## HARD LOT OF KING'S HOST

**Red Tape Surrounds Everything When Royalty Is Entertained.**

It must at times, despite the honor, be a somewhat tedious function for a British subject to entertain the king, for the house and all therein is for the time of the king's visit royal property.

At luncheon the dinner, the hosts and their guests remain standing until royalty appears; then the host, if the queen or a princess be present, escorts her to the table, the hostess following with the king; if the king is alone, he leads with the hostess. Neither host nor hostess can give the signal for leaving the table, but must wait the royal pleasure. If the queen or a princess be present, when she rises she is followed by the hostess, who, for the moment, is the ladys-in-waiting.

As it is not the proper thing for a servant to hand anything to a sovereign, when tea or coffee is served it is first handed to the hostess, who herself offers it to the king or queen. Oddly enough finger bowls at dessert are, when royalty dines, placed for them only. When the sovereign dons a wrap no servant is permitted to help, but a lady or gentleman must assist.

Another rule is that, if there is card playing for money, coin fresh from the mint must be on hand for the occasion. The guests for these royal house parties are selected by the royal personages often weeks and sometimes months in advance, and an invitation to them is really royal command. These house parties are always small, and it goes without saying of the smart set.

## GOLD FROM RIVER MOSS.

**What Is Becoming One of the Leading Industries of Trinity County, Cal.**

George W. Tinsley, of Cox's Bar, Trinity county, about 28 miles from Weaverville, says that during the season just closed he bought over $4,000 in gold dust from miners who obtained it from moss in the river, says a recent Redding (Cal.) Correspondence Sacramento Bee.

Moss mining, according to Tinsley, is becoming one of Trinity county's leading industries. He says that on the rocks and bedrock along both sides of the channel, especially in the riffles and in places where the current is swift, moss forms in summer months. When the water rises in winter it overflows these places and the moss acts as a gold saver. When the water begins to fall in the summer the miners gather the moss and either put it in the sun to dry, burning it later and panning out the ashes, or they wash it in tubs of water until the gold is extracted. The latter is said to be the quicker and better method.

It has long been known by miners that a great deal of fine gold was lost in mining which went into the river. As the high water carries the tailings down the river it would necessarily take the fine gold also, but how to save it was a problem which puzzled the miners until it was discovered that nature had provided the key.

## GREAT SUGAR EATERS.

**The Craving for Sweet Things in This Country Makes a Record in Its Way.**

That Americans are the greatest candy eaters in the world is a familiar fact, but that the national liking for sweets tends generally to all articles containing sugar in large amounts is not so well known.

The consumption of sugar in the United States has been steadily rising for 20 years and now exceeds that of any other country. It amounts to 72 pounds a head of population, the figures being as follows for other nations: England, 68 pounds; Denmark, 35; France, 30; Holland, 30; Switzerland, 27; Germany, 20; Sweden, 20; Italy, 10, and Spain, 6.

The consumption of sugar in the United States exceeds in a year 2,500,000 tons, and it approximates the total consumption of sugar on the whole European continent—equalling that of all Europe, exclusive of Great Britain, in which the consumption amounts to 1,500,000 tons a year.

The American craving for sugar, so far from showing any indications of decline, seems to be on the increase, as is shown by the fact that the average consumption per capita has increased half a pound in five years.

**Remaking Playing Cards.**

Berlin has started a new industry. Old, stained playing cards, all those slightly soiled which have only been once or twice in use, are collected from hotels, clubs and a hundred other establishments in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and are cleaned and made as fresh as new. They are carefully rubbed with benzine on both sides, and then, after drying, placed in presses where they are rendered perfectly flat again. They are then sprinkled over with powdered whitelead and placed in a warm press, where they receive the finish and shine lost in the fingers of the players. They then find their way into another press, where the edges are carefully cut. Before being put on the market they undergo, each card separately, a careful revision to see that they are all "as good as new."—N. Y. World.

**Father Knew His Ways.**

Tommy—Ain't yer goin' to cane me terday, teacher?

Teacher—No. Why should I?

"Because if I go home and show no signs of bein' caned, father'll think I've been playin' truant!"—Stray Stories.

**Lucid Explanation.**

"What is a seraphim?" asked the inquisitive boarder.

"A seraphim," explained the cheerful idiot, "is a male seraph. The female is called a serapher. See?"—Chicago Sun.

## SHE MADE HIM BEHAVE.

**He Wanted to Hold Hands All the Time Whether Jumping Logs or Not.**

On occasion, it appears, the naive but ingenious young woman, under distressing circumstances, evokes the protection of the church, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"When I was down in the mountains," one pretty, round-eyed young business girl was overheard to say to another, over their midday luncheon. "Susie planned a little climb up the mountain side, just to entertain me; and Susie's beau—that old Mr. Hedges—he must be over 30—went with us. He kept helping me over all the big logs and bad places, you know; and we had an awfully nice time. I noticed that he didn't help Susie very often; but, you see, I thought it was because I was the visitor—and because Susie had been up there before—and could climb better. I'm awful awkward at jumping big logs. When we got home—don't you think—Susie acted mad, and accused me of 'holding hands' all day with Mr. Hedges—did you ever! I told her it was no such thing—he was her beau—and he was just jumping me over all the big logs to be polite. And that made Susie feel all right.

"Well, sir, the day I came home, here turned up that old Mr. Hedges at the station—I know he's 30 if he's a day—and he said he was going up the road on business. He had a valise. He sat by me and seemed awful polite—but, bless you, pretty soon he began holding my hand again. I didn't like it a bit; because there wasn't any log-jumping going on, you know—and so I knew he had been holding hands with me the day before, just as Susie said he had. He must have liked it.

"I tried to make him quit—but he wouldn't—though he dropped my hand every time the conductor came through, and I remembered all the time he was Susie's beau—so I thought, well, sir, I'll just talk religion to him—that'll knock him out. So I said: 'Mr. Hedges, what church do you belong to?' He looked awful funny, and said: 'I don't belong to any church.' And I said: 'You ought to; it would make you behave better.'

"That knocked old Hedges silly," concluded the round-eyed girl, "and he didn't hold my hand any more. I was awful glad when he got off the train. And I wrote and told Susie all about him; so Susie wrote me that she had bounced old Mr. Hedges—and she's got a new beau."

## THRIFT OF THE ENGLISH.

**Tea Leaves That Have Been Used and Half-Burned Coals Are Sold to Dealers.**

"I think," said the woman who lives in a studio, as she emptied the tea leaves to save them for the scrub lady to clean the rug with, "that I am a very economical person. My living in this studio costs me very little. I have my breakfast about ten o'clock, then I don't want any dinner till six."

"But you forget," interrupted the other woman, relates the New York Sun, "how much your dinners cost your friends. No New Yorkers are not thrifty. They know next to nothing of economy. They need to learn from the English, and I mean the middle class and well-to-do English. My dear, when I was in England, my eyes were opened to the thrift of the English people.

"You talk of saving your tea leaves for the rug. Do you know what they do with their old tea leaves three? The cook dries them and sells them to some small grocer, who in turn sells them to the poor people who are his patrons.

"It is the same with the coals. A man comes around to the cook regularly, sifts the ashes and pays her for the half-burned coals. The cook doesn't receive the pay, either. She hands it, if you please, to the mistress. This happened again and again while I was visiting a prosperous family able to keep four servants.

"This was how prosperous they were. In front of their home, in the suburbs of London, there was a large grass plot. You can imagine from that what the home cost. Well, let me tell you about this grass plot and the leaves that fell from the trees on it in the fall.

"One day a man came along and asked the hostess if he could have her leaves. She walked down to the gate and bargained with him awhile. Then she came back and sat down on the veranda and presently the man began to rake up the leaves.

"When he had quite finished, the maid went out to him with a silver waiter. He laid the money for the leaves on this silver waiter, and the maid brought it in to her mistress.

"Now in Boston, you know, we have to pay a man to rake up the dead leaves and cart them off. We have to pay him well. This is a fair sample of the difference in the matter of economy in the two nations."

**The Russian "Grafter."**

Some idea of how the Russian "grafter" does his work may be gathered from a story now going the rounds of European capitals. Prof. Tuxen, the Danish painter, recently handed over to the czar a copy of his picture of King Edward's coronation, which he had been commissioned to do. The emperor expressed satisfaction with the work and handed the painter an order for 12,000 rubles, the price agreed upon. The order was presented to the proper disbursing officer, who gave Tuxen 8,000 rubles, saying the czars' orders were never paid in full. It happened that the painter had another interview with his majesty, when by accident the latter learned of what had occurred. The czar at once paid the 4,000 rubles.

## HIRE THE MOURNERS

**STRANGE CUSTOM OF THE INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA.**

**Pursuant to Singular Superstitions Amerinds Mourn with Vigor and Pay for Doleful Service.**

"Hardly any of the Indian mythologies have been condensed and printed. They have many assistant gods; the snow god, the rain god, the tornado gods, and a host of bigger and lesser gods," said Matt Duhr to the Oklahoma correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. "Some of our Oklahoma Amerinds firmly believe that some of their noted ancestors dwell in certain stars, and when they see a so-called shooting star—meteor—they exclaim that a departed Amerind descended from above to visit his relatives on earth.

"Some of the ignoble red men mourn with vigor for their dead and have them entombed in $50 shroud coffins. Some have mourners to sing, chant or grunt the great deeds performed by the deceased. The hired mourners have to abstain from eating during the mourning. They are tied securely on their ponies so that when sleeping they cannot fall from their horses. Some of these paid mourners for the dead refrain from eating for four days and nights.

"The last noted mourner was hired to mourn four days and nights on the banks of the salty Cimmarron. He was paid four gallons of whisky in advance for his doleful services. He managed to drink all his wages, except one mouthful, before the last five minutes of his solemn contract. He drank the last drink at midnight of the fourth day and expired in ten minutes.

"Most of the Indian parents refrain from teaching their infants baby talk. The papooses are taught to speak correctly from their birth, or shortly after. White folks first teach their offspring a jargon, and then take great pains to unlearn what they impressed on their minds and tongues.

"Some of our red men are sun worshipers. I have seen many Iowas and Tarvness address their prayers and lamentations to the glorious orb of day. The Iowas, who have dwindled down to 82 persons, believe in spirits, spiritual horses, dogs and birds. Billy Dole, an old Iowa, once told me: 'I have 11 squaws and papooses up there. I can see them, and see lots of my ponies grazing on the evergreen prairies, where white men can't burn the grass.'

"When asked who made the lightning and thunder, the late Chief Tohee said: 'The big, very big thunder, God makes it to scare the bad people. When He makes sheet or forked lightning, then He wants to just scare bad people; but when He wants to kill a great liar or thief, then He shoots him to death with a ball.' Only one Iowa was ever killed by lightning. All Iowas preserve the account of that terrible event with great care. It is taught and retold to the Iowa children with religious precision.

"Long ago, when more than 100,000 Iowas lived in the state of Iowa, a certain foremost medicine man sent word to all the members of the tribe to come to his wigwam during the time when the trees were green and partake of a nine days' feast. Over 50,000 assembled at the appointed place when the flowers were blooming. Their provisions had been used up. They were hungry; they were about starving. Then the headmen asked the medicine man when the promised feast would come off. Then he laughed like a fool and said: 'I just wanted to deceive, to fool you. I have hardly anything to eat myself.' Just then the thunder god sent a lightning bolt from the clear sky and killed the greatest liar of the Iowa nation."

**Slaves in the United States.**

The black man from Morocco owned by Gilbert White, a painter, is said to be the only slave in the United States. This may be doubted. The remnant of Seminole Indians in Florida, living and dying in the Everglades, have been slave owners from time immemorial. There are only about 500 left, and their habitat is the unmapped, ungazetteered village of Tallafajassa, some 15 miles from Fort Pierce, therefore, only a wire wound cannon shot from the home of the late Senator Quay, at St. Lucie, on the Indian river. Most Floridans (not Floridians) in the lower part of the peninsula have seen the Indians in town with their negro slaves bearing burdens, etc. I have not visited the Everglades in several years, but have no doubt slavery still exists there, notwithstanding government efforts to end it.—N. Y. Press.

**Swift Tobogganing.**

The top section of the Cresta run at St. Moritz, known as the "Church Leap," is something steeper than the roof of a house; and to see one of the masters of tobogganing negotiating it is a vision for the gods. But the most exciting place, without doubt, is at the finish. After a longish strip of straight, and a sudden dip, the course rushes up a steep hill, and at the summit loses itself in soft snow on the level. So terrific is the speed of the tobogganer at this point that, although he brakes hard up the hill, he cannot prevent his machine from leaping skyward at the top. To see rider after rider swoop up that slope, and fly into the air, landing 20, 30 and 40 feet off in a shower of snow, is to experience an indescribable thrill. —Bystander.

**After the Bigger Plum.**

He—It is true, darling, that I haven't a penny that I can call my own just now, but my father is worth a million and—"

She (interrupting)—Excuse me, dear, but is your mother living?

"No."

"Oh, you dear boy! Will you do me a favor? Introduce me to your father.—Modern Society.

## HORSE ASSISTANT SURGEON

**Animal in the Cumberland Valley That Was Noted for Good Sense.**

The domestic animals of the Cumberland valley lay claim to the greatest sagacity.

Last summer, relates Lippincott's, a lad living on the road to Brown's Mills near Greencastle, was seated on the wayside beneath a cherry tree, eating cherries, when he heard the thud of an approaching horse trotting. Johnnie Terry straightened himself to see who was coming.

Shortly the horse appeared without a rider, though he carried saddle and bridle. The horse stopped right over Johnnie and began to paw the ground and snort, which the boy regarded as an invitation to take a ride and climbed on his back.

The horse immediately galloped back in the direction from which he had come and some two miles away, stopped beside the prostrate figure of a man stretched on the ground with blood flowing from his head.

Johnnie dismounted, got some water from an adjacent brook and made the victim of the accident as comfortable as possible before going for assistance. Meantime the horse had trotted off once more, subsequently returning with a local physician driving in his buggy, who, knowing the horse and his master, carried the latter to his home.

The horse's name is "Goodfellow." The sufferer had had a mild stroke of apoplexy, which was relieved by the blood flowing from his head. Though it is not claimed that this horse put the stone where his master would fall on it, yet he has been brevetted by the ladies as "Assistant Surgeon Goodfellow."

"Goodfellow" is the great-great-great-grandson of a famous horse called "Naseby," which belonged to Gen. Simpson, who was a warrior and also a strict Presbyterian.

No work was permitted to be done in Gen. Simpson's house on Sunday, and all the family rode 10 or 20 miles to preaching.

Naseby carried his master to preaching for many years, but with advancing age his master would no longer mount him, but as soon as the family procession got started, Naseby would follow and walk the distance sedately, arriving an hour or so late, and browse around the meeting house door until the congregation came out.

Naseby was known as a devout horse, and more than once was referred to by preachers as an example of consistent attendance upon ordinances.

## GREAT BEARS KILL SHEEP.

**Three Crafty Grizzlies Stampede Flock and Enjoy Feast of Mutton.**

Early one frosty October morning when the little Nimrod was sitting in a crevice of the mountain's side basking in the sun he espied way down in the valley three grizzlies, says a writer in the Metropolitan. From the former trailing he had done he knew them to be a great male and two females as his mates.

As the boy watched them he saw that they went off in different directions, one ascending the face of the opposite mountain, while the other two worked their way around either side of its base before commencing the ascent. As he watched them he noticed that while the bear that was climbing up the mountain's face took things leisurely the other two were going much faster and that they were heading up toward the back of the mountain.

The lad, wondering what the bears were about, began to scan the mountain and discovered a band of bighorn sheep feeding on the mountain's front very near the top. Standing Wolf felt sure that something of interest was about to happen, so he watched the bears and the sheep attentively. After awhile, when the lower bear, the only one now in view, had climbed to a point which revealed him to the sheep, they became restless and began to ascend rapidly. Whenever the bear was seen to quicken his pace the bighorns would at once quicken theirs.

Up, up, up the rugged precipice they scurried and ever faster followed the bear. After an exhausting ascent of the steepest cliff on the mountain's side the band gained the top and for a second rested. Then, as two great forms rushed out among them, confusion seized the herd and they dashed away in all directions, many leaping panic-stricken over the precipice.

A moment later, after having killed the couple they had seized, two grizzly bears that had ascended the back of the mountain waddled forward to the edge of the cliff and stared down at their accomplice feasting upon a sheep that had been mangled upon the crags below.

**Thomas and His Interrupters.**

Like other musicians, Theodore Thomas could not tolerate any sort of interruptions during his performances, and on one occasion in New York he administered a rebuke to some of the society folk which was never forgotten. During the performance these persons had engaged in conversation, much to the annoyance of Mr. Thomas and the audience. By and by, in the midst of one of his best numbers, he rapped the orchestra to silence. The musicians all looked up in great surprise, and by their looks asked for an explanation, when Mr. Thomas replied: "Excuse me, gentlemen, but I fear that we are interrupting the conversation." It is related from that time on Mr. Thomas was never interrupted in New York.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## PEACE OF NATIONS.

**MOVE FOR ARBITRATION NEARLY A CENTURY AGO.**

**Formation of a Society with That Purpose in View in 1816—International Correspondence.**

It is uninteresting, in view of the progress made in the arbitration movement and the establishment of the world court at The Hague, to revert to the fact that it was in this country nearly a century ago, that peace societies took form. The first of these organizations was the Massachusetts Peace society, founded by Dr. Noah Worcester, the lexicographer, in 1816, about the time of the announcement of the holy alliance between Russia, Prussia and Austria. This alliance had for its object the preservation of the peace of Europe, and in it Emperor Alexander, ancestor of Czar Nicholas, was the leading spirit, other European nations joining. This followed the downfall of Napoleon and America's second war with Great Britain.

Under date of April 9, 1817, Prof. Worcester, as corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts society, wrote Emperor Alexander as follows:

"The friendly disposition which you have manifested in favor of the Christian religion and the peace of the world has encouraged this address. The very week in which the holy league of the three sovereigns was officially announced in Russia a society was formed in Boston by the name of the Massachusetts Peace society, the object of which is to disseminate the very principle avowed in the wonderful alliance, and to do whatever may lawfully be done to prevent the recurrence of war, and to promote peace on earth and good will among men.

"I take the liberty to present a copy of all the publications which have been circulated by the society. . . . A new society has been formed in the state of New York. At least four peace societies have been organized in the United States—others are about forming. Besides these we have in our country nearly 1,000 congregations of Friends or Quakers, which we regard as so many peace societies by profession and practice."

Under date of July 4 following, the emperor answered:

"The object which this philanthropic institution has in view, the dissemination of the principles of peace and amity among men, meets my cordial approbation. My endeavor to promote peace and good will among the nations are already known, and the power and influence which Almighty God has committed to me shall ever be employed, I trust, in striving to secure to the nations the blessings of that peace which they now enjoy.

"Considering the object of your society, the promotion of peace among mankind, as one so eminently congenial to the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, I have judged it proper to express these my sentiments, respecting your labors."

To Prince Alexander Galitzen, president of the Russian Bible society, a letter was sent at the same time, in which the confidence inspired by his official letters induced the sending of the publications of the society.

The prince in reply says the objects seem to be those of the Bible societies, "for it is only in proportion as the Divine and peaceable principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ prevail in the hearts of men that lasting and universal peace can be expected. A blessed period is promised in the word of God, when men shall learn the art of war no more. This period I understand to be the same as that in which it is prophesied that all men shall know the Lord, even from the least unto the greatest, and that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord.

"These latter promises seem to be daily fulfilled in every quarter of the world by the exertions of Bible and other Christian societies, to disseminate among men the saving and pacific principles of Jesus Christ. They are preparing the way for your society's gaining its object—peace, universal peace—when men shall learn the art of war no more. * * * I shall reckon it as a peculiar honor to be among the members of such a humane society."

**Cutting Down Long Credit.**

Several phases of social revolution are noticeable in England. The latest is the tradesmen of the wealthy middle class against the arrogant demands of the nobility for extended credit. In years gone by earls and marquises have treated the shopkeepers of London much as the barons of the middle ages did the Jew money lenders. They have given orders for goods of all kinds, extending over years, and resented even the presentation of a bill. The only result of such a system was that the people who paid promptly gave much more for their merchandise than the long-time creditors. The recent introduction of American methods by several Oxford and Bond street dealers has shown, by a contrast in prices, the evils of the arbitrary credit methods. The result is that an anti-credit league is forming and the countesses and duchesses who have been accustomed to order what they pleased and pay when they got ready are getting the cold shoulder in the largest shops of the British metropolis.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Her Dilemma.**

Mrs. Nubride (excitedly)—Oh, John, please send off a telegram for me, quick!

Mr. Nubride—My dearest, what has happened?

"Why, I'm taking a correspondence course in cooking and the cake I made is running all over the oven. I want to telegraph them quick to find out what to do."—Brooklyn Life.

## RADIUM CLARIFIES DIAMOND

**One of the Most Interesting and Unexpected Discoveries Concerning the New Mineral.**

The universal interest awakened by recent experiments with that wonderful new property of matter, radio-activity, has served to make the world of readers generally aware of the fact that diamonds phosphoresce brilliantly in the dark when exposed to the emanations from radium. Indeed, says Garrett P. Serviss, in Success Magazine, it has been suggested that this property offers a sure and ready means of detecting fraudulent stones. But Sir William Crookes has just discovered that radium produces another effect upon diamonds which is still more remarkable, and possibly of more commercial importance. It appears to be able to cure the defect of "off color" stones by changing their objectionable yellowish hue to the desirable pale-blue or blue-green tint characteristic of first-water gems.

Sir William took two yellowish diamonds, closely matched in color and quality, and placed one of them inside a tube containing radium bromide, keeping it there continuously for a period of 78 days. In the meantime the other stone was kept in a drawer, carefully placed at a safe distance from all radium and other radio-active substances. At the end of the time mentioned the two diamonds were compared, and it was found that the one which had been subjected to the action of the radium emanations had been deprived completely of its yellowish color, but at the same time its surface had been considerably darkened with a deposit of graphite. After being heated, however, for ten days, in a mixture of strong nitric acid and potassium chlorate, the dull film disappeared, and the stone appeared perfectly transparent and sparkling with a beautiful blue-green tint.

The explanation seems to be that the state of continual vibration in which the diamond was kept by the bombardment of the radium emanations for so many days produced an internal change, resulting in an alteration of the color of the stone. Thus the effect of the emanations, as the experimenter suggests, may be to cause a chemical as well as a physical change, and he adds that, if the yellowish hue is due to the presence in the diamond of iron in the "ferric" state, a reduction to the "ferrous" state would quite account for the change of color. It may be said, by way of explanation, that iron in the ferric state shows a yellowish or reddish color, and in the ferrous state a greenish or bluish color.

This discovery is one of the most interesting as well as most unexpected that has yet been made concerning the effects of the radium emanations. The investigating chemist, interested principally in the purely scientific aspects of the phenomenon, is not likely to care very much about the possible results on the diamond market, but possessors of off-color stones may comfort themselves with the thought that science has possibly found a way to increase the value as well as the beauty of their jewels, although, in the present state of the matter, it would, perhaps, cost more to "cure" a cheap stone by a course of radium treatment than to exchange it for a better one.

## "STILL DOIN' STRETCHIN'"

**Family Trying to Get Along Without Girl Who Disliked Waiting on Table.**

After being without a girl for a week, the mistress of a Harlem apartment was showing an applicant over the flat, relates the New York Tribune. She had been liberal in her promises of privileges in the way of afternoons and nights off. She had even gone so far as to extend the hour of the girl's return on these nights, and to agree to her using the sewing machine after her work was done.

The new girl seemed pleased and the mistress was beginning to hope. They walked back into the dining-room, and the girl had actually removed one hat-pin from her hat. Then her smile faded, and a question mark appeared.

"Do you do your own stretchin'?" she demanded.

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl. "I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl a second time. "Do you put all the stuff on the table at mealtime and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"

The family are "stretchin'" in earnest now, and will until they get a girl who is willing to wait on the table as well as cook the meal. The matron's household vocabulary contains a new word.

**Tobacco Blindness.**

Dr. McNab, of the Manchester Royal eye hospital, has discovered hitherto undreamt of perils in the humble pipe. Giving evidence in a compensation case at the local county court, he said he considered the defective vision of a plaintiff was caused, not by a blow from a brick, but by "tobacco blindness." He said that one and a half ounces of tobacco a week were quite sufficient to impair the eyesight, and he had known a case where a man of middle age was a sufferer from the effects of half an ounce a week.

**Better Times Ahead.**

"They tell me," said the tenderfoot, "that you haven't lynched any horse thieves in this locality for more than three months."

"Well, of course," said Comanche Pete, apologetically, "we have our dull times here wunst in awhile, same as they do in the states."—Chicago Tribune.

**Point of Wisdom.**

A man never really begins to learn until he is ready to admit that he does not know.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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