

The Housekeeper

To prevent fragile china and glassware from breaking and becoming chipped while being washed, place a clean Turkey towel in the water in the dishpan. This also will save silver from much scratching.

The easiest and quickest way to clean jewelry is in a suds of castile soap. Rinse in diluted alcohol with a few drops of ammonia added and dry with soft cloth.

Stains can be removed from the tablecloth quite easily, if the stained part is dipped at once into milk.

To clean white and delicately colored plumes not badly soiled, rub them gently in a pan of equal parts of salt and flour.

To brighten a carpet sweep it with a broom dampened (not wet) in salt water. Care should be taken to shake the broom well after each dipping.

To clean stove and sink, boil one pound of pipeclay with a quart of water and a quart of small beer, and put in it a bit of stone-blue. Wash with this mixture, and when dry, rub the stone with a flannel and a brush.

To prevent suet from becoming sticky when chopping, sprinkle it with flour and chop it in a cold place.

To remove lime deposit from a glass pitcher or water bottle, fill the vessel with good, strong vinegar or sour milk, and let stand over night, or until the lime is dissolved or loosened. Then wash in the usual way.

WHERE MONEY IS TIGHT

Everybody suffers, when boots are tight your corn suffers, but they can be painlessly cured by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Guaranteed in all cases. Use only Putnam's, 25c. at all dealers.

HUMAN WINDMILLS.

Man Swung Clubs for 107 Hours Without a Break.

The wonderful record of the world's champion club-swinging, Tom Burrows, who some time ago accomplished the feat of swinging Indian clubs weighing three pounds six ounces each for 107 hours without a break at the minimum rate of eighty revolutions a minute, once more calls attention to his amazing stamina.

Burrows has turned forty years of age, and has been giving club-swinging exhibitions and setting up new records since he was fourteen. The medical profession, he says, "both in England and Australia, say that I helped my heart during my exhibitions by working the clubs in unison with the heart-beats, and doctors tell me that my life has not been shortened by club-swinging."

The champion, however, is an all-around athlete, and during an interview with the writer some time ago he gave several interesting facts regarding his career. It was as a cricketer that he first came into prominence in Australia, the land of his birth, and since then he has achieved much success in various parts of the world as a wrestler, boxer, sprinter, swimmer and cyclist.

His services have been much sought after as instructor and trainer in the boxing world, and among notable pugilists he prepared Frank Slavin and Tom Williams, the boxing champion of Australia, for many sensational contests.

Not less remarkable than his own record is that established by Col. H. E. Deane, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who, in spite of his fifty-two years, finished a few days ago a twenty-four hour test at Aldershot, thus breaking an amateur record. Perhaps the most astonishing feature of Col. Deane's record is that he smoked cigars freely when swinging, and ate many hard-boiled eggs and Chelsea buns, drinking a little milk. He was swinging to the strains of music and songs, and at half-time began an exhibition of club-swinging in ragtime, finishing with 180 revolutions a minute, twice the minimum rate prescribed, having made altogether 150,000 revolutions.

While Burrows holds the club-swinging championship of the world, it might be mentioned that the hammer-swinging record was established by Arthur Lancaster, who four years ago, at the Crystal Palace, swung a blacksmith's hammer weighing eight pounds for twelve hours continually. Lancaster is known as "the man with the iron bands," and in setting up this remarkable record this hammer was swung in a complete circle each time, and not with the action of a pendulum. A striking illustration of Lancaster's dexterity with the blacksmith's hammer is afforded by the fact that he can knock the stump of a cigarette, 1 1/2 inches long, from the mouth of his assistant while the hammer-head is travelling in circles at the rate of four miles an hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Tiny Dynamo.

A lilliputian electric dynamo, perfect in every detail, but weighing only a quarter of an ounce, was shown at work before the Paris Academy of Science. Its constructor is a French mechanic named Trevet. This dynamo is three-fifths of an inch long, half an inch wide and three-fifths of an inch high. The coil is a quarter of an inch in diameter, and is wound with 5 1/2 feet of silk-insulated copper wire 1,500 inches in thickness. A tension is indicated of 3.5 volts by a current of .02 amperer, but as to its power there is no instrument sensitive enough to record it. While at work the tiny machine made a sound like the humming of a bee. Tit-Bits.

EVXTRADITION REFORM NEEDED

A young man was taken from New York on Thursday to Italy, to stand trial on a charge of having murdered his bride of three months in Italy in the summer of 1910. It is alleged that after the deed he threw her body in a lake. This man has successfully fought extradition ever since. If the evidence proves him guilty of the crime, justice has been cheated of its due for three years. There seems to be no reason why, in such a case, the laws of the land would not hand over the man wanted, to stand trial. It can readily be understood that each country is prepared to extend protection to its citizens, but in the case cited it would seem that extradition has simply had the effect of allowing liberty to a man who should have had to face the courts long ago and give an account of his knowledge of the dastardly deed.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach disorders come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A LIGHT TRUST.

How much do you pay for electric current? asks Walter V. Woehlike in September Technical World magazine.

If you live in a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants or more, you probably pay at least ten cents a kilowatt-hour; if you live in a small town, our rate is likely to be considerably lower. Strange, isn't it, that rates should be higher the larger the market? That is the fact, though. Pasadena, with thirty-five thousand inhabitants and nine thousand five hundred electricity consumers, pays four and five cents per kilowatt-hour for lighting current; and all around Pasadena a score of little towns get their current for eight cents. Yet according to the latest available reports, Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Spokane, Pittsburg, Portland, Providence, Washington, D.C., Richmond, Reading, San Antonio, and a number of other large cities are paying a base rate of ten cents and more per kilowatt-hour.

Electric light rates in the majority of American cities are unquestionably exorbitant. They are based, not on the cost of the service, but on the long-earred patience of the consumers. This world-renowned, unfathomable, patience of the American public rather than the value of the plants is the basis of the capitalizing skillfully inflated by the corporation promoters. It is their most valuable asset. If it were not for this assinine endurance of Jones and Smith and Brown, the ten-cent rate would long ago have sought a safe refuge in the archives of historical societies.

An economically installed, honestly financed, efficiently managed electric plant can, hundreds of them do, deliver current for lighting purposes, pay all legitimate expenses, set aside adequate amounts for depreciation and amortization, and leave a handsome surplus for dividends—at a maximum rate of seven cents for kilowatt-hour!

LOPD BALLYROT IN SLANGLAND.



At a confectioner's I held parley for the purpose of purchasing a large box of chocolate bon-bons, don't you know. The young person behind the counter was quickly responsive and announced her willingness to attend to my wants in this language:

"I gotcha, Stevedore. You want to show your dary girl a grand time by handing her a young trunk of yum-yum tablets. Say, honning into this sweetening joint was the luckiest thing you ever did in your life. Our line of chocolate cheek-bulgiers are the sweetest that ever woke up a toothache or put a mustache effect under a lady's beak. Glom a coal-tar bullet just as a sample, mister, and sink it in your map."

WHERE EUGENICUS FAILS.

Massachusetts was convulsed a month ago by a eugenic marriage, and the couple have quarrelled ever since. The bride said things about each other and separated. The bride says: "I felt that he had no real love for me after we went to our flat to live." But what has love to do with a eugenic marriage? Eugenics are something thoroughly scientific, and love is one of the least scientific things imaginable. Clergymen and physicians are now quoted solemnly as saying that the collapse of this scientific alliance "emphasizes the truth that man is something more than a mere animal; that he is a being with a mind, a soul and a temperament." Especially the temperament. But did the experiment of an eugenic marriage have to be tried with resulting disaster inside of 30 days in order to impress this upon Massachusetts minds? The secretary of a marriage society observes: "We are not dealing with horses, dogs or cows, but with a problem that has to do with spiritual beings." To most people there is nothing new in that, but the faddists may very well give some attention to the thought.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo with the text 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' and 'CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES'.

SUMMER LAMPS.

Their Care and Dangers to Be Avoided by Users.

In camp and country lamps are being used by those not entirely familiar with their care; therefore a few words regarding them may be timely.

Lamps with metal reservoirs are safer than those of china or glass, as the former can be picked up, if upset, and replaced before the oil can escape.

Good quality of oil is essential, for a bad quality of oil not only clogs the wick and burner, but gives off an unpleasant and dirty vapor.

Never turn down a wick. It is meant to burn with the flame at full height, and when it is allowed to smoulder it either smokes or smells, and it also has a source of danger in it.

Place your alcohol lamp in a shallow dish, as the alcohol is liable to run on the table or dressing table and ignite, or ruin varnished surfaces. Never pour fresh alcohol into the tank if there is burning char on it, for the entire contents may burst into flames. Do not keep the alcohol bottle near the lighted lamp.

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.

"ALEXANDRA" AT TETE JOEAT.

Miss Isabel A. R. MacLean, whose pen made "Alexandra," contributed a lengthy article to the Vancouver Province, July 12, 1913, on Tete Jaune, which point she visited with one hundred and more members of the Woman's Canadian Press Club.

Of conditions, as she found them, "Alexandra" writes: "Leaving the luxuriously appointed Grand Trunk Pacific train which had brought us through enchantingly lovely scenes, the writer met the superintendent of construction, Mr. Peters. The official who introduced him described him as 'the man who built the road.' He led the way. "We went through a store-house piled to the roof with supplies for the camps—food and raiment and "small hardware." Labels on boxes and barrels proclaimed the best flour to be found on the market, the best oatmeal, the best hams, biscuits, tea, coffee and all sorts of canned fruits and vegetables. We called on the cook, who presided over a kitchen that glistened and shone and challenged comparison, in point of cleanliness and order, with any of your town kitchens. The mess room, where the ravenous five hundred men gather three times a day, was just as spotless. The cook had just completed a spice cake, a mile or so in length, topped by icing. This trifle reposed in the ice-house pending its appearance before the five hundred. Besides the cake the ice-house contained beef in quantity, dozens of eggs, butter and other perishables. It was very warm at Tete Jaune and I left the ice-camp freezer projected from a neighboring door. On Sundays, if the cook feels well disposed to his flock he gives cream ice-cream for dessert. To supply the camps with beef, carloads of cattle are taken in and killed at Mile 53, or come by way of the river. P. Burns & Company have the contract to supply beef. The commissariat department allows three pounds of beef per day to every man. The chief medical officer of this division was met. He was an Edinburgh man.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S Liniment in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO, "Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Then Who Was Susie?

Mr. Lawrence Grossmith, who has scored a "hit" in the part of Hubert in "The Girl in the Taxi," told some amusing stories the other day. One of them was about a business man who attended his partner's wedding. He had never met the bride before, but at the reception he was presented to her, and gave her his very best smile.

"I hardly feel like a stranger," he said pleasantly, "though I have never met you before. You see, my partner and I are on the most intimate terms apart from business, and he has occasionally done me the honor to read extracts from his dear Susie's letters."

The bride glared at him so viciously that he hastened to assume an expression of apology.

"I hope you don't mind his having read your letters to me?" he asked anxiously.

"My letters," she repeated, "I fear there is some mistake. My name is Helen!"—Pearson's Weekly.

AWFUL TORONTO GIRLS.

In at least two or three instances in the past month, Toronto business men who have girl employees have sent girls home to put more clothes on. In one of the cases we have heard of the girl did not come back. A representative of The Star met one of these employees on a train the other day and he said that the fashions in girls' clothes would lead to next. He had several girls in his shop, and the other morning he felt compelled to send one of them home, as he expressed it, "to get her clothes." He said he rarely would cause the others to do next day.

SANOL'S BLOOD SALT

An excellent remedy for Dyspepsia, Sour stomach, Heartburn and constipation. This is compounded to resemble in essence and effect the salty parts of the human blood.

Price 60c. Leading Druggists. THE SANOL MFG. CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

A BRAVE ESKIMO.

Gave Up Everything for His Christian Faith.

The whole life of the primitive Eskimo is governed by precedent. Although outwardly the freest and most irresponsible being in the world, he is in reality the slave of public opinion and the numberless customs and superstitions of his ancestors. The ways of his fathers are good enough for him, and the world of the old men and witch doctors, who treasure up ancient precedent like the Pharisees of old, is the standard he lives and dies by.

For an Eskimo to break one of these unwritten laws is to render himself a social outcast. Although treated with kindness, he is no longer reckoned as a member of the tribe. A brother-in-law of an Eskimo chief had early embraced Christianity, being converted on a trip to Nome by one of the first missionaries. Being a very conscientious man, he soon recognized the incompatibility of retaining his faith and conforming to the worship of his people. The spirit of the Scotch Covenanters was in his veins. He refused to go through the usual rites of his people, and prayed to the God of the white stranger at home. As a result he was forbidden his place in the village koga (or meeting place), where every man has his recognized station, carefully graded according to merit. His son was not allowed to dance with the young men or witness any of the councils or witch doctoring reserved for the men; his daughters could not take part in the annual dance of the women, nor was any member of the tribe bold enough to ask them in marriage. They all married Siberian strangers and left the old man's house desolate, but he stuck to his faith to the last. Always cheerful, always ready to help, living daily the faith that was in him, he was one of the few of his race who was brave enough to withstand the witch-doctor.

FITS CURED

Send for Free Book giving full particulars of TRENCH'S REMEDY, the world-famous cure for Epilepsy and Fits—Simple home treatment, "years" success. Testimonials from all parts of the world; over 1,000 names in one year.

TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED

410 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.

HEALTH RULES.

Japanese Government's Advice to the People.

When Japan was engaged in conflict with Russia it was noted that the Japanese loss from disease was the smallest ever known in any war. Investigation showed that this was due principally to the sanitary conditions maintained and to the sensible, as well as scientific rules strictly enforced in the care of the soldiers. Now the Japanese government has issued a list of rules for health for use not alone by soldiers, but by the entire population and in peace as well as war. The 10 rules in question follow:

- 1. Spend as much time out of doors as possible. Breathe much in the sun and take plenty of exercise. Take care that your respiration is always deep and regular.
2. As regards meals eat meat only once a day and let the diet be eggs, cereals and vegetables, fruits and fresh cow's milk. Take the last named as much as possible. Masticate your food carefully.
3. Take a hot bath every day and a steam bath once or twice a week if the heart is strong enough to bear it.
4. Early to bed and early to rise.
5. Sleep in a very dark and quiet room, with windows open. Let the minimum of sleeping hours be six or six and one-half hours, in case of a woman eight and one-half hours is advisable.
6. Take one day of absolute rest each week in which you must refrain from even reading or writing.
7. Try to avoid any outbursts of passion and strong mental stimulations. Do not tax your brain at the occurrence of inevitable incidents or of coming events. Do not say unpleasant things nor listen, if possible to avoid it, to disagreeable things.
8. Be married! Widows and widowers should be married with the least possible delay.
9. Be moderate in the consumption of even tea and coffee, not to say tobacco and alcoholic beverages.
10. Avoid places that are too warm, especially steam heated and badly ventilated rooms.

Whistling Jugs.

It seems that the potters of ancient Peru manufactured some ingenious musical instruments. "Whistling jugs" they are called when they are placed in a collection of antiquities. "Silvados" they named them in the old days. Specimens of them are obtained from century old burial places in Peru.

One of these consists of two vases, the bodies joined closely one to the other with a single narrow opening between. The neck of one of these vases is closed with the exception of a small opening, in which a clay pipe is inserted. The closed neck of this double vessel is modeled to represent a bird's head. When a liquid is poured into the open necked vase the air is compressed into the other, and in escaping through the narrow opening is forced into the whistle and the vibration produces sound. Many of these sounds represent the notes of birds; one in the collection of the British museum imitates the notes of the robin and some other members of the thrush tribe peculiar to Peru.

USES FOR SAWDUST

Former Waste Product Now Extensively Employed.

Not so very long ago about the only real use one had for sawdust was for packing ice. That was when small local sawmills were more common, and the amount of this form of waste wood was, or at any rate appeared, comparatively small. Now, when the tendency is to consolidate these into large mills with a capacity of several hundred thousand feet of lumber per day, the daily waste in sawdust is seen to be enormous, and much experimenting is being done to discover new methods of utilizing it.

Perhaps the most promising venture in sawdust utilization in this country is treated with sulphuric acid, under suitable conditions, resulting in the formation of sugar, which is then fermented to produce alcohol. Several plants have been erected to produce alcohol from wood in this manner, and, though there are some difficulties still to be overcome, the ultimate success of the process on a commercial scale is assured.

Sawdust has been successfully manufactured into briquets for fuel for a considerable time in Europe by a very simple process. The shavings and sawdust are first steam-dried, the water contained in the wood being thus evaporated and the resin almost liquified. The sawdust is then compressed under heat into briquets of the desired size, the containing resin acting as a binder. A firm in Vancouver is engaged in a similar line of manufacture, the sawdust being compressed into a cylindrical tube, where it is cut into short lengths by a revolving knife, emerging in the form of small, round briquets. These briquets are clean to handle, easy to kindle, and leave very little ash.

In England sugar is manufactured on a commercial scale by treating sawdust in closed retorts with weak sulphurous acid, under high pressure. In Austin, Texas, also a plant is being built to manufacture stock food from sawdust, by a somewhat similar process. The tar, pitch and turpentine are removed from the sawdust, leaving only sugar and fibre, to which is added forty per cent. of cottonseed meal. The mixture is sold for fattening cattle.

Two and one-half parts of clean sawdust, mixed with two parts sand and one part cement, make a warm, long-wearing and sound-proof floor, to which carpets can be tacked with less injury than to a board floor, and which has the advantages over a cement floor in being more elastic. These qualities should win an extensive use for this form of flooring, which has the additional advantage that it can be stained to harmonize with interior finishes by the addition of color to the mixture while in a semi-liquid state.

The use of certain kinds of wood is used in considerable quantities by manufacturers for metal polish, for packing, for meat curing, for making safe explosives, and composition papers, and for fibre and pulp manufacture. Patent cleaning powders for use on carpets and rugs consist principally of cheap mineral oil.—Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch.

For Women's Ailments

Dr. Martel's Female Pills have been the Standard for 20 years and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by Physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists.

From the Journal of Mme. Leandre

Cynicism is a disease, caused by sour grapes. If it attacks you in youth, a few warm applications of affection and pure love, diluted, will speedily cure. In later years it is incurable. No one can lie as well as a woman—for she will persuade even herself that she is speaking the truth. Every woman carries hidden away within her a wild, weird elfin self—that leaps forth in the hour of crises and does the startling deed. . . then vanishes, leaving its everyday semblance to pay the price in plodding, patient, hopeless drudgery. After you have gone to the limits of suffering and sinning, you find that it is not moral conviction that makes you pure or worthless—but, quite independent of it, the inborn instinct of your flesh.

Cellulose From Asparagus.

Cellulose is now recovered from the waste of asparagus canning factories by the recently discovered process of Otto Reinke, of Hamburg. He also makes use of the stalks which mature after the edible crop is gathered. Heretofore these residues have been practically worthless except as fertilizers, as they have but little nutritive value when used as food for stock, and account book and tell just how much money they have invested in land and stock, how much their income for the year should be in order to give a fair return on their investment and fair wages for the labor performed by themselves and how much they have actually made during the year? That is a hard question to answer offhand, but it is safe to say that there are more who can not than who can tell where they ought to stand and where they actually do stand. If they could, many of them, it would seem, would take steps to make a better showing.

THE UNBUSINESSLIKE FARMER.

How many farmers are there who can take down the account book and tell just how much money they have invested in land and stock, how much their income for the year should be in order to give a fair return on their investment and fair wages for the labor performed by themselves and how much they have actually made during the year? That is a hard question to answer offhand, but it is safe to say that there are more who can not than who can tell where they ought to stand and where they actually do stand. If they could, many of them, it would seem, would take steps to make a better showing.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WEAVING; also apprentices to learn weaving; good wages paid weekly; learning; experienced weavers make the highest wages. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STANDARD MAKE automobiles; late models; roadsters and touring; 25 and 40 horse power; new tires; first-class running order. Price, Don. C. Morton, 236 London street, Windsor, Ont.

PATH OF THE SUN.

Its Relation to the Equinoxes and the Solstices.

The sun's path is called the ecliptic. It is a great circle of the celestial sphere, cutting the celestial equator at two points 180 degrees apart and making with it an angle of 23 1/2 degrees known as the obliquity of the ecliptic. The crossing points are called the equinoxes, because the days and nights are then equal, and the points midway between the equinoxes are the solstices, because the sun then seems to stand still for a few days.

The ecliptic is so called because eclipses occur only when the moon is crossing it or is near it, for the moon's orbit cuts the ecliptic in two points, called nodes or "knots" because the times it is above or below it. If the moon, when in either node, is in line with the sun and the earth we have an eclipse, either total or annular. If she is near her node we have a partial eclipse.

The moon's nodes are not stationary, but move backward on the moon's orbit, completing a revolution in about nineteen years when the eclipses of the period recur in the same order and at about the same intervals as before. This period of eighteen years and eleven days is called the saros. It was known to the Chaldeans and the Greeks and gave them their data for computing eclipses.

An intelligent person can trace the sun's path in the heavens. If the sun rises exactly in the east and sets in the west it is the time of the equinoxes. If the sunrise and sunset points are farthest north and the sun at noonday is highest in the heavens it is the time of the summer solstice. If the sunrise and sunset points are farthest south and the sun is very low in the heavens at noonday it is the time of the winter solstice.—Harper's Weekly.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. S. Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your child troubles you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment is equally suitable and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Forest Fires.

A forest fire is a calamity. Forest fires can be prevented. The chief cause of forest fires is carelessness. A burning match thoughtlessly thrown down does the mischief. Fires in the woods must be carefully made not to start a conflagration. The rule set down by foresters is "Never leave a fire until it is completely out." Brush or stumps should not be burned in a clearing, in a dry time or on a windy day.

A fire should not be made in the moss or peat; it may smoulder for days and then blaze afresh. A fire should not be started among leaves, dry wood against a log or any tree, dead or alive.

Cigars, cigarettes and pipe ashes, sparks and live coals from passing locomotives often cause bad fires. Carefulness is the great necessity; it costs less to prevent fires in the woods than to put them out. The forest preservation people say that any one who carelessly starts a fire in the woods is a public enemy. Are they not right?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

A HINT TO THE FEMINISTS.

If the debacle of a civilization which follows upon the heels of unduly luxury be dependent upon the age of refinement which generally precedes the catastrophe, this country is safe. Luxury we may have, but the courtly manners which served to hide the rotteness of France in the days preceding the Revolution are unknown. Among prominent people a sort of conventional gaucherie now prevails, accompanied by a familiarity of manner and lack of refinement more suggestive of the servants' hall than anything else. Daintiness of attire in any man is replaced by a tumbled effect, which occasionally degenerates into dirt. The general sex, however, is not considered responsible for the tone of society, is mightily suggested to those interested in the feminist movement that there is an opportunity for reform quite as important as the artistic treatment of backyard or the regulation of the garbage can.

Obedying the Law.

A small town in Mississippi passed a law that no wheelbarrows should be allowed on the sidewalks in the business portion of the city. Soon after the law was passed one Saturday, which is the busiest day of the week, while the streets were crowded, a negro came along the main street trundling a wheelbarrow filled with groceries. The city marshal stopped him, telling him he was under arrest for pushing his wheelbarrow on the street. The negro looked at the officer for a moment, and then, picking up his little girl, who was walking by his side, he placed her upon the top of the groceries, and turning to the officer, said:

"Go on, white man. Dis here ain't no wheelbarrow. Dis is a baby carriage."—New York Times.

Scribner—What has become of the dime novel of our boyhood days? Serawler—It now sells for \$1.50. Silence is golden. If you don't believe it you have never been black-mailed. And it repeated the Lord that he had made man, the earth, and it grieved him at his heart.—Gen. vi. 6.