POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, S1. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 12 1839.

88.YS:

SOME PIONEER DAYS of its sales shows the variety of its con-

AN APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

The Plymouth Rock of the U. E. Leyalist Filgrims - The Town Meetings of Adelphustewn - Old Times in That Village Vividly Recalled-The Distribution of Immigrants in Ontario.

The study of economics, formerly much nelgeoted, has latterly been receiving a greater amount of attention. An import-int aid to this science has been readered by the systematic compilation of statis-tics and information of all kinds relating tics and information of all kinds relating the the growth and progress of the coun-ity and the social condition of the people. Most valuable service in this direction has been rendered by the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the annual reports of which give a clear presentation year by year of the industrial and coonomic con-ditions prevailing which will prove of material assistance to the future public-ist and historian.

ditions prevailing which will prove of material assistance to the future public-ist and historian. The sphere of operations of the bureau is continually extending, a recent addi-tion to its work being the publication of an appendix to its regular report com-prising papers of historical and scientific value in relation to economics. A subject which has engrossed much of its atten-tion has been the development of muni-cipal institutions, which, considering how much more closely eur system of local self-government touches the life and business of the citizen than do our parliamentary institutions, is well werthy of careful study. The appendix business of the citizen than do our parliamentary institutions, is well worthy of careful study. The appendix insued by the bureau last year contained several able papers on the subject, not-ably one by C. R. W. Biggar, Q.C., on "The Growth of Municipal Institutions in Ontario." This publication has been supplemented by the appendix to the re-part for 1897 now published, which com-prises further interesting and valuable and development of the municipality in and development of the municipality in Gntarie and furnishing many data as to the social and industrial life of the people

the social and industrial life of the people in the early days. The first place in this work is accorded to the hitherto unpublished record of town meetings held in Adolphustown-the Plymouth Rock, so to speak, of the U. E. Loyalist pilgrims who sought a home in Canada. Here the first settlers in what is now Ontario arrived on June 16th, 1784, under the leadership of Major Vanalstine. Adolphustown is one of the smallest townships in Ontario, contain-ing only some 11,000 acres, but it has been the starting point of many Cana-dian families whose descendants are te be met with throughout the province.

be met with throughout the province. In the early days it was a distributing point, immigrants from across the border

ients and the prices of goods prevailing tents and the prices of goods prevailing at the time. Papers of a more general character are given in the latter portion of the volume, a matter to which considerable space is devoted being the distribution of pepula-tion by nationalities and races in the settlement of the province. A. F. Hunter, Barrie, writes instructively on "British Almost All Britain's Great Mon Ar Slight in Build. It is a remarkable fact that while

FLESH AND FAME

many of the great men of the earth are short and slight, even to physical in-significance, the number of "fat men" tion by nationalities and races in the settlement of the province. A. F. Hunter, Barrie, writes instructively on "British Immigration into Upper Canada-1825-1837," showing how the sparse early set-tlements of the Loyalists, the population of which in 1835 had only reached the number of 157,731, were suddenly sup-plemented by a rush of immigration from Britain which more than doubled it within a decade. In 1834 the population had increased to 320,693. These Old Country immigrants as a rule settled in groups according to their respective nationalities and religions. We conse-quenty find townships in which the pre-dominating element is English, Highland or Lowland Sooth and Irish Catholics er Protestants, which still retain largely the characteristics of their original found-ers, though the influences of travel and communication are rapidy assimilating them to a common Canadian type. A more elaborate paper on a similar subject who are known to fame, or even who occupy high positions, is very small. In politics, the chief prizes fall very largely to men who are distinctly slight in build --the Balfours, Chamberlains, Asquiths and Morleys. In the present Cabinet there are only three men who can be classed among the heavyweights, and in their case the weight is rather due to large frames than to excess of "adipose tissue." Lord Salisbury could qualify for mem-bership of the Cent Kilos Club, with more than two stone to spare, for he turns the scale at 18 stone, while Sir Matthew White-Ridley and Mr. Chaplin might easily be members of the Fat Men's Club, but all three statesmen are of bone, height and muscle, and can not fairly be classed under the description of "fat men." who are known to fame, or even who

The Lord Chancellor has a tendency to The Lora Chancellor has a tendency to stoutness, and is among the men whose waist has outstripped the chest, but his weight is little over 13 stone. The remain-ing members of the Cabinet range in weight from 10½ stone to 13½ stone, while the average weight of our Minis-ters of state is well under 13 stone.

It was the same in the last Liberal Ministry. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley and Mr. Shaw Leferre are among the lightweights. Sir William Harcourt was the heavy man of the Cab-inet, but his 16 stone is so diluted by his great height that he can not be counted among the fat men, while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir H. H. Fowler are rather men of substance than really stout men.

really stout men. There is not a single judge on the bench at present who can fairly be con-sidered a "fat man." The nearest ap-proach to this description in recent years was Mr. Justice Cave, whose 17 stone was rather due to his happy tempera-ment than te any indulgence in the good things of the table. As a matter of fact, he was a most a hostemions man and his Ontario and giving some account of the working of the systems adopted for the collection of these data by the bureau. "The Study of Political Economy at Canadian Universities" is concisely dealt he was a most abstenious man, and his luncheon rarely exceeded a single erg (which he boiled himself) or a sandwich. Sir James Fitzjames Stephens was a man of weight, but he was also a man of man of weight, but he was also a man of six feet, and would more properly be de-soribed as portly than as fat. There are several men of substance among our judges of to-day, but none who, by any stretch of fancy or malevolence can be called fat.

called fat. Perhaps the weightiest man on the bench is Sir James Mathew, who can not be less than 15 stone, and he is closely followed by Lord Justice Smith and Lord Justice North, each of whom turns the scale at over 14 stone. The majority of the British judges, however, are distinct-ly "lean" men, many of whom fall short of the average weight. Justices Wills,

ONE SHOT MEANT WAR A BRIGHT IDEA.

But Weary's Pard Found a Fatal BUT THE GERMANS WISELY REFRAIN-Flaw In the Scheme. "Pete," exclaimed Meandering Mike, ED FROM FIRING IT.

"I'm gittin res'less!" "Don't do it. Take t'ings easy while The Yankee Commander Leary Wa ye kin." Ready For the Fray and Proved "Ever since I dropped into dat lec-Too Plucky and Tactful For His ture hall last winter to git warm I've

Opponent-A Story of Samoa. had somet'in on me mind, an I can't The pluck and grit of American nagit it loose. It rankles in me con val officers are aptly illustrated in an science an overhelms me wit' a re'lizarticle by Henry Collins Welsh in in sense of de resistlessness of fate. Ainslee's Magazine, in which the writ- Dis life ain't nottin but one hard luck er tells how Commander Leary story any way you take it. But a man brought the German naval force in Saof brains kin sometimes git de best of moa to terms some years ago. He de situation."

"Dat lecture mus' of sunk into yes It was at the outbreak of civil strife system deep." "It did. But I've got a scheme dat'll that Captain Leary arrived at Apia in the American warship Adams. Dr.

help out. De nex' time we takes a Knappe was then the German consul at Apia, and he and Commander freight train we'll take one goin east." Fritze of the German warship Adler "What fur?"

carried on affairs with an imperious "Did you ever hear of velocity?" hand. Feeling ran high between the "Sure. Dey's got t'ree wheels, an de kinchens tries to run over you wit'

> "Dat's close to, but not next. Velocity is what de world moves wit'. It's so many miles a second. We're goin it all de time, shovin from west to east, an when you t'inks ye're restin it's only another delusion an a snare. Ye

"Well," asked Plodding Pete, disconpast the American ship with a native tentedly, "what're you going to do chief bound to her foremast. The Gerabout it?"

man saluted when he passed, but no "Jes' what I told ye. De world's answer came back from the American. movin from west to east. De only Soon the German came to a standstill. chance to neutralize de swiftness is to take a train goin from east to west. I dunno as we kin hope fur any actual repose, but it's de only chance I see fur comin anywheres near it." "It's a bright idea, but it won't do."

"Why not?" "It only works one way. We can't But an incident which best illus keep on ridin west furever. An t'ink trates Commander Leary's grit and deof de double exertion when we have termination and which deserves to live to turn aroun an come de other way!"

in song and story occurred in the wa--Washington Star. OLD SOL'S RIDE IN 1849.

> Flowery Weather Predictions of the Journalists of Long Ago.

In these days of practical newspa per writing, in which bald facts are expressed in the plainest and tersest form, the flowery language indulged feet below the end of the pier, quite a in by some of the "journalists" half a century ago sounds peculiar. The ing to the girl on the veranda, and I following poetic convulsion was copied suggested that the pier offered an opby one of the local papers from the portunity for a good bicycle ride if it s worth

THE STAY AT HOME.

There's dress an hood to buy f'r Jane, A pair o' pants f'r John, A whole outfit f'r Buster Bill, An winter's comin on. But baby Nan, the stay at home, Jis' laughs an never knows That all on earth she has fo wear Is ole made over clothes

There's books to to buy f'r them at schoo Increase books to to buy if them at so It makes a pore man sick To hear 'em holler "joggafy" An "mental 'rithmetic." But, thank the Lord, the stay at home Is mighty hard to please— Jis' gits the fam'ly almanac An reads it on her knees.

An writin books an drawin books-They never seem to think How much it costs to buy sich truck-An pencils, pens an ink. But little Nan, the stay at home, She knows her daddy's pore-Jis' gits a charcoal pen an writes Her lesson on the floor.

There's boots to buy f'r Buster Bill. An boots to buy i'r John, An boots to buy i'r John, An shoes i'r Jane an ma an I, Till all my money's gone. So Nan, the last, the stay at home, Is left to do without-Jis' wears her homemade moccasins An crows an crawls about. -3-76

'Pears like that all I rake an scrape 'Pears like that all I rake an scrape Won't hardly sadisfy The pressin needs o' Bill an John An Jane an ma an I. But baby Nan, the stay at home, Is full o' sweet content— Jis' cuddles up in daddy's arms An never wants a cent. —George Weymouth in Century.

the Dude.

Flushington, with something that might have been taken for a gleam of intelligence tinting his vacuous face, "if you want to meet elevah girls go down and spend a month at one of those southern resorts."

"Ah they great, old chap?" inquired Cholly as he flecked the ash from his cigarette.

of 'em that beat any girl I evah met befoah. What that girl didn't know wasn't worth knowing, old man; deuced clevah, really."

"How did she show it, me boy?" "Well, theahs a pier down there with a bathing float attached to the end of it. The float, ye knaw, lay about six drop, ye knaw. One night I was talk weren't for the danger of dropping off the end and taking a tumble of six feet to the float below. The girl look-ed at me and said that even if one did strike the float it wouldn't mattah. 'Why, I'll ride down heah and out on the raft,' she said. 'You daren't.' I re plied. She turned up her nose and asked me what I'd bet. I bet her twenty-five dollahs and a box of flowers. She told me to be out theah in the morning and I'd see her do it. I was theah bright and eahly. And blow my eyes, old man, she did do it!" "Why, wasn't she hurt, me boy?"

SHE BUNKOED CHOLLY. How the Clever Girl Won a Bet From "Cholly," remarked Mr. Fitznoodle

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"Rawthah. I met a girl down at one

Germans on one hand and the Americans and English on the other. The Germans bombarded villages on various pretexts, fired upon unarmed na-tives and gave open aid to Tamasese. Captain Leary at that time was a commander, and it was not long before he and Captain Fritze had some lively interchanges of compliments. can't stop movin." On one occasion the Adler steamed

remaining there a year or two before taking up land to the west or north. The records of its first orude attempts at organizing such local government as

Frightening Horses to Death. found to be essential even in than it ive state of society possess a two At the time of the malady of Ludwig L, the mad King of Bavaria, was at its old interest. They render accessible to he reader seeking to know something o fold interest. They render accessible to the reader seeking to know something of Canadian history a yearly statement of the proceedings of town meetings in the ploneer days, and are specially valuable because it is believed that they present the doings of the earliest municipal worst, he gave orders that 30 of his finest horses should be put in the best condition possible for a race. When the report came that no further improvement could be made, he had them brought into an open field, where every conceivable form of noise-making device had been stationthe doings of the earness municipal organization in the province. The records in question comprise the minutes of town meetings from 1792 to 1848, a yearly return of the inhabitants by families from 1794 to 1823 and the record ed. The horses were tied to posts, and the King from an elevated stand gave the King from an elevated stand gave the signal that started the flare of trum-pets, the booming of cannon, the ring of bombs and other outlandish noises. The horses reared, plunged, struggled to get free, and finally, breaking loose, started in the wildest of gallops from this bed-lam. But toward whatever corner of the field they fied they were stopped by noises just as terrifying, and sent to another of live stock marks the beginning of the of live stock marks the beginning of the system of stock registration. These docu-ments, the existence of which had been lost sight of, were found among some old papers in the possession of the Allison family of Adolphustown. An historical fact of some significance developed by their publication is that municipal insti-tutions existed here in advance of parlia-mentary government. The Province of Upper Canada was not organized until 1792, 'the first Legislature meeting at Niagara, then Newark, on September 17 just as terrifying, and sent to another quarter to be frightened again and again. When the horses became too tired to run well the King found the spectacle un-interesting and ordered the orgy to cease.

Sparks From an Anvil.

Head Toward the Engine.

Going to a Finish.

By this crul freak the royal stables lost a number of their most valuable animals. Niagara, then Newark, on September 17 of that year. But the date of the carliest ember 17 recorded town meeting was March 6, 1792. The act of the Legislature providafter the heart. ing for and legalizing town meetings was not adopted until July 7, 1793. There is no doubt that the settlers

fruit look syveet. God's work never waits for the man who is not ready. A lie in the heart is no whiter than it is in a horse trade. is in a horse trade. The man who loves God will be care-ful where he steps. When you go away from home remem-ber God is everywhere. When people begin to think right they will begin to live right. God always here sumbody propaging

There is no doubt that the settlers brought the idea from New York State, the former home of most of them, where the practice had prevailed for some time. The legislative powers of the town meetings were at first extremely limited, being practically confined to regulations concerning fences and the classes of animals to be allowed to roam at large— two mest important questions in any **new** settlement—but as the records show, these restrictions were not strictly adher-ed to and bylaws were from time to time adopted dealing with other matters. The **Canada** thistle occupied a geod deal of God always has somebody preparing food for the man who is faithful. The new man will do by nature what the old man could not do by law. adopted dealing with other matters. The Ganada thistle occupied a good deal of their attention, and as early as 1798 a fine of 40 shiMings, no inconsiderable penalty in those days, was imposed on those who were negligent in exterminat-ing it. The records are noticeable for their directness and simplicity. Due around If men had to be judged by anothe nobody could ever get to heaven. Whenever a man believes that he is child of God he tries to live like one. The real chosen people of God are those who will hear His work and obey their directness and simplicity—no round-about legal phraseology being employed —and also for the phonetic character of The more good there is in a man th much of the spelling, which has wisely been left unaltered. A sentence such as more he knows that there is a personal devil. When you shake hands with a young "buis and bores are not to run at large," convert don't do it with the tips of your fingers. It is doubtful if one man in a hundred which appears upon the minutes for 1885, recalls the humor of the late Josh Billings. What a relief it would be to the

public in general and editors in particu-lar if such an enactment could be en-forced! The annual return of the inhabitants, giving the names of resident families be-ginning with 1794, will be of wider than

ginning with 1794, will be of wider than local interest and will be highly valued by many families whe trace their origin to the U. H. Loyalist settlers. These lists are supplemented by some pages of per-sonal notices by T. W. Casey of Napanes concerning the more prominent individu-als and families of the township and their including the Allisons. ness," not with the head. The man who looks at his wife as of dollars is not likely to become very eloquent in prayer at his family altar. descendants, including the Allisons, Canniffs. Dorlands, Hagermans, Robbins, Ruttans. Trumpours and Vanalstines, some of the representatives of which have attained more than local prominence. Those who wish to avoid catching

cold when sleeping in a sleeping car should have their berths made up so that attained more than local prominence. Some records of early town meetings in the neighboring townships of Hallowell and Sophiasburg are also reproduced and a copy of the assessment list of Hallowell for 1798 is published for the first time. A paper entitied "A Dispersion Sale of 1829," furnished by Cannif Haight, gives on interacting record of the messelings of their heads will be toward the engine. This is because the drafts in a moving

train are always from front to rear, and when your head is toward the engine you are better protected, while getting as much fresh air as though you were in the an interesting record of the possessions of Daniel Haight, a well-to-do farmer, and other position. In hot summer weather those who sleep with "head on" can with

the prices brought by the same. The total amount received for his stock, im-plements and furniture reached the re-spectable figure of £326 65 8d. Another paper which illustrates the social and business conditions of pioneer life is on the subject of "An Early Departmental Store" This establishment which more perfect safety have a screen put under the sash at the foot of the berth, and thereby enjoy a constant supply of coel, unbreathed air.

"Why does your son retarn to college Store." This establishment, which was after graduation, madam?" "I don't understand these educational

Quinte district west of Kingston, was Rept by Benjamin Seymour, and record terms, but he wants to take a post graduate course on the gridiron."

A MAD MONARCH'S FREAK of the average weight. Justices Wills, Grantham, Wright and Darling are men whose average weight can not much ex-ceed 11 stone. Among famous counsel the same rule King of Bavaria Found Pleasure

Among famous counsel the same rule holds good. The weightiest of them all is Mr. Sam Pope, who would be the first to plead guilty to the charge of being fat. Mr. Pope's weight is not far off being 20 stone (his brother, by the way, was equally stout, and it is on record that at least once his weight breke through the floor of a four-wheel cab), and he makes his pilgrimages from court to court in a bath chair, while he is to court in a bath chair, while he is allowed to address the court from his seat. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., was a man of many chins and a great corporation, but the courts know him no more.

Of our leading musicians, artists, writ-ers, sailors and soldiers, there is scarcely a single man who is of undue weight and dimensions. Mr. Val Prinsep is perhaps the heaviest of all our well-known artists, and Mr. Crockett is the giant among men of letters. For every fat man who is in any degree famous in England, France can produce at least a doz past and present.

The Origin of Porcelain.

Frank H. Vizetelly in "A Chat About China," writes interestingly of the intro-duction of fine porcelain into Europe The devil watches the feet. God looks "The word porcelain into Europe: "The word porcelain, as applied to china pottery, originated in Japan dur-ing the thirteenth century. The Chinese, the pioneers in the art of porcelain manufacture, began to make it nearly two centuries before the Christian era, and so careful were they to cured the The devil works hard to make bitter and so careful were they to guard the secret of the art, that nearly 15 centuries elapsed before their neighbors, the Japanse, got any inkling of it. But once in their possession, the wily Japanese lost no time to profit by their knowledge. The few intrepid navigators of those days brought samples of both Chinese and Japanese ware to Europe, but net until early in the sixteenth century did a trade in it of any extent take place. Among the early importers were Fortu-guese traders who had settled on the Japanese coast, and to them, it is claimed, we owe the word porcelain, it is daim-ed, we owe the word porcelain, derived from the Portuguese 'porcelana,' or suck-ing pig. When the Portuguese traders first saw pieces of Japanese ware, they were struck with its translucence, which somewhat resembled that of the cowry shell. The cowry-shell, in turn, resemble in shape a small sucking pig, or porcel lana, hence our 'porcelain.' "

Canon Ainger Is Pepular.

goes to church praying for preaching that will bit him. Canon Ainger, the eloquent and popu-lar master of the Temple, in London, is a man of surprises. Many years ago, when he was reader to Dr. Vaughan, his snow-white hair and freil, bent figure Without the knowledge of God's love eternity could not produce a heaven that would satisfy human hearts. No one has to measure so much be gave him a somewhat elderly appear ance, although he was at that period a tween the ears to get to heaven. "With the heart man believeth unto righteouslittle over 40. With the air of a recluse and bookworm Canon Ainger is a man The man who looks at his wife as though the moon were about to turn to blood whenever she asks him for a couple of dollars is not likely to become very eloquent in prayer at his family altar. ary idol.

Prince to Become a Priest.

Prince Max of Saxony, who some tim

ago labored as a missionsary in the East End of London, has just passed his ex-amination for the degree of doctor of the-ology at Wurzburg, and has repaired to

Nuremburg, where he enters upon his priestly duties. He will not become full pastor for some time, as he refuses to

allow his royal birth to be the means of undue advancement.

Bird Ventrilequists.

Many birds form their sounds without many birds form their sounds without opening their bills. The pigeon is a well known instance of this. Its cooing can be distinctly heard, although it does not open its bill. The call is formed internally in the threat and chest, and is only rendered audible by resonance. Similar ways may be observed in many birds and other animals.

for advice, and Commander Leary told him through the messenger to stand his ground, that he would not allow the German to make an attack upon

property under his protection. According to the German pro gramme, the Adler was to bombard at dawn. Captain Leary quietly prepared to foil the plan, at the same time keeping his counsel. By using some hard coal he had aboard he was able to get up steam without the telltale smoke that would have warned the Germans of his action. Then he muffled his anchor chains with native mats, and at 4 in the morning all hands were quietly called to quarters. At daybreak the anchors of the Adler were hauled up and with full steam on the vessel made for the open sea. Noiselessly came up the Yankee's an

chors, and to the amazement of the Adler the Adams was close upon her heels. The German had to turn to get out of the harbor, and by the time she reached the entrance the two ships were close together. Again the German turned and then headed toward the fort that was to be bombarded.

Commander Leary ran his ship be tween the German and the shore and when about 300 yards from the Adler gave the order: "Clear for action!" At once the decks were cleared, and the guns were trained. The German

followed suit, and the two ships steamed along the coast ready for the fray. A shot from either vessel meant war between the two countries. When opposite the native forts, the Adler came to anchor, and the Adams anchored between the German and the shore. So close were the vessels that no guns could be fired from the Adler without passing over or through the Adams. Then Commander Leary sent this note to the German commander: "I have the honor to inform you that, having received information that

American property in the Latoga vicinity of Laulii, Lotoanuu and Solo Solo is liable to be invaded this day, I am here for the purpose of protecting the same." For hours the men stood at their

guns, but no shot came from the Germans. He was ready to war upon the Samoans, but war with the United States was another matter. At length the German started on a cruise along the coast, but he could not shake off the persistent Yankee. Final-ly he renounced his designs and re-

turned to his anchorage in Apia bay. To her anchorage came also the .Adams, and Commander Leary had won the game.

Be Natural. One of the surest ways to be awkward "in company" is to try to act differently from one's accustomed manner. If one's everyday manner is not good enough for company, then it should be changed, but the most de-

lightful company manner is the natural manner when it is natural to be charming. One of the charms of an affected. Another is to listen appre-

ciatively when others speak .- The Gentlewoman.

The clock at the houses of parliament is the largest in the world. The dials are 32 feet in diameter. The pendulum is 15 feet long. The hour bell is 8 feet high and 9 feet in diameter and weighs nearly 10 tons. The hammer alone weighs more than 400

bounds.

of a high place in the newspaper literature of the day:

lence of midnight a prophetic voice of

"On Saturday evening at 17 minutes past 11 o'clock the sun rode calmly and mildly over the autumnal equinox and cast his golden anchor on the wintry coast of autumn. But as yet the vast ocean of air through which he sails is glowing and transparent with the memory of the long summer days that have passed over it, darting their rich beams to its very depths. Even as we write, however, the remembrance fades, like the sky's blanching souvenirs of sunset, and in the dis-tance the cold ghosts of winter glare and wave their frozen wings, which creak on icy hinges, while in the si-

wailing and desolation moans fitfully at the casement." Few people can contemplate this specimen of literary architecture with out experiencing a feeling of awe and sadness, with a few cold shivers or the side. It is proof positive that the profession has in some things gained by what it has lost.-Albany Argus.

A Chair of Uncleism Needed. Unclehood is about the hardest hood man has to wear, and, as I have observ ed uncles and their habits, they either poil or repel the small chaps and chap pesses who happen to be made their ephews and nieces by an accident of birth. Uncles are either intensely genial or intensely irritable, and as far as I am concerned it is my belief that our colleges should include in their carriculum a chair of "uncleism." Unclehood is a relationship that man has to accept. It is thrust upon him. He can't help himself. To be a father or a mother is a matter of volition. But even in a free country like our own, if a man has a brother or a sister, he is liable to find himself an uncle at any time whether he wishes to be one o not. Then when it happens he's got to reason out a course of procedure with-

out any basis in previous experience.-John Kendrick Bangs in Woman's Home Companion.

A Translation.

"In one of the schools of this city," says the Worcester Gazette, "the teacher, intending to relieve the monotony of the regular exercises, asked the pupils if they would not like to sing. Of course there was an instant clamor in the affirmative, and then the teacher asked what song they would prefer. One little boy, in his eagerness to make the selection, spluttered out something which the teacher did not catch. Turn ing to the boy across the aisle, she asked what Johnnie said. 'Please,' came the unexpected answer, 'he says he

more people. In India it killed about 5,000,000 people a year. It was also agreeable manner is to seem to be un- (a politically important disease, because

were killed by the enemy.

Resented. "And how did you come to marry

"I didn't come to marry him," answered the womanly little woman indignantly, "he came to marry me."-Chicago Post.

"Not a bit. The tide had raised the float to a level with the nier, and at the end she just rolled out upon it on her wheel. Deuced clevah, wasn't it?" -Detroit Free Press

Strange Feats of Eye and Hand.

An expert who prided himself upon the smallness of his writing sent the president of the French academy a grain of wheat on which he had written 221 words. A Polish poet wrote all of Homer's "Hiad" on a piece of paper which could be rolled up small. enough to go into a nutshell.

In the sixteenth century a man named Mark offered to Queen Elizabeth a gold. chain of 50 links. The chain was so fine it could not be seen unless it was put on a sheet of white paper. To prove its lightness Mark tied it to a fly, which flew away with it. The most curious fact in this matter, which required so extraordinary a facility of touch for making this ornament, was that Mark was a blacksmith, accus-tomed to all kinds of heavy tools all day long.

A Spaniard, Joseph Faba, made a carriage as large as a grain of wheat. Under a magnifying glass it was possible to see the interior fitted up with seats, every detail being carried out to perfection.-Kansas City Journal.

A Lucky Horseshoe.

The Australians when they find a horseshoe throw it over their shoulder. A lady in Sydney found one and threw it gracefully over her shoulder. It went through a hatter's window and hit a customer who was trying on a new hat. This gentleman, under the impression that one of the shopmen, in a fit of temporary insanity, had played the trick, promptly struck him and sent him through the plate glass window. A general melee ensued, although on consideration nobody knew. what it was all about.-Public Opinion

Winning Ways.

"Money," said the philosopher, "may often do more harm than good. Sometimes the mighty dollar is a man's worst enemy." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum,

"and I often feel that a number of people love me for the enemies I have made."-Washington Star.

One Ahead.

First Girl-Do you see that handsome fellow by the piano? I rejected

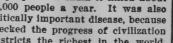
ejected him twice.-Stray Stories.

first the writing is red, but after a few

neries. They are small vessels, which follow fishing fleets, and men on them can the fish while they are frash

a the states of the factor

him once.



it checked the progress of civilization in districts the richest in the world, killing more of the English army than

wants to sing "His Country, 'Tis of Him."'" Malaria's Victims.

Major Ross said in a recent lecture at Liverpool that malaria was not so dramatic a disease as cholera; it did not kill so quickly, but it killed far

Second Girl-That's nothing, dear. I

demonstrate 1 and

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At

hours it changes to black.

In Sweden there are floating can-

