whose certainty of knowledge and on whose statement in regard thereto, life or death and the most important interests depend, make the most serious errors without incurring the slightest criticism, much less blame.

Take the judge on the bench, whose decisions are set aside or annulled by higher courts almost every day, and the judge whose judgment is so reversed does not suffer in the least in public and professional estimation.

In the same way, the physician who makes a wrong diagnosis of his patient's disease, administers treatment that results in Reath instead of a cure, loses none of the confidence of his patrons in his skill, and he may kill any number of persons secundum artem without incurring the slightest

responsibility. These are curious facts, but they are facts, and they are mentioned, not by way of excusing editorial mistakes, for there is no excuse for them. It is because every individual firmly believes that he could conduct newspapers better than those who are charged with the work, while no unprofessional person would undertake to usurp functions of the judge or the physician .- New Orleans Picayune.

A Gorgeous Mace.

A reception was held at the Queen's University, Belfast, on Saturday, at which the mace to be presented by Mr. William Gibson to the university was on view. It is of eighteen carat gold, decorated with stones, such as carnelian, Oriental onyx, lapis lazuli and carbuncles. Its length is thirtythree inches, and its design symarts, sciences and letters. The head resembles the high cross of Monaster- | can in Afghanistan, boice, though otherwise the mace is free from ecclesiastical character. The head bears the arms of the university, surrounded by Irish decora- his house. tive ornament. Above the surface in repousse is shown the decoration of Book." On the face in the second centre of the design is a scroll re-1845. That part of the mace which of eight or nine feet. leads to the main column bears four emblematic figures representing Learning, holding the torch of Invention; Science, whose leading symbol is chemistry; Letters, representing the author and scholar, and Art, showing the figure of Music, holding eight-sided, four sides being enriched [confess.' "-Washington Star. with Irish interlaced ornament. The inscription is: "The gift of William Gibson, a citizen of Belfast, November, 1909."-London Times.

Wise Old Rip.

Rip Van Winkle awoke from his long nap and started down the rocky heights in a hurry. 'Why didn't you sleep another

twenty years, old man?" asked the villager. "What," ejaculated Rip, in surprise, "and have them say I never

reached the top of the mountain at

all?" For even in those days there were doubters and scoffers whose motto was "Show me."-Chicago News.

Not Guilty. Prisoner (as he is being dragged

back from his cell) - "I tell you I am (nnocent!' Lynchers-"String him up! Hang

Prisoner-"But I am innocent! If I had been guilty wouldn't the jury have acquitted me?" The mob retired through the bro-

ken door of the jail. "That is so!" they muttered under their masks and in chorus. - New

Day Dreams.

By GEORGE T. HARGREAVES.

"Hopeful Bill" he was dubbed in his schooldays. The nickname clung through all the years. With his hair tinged to the shade of the gray of storm clouds, his flabby cheeks corrugated by cares and his squinting eyes watery from the unspectacled strain of half a dozen decades, he was

Dreaming in boyhood of the day when as an advocate-at-law-to which profession his plastic mind asthe fervor of his words, the originality of his ideas and the eloquence of Of Japan's postal savings funds his voice, Bill was deprived of even school education by the death of his

The dream of fame in the law dissolved, but the glow it shed for him continued until his duties as roustabout in a hardware shop pointed his mind in another direction. Here new hopes were born. Bill, as he grew to know something of trade, pictured himself as master of all its details and then as the owner of a vast establishment, employing hundreds of hands and handling thousands of dollars. Till, husbanding much technical knowledge and on the way to promotion, this dream, too, was dissipated when business fell away, and the sheriff locked the doors on the scene of his labors.

Came other hopes no less satisfying. Bill, trying to be a carpenter, drew himself on the canvas of his dreams as the builder of business skyscrapers and palatial homes. But these hopes were blurred when a scaffold's fall bent one of his arms into palsied shape.

Then he tried office work. Dreams again varnished his toil as they pictured him the rising master mind of a great commercial house. But the handicap of disfigurement blotched these. He lost his position when his feeble arm proved unequal to his figure task.

The crowning hope arrived when, having wedded a pretty girl who had accepted him more in pity than in love, velvet-cheeked babies were consigned tenderly to his awkward arms One-two-three-four of the little visitors arrived in turn, stretching the meagre income so tenuously that parents suffered to give the growing children food and clothes. Yet Bill whimpered not. His mind was too crowded with glowing dreams of the future attainments of his offspring.

Even when age-slackened feet reduced him to the task of a common night watchman Bill kept his prospects bright with anticipations of a brilliant rise of his boys and girls. Friends smiled sympathetically, acquaintances grinned sarcastically, neighbors scoffed rudely as. Bill voiced glowingly his predictions of the coming achievements of his children.

And later, when the burden of years made daily toil impossible and the aged man found shelter beneath the roof of a grown and married son, Bill still nursed dreams of greatness for the chuckling grandchildren who scrambled to his knee.

And, finally, when the family physician left the sickroom with a solemn shake of his head and the "Oh, better; I'm hoping to be out

of this to-morrow." Bill's life a failure? Surely, the

superficial world will insist. But is it certain that al. the vivid dreams that filled Bill's wakeful hours were not the bearers of as it was said at the time, at least one much happiness and satisfaction to him as the pomp of power to kings, unbridled luxuries to the rich or capstone achevements to the master builders in science and the arts?-

The Hopping Prince.

New York American.

Senator Tillman at a Washington dinner party was talking about the duties of an ambassador.

"They are important duties," said "A really good ambassador should know all about the country bolizes the sway of learning over the he is sent to. Then he wouldn't make the mistake committed by an Ameri-

"This American entertained the shahzada for three days, giving him a very handsome suite of rooms in

"The morning of the shahzada's arrival the American host visited him the Cumdach or shrine of "Dimma's in his apartment and was amazed to see the royal guest and his entire staff hopping about the floor in the production in repousse of the Great oddest way. They conversed polite- funny stories of their experiences. Seal of Queen Victoria, who granted ly and gravely, but instead of walkthe first charter to the foundation in ing they hopped, taking great leaps the night bell, was answered by a

"The host ventured to ask the reason of this hopping. The shahzada politely replied:

"'You see, this carpet is green, with pink roses here and there. Green obliged to hop from rose to rose. It

Coal Wasted by Locomotives.

Ninety million tons of coal were consumed by the locomotives on ing to Professor Goss, of the University of Illinois, more than onehalf of this amount being lost through waste in operation. Estimating the totals from experiments actually conducted, Professor Goss states that more than ten million tons are lost through the heat in the gases that are discharged from the stacks of the locomotives." This is a loss that has been in evidence since coal was first burned in a locomotive, but up to the space in his columns to rent. Can present time no means have been dis- anyone tell us why he should be excovered for checking it .- Portland Oregonian.

Curing a Cynic.

The best way to cure a cynic is to tell him the truth. Nine times out of ten he will back down and say he doesn't believe things are as bad as that .- Puck.

The oil strike in Tayabas, P. has brought into existence six oil development companies. Many other companies have also been lately



John MacMurtrie, a Norwood (Pa.) mechanic, has invented a plumber's firepot, which burns kerosene instead of gasoline or charcoal.

The leading makers of "all-British" automobiles are giving special attention to aeroplane engines and have delivered several V-type fifty-horsepower machines to intending aviators. These motors, although they weig only 300 pounds, are claimed to capable of delivering as high as enty-five horsepower. One of was recently installed in a new

A minor drawback connecte the use of the electric flating been found to be in the fact temperature varied consider was passed from one piece to another containing mo moisture. This has now come by au automatic mea trol by which the tem maintained at one point fraction of a degree.

A shell which will hit two marks will be tested. The solid steel head of the shell contains a charge of high explosive which is detonated on impact. Back of this is the shrappel chamber, containing 120 bullets and s charge of high explosive. The shrapnel portion can be timed to explode above a body of troops, leaving the solid head of the shell to pass on and strike elsewhere.

An unsolved problem in geological history is the disappearance of the gigantic dinosaurs, which may be said to have ruled the animal world in the cretaceous period. They are known to have lived in nearly all lands until the close of that period, says Dr. A. S. Woodward, and there is no reason to believe that they suffered from a struggle with any warmblooded competitors. They seem to have died a natural death.

Through the discovery of radium in the neighborhood, it is possible that Marienbad will be in a position to add radium baths to its other healing institutions next year. In an old silver mine, unworked since the fifteenth century, near Schoenficht, uranium ore has been found embedded in the mountain granite and very near the surface. Experiments made in the Balneological Hygienic Institute there show that this radium rock, pulverized and dissolved in water, makes the water in a few hours radioactive in a much higher degree than the strongest baths at Gastein.

KING EDWARD'S HOUSES.

Has So Many That He Lends Them to Save Expense of Upkeep.

There is a good deal of speculation in England as to who will have the offer of White Lodge from King Edward if, as is expected, Mrs. Harmann resigns her tenancy owing to financial difficulties. It is an ideal declaration that Bill could not last spot for a residence, only just a far but a day or two longer, the patient, miles out of London, yet perfectly

cural in all its surroundings. The drawback to White Lodge is that the place, though not large, is very expensive to keep up, and it was for this reason that several people refused the King's offer after the death of the Duke of Teck-including, so

member of the royal family. These extra residences around London prove rather an embarrassment of riches to the King, who does not need them himself. Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral and Sandringham are all the places the King and Queen need in the course of the year. Yet if not lived in these empty houses would be a drain on the privy purse in the matter of upkeep.

Almost all these superfluous houses have been at the King's disposal since he came to the throne. Thus, says The Gentlewoman, we have the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore, Georgiana Lady Dudley at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond; Colonel and Lady Sarah Wilson at the Stud House, Hampton Court: Sir Stanley and Lady Clarke at the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, and so on.

Awful Suspense.

Strangers seeking accommodations in Brockton during the fair tell many One man, after ringing hesitatingly gruff voice informing him that there. remained only one room, and that be side a very nervous and irritable old gentleman, who had been in the hotel for some time and was a star boarder there. After the poor fellow, tired is a sacred color with us, so we are by his day's sightseeing, promised to he very careful not to make any noise, the Harp of Ireland. The column is is good exercise, but rather fatiguing, he was allowed to enter. Undressing hurriedly, he thoughtlessly allowed one shoe to fall with a resounding crash; then catching himself, he carefully laid down the other and crawled beneath the quilts, only to be dis-American railroads last year, accord- turbed about a half hour later by a knock at the door.

Upon asking what the intruder wanted a high, shrill voice piped out, 'Hey, there, why don't you put down that other shoe, or are you a or legged man?"-Boston Record.

The Newspaper. The publisher of a newspaper ha

one thing to sell and one to rent. He has the newspaper to sell and the pected to give away either the one or the other? He can if he chooses, and does as a matter of fact, furnish a great deal of space rent free. But it does not follow that he ought to be expected to do so. It ought to be recognized as would be the giving of sugar or coffee by the grocer. But strange to say, it is not looked upg In that light at all, and yet everybed knows that the existence of a news paper depends upon the rent of its space and the sale of paper. Just; the same as'a merchant's success deformed to develop the mineral re- pends on selling his goods instead of iving them away.