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VOLUME XXI.

OVER THE ALPS LIES ITALY.

Over the Alps lies Italy". Thus spake the warrior in days of old, becked by those mountains whose heary heads Of the centuries' wars with the ele-ments told.

Little he recked of the danger or fear That hidden in glacier or pass might

Boldly his voice rang out, and clear-

Deep is the meaning those few words Deeper than careless eyes may see, beering us onward, whate'er betide-"Over the Alps lies Italy!"

Youth reads the words and bright eyes flash, Thinking of all the future brings: All heart can wish for of honor and fame. Of love and joy and earth's beautiful things.

Oh, the world is fair and life is sweet. And deep in youth's heart is a word-less gice: But his spirit leaps forward, the future "Over the Alps lies Italy!"

Manhood comes on, as years depart: Heavier cares now oppress the soul: The work of the world must be done car

And all too swiftly the seasons roll. Poet and painter, merchant and priest; Nobles and men of low degree, They strive and they struggle, from greatest to least-For "Over the Alps lies Italy."

.

God grant for us all, when the time shall come That our weak hands drop the burdens they bear. When the words we have spoken, the deted we have done. Are remembered only as things of yord. That when we shall enter that new, Where no thought of time or of change we may find all we labored and longed for here-

for here-Over death's Alps our Italy. —Eleanor Jenkins.

The Sixtieth Instructor

Ev Ysabel DeWitte Kaplan.

Once upon a time the Queen of all the Peacocks was selzed by a desire to learn how to sing. Never in all the annals of the kingdom, had there been born into the royal family anyone who could do aught but scream, but potwithstanding this, and the fact that her own voice was worse, if possible, than any of the others, proclamations were issued to the effect that an instructor was wanted, to teach the Queen of the Peacocks the art of

singing. The town-criers of all the cities of the kingdom called it aloud, embassadors were sent to distant countries to proclaim it, and if possible bring professors back with them, and, as the remuneration offered was a very "beral one, singing masters came from far and near.

But the Queen was very particular. One was by far too ugly, one was too fat, this one's eyes were not of the right shade, and that one's nose was much too long; so that out of all those who came flocking to her gates, there were only fifty-nine who pleased her, and these she let try her voice, each his turn.

Over and over again ne twanged the notes on his lute. Over and over again he tried to sing them. 'At last, tired out, and satisfied with his effort, he lay down and slept. When at last he awoke, the sun was high in the heavens, and the gaoler

was pounding at his door. "What ho, there!" he called, undoing the lock. "Sir Minstrel, art awake?

The Queen awaits thee!" Hastily swinging his lute across his shoulder, he followed the gaoler into the royal presence.

"How now, Sir Minstrel," said the Queen, as he bowed low before her, "hast succeeded with thy song?" And all the Court leaned forward eagerly. "Most beauteous Queen," he nn-

swered, "harken to my song; and only a voice such as yours can sing it," and with a bow which bent him double, he struck the opening chords upon his lute, and began to sing.

So like the Queen's own voice did it sound, that all the Court gazed open-mouthed at one another, and she herself leaned forward in amaze.

"Sir Minstrel," said she, "that song can I surely sing, and rising to her feet, she opened wide her lips, and poured forth note on note just as the minstrel had, but so like, and in such harmony did he accompany her upon his lute, that before the day was over, every man, woman and child in the kingdom had applied to him for les-SODB

The Queen was beside herself for

Joy. "Sir Minstrel," said she, "thou hast made me most happy, for there is no one so miserable as a woman who cannot do what she wishes. Stay and share the Peacock kingdom with me." "Majesty, thou hast done me indeed great honor, and gladly will I stay with so lovely a Queen. But one favor

must 1 ask-"And that is?" smiled the Queen. "That no one, save I, in all the kingdom, be allowed to sing my song." "Granted," said the Queen. "Now

that I know I can sing-" here the minstrel smiled (with happiness, of course)-"I have no further desire to waken the echoes with warbling." And so, after giving orders that the other fifty-nine instructors should be set at liberty, the Queen and the minstrel were married, and the sixtieth instructor became King of all the Pear cocks .- The Criterion.

NOW PINEAPPLE CLOTH. Not Alone Valued as a Fruit is This

Exotic. One day recently, while on a shopping tour, some very beautiful slikylooking material was admired very

much by one of the shoppers, who was informed by the saleswoman that the material was "Pina Cloth." She had a very beautiful gown made of it. Upon investigation it transpired that "Pina Cloth" was made from the fibers of the leaves of the pine-apple. In Manila, girls and women are arrayed in this material on special occasions, and it is said that their wedding able prices, there is in many respects gowns are often made of it.

Poor Sheep Fences.

The Fence Corners.

profit .- The Witness.

-New York Witness

Straw for Fodder.

ond, some observers have thought Green Crop Fertilizers. that their hens actually did better on Every farm can be improved in ferdamaged corn than on sound grain. tility, even when manure is not used, probably because of its softness, and by turning in green crops. The proper since even the damaged grain should system is to use fertilizers when the be put to some use, the hen which is manure is insufficient, but any farmer on a maintenance ration should have a who will plow under a green crop fair triel as to her ability to get more every year, and use lime on the land, out of it than animals to which it is will gradually enrich the soil.

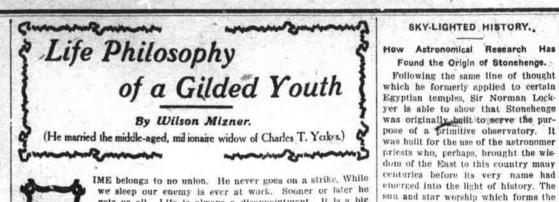
evidently distasteful. It may sometimes happen that some other grain, or even some nitrogenous substance The sheep are good friends of the like skimmilk, may be available and farmer, but if they are confined within even cheaper than corn, and in this poor fences they will be anything but case winter eggs may be laid whether friends, and will generally turn out to or no, and if so, will be had at the be a full-fledged nuisance. They will greatest percentage of profit. The

not only aggravate the neighbors but oint is that the average farmer cannot will aggravate their owner as well. A afford to buy nitrogenous foods to little time spent on a poor sheep stimluate egg laying under the condifence can generally be put in at good tions which normally surround him in winter. The hen which has had enough corn, but not too much, is usually in good shape to give a large

The farm on which the fence corand profitable egg yield as soon as nature gives the hint by sending up the first blades of grass, or even before .--Correspondent Country Gentleman.

> Selection and Care of the Cows. In selecting cows for the farm or dairy, choose those with a good milk and butter record. The best is none . 1, and you will never regret the Z ia money it will cost to get cows of the best type. Just which breed to select, is a question that must decided by the purchaser, and it will depend largely upon his location and the dairy product he desires. But, whatever breed is selected, let the individual animal be of the best. The poorest investment that can be made is buying poor cows. They will never meet your expectation, nor give satia-

faction, and you will condemn the In the event of a short ha; crop cows, when the fault lies with yourhorses may be made to fare well on self in purchasing them. Dispose of either wheat or oat straw, or both. your poor cows and begin again with The straw should first be cut, the good stock. The poor cow seldom chaff then wet, and bran and midbrings any inconte to the owner, for dlings added to it. There is more as a rule, she more than eats up the value of nutriment in sixty pounds of profit. The same will apply to all bran than in a bushel of whole wheat. classes of stock, but more to our cows, The reason of this is because the bran for we spend more time and labor on contains the larger part of the pro them. Quality is of vital importance, tein of the grain, and that is worth and the farmer should select the best two and a half times as much as the and keep his herd up to a high standstarch of it, which is mostly contained Too many farmers do not appre ird. in the grain and very little of it in ciate the difference between good and the bran. As the same holds true of poor cows as they should. In selectmiddlings, they are likewise about ing the dairy cow, look for dairy points, equal to bran in value. Accordingly, find out about her ancestry, and learn when these can be bought at reasonif she was started right with the intention of development along the dairy no more economical method of keep line. While a good cow must cor ing horses than on cut straw .- Fred the points mentioned, yet it will require careful attention to feeding, milking, watering, salting and neatness and cleanliness to be successful. It would be well to keep a record of the milk yield of each cow, and have the milk tested so that you will know what each animal is doing. Another great point is kind treatment. With constant scolding and whipping, any corv will fall in quantity of milk. A cow will not give down her milk to one she dislikes or is afraid of, and the milker should not be changed ofsent. For the next few minutes there tener than is absolutely necessary. will be a lively mixun between the There should always be a friendly horse and sack, but the sack will hold feeling between the cow and milker its own, returning all it receives with No cow likes rough treatment, which Interest. The horse, in bucking against is inhuman and cruel; no man should the real thing, will soon come to a allow such treatment. Be kind and realization of the fact, and will be oatient with the cows; it will pay .thoroughly cowed. Laave the sack be-E. L. Morris. hind him for a week or so, and then



we sleep our enemy is ever at work. Sooner or later he gets us all. Life is always a disappointment. It is a big practical joke. Work! Don't speak of it. It is the poorest excuse of

an occupation I know of. No one ever got a snapshot at me doing manual labor. I hate work like the Lord hates St. Louis. But why should I work? I never committed any crime. Ugh! I wouldn't mind getting up at 7 in the morn-

ing. But if I had to I couldn't. I'd lie awake all night long thinking about It. Work is a curse. I can't understand people making such work out of pleasure.

There's this skating rink fad in New York. It's too much effort. And I never could understand a man's going to a dance with four collars in his hat extracting pleasure hopping around and perspiring. I'd get operated on for anything that would make me energetic. The ideal state of existence is rest. Sleep and food; then food and sleep, and then reverse the process. Be sure it's light, then go to bed. The sun just lulls me to sleep.

People take me for a clothes-rack; a namby-pamby jackass; a peaceful baboon who wouldn't raise his hand to help a fellow, capable of only the most elementary knowledge, two ideas being an unlawful assemblage. Dress is a secondary consideration with me. I'm a perfect slob. I only go around so the health commissioners won't complain. As for money, I don't care for that either. I have always made a lot, but I never can keep it. If I had \$8 at the end of a year I'd break out in a rash



By Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Tulloch.

OME fifteen years ago, when there was a possibility of the manufacturers of warlike stores being too busy in England S to supply what we might require in Australia, I got our minister of defense in Victoria to try what Japan could do in making rifles to special patterns. We sent a cadet's rifle (Francott) and a Wilkinson officer's sword. In a wonderfully short time we got a dozen perfectly made rifles at the same price we had hitherto given, and a dozen swords quite equal to the Wilkinson for £1 each-just one-third of contract price for the same article from England.

In articles of ordinary use, such things as cricket bats and tenuis racquets made in Japan are in Australia cutting out similar articles made in England. Last summer, when in the Highlands, I was informed that a consignment of Japanese-made nail-brushes similar to English ones had actually found its way to a town in the east of Scotland.

I found Japanese boots made to measure when I was in Yokohama so good that I now get my boots from Japan by parcel post. The material-American leather-and the make are both excellent; the price, including carriage, just one-half of what I have hitherto paid for similar boots in London.



NUMBER 43.

GARB OF ARGENTINA COWBOY.

SKY-LIGHTED HISTORY ...

who possessed no calendar to tell him

when to sow his seed and when to ax-

peet his harvest. To this day the

Solomon Islanders, just as their mid-

ulated the fifty-two year cycle of the

ancient Mexicans. It is now proved,

from a comparative study of prehis-

toric monuments and ancient temples

all over the world, that one of the first

uses of these edifices was to enable

he astronomer-priests to fix such

Every one knows that the sun rises

at a different point on the horizon daily throughout the year, and that

the time of star rising varies night

by hight. These simple facts sufficed

primitive man for the determination

of his calendar. Some of the Egyptian

temples were carefully oriented so that

a bright star, like Sirius or Canopus,

was visible down the avenue which

served as the tube of a telescope at a

particular hour on a given night in the

year. By far the greater number of

stone circles, of which Stonehenge is

the best known example, were so orl-

ented that the rising sun on midsum-

mer morning flushed its rays directly

upon the central altar; in other words,

their axis was carefully directed to the

point on the horizon over which the

sun rose on the longest day in the

year. There are many other instances

of different orientations, each corre-

sponding to the fixed points in some

ancient calendar. But Stonehenge

was certainly a solar temple and ob-

Now comes in the bearing of this

fact upon the history of its building.

The point of midsummer sunrise is not

always the same. The precession of

the equinoxes-or the fact that the

elestial pole is travelling round a

vast circle, which it takes about

twenty-five thousand years to com-

plete-causes a secular change in this

point. At the present day the axia

servatory.

S.

dates with case and certainty.

Wears Biggest Trousers on Record. His Saddle and Whip.

Our friend, the gancho is as much in Following the same line of thought evidence along the line to the west as to the south in Argentina. He still cticks to the inevitable poucho, but he has discarded the chiripa, a blanket-like garment that the southern gaucho wears around his legs, or bombachos, which is the name for absolutely the largest trousers on record

The bambachos in the first place were, I believe, brought to Argentina basia of so many types of primitive by the Basques, writes a correspondeat in the Los Angeles Times. The religion was closely interwoven with things went straight to the heart of he practical need of fixed dates in the car for the use of the agriculturist, the gaucho and he adopted them at cince. Only he has steadily insisted on amplifying them, until today one leg of a pair of bombachos will house Pleiades are known as the "hoeing a small family. There is no particular point of utility to be urged for these stars" in South Africa, and take the windbags, but they serve to make their place of a farming calendar to the wearer a conspicuous figure when he rides into town, which is reason light culmination fixed the beginning enough for the gaucho. of the feast of Isis at Busiris, and reg-

The recado or saddle used in the west is much the same as in the south, It consists of a couple of smooth pieces of wood to be laid on a blanket bchind the horse's withers. Over these several thicknesses of fleece or soft blankets are strapped, a pair of stlrrups thrown over the whole and the recado is ready for use. This sounds like a crude arrangement, and such it often is; nevertheless I have heard a number of Englishmen who have used it claim that the recado gives a knee grip in the soft blankets that insures a seat more sure than that possible in any saddle of hard leather.

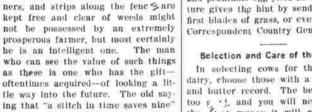
The most inseparable companion of the gaucho of the west is his ribenka, or whip. This has a heavily loaded handle about a foot and a half long, which terminates in a thick single or double thong of rawhide of the same length as the handle. The handle is sometimes covered with hide, or, again, heavily inlaid with silver. A blow from the handle of a ribenka will fell a horse, and cut from its lash will tear open a gash in the flank of a tough-skinned mule.

The gaucho of the south fights with his knife in one hand and his folded poncho in the other as a shield. The western gaucho substitutes the ribenka for the poncho, and must make a far more formidable opponent. His great facon, or knife, reposes most of the time in his belt; his ribenka never leaves his hand during the day, and at night he sleeps with the thong of it about his wrist

Not An Intelligence "Bureau." A well-known Indiana man says that some years ago, when the late General Lew Wallace was serving as Governor of New Mexico, he shipped home to Indiana a carload of curlos for his friends. The collection consisted mainly of boxes of minerals, furs, Indian blankets, and beadwork and with them went a Mex

sequence of precession, and it is a comparatively simple calculation to determine the date at which the sun must twe risen on midsummer day Intended pet. When the car re

Many species of the pine-ap



hardly applies to this because of the fact that a weed that is killed before its seeds mature saves thousands, and in some cases millions, of the seeds which that plant would have produced from being distributed by the elements in all directions upon the farm as well as upon the farms of your neighbors.

One declared her rivaled only by the nightingale. Another was sure that in six lessons she would be able to sing the most difficult operas by heart, and a third pronounced her possessed of vocal powers unlike any he had ever heard.

So the Queen set to work practising trills and scales and arias, operas, madrigals and serenades, but at the end of a term of lessons from each of the fifty-nine instructors, it was still impossible to distinuish the trills and arias from the hoarse screams in which she had indulged before.

Whereupon she caused them all to be thrown into prison.

At last, one day, there arrived at the gates of the city a wandering minstrel, who, having heard, in his travels of the Queen's desire, resolved to try his luck.

"Art willing to attempt to teach me the art of singing after so many have failed?" asked the beautiful Queen, as the minstrel knelt before her throne. "It means prison for thee if thou dost not succeed."

"Majesty," he said, "I can do naught but try, and 1 am most willing to do that!" and, having bowed low, he struck a few chords on his lute. The Queen rose from her throne, and, opening her ruby lips, she uttered one long, piercing note. The poor minstrel staggered back and dropped his lute in horror.

"Ah," cried the Queen, in anger, "what is the meaning of that? Thou hast not ever the grace of the other fifty-nine! Off to prison with him!" and two sturdy warders grasped the poor minstrel, one on either side. "Your most gracious majesty," he gasped, "give me but leave to explain, and of a surety thou wilt not be harsh."

"Speak, then," scowled the Queen. "Oh, gracious sovereign," he began, "I staggered in wonder at such volume and richness of tone. I dropped my lute, as a worthless thing, when I heard thy voice, and if thou wouldst but grant me leave to compose a song suited to thy wondrous genius and ability, not only would I be the most grateful creature in all the world but thou wouldst enable me to hand down to posterity a work which no one else ever could or ever will be able to sing." The Queen's face once more assum ed its benign expression.

"I grant thy request, Sir Minstrel, but remember, if this vaunted work does not please our fancy, further more. is not finished in twenty-fou urs, thou, and the other fifty-nine instructors now languishing in jaN, shall die! I am weary unto death of you all! Go!" and with a wave of her hand, she sank back on her gorgeous throne.

The two sturdy warders conducted minstrel to a narrow tower room, where the bats and the spiders had long been the only occupants. There they left him, with nothing but a cup of water to cheer him, and the memof the sound of the key turning in the lock for inspiration. He lost no the in examining his quarters, but spent the rest of the day and part of the night arranging a song, which night arranging a song, which ded if the nothing so much as the se notes screamed by the Queen s she had stiempted to sing. which

yield fiber that can be spun like flax O. Sibley. when bleached. A very fine muslin can be made of it and the very finest handkerchiefs. In some parts of Mexlco, China and Africa, the fibers are used for cloth, cordage, fishing nets and ropes.

In the West Indies a sort of liquor is made from the juice. This is called pine-apple rum, and another decoction is used as a medicine for fevers. From experience it is known that

the juice of the pine-apple is an excellent remedy for sore throat, and it has even been used in cases of diphtheria.

table for dessert is to cut it up fine with a cole-slaw cutter and sugar it freely. It is more appetizing than when merely sliced, as sometimes, when in slices, it is very tough. Some

fine specimens of pine-apples have been grown in Horticultural Hall and in the Botanical Gardens of the University of Pennsylvania.

quantities from the West Indies. In former times, when transportation was slower than it is now, the fruit was looked upon as a great luxury. In most of the markets last week the most luscious pine-apples were displayed at very reasonable prices and

guard against frost. They are also rown in Hawall and the Pacific Isands, in India, tropical Africa, and large quantities in Mexico.

apple, which differ from one another in flavor, just as do various kinds of apples or other cultivated fruit .-- Phildelphia Record.

the English cottage picturesque, is doomed," said an architect, "For some years it has been going gradually. Soon it will be altogether a thing of the past.

"Fire insurance is the cause of the thatched roof's disappearance. No company will insure a cottage or its contents if the roof is thatched. They who want insurance must substitute for the roof of thatch a tiled one."

mains very poor so that his house and furniture are not worth insuring, he teeps a thatched roof over his head. "As soon as he begins to prosper and ays in household goods of value he takes out a fire policy and away then goes his thatched root."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Most Unkindest Cut.

With reference to the humors of country "society" reporting, Mr. Melville Stone, of the Associated Press, ells of the account of a wedding pubished in a Kansas paper. The story, which described the marriage in the usual flowery adjectives, oncluded with this surprising an-

"The bridegroom's present to the bride was a bandsome diamond brooch, together with many other beautiful things in outginss."-Har-Washing.

To Break a Stable Kicker. The best means is to give him a

sand bag to exercise upon. Fill a grain sack half full of sand and swing It up to the ceiling with a rope so the sack will hang just where the heels of the horse will have good play upon it Tie the horse in the stall with a good strong rone and let him kick. At the first kick the bag will swing away and return giving the horse as good as he

One way of serving the fruit on the

remove it. If he even shows a ten-

dency to get into his old habit of kicking, give him another punch bag to exercise with .-- Joshua Humble. Pine-apples are sent to us in large

Sheep Notes. As a lamb is perhaps the most difficult of all animals to recuperate after once stunted, it pays to keep thrifty. Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soll for graingrowing.

could be purchased by the poor. A great many come from Florida. The plants are raised there under sheds to

There are many species of pine-

Thatched Roofs in England. "The thatched roof, which makes

c thoroughbred yearling ram, as the male is half the flock, how extremely unwise it is to use a poor male. Mutton breeds of sheep do not de pend on waste lands and hillsides to

Wool is simply a product of the sheep, profit

"As long as the English cottager rea pen into which the lambs can go but which restrains the ewes from en tering in the pen. Place a pan of ground oats and let the animals help themselves; the ewes should also be fed on ground oats .- The Epitomist.

Corn as a Feed for Hens.

On the average farm, the cheapest ration is usually corn, and I know of nothing the average hen will prefer for her mainstay in cold weather. Under ordinary farm conditions, the hen is cheaply wintered when she has just corn enough to keep her in good -a little fat, but not overfat-and ready to hunt the barnyards over on mild days for any waste grains from other farm stock. In her corn supply should be included all the moldy and

damaged ears, for several reasons First, she takes it, a grain at a tim and so need not ent any that is totally unift, as other animals may do. See

Cost of Feeding Hens. During the last week in January I weighed all the grain and other kinds

of feed my flock of 205 chickens consumed, and estimated its value at what might have been outlined for it in the local market. Although the ag-

gregate sum amounted to more than one who had never investigated the subject might have expected, yet for each individual it was surprisingly small. I selected this particular time It does not take such a lange sum to because I was then feeding only mabuy a flock of good grade ewes, while ure stock, and because there was a thoroughbred mutton ram does not then nothing to be obtained from outcost anything at all, as his lambs will side sources. For these reasons I exbring about one dollar per head more pected to be able to make a fair estiin the market than the lambs from a mate of what it cost me to keep my common ram, while the similarity of oultry during the winter. The reall the lambs' fleeces both in staple sults quite agreed with those obtained Bid weight would cause the fleeces to from former estimates based upon bring a much larger sum of money in similar investigations, and I felt justithe wool market than you get of a fied in computing the entire year's common ram. Therefore, on lambs cost therefrom. Of rye I fed 30 based from a pure-bred ram there is pounds, which was then worth 45 cents cnough clear gain over and above per bushel; of oats 76 pounds at 25 those from a common ram to pay for cents per bushel; wheat 20 pounds at 60 cents per bushel; soft corn 1 bushel worth 35 cents, and ground feed, 20 pounds at \$1 per 100 pounds. also fed a generous quantity of ground bone and chopped vegetables, become profitable. Good sheep rebesides what skimmed milk they quire good pastures, and pay well. would drink every day, which I esti-

nated at 10 cents per 100 pounds. and no farmer can make sheep pay Altogether, the total cost for the who depends on wool only for his week was about \$1.65 for the 205 hickens, or about 4-5 of one cent for To make early lambs grow, provide each individual, or a little less than 4

cents a month, which, at the same rate would amount to something near 45 cents for an entire year. This estimate seems incredibly small, but in reality it is still too large; for during the summer months the flock obtained enough from the range to materially lessen the cost of their maintenance; vet, as little as it cost for one, it mu have cost me for the 205 at least \$80 for the salable grain they consumed. Well, suppose it did cost you \$80 in cold cash to feed 205 chickens one year. That is only 39 cents each per year. Suppose it cost you 80 ceals a year to feed a hea. If she lays only 150 eggs in the year, if half of them

and laid between September 1 and March 1, as they should be, her eggs will bring you \$3.—Household Realm.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, o res in the year 1006.

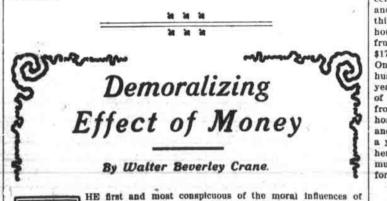
Fortunes

By Professor James Walter Crook, of Amherst College. Orm And aur

there as swollen beyond healthy limits which yield from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year. The methods of relief sometimes proposed are an arbitrary limit to the amount an individual may accumulate; progressive taxation of incomes, and progressive inheritance taxes. Where should the limit be drawn? The limitation is repressive and is meant to be so. It would put a premium upon relative inefficiency and deprive society of the + ++++++++++ advantage of beneficial enterprises. A progressive tax on

incomes high enough to accomplish the purpose aimed at has the same disadvantagea. There is left the progressive tax on inheritance. As a tax measure aiming at revenue, I approve of it. It is easily collected. As a measure to limit fortunes, however, it seems to me more doubtful. To accomplish the purpose the rate must be very high. A tax heavy enough would involve a problem of administration. Even so low a rate as 30 percent would mean a tax of \$15,000,000 for every estate of \$50,000,000, and there are now many fortunes of that size.

There are said to be fifty men in Pittsburg alone whose fortunes exceed that amount, and in the case of some well known fortunes the tax would amount to upward of \$43,000,000. The greatest objection is the encouragement which the heavy taxation of the wealthy will give to extravagant public expenditures.



money, as they are developing themselves in our actual soclety, is a consequence of the undeniable but prodigious fact that most rich people are radically convinced that to be rich is in itself a merit.

It is amasing, but it is so.

There are persons of this description who positively scorn other people because they are not rich, too; who look upon dollars as the one test of merit, and who regard pov-

erty as a condition of low inferiority, if not, indeed, of absolute degradation and disgrace.

It is deplorable, but it is so.

To ask such persons, men or women, to believe that their money is nothing but a mere accident, a simple hazard of the game of life, would be like telling them that two and two make five; they could not comprehend it-the allegation would surpass their understanding. Of course, your plutocratic readers will laugh and quote Voltaire; "It is more easy to write about money than to have it; and those who have it laugh at those who can only writ about it.

Yes, it is laughable, and it is so.

Raw Material,

id say so.

What are you doing now, Jinks?" ng ladies' shirtwatsta ey in it?"

and to hold a lab

in a me with the avenue at Stone The conclusion is that this henge. remarkable edifice must have been erected about 1680 B. C., the possible error being not greater than two hundred years on either side of this date. Thus astronomy tells us that Stonehenge must have been built somewhere between 1900 and 1500 B. C., if the assumption of its purpose be correct. The general evidence from similar temples all over the world hardly leaves room for doubt

on that head, and thus we obtain what may safely be called the first definite fact in British history, carrying it back more than fifteen conturies before our islands first came into contact with recorded civilization. It is clear that the people who could build Stonehenge for such a purpose were

far removed from savagery .-- The Spectator. Extravagance in English Society. The late Duchess of Rutland once alleged that the men and the women in a Scotch town, where she was staying during the shooting season, ate eleven meals a day. It is, of course, notorious that the chefs in several private houses in England today re

ceive salaries of \$4,000, \$6,000, \$7,500 and, in one case, \$10,000, and would think a dinner fit only for a workhouse feast if its material, including fruit and white, cost much less than \$175 or \$200 for a score of guests. One young English peeress, whose husband has an income of \$1,500,000 a year, was so disgusted with the waste of rich food with which she was con fronted in the principal of her new homes that she dismissed the chef and engaged a woman cook for \$325 a year, and she now alleges that she, her husband, and her guests are all much better fed for a third of the

Balloon Trips for the Jaded. Dr. George Bull, an eminent eye specialist, agrees with Dr. Daulnoy in thinking that many diseases of the eye may be relieved by treatment in balloons at heights of 3,000 to 6,000 feet. In an interview Dr. Bull suggested that the "balloon cure" might be popularized. "I would recomhe said, "the institution of captive balloons outside all theatres and art galleries. Nothing could be better for the headache brought on by the atmosphere of a theatre or for the strain on the eyesight by

former cost.

much picture gazing than an asc of, say, 3,000 feet." The Real Thing. "We had a sensational case of kid

	napping in our house lately." "You don't tell me! How did it happen?" "The baby slept the whole night." —Baltimore American.
ber lew	On the Rise. Weary-I'll tell you how to make money. Buy thermometers now an sell 'em next July.

Weary-They're bound to go up

in a mille am of f tians ow nothing tes

tion the freight agent. up the contents of the car, stood the word "burro," and this that it was the phonetic attempt some illiterate railroader to spell "bureau," was unable to find any plece of furniture on hand to fit the bill of lading. So, according to railway custom in the matter of irregularities, he promptly telegraphed back to the shipping-point:

"Car 38,42, Albuquerque, consigned Wallace, arrived, minus one bureau, plus one jackass. Please trace and notify."

General Wallace himself dictated the reply. "Change places with jackass."-Harper's Weekly,

Chicago Society Item.

Mr. Makinbrakes was trying to say a consoling word to one of the beef magnates, whom he had chanced to meet at a banquet.

"Anyhow, Mr. Muchblud," he said. with a reassuring smile, "the people here this evening don't seem to be so terribly afraid of the meat. I had time to notice that because I'm not much of a meat eater myself. That is T don't eat as much meat as I used to -er-not that, exactly, either, because I-well, nothing of the kind affects me, you know, and I can eat anything I really want to-though, of course-and I don't believe half they say about it is true, anyway, but even before the expo-the investign-I mean before there was any scanany talk about it, you understand, I was more or less a vegetarian, but I wasn't-not at that time-I-I wasn't -er-quite such a blamed fool as I seem to be making of my-Mr. Muchblud, what time have you got? My watch has run down-Chicago Tri bune.

That American Spirit.

It has been wonderful and stirring to see the kindness, the magnanimity. the absolute absence of greed in tak ing advantage of one another's misfortunes. It takes more than pain or loss to make a tragedy when the spirit of a free people burns up strong and clear to meet its fate as it pas burned in stricken San Francisco. Everywhere that American spirit that ... Turns a keen untroubled

Home, to the instant need of things," everywhere the spirit that dares "To shake the iron hand of Fate

And match with Destiny for has lifted its dauntless, impodent front, and with half satanic humor has lightened the load of hardship with a jest.-From Louise Herrick "Herole San Francisco" in the Con tury.

And That's No Mistake

There is a time in the affaire men which, taken at its flood, h to fortune," quoted the

"True," rejeined the demora high and dry every year bicked out the wrong tide."-Cl

The tailest building in th being erected in New York

An Explanation. Annoying Hewitt-I understand that you Mr. Gardner-Well, dear, how are the tomatoes you planted? Mrs. Gardner-Oh, Johnt 1 that I was the biggest liar that -Oh, John! I'm afraid ever met. Jewett-Well, you must remen we'll have to buy what we need, this that I never knew Ananlas,-York Press. Gardner-Why, how's

Mrs. Gardner-1 recollected toda that when I did the planting I for got to open the canst-Puck.

Mr