Not. III.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905 WRITE TO US.

or will be gladly received and

HOW LINCOLN STOPPED TORTURE IN THE NAVY

When Limodh visited Fortress Monroe in 1863, his attention was called to a narrow door, bound with iron, the use of which he was anxious to bearn.

What is this "he asked." What is this weed for refractory salors. A man in there is treated to a bit dose of steam heat and has very little ventilation. It brings him sround pretty quickly."

Lincoln, ever meriful, demanded that he he allowed to try the treatment to which thousands of American saliors were subjected yearly.

Taking off his hat-for he was several inches over six feet in heighthe entered the inclosuure, which he found to be little more than three feet in length or width. At a signal was given. President Lincoln and experienced something he had been in side barely three minutes before Turning to Serieury Welles, of the navy department he ordered that no such inclosure as the sweakoox should ever after be allowed on any ressel fying the American flag.

Lincola's abolishment of this means of torture was followed by the marvies of other countries. Gest Eritin Team and and only the sweath on the and all of these countries fell into the, and and oday the sweath on the and all of these countries fell into the, and and oday the sweath on the got a civil with when the land of the sweath on the production of the sweath of the countries fell into the and all of these countries fell into the and all of these countries fell into the and cody the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the the fellow of a civil within the life and cody the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the the got a civil within the life and cody the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the sweathox is not to be found on my resel flying the sweathox is not to b THE CLEVER

HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

The woman who wants to succeed must remember such maxims as the following:

Work on the theory of enthusiasm conquering all difficulties.
Continute the powers of concentration. Finish off little tasks as finely as great ones.
Panotually is a useful tool with which to work.
The value of pretty and becoming dress helps a woman wondrously on the road to success.
Health is esential to success as take every care of it if you are blessed with it. Spare no pains to recover it if lost temporarily.

Do remember that your whole career is not wreeked if everything goes wrong for a day now and them. The as amiable and pleasant and as considerate to others as you like them to be to you and above all be womanly. These hints are as applicable to the woman. After all them is only one standard for success.

SOME EXPENSIVE

FLOWERS

PARSON BIRD

The fellow with a bee in his bounet should be careful that it doesn't sting him.

HOW ARABIAN NIGHTS

You never can guess, not can many people supposed to be wise on many earliets. Nobody knows the writer's name or when the stories were written. The dates of many translations are known, and with these we shall have to content ourselves. The "Areban Nights" have been translated in all languages, but, as their name indicates, they appeared originally in Arabic. In 1704 a Fronchman named Antio ne Galland, visited the far east, and on his return to Pairs hoought many curious manuscripts. These he published under title of "The Thousand and One Nights." This was in the time ob the Eay Louis XIV, and the face hadies of the court—those of them who could read—devoured the book. The school boys—not many outside of the great cities—all came to know the wonderful stories of Aladdin and Ali Baba.—Washington Star.

THIRTY THOUSAND DINE TOGETHER.

Thirty thousand persons sitting down to dinner together is a speciate ole the world has probably witnessed at but once, and that was a short in the grant feast was organized by a French newspaper, and was given in the great hall of the Palace of Machinery, a section of the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The tablets at which the 30,000 guests were scated covered a total length of 30,000 yards. The knives and forks, placed endwise, would have covered a distance of fiften miles, while the plates employed through other, would have made a mountain nearly eight times the height of the Elifel Tower, or half the height of the 181 fell for the appearance of the 1900 pounds, and the appetites of the lucky feasters having been thus wheted, they were appeased by flesh in the shape of 200 piges, 5,000 fowls and veet.

The loaves of bread covered at length of four miles, while the Swiss phees constituted a record run of 600 yards 2,000 pounds of sugar also digured at the banquet, while thirty-five tons of potatoes were placed before the guests.

Nor was the liquid escition of the entertainment overlooked, for no fewer than 260,000 pains of wine and beer were consumed by the thirsty reveilers, while the amount of coftee with which the dinner concluded would have filled the great tun of Heidelberg ax times over.

When the meal was ended, cigars were handed round to the guests, and it is estimated that the samelif placed end to end, would have covered a distance of 3,000 yards.

No fewer than 260 workmen were employed for eight days in the preparation of the dining room for the enterthalment, and 800 vans were commissioned to bring the food and drink to the building. The guests were attended by an army of 1,500 waiters, and even this huge corps was hardly sufficient to cope with the enormous demands made upon its presures.

It is estimated that/the cost of this wonderful stread could not have been under \$50,000.

When some men offer to bet the only thing they pay up is a bluft.

CAME TO EUROPE SIGNS USED BY

WOODLAND INDIANS

First among the trail signs that are used by Indians and white hunters, and most fixely to be of use to the traveller, says a writer in Gountry. Life in America, are axe blazes on tree trunks. These may vary greatly with locality, but there is one everywhere in use with scarcely any variation. This is simply the white spot, knicked off by knife or axe, meaning "Here is the trail."

The Oj bways and other wordland tribes use twigs for a great many signs. The hanging broken twig, like the simple blaze, means "This is the trail." The twig-olean broken off and laid on the ground across the line of march means "Brokk from your straight course and go in the line of the butt end," and when an especial warring is meant, the butt is pointed abovard the one following the trail and raised samewhat, in a Yorked twig. If the butt end of the twig were raised and pomiting to the left it would mean "Look out, camp," or "ourselves, or the enemy or the game we have killed is out that way."

game we have killed is out that way."
The old buffalo hunters had an established sugal that is yet used by mountain guides. It is as follows:
Two shois in rapid succession, an interval of five seconds by the watch, then one shot, means "Where are you?" The answer, given at once and exactly the same, means "Here I am: what do you want?" The reply to this may be one shot, which means "All right: I only wanted to know where you ways." But if the reply repetats the first it means "alm in serious trouble, Come as fast as you can."

A STRANGE FORM OF ENGLISH CHARITY

One who has no speaking acquaint; annee with sea gulls would hardly date to say that they do not suffer when the weather is bad, but it is impossible to read without a smile the quotations made by London Answers from a circular sent out from Whitby, on the northeast coast of England. A society has been formed there for the prevention of sckness among sea gulls, and for the purpose of bringing cheer and comfort to them.

One of the prime objects of the society is to establish places along the coast where on wet and stormy nights boufires can be lighted at which sea guils can dry their fear theirs, and thus prevent croup, hearmatism and other ills caused by the dampness.

"Often on a cold, damp afternoon," declares the Whitby lady who in spires the lifts or on the seashore, my heart has ached sadly to hear my heart has ached sadly to hear the cries omitted by the guils, which dripping wet, and eridently suffering from croup, rheumatism, sore throat and billache, fly infand, their plumage dripping wet, in vain endeavored to alleviate their sufferings by spending a night on the beach with a charcoal fire, around which guils have fluttered all night, evidently appreciating the warmth and sight, evidently appreciating the warmth and light, where he cause in the circular goes on to say that, in addition to these beaffres, shelters are to be established near by "wherein food and drink and a constant samply of hoth water will be provided." In the presence of all these privileges and attractions, the sea guils may decide to change their habits and live on

The most effective coquetry is in-

SHE WANTED A USEFUL MAN

"I want to advertise for a man," said the lady, approaching the want advertisement counter in the daily newspaper office. Judge reports the conversation.

"I want to get a man to earry coal in the winter, keep up the fire, show, mow the lawn in the summer, also sprinkle if, tend the flowers, mind the children, wash dishes, sweep the front purch, run errands, and all that kind of work. In short, I want a man who will diway be around the place and can be called upon for any kind of hard work! He must be sover and reliable, of good appearance, not over 30..."

"Pardon me, madam," said the clerk, "we cannot accept matrimonial advertisements."

No 14

Boys and Girls C Tage for

Mahoney realized that if he reamained on the trail he would never live to see another day. He knew that three long days and nights must pass before he could hope for human help. He had covered a vast stretch by territory that day, and he was exhausted; but he must not think of sleep.

He turned off into the woods, and under the shelter of the pines built to big fire. It was well he acted quickly, for he had scarcely fed his dogs and snatched a morsel of supper himself when the wolves arrived.

ed.
All night long that lopely camp was surrounded by a row of gleaming eyes. Mahoney set alone, the coffin for his seat, with every more strained. Once nature took revenge, and his heavy eyes drooped.

While he dozed the fire died down, and Mahoney woke with a start. A gaunt gray wolf was poking his nospeyery near to him. The man hastened to throw on more wood, and the beasts slunk away until only the gleam of their eyes told that they were keeping watch.

With the morning sun the wolves vanished, and Mahoney once more took up the fault. Not once all day did he see a sign nor hear a sound from the pack that he knew was significantly following. With the samet, however, came the long, blood-curding wait.

lently follow.

lently follow.

however, came the long.

ling weil.

The second night was a fight against sleep. He tied a pine-knot to his right band. As he dozed off the flames would burn and waken him. As the day before, the wolves departed with the dawn, and gave no sign ustil evening. Then for a third night Mahoney went without sleep.

Twee their hunger increasing the state of the state

The wolves, their hanger increasing, grew bolder, and crept closer and doser. Every now and then one would jump forward and snap at the feet of the silent watcher. Then Mahoney, with a blazing brand, would strike at the glowing eyes and drive back his foe. When morning came, the man half-crazed with fear and loss of steep once more took up the trail, and at noon came to a readnose, where he was cared for the slept steadily for 18 hours, then resumed his journey.

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A DREADFUL JOURNEY ON A LONE TRAIL

A grussome tale is told by the Pittsburg Disputch of the bringing of the body of the late mayor of Scatthe from the interior of Maska. M. A Mahony, who had charge of the body, started alone from Fairbanks to draw the coffin over the show road by sledge. Two days out of Pairbanks he was crossing a level bit of country over which the trail made way through forests of ghant pine and fir. With the first shaw dows of might there pame a long, low wall. It was followed by another and another, each semistakely nearer; The man, standing on a lonely Alaskan trail hundreds of miles from the mearest habitation, and with a burden on his hands that he had swern to bring safely to civilization, knew wall; it was the dry of the world.

When Jacob Gould Scharman was a boy on his father's backwoods farm Prince Edward Island, where he was born in 1854, educational advantages re-scant in quality and costly in time and energy. Books were few, the newspaper that connected the family with the outside world was but a wincial weekly, and the district school was taught by one teacher who gave staple things of education, with no fancy dishes of the modern class. When Jacob was thirteen he had to become self-supporting, and secured leveland of the general utility type in a country store at thirty dollars a rand his board and washing. In his second year he received stry dollars a with this coming of weath came a longing for a better education. In two years he had saved eighty dollars and with this as a bulwark that starvation he attended the rillage high school, studied voraciously and night and entered a competitive examination for a scholarship at noc of Wales College, where his appetite for prize-witning became intable. He won a scholarship of \$500 a year for three years offered by the versity of London, followed by his winning the traveling fellowship of Hibbert Society, and other prizes, scholarships and similar rewards, with destined certainty and monotonous iteration.

He studied in London, Paris, Edinburgh, Berlin, Göttingen, and half a sen other clites, and when six or seven nations had given him all they lid supply but not nearly all he could absorb, he returned to Canada as fessor in one of the colleges.

In 1885, Andrew D. White recommended him to Cornell, and the year owing, at the age of thirty-two, he became head of the Department of 1892 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh, and the year lossophy; in 1891 was made Dean of the Sage School of Thilosophy, and 1892 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh las a teacher, rehing for truth with his students rather than giving them his opinious finalities; sincere and thorough as an investigator, clear, eloquent and crities as an outer; sterling and direct as an a

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BLOOD LETTING

POPULATION OF

NEW YORK

MOUS PEOPLE 133

ROMANTIC STORY OF
A WOMAN HERMIT.

JACOB COULD SCHURMAN he President of Cornell University

THE PLANET JUNIOR, SATURDAY, JUNE 24,