

Eyeball of Savages.

By Dr. W. Super.

ANY people believe, because they have read in books, that the sight of the Indians was extraordinarily keen, and that they were able to discern objects at a greater distance than was possible for white men. This is an error, if the assertion is to be taken without qualification. All savages have eyes trained to see those things that are necessary to their preservation—game and enemies. Their sight is not by nature more acute than that of the white man, but in some respects it was better trained. The whites who lived among the Indians and were compelled to defend themselves against their enemies saw just as far as their enemies. It may be affirmed as a general principle that there is nothing a civilized man cannot do better than a savage. The latter uses his reason to aid his instinct; the former makes his instinct subservient to his reason. It is well known that sailors are able to discern objects at sea at a greater distance than landmen, but we have to do here with a faculty that any one can acquire. The Indians did just what the whites who lived among them did who subsisted on game and were obliged to be on the constant lookout for enemies. Both had acquired not merely the power to discern objects, but also training in the interpretation of the signification of those objects that came within visible range. It is probable, for reasons given above, that not only the Indians as well as all tribes living on same social level, but also the backwoodsmen, retained their sight to a more advanced age than is now generally the case; but that the eye of the former was naturally more powerful than that of the present generation or that of men in general is unsupported by trustworthy evidence. There is no doubt that a child born with normal eyes in one of our large cities can see objects just as far off and define them just as accurately with proper training as a person who never saw a dozen houses together. It is well known, too, that what was sometimes called the lower senses—touch, taste and smell—are often of extraordinary acuteness in civilized man as the result of training. If, therefore, any of the senses of our urban population is feebler than that of the dwellers in the rural districts, it is not due to an inherent weakness, but to improper or injudicious use.—Popular Science Monthly.

What Is a True Sportsman?

By Francis H. Tabor, President of the Boys' Club of New York

A TRUE sportsman plays a game as his recreation. It is, consequently, absurd for him ever to be anxious or ill-tempered. He has the instinctive love of movement, to which is added the pleasure derived from the exercise of skill, whether it be already acquired or in the process of being acquired. Winning or losing is to him rather an amusing detail than a serious consideration. He does all he can to win, because that is part of the game; but the fact that some one else has a better eye, or has had more practice, or is more favored by fortune, does not annoy him. He plays the game for his health and pleasure, and therefore, he does not care whether any one is watching his prowess nor does he need a band of "rooters" to urge him to exert himself or to worry his opponents. To the true sportsman such a spectacle as that of a team crying because they have lost, or of a man told off to "worry the pitcher," or of a man being "induced" or bribed to amuse himself; of a player depending upon artificial stimulus from spectators, or of any serious quarrel or anxiety over a pastime, is simply unintelligible. That such anomalies exist in sport is due, primarily, to the professional. The professional, though he may be a good fellow and a good sportsman at heart, cannot possibly be a true sportsman, or he would never accept money for amusing himself.

The Marvel of the Human Brain

By T. S. Clouston.

ALL the telegraph batteries in the world with all their communicating wires were thrown together and worked in relationship to one another, it would be a mechanism not to compare with the human brain in complexity and number of individual units. These cells do not work each for itself and by itself; they are associated together in groups of hundreds or thousands, as the case may be—those groups doing the combined work of the brain. Different groups have different kinds of work assigned to them. Some have motion, some have sensation, some have nutrition and some have mind, while many forms of mind—e. g., inhibition (self control)—have special tracts of brain to carry them on. Every group, while it does its own work, is related to and combined with others, influencing them and being influenced for the purpose of producing a harmonious effect. The impressions conveyed to each from the body and the outer world beyond the body leave a fixed registration. Those printed impressions upon the cells can be revived and seen and heard by the mental consciousness, just as a printed book can be opened and seen and read by its owner.

In Union is Strength.

By "Valetudinarian."

HAVING been under the care of doctors lately, I am told that if I wish to keep in good health I must follow these instructions: "Eat only a light breakfast;" also, "Breakfast should be the best meal of the day." "Run or walk two miles before breakfast;" also, "Never attempt to do anything on an empty stomach." "Take a cold bath the first thing in the morning;" also, "Remember the shock to the system of suddenly entering heat or cold is very injurious." "Never use a pillow;" also, "The most refreshing sleep is obtained when the head is elevated." "Do not get into the habit of sleeping in the day time;" also, "Always take a nap in the afternoon." "Eat only at meal times;" also, "Eat whenever you feel hungry." "Get up at 5 o'clock every morning;" also, "Sleep until thoroughly rested, no matter how late it is." When doctors disagree—oh, but what's the use.

How to Classify Those You Meet in Society

By Lady Capel Walseley.

THE "Old Families" people are always plain looking, painfully so. The rich are dressed in atrocious taste and the clever ones are queer looking. The "Old Families," are very easily shocked, the rich ones are hard to shock, and the clever ones want to do all the shocking themselves.

A woman in England with an original idea is looked upon as queer; with two original ideas she is thought to be crazy. I suppose I am a freak.

The Contented Eskimo.
As the days lengthened and the sun, asserting his power, pushed higher and higher above the horizon, the glare upon the white expanse of snow dazzled our eyes, and we had to put on smoked glasses to protect ourselves from snow-blindness. Even with the glasses our driver, Mark, became partially snow-blind, and when, on the evening of the third day after leaving Northwest River, we reached his home at Karwalla, an Eskimo settlement a few miles west of Rigolet, it became necessary for us to halt until his eyes would enable him to travel again.

Here we met some of the Eskimos that had been connected with the Eskimo village at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892. Mary, Mark's wife,

was one of the number. She told me of having been exhibited as far west as Portland, Ore., and I asked: "Mary, aren't you discontented here, after seeing so much of the world? Wouldn't you like to go back?" "No, sir," she answered. "Tis fine here, where I has plenty of company. 'Tis too lonesome in the States, sir." "But you can't get the good things to eat here—the fruits and other things," I insisted.

"I likes the oranges and apples fine, sir—but they has no seal meat or deer's meat in the States."—Dillon Wallace in the Outing Magazine.

In France the average yield of wine is 112 gallons to every acre of vineyard; in Spain it rises to 130 gallons an acre; but Algeria holds the record with 300 gallons to the acre.

"COME ON IN, BOYS! IT'S FINABLE OUT THERE."



—Week's Cleverest Cartoon by George Barr McCutcheon, in the Chicago Tribune.

All South and West Scoff at the Idea of Hard Times

New York City.—Just at this time while pessimists who tremble at the mere mention of Wall Street are looking for financial stringency, New York hotels are reaping a harvest from an army of men whose predictions reflect the financial conditions better than can any rise or depression of securities. This legion represents the merchants of the entire continent. It is a conservative estimate to say that \$5,500,000 has been spent in New York City by this buying and selling commercial army, in small advance orders, in living expenses and in amusement, for the daily expenditures of a majority of the visitors have been very heavy.

"You may use Wall Street here as a bugaboo with which to frighten Fifth avenue and to keep Newport meek at times," said Ernest Jackson, at the Cadillac, "but the American people don't tremble at the mention of the name any more. The talk of an approaching panic, while it seems to make New York feel gloom, is scoffed at by those who appreciate the real resources of the nation and who feel that a panic cannot come even if the money kings try to create one."

Mr. Jackson has for years been among the chief Southern traveling men of Arnold, Constable Co., touching on his travels the principal cities and towns of fourteen Southern States.

Scoffs at Talk of Panic.
"If there is a panic coming, as those who see trouble where no trouble exists predict," said he, "it will be due solely to that fear which causes a child to look into the dark hall for a bear. The men of Wall Street do not any more hold the money power in their hands. What if they do get together and say there is a stringency? That doesn't alter the fact that Texas will grow 4,000,000 bales of cotton, worth at present prices \$180,000,000, and that the other cotton-growing States will add \$900,000,000 additional bales, worth \$450,000,000. That that crop alone means to the country. A \$600,000,000 cotton crop means prosperity for the South. That is an enormous sum of money—within \$150,000,000 of the debt of New York City." "We did just what we expected,"

"COMES HIGH, BUT SO IS EVERYTHING ELSE!"



—Cartoon from the Atlanta Constitution.

MURDERERS OF BARILLAS DIE.
Mexico City.—Florencio Morales and Bernardo Mora, who were on June 6 convicted and sentenced to death for the assassination of former President Barillas of Guatemala here on April 7, were executed in the Belin prison. This ends an international episode which at one time threatened to bring on war between Mexico and Guatemala.

QUICKSANDS' DEATH GRIP.
Peoria, Ill.—Quicksand in the Illinois River caused the drowning of Charles McEnette, Keeling; Wilson and William Stinger, of Lacon, Ill. The bodies were found erect in the river, all three held firmly by the quicksand, which reached above the knees. It is thought that the men's boat was overturned and that they were exhausted by the quicksand in their attempt to wade to shore. The water was barely over their heads when they were found.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED

News of Interest Gathered From All Parts of the Country—Paragraphs of More or Less Importance—What the World's Doing.

Serious demonstrations of seditionists have occurred in Calcutta.

The probability of Lieutenant-Governor Chanler's nomination for President is doubted in Washington.

Gen. Luke Wright said Japs viewed the war talk as not even "respectable nonsense."

After an unsuccessful attempt Walter Wellman has given up trying to reach the North Pole by balloon this year.

Russian newspapers denounce the lack of seamanship which is blamed for the grounding of the Imperial yacht Standart.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, started on his evangelizing tour to Canada and the United States.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf explained that Secretary Leob denied the Pacific fleet story probably because he didn't know of the decision. The Interstate Commerce Commission's report for 1906 shows passengers were carried for an average of 2,002 cents a mile.

The Merchants and Miners' steamer Dorchester, ran down and sank the schooner Fannie S. Grovesman near Norfolk.

The negro rioters Burton and Conquest were convicted in the Accomac county court and sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years.

The great Government pier at Jamesfown will be turned over to the Exposition management.

Robert Newton Wildbore, driver of an express wagon in Richmond, will, on November 8, come into possession of an English fortune the value of which is estimated at upward of \$5,000,000.

The new Cunard liner, Lusitania made the voyage in five days and 54 minutes, but did not beat the speed record of her German competitors.

D. Willis James, senior member of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, and a philanthropist, is dead.

The San Francisco Health Board offered a bounty for rats in the hope of stamping out bubonic plague.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory have a combined population of 1,403,732 persons.

Forty persons were injured, 20 of them seriously, by a coal-dust explosion in a Wyoming mine.

A Northern Central Railway engineer's belief in a dream enabled him to save his train from a landslide.

The Grand Army of the Republic adopted a resolution recommending legislation by Congress to establish a hospital for soldiers in the South.

Artists Frederick Pinney Earle has joined his "affinity" in Bethlehem, N. H.

Coast defenses at Portland, Boston, New York, San Francisco and on Puget Sound will be completed soon if Congress gives the money.

Negro troops returning from the Philippines will be sent to New York State posts.

The coal for the Pacific journey of the big fleet will be bought by bids, giving Welsh mines an opportunity.

Mrs. Mary Lawless Rorshach was buried in Portsmouth.

The great Council of Red Men adjourned its session at Norfolk to meet at Bridgeport, Conn.

W. B. Patterson a sailor on the receiving ship Franklin confessed that he murdered Agrippa Jones.

As a result of the deadlock between producers and consumers over the price the copper mines may close.

Secretary Taft sailed from Seattle on his voyage around the world.

Charles G. Burton of Nevada, Mo., was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at Saratoga.

Harriman and President Harahan of the Illinois Central are hunting for proxies.

Randolph Guggenheimer a native of Lynchburg, Va., and a well-known New York lawyer is dead.

Colonel Gaynor says he is glad to get back into prison as the curiosity of people at the summer resorts was too much for him.

The international theatre trust is said to be assured.

Rear-Admiral Cowles said the Pacific coast has enough docks to care for the big battleship fleet going there.

The new turbine steamer Lusitania is reported to have passed the Luceania.

The armistice ordered by General Drude in command at Casablanca was fruitless as the Moorish tribesmen failed to send delegates.

A new Persian Cabinet has been formed.

Japanese mobbed United States sailors and an investigation showed that the attack was provoked.

One-third of all the school children in the United States are reported to be defective.

25 DEAD IN WRECK OF TRAIN

A Misunderstanding of Orders Results in Awful Catastrophe

MANY PERSONS INJURED BADLY

Excursion Train on the Concord Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad Crashes Into a Freight With Terrible Results.

White River Junction, Vt., Special.—A fearful head-on collision between the southbound Quebec express and a northbound freight train on the Concord division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, four miles north of Canaan station early Sunday, due to a mistake in train dispatcher's orders and from a demolished passenger coach there were taken 24 dead and dying and 27 other passengers, most of them seriously wounded. Nearly all those who were in the death car were returning from a fair at Sherbrooke, Quebec, 160 miles north.

The conductor of the freight train was given to understand that he had plenty of time to reach a siding by the night operator at Canaan station, receiving, according to the superintendent of the division, a copy of the telegraph order from the train dispatcher at Concord which confused the train Nos. 30 and 34. The wreck occurred just after the express had rounded into a straight stretch of track, but owing to the early morning mist neither engineer saw the other's head light until it was too late.

The List of the Dead.

- Those identified up to 6 o'clock at night were as follows:
- Timothy Shaughnessey, Castle Bar, Quebec.
- Mrs. Shaughnessey.
- Miss Annie St. Pierre, Verte, Quebec.
- Fred M. Phelps, Ochiltree, Texas.
- Mrs. A. E. Warren, Haverhill, Mass.
- Mrs. F. C. Blake, South Corinth, Vt.
- Mrs. Margaret Lary, Manchester, N. H.
- Mrs. Philip Gagnon, Sherbrooke.
- Miss Barrett, Manchester, N. H.
- Miss Alvira Giron, Nashua.
- Mrs. Webster, a dressmaker living in Massachusetts.
- J. L. Conron, Somerville, Mass.
- Infant child of Irving Gifford, Concord, N. H.
- Mrs. E. L. Briggs, West Canaan, N. H.
- John G. Duncan, Bethel, Vt.

The unidentified include a boy 4 years old, a man 40 years old, a woman of 30 years, a man of 55, and four others.

Those Seriously Injured.
The most seriously injured, who were taken to the Margaret Hitchcock Hospital at Hanover, N. H., includes an unknown boy with both legs broken, arm torn out and head injured, dying. The other known injured are: Mrs. S. Saunders, head and back injured; Mrs. C. N. Saunders, Nashua, wounds on head; Miss C. Saunders, Nashua, contusions on face; Miss D. Saunders, Nashua, internal injuries; Fred Saunders, Nashua, shoulder injured; Mrs. Hester Saunders, Brocton, Mass., head and back injured; Charles St. Pierre, Isle Verte, Que., internal injuries; Arthur Jacques, Millbury, internal injuries; E. A. Batchelder, Somerville, ankle broken; Philip Gagnon, Sherbrooke, internal injuries; John Barrett, Manchester, N. H., head and breast injured; Miss Abby Jansen, Nashua, broken frontal bone.

The southbound train was made up at Sherbrooke, where it picked up two sleepers from Quebec and two more on the way down. It consisted of the baggage car, passenger coach and smoking car in that order with the sleepers in the rear. The train left White River Junction at 3:50 a. m., 40 minutes late and followed 20 minutes later by the Montreal express which was known as No. 30 and the Montreal train as No. 34.

Meantime a northbound freight train known as No. 267, had arrived at Canaan, 18 miles down the road, at 4:10 a. m., on time. According to W. R. Ray, Jr., division superintendent, J. R. Crowley, the night train dispatcher at Concord, sent a dispatch to John Greeley, the night operator at Canaan that No. 34 was one hour and 10 minutes late. The order which Conductor Lawrence, of the freight train, showed after the accident distinctly states that No. 30 instead of No. 34 was an hour and 10 minutes late. Conductor Lawrence, believing that he had sufficient time in the hour and ten minutes to reach the sidetrack at West-Canaan, four miles beyond, before No. 30 reached it, ordered his train ahead. The superintendent declared that the accident was due to the mistake in placing a cipher after the three in the number of the train instead of a four.

Anti-Oriental Riots.
Vancouver, B. C., Special.—The situation here growing out of anti-Oriental riots is intensified by the unexpected genius displayed by the brown men for organization. The Japs are threatening to burn the town if the assaults on Jap quarters are not stopped. When the next ship is due to arrive with 500 Jap immigrants renewed, trouble is feared. Many additional officers were sworn in.