

The founders of Chicago did not have in view the t building of a great city. What they accomplished in this direction was only incidental to the ordinary pursuit of the varied activities of life, bt their efforts have resulted in the greatest material development the human race ever has witnessed in a similar length of time. The combined populations of Boston and St. Louis, two of the large cities, are not equal to that of Chicago; add Cincinnati and Indianapolis and you haven't got a Chicase: then, after adding Omaha and Denver, you still will have to throw in Des Moines to make a Chicago.

Chicago covers an area of ninety-six square miles, has 4.200 miles of streets, 1,500 mies of sewers, eight large parks, forty-five small ones, and forty-eight miles of boulevards. The 22,000 manufacturing plants, with \$700,-000,000 of invested capital, paying \$240,000,000 in wages and turning out products to the value of \$1,100,000,000 annually, show that industry has not been neglected. The stock yards and packing plants occupy 600 acres of land, ship annually 12,000,000,000 ponds of beef, and other products in proportion. Chicago is the largest grain market in the world, having ninety elevators, with a combined capacity of 75,000,000 bushels. The receipts of grain amount to 450,000,000 bushels annually. Chicago's commerce by water surpasses that of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore combined. In the iron and steel industry Chicago does more than twice the business of all other cities west of Pennsylvania; she produces more steel rails than any other city in the world.

In the downtown district a spot a mile square can be pointed out in which more business is done than in any similar space in the world. By actual count the average number of drays, delivery wagons and street cars that cross the corner at Fifth avenue and Lake street during business hours is thirty-one per minute. More than forty milk companies distribute milk to the people of Chicago, and one of these companies runs 1,100 wagons in supplying its Chicago customers.

Within an area of half a mile by three-quarters in the loop district there are 116 buildings ten or more stories high, twenty-one that contain fifteen or more stories, and six in which twenty or more may be counted. The federal building does not come in this list, although it is the most ponderous structure in the city except the courthouse. It cost \$5,000,000, and the courthose a little more. The largest office bliding in the world is the Monadnock, seventeen stories, which contains 1,264 offices and twentyeight stores.

Chicago is able to boast of the largest department stores, as well as the largest mail order houses, in the

world; one of the former employing 8,000 people; the daily postage bill of one of the latter is \$6,000. In one room there are 300 girls who do nothing but open and assort letters. Chicago does more than four times as much business as the great State of Iowa. This requires the handling of vast sums of money, but fifty-seven banks, fifteen of which are national, seem to do it efficiently. One of these banks is the second largest in the United States. Its capital is \$10,000,000 and deposits \$115,-

000,000. Chleugo trades with every civilized country on the globe, which necessitates extensive transportation facilities. This business is divided between thirty-two railroad and twenty-eight steamboat lines. Every day it requires 1,260 trains of six cars each to carry the people who come to Chicago on the steam roads, 290 of which are through trains and 980 suburban. Twenty-four surface and seven elevated car lines run from the outskirts to the business center. Trains run every three minutes on the elevated and several of the surface lines, four or five cars each to the former and two to the latter. During sixty trips on Madison street no two were made with the same conductor; nor did the investigator remember seeing any particular passenger twice. The total daily arrivals within the downtown square mile by all conveyances amount to a half million.

The total municipal expenditures of Chicago are now \$45,000,000 a year, but the rapid growth of population and the vast improvements increase these figures every year. The 3,500 policemen involve an expenditure of nearly \$4,000,000. Chicago possesses a larger number of the "greatest things on earth" than any other city in the world. She has the largest car factory, is the largest manufacturer of telephones and other electric supplies; city; in every respect she is the greatest railroad center; is the largest agricultural implement market; has the grandest park and boulevard system in the world.

Chicago speaks more languages than any other city, and publishes a larger number and the greatest newspapers in the world. Chicago is great not alone in material things. She is devoted to all the activities that develop the higher idea's of life. There are 308 public school buildings, and in considering the great things of Chicago her big heart must not be overlooked. No other city has shown the humane attributes to such a degree or manifested such a spirit of generosity. She is ever ready to help the needy or aid and encourage whatever is for the public good or the uplift of humanity. She does everything on a grand scale. - Chlcago Tribune.

#### THE CONQUERED.

We who so eager started on life's race. And breathless ran, nor stinted any Of dust upon the lips; who set the face

Only more desperately towards the place Where the goal's altar smoked, if runners knit limbs outran us; w With stronger

who sit Beaten at last for us what gift or grace?

Though we have been outstripped, yet known have we

But to have been all that our souls might be guerden is the passion of that

strife.

-Century.

# The Photograph

professional and the state of t

~~~~~ a shaft of light stole in over his shoulder as though to examine the fireplace, and the pane and kettles hanging picturesquely about the walls and the two or three extra bunks for possible visit ors, and the floor and quaintly carved tools all as bright and immaculate as though presided over by a woman; and another shaft came down through the foliage and rested upon the bowed. whitening head, and upon the rough knotted fingers that were unconsciously betraying the longings of a repressed soul to the familiar, responsive strings

was fastened to the bank below the cabin; then two men hurried up the slope, leaving a third to follow more leisurely. But still Bat Pinaud played on unmindfully, unconscious,

"Oh, I say," called one of the men impatiently, "that's awful fine, but will you please stop just a minute?"

The bow poised in the air and then

"Are you Bat Plnaud?"

"Out, and monsteur?"

"Oh, I'm Doe Willets, and my friend here in Col. Case. We and Jack Phillips down there have been camping on the big lake for the last two months. What we want with you is this," lowering his voice and glancing over his shoulder to see that their companion was still beyond hearing; "we're up for a day's fishing in the rive", and Case and I have each bet \$100 with Phillips that we'll get the biggest creel. Now we understand that you're intimate with every fish in the Penohecot, and what we want is for you to place us on the river tomorrow so our bets will be

they intended, or would have liked. He | When he was beyond view But went to | tasks and hitherto incredible prosperheard of Doc Willets and Col. the place where he was standing and ity have at times smothered and blightfree and of reckless, good-natured found the photograph of a beautiful rock Phillips, who allowed the sharp- young girl, whose eyes looked up at him to bleed him on every possible pre- wistfully and appealingly. But thought, text, and in a way that was patent to He gazed at the picture for some mo- and love of beauty for its own sake,

verything all right?" asked Jack hilling as he joined the group, "suptaven't had time to ask yet, you others. an up so close," rejoined Doc

trapper and guide.

"I s'pose maybe I fixed up all those things," he said graciously. "Now, you go to the cabin or alt down under the Bat. For aching muscles or the parching grit | trees, whatever you like best. Soon's I bring things up from the boat we'll

> been prepared and enten, and then, at | to it." their request. But took them down to a deer run to try their luck at flash-

The next morning they were out with | moved down the river he followed. the day, and after a hasty eating of bank, Doc Willets and Col. Case tried the wreath with envy to catch Bat's eye and again audibly fingered the coins in their pockets. Bat looked up and down the river criti- ously.

> the point back to the hig white rock," he said at length. "I've caught more fish there than I could carry. Mr. Case will take up round the bent. Plenty fish there. And Mr. Phillips," looking at him as though somewhat in doubt, "maybe I'd best show him beyond the rapids. I catch fish there sometimes and sometimes not. Maybe he'll do better. That suit?"

"Oh, rea, that's just the thing," cried



"DRUCED BAD LUCK."

hear. He was gazing gloomic across

the river, his thoughts evidently else

An hour or so later, as Bat was circling from one to another, watching and giving bits of advice from his own experience, he came upon Jack Phillips beyond the rapids. The young man had drawn something from his pocket ous of everything around. His rod and ciation and despair and saw the object cast into the underbrush. Then Phil-Hos caught up his rod and went crushnaw-perhaps more than | ing through the bushes along the river. ments, his face whitening; then he nod- which have aircady immensely enrich ded reassurance to the eyes.

When darkness brought them together it was found that Jack Phillips, in lantic. and breakfast accommodations for spite of his desultory fishing above the might, and all that sort of thing?" | rapids, had caught more than both the

"Well, I suppose it's all luck," Doc olog a wink of spercey to Willets grumbled despondently. "Deu at the same time jingling some | ced bed luck, thought, I think." Then a no trouble, ch. guide?" "Say, Jack, old man, you'll have to wait a week or two for your money—

was again the obliging, matter-of-fact lly. "I was counting on this to- to-" He flushed recollecting and was stient. Jack Phillips smiled satirically, but said nothing. Presently he turned to

"Pretty lonesome life here in the winter, isn't it?" he asked. "When snow shuts you away from everything. Still It was dark before the supper had I suppose you have always been used

> "Folks can get used to anything and like it," Bat replied shortly. But a little later when Phillips

"No, I haven't always been used to breakfast and a careful preparation of it," he said abruptly. "I lived in a city The joy of contest; we have felt hot lines, they followed Bat a mile or so until I was over 20, then I got mad up the river to where he said the fish- and played the fool and came off here. Throb through our veins, a tingling ing was good. As they paused on the The girl waited a year, and married

"Why do you call yourself a fool? asked Phillips, looking at him curl-

"Because I am one," harshly. "I "I s'pose maybe Mr. Willets better go didn't think so for a year, until I heard to that little cove there and fish from she was married, then I knew. And have been living in the woods for thirty years, and knowing it more positively every day. I have never spoken of it before."

"Why do you tell me?"

Bat looked him aguare in the face. "I found a photograph in the bushes today, up above the rapids," he said, his voice softening. "I saw you throw it away. There is nothing but goodess in that face, and the girl's soul is ure. The girl's eyes are looking for somebody, and you and I both know

who it is. Go back to her." Jack Phillips hestitated, then held

"Give it to me," said he, his voice ince myself for a month that I wasn' am sorry -for you.

Bat Pinaud stood on the bank as they pulled away, then went back up the slope to his cabin. And so the moon rose up from the far bank of the river, sending its spiritual light into the under spaces of the forests, the music of his fiddle rose and swelled out through the swaying aisles and across the water of the river, bearing on its plaintive tide the past of the howed figure whose gray beard was bent close, close to the responsive instrument, as though listening to its own heart throbs there. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

\_\_\_\_\_ American Temperament and Art. The majority of the men and women

who gave American life its form and direction were not the children of an artistic race, though they were the heirs of a great literature. They descended from a people who have never pursued art as an end and whose first instinctive expression in meeting great experiences has never been artistic, but who have never divorced action from vision nor failed in the long run to match power in action with some kind of beauty in speech. From its English ancestry the country has inberited an ingrained and ineffaceable ed American art and are subsolling American life.-Hamilton Mable in At-

After the Prom. Ethel-Was he satisfied with one

Gladys-Humph. I think he was satisfied with all of them. Yale Record. What has become of the old-fash-

loned woman who gave her sons medicine when they fell in love, and their When he came out he "Me, too," Col. Case admitted gloom- appetites fell off?

THE NUTTE PAMILY ALBUM

Motes by Hazel, the Youngest of the Misses Nutte.

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~~~~~~ This is one of my gentleman friends, Smalley Pecan. He's a regular abouttown-goes to all the hops and skating rinks and nickel shows. It's a wonder you never run acrost him. Don't go to em much? Gee, what do you do to kill

time? Don't you think he's handsome? So does he. Smalley's a swell dresser and awful particklar about his finger nails. That's the reason he don't do nothing but light work. All the girls are luny over him. I call Smalley my steady, but I'm afraid he nin't quite so settled as the rock of Gibralter. He's mighty liberal with the hot air and seldom



SMALLEY PECAN.

leaves the check draft open. They kind's liable to cool off suddenly. Paw don't like him 'cause he's such butterfly. Only paw don't call him a

butterfly; he calls him a pest. Smalley uses sachet powder, and he left a haudkerchief here one day, but when he asked for it afterward I couldn't find it for him. Paw had burried it in the gerantum bed, but whether it was on account of the smell of cigarettes or the sachet powder I their own. don't know what. Paw's peculiar, he is .- F. W. Schaffer, in Cincinnati Post.

#### A CLEVER RUSE.

The Way of an Ingentous Parts Merchant Saved Cable Tolls.

A wealthy merchant in Paris who does an extensive business with Japan was informed that a prominent firm in Yokohama had failed, but the name of the firm he could not learn. He could have learned the truth by cabling; but, to save expense, instead he went to a well known banker who had received the news and requested him to reveal the name of the firm.

"That's a very delicate thing to do. replied the banker, "for the news is not official, and if I give you the name I might incur some responsibility."

The merchant argued, but in vain, and finally be made this proposition "I will give you," he said, "a list of ten firms in Yokohama, and I will ask you to look through it and then tell me, without mentioning any name, whether or not the name of the firm which has falled appears in it. Surely you will do that for me?"

"Yes," said the banker, "for if I do not mention any name I cannot be held responsible in any war."

The list was made. The banker looked through it and as he handed it back to the merchant said: "The name of the merchant who has failed is there. "Then I've lost heavily." replied the merchant, "for that is the firm with which I did business," showing him

name on the list. "But how do you know that is the firm which has failed?" asked the banker in surprise

"Very easily," replied the merchant "Of the ten names on the list only one is genuine—that of the firm with which I did business. All the others are fic

# TO ONE BENT UPON FARMING

What to Do When It Is Planned to Go Into Agriculture.

Within the last few years the possi bilities of making money from the land has begun to impress itself on those who have watched the steady upward trend of prices of foodstuffs, and people are beginning to inquire for books and literature pertaining to farming, trucking and poultry raising, says the New York Post. Before starting out to look for

home in the country decide what branch of farming is to be followed, whether dairying, poultry raising, fruit growing, market gardening, etc., for the particular branch that is to be followed will. in a large measure, determine the le

To put all your eggs in one basket very risky, especially if you don' know anything about the basket. Many men, whose judgment in business mai ters has always been conservative, have gone to the country and have sunk a their capital at once into a business of which they knew absolutely nothing Visit the homes of successful farmers and you will find that 90 per cent them either began in a small way or were born and raised in the business In New Jersey there is a man who started a few years ago with a small flock of fowls. In 1904 he had \$14,600 invested in his plant and, after deduct ing 10 per cent for depreciation and per cent for Interest, cleared \$7,000. To start a poultry plant requires less empltal than any other line of farming \$100 being enough to make a good start

for a beginner. The market garden business requires comparatively small amount of land. but it must be good land. To start with a small forcing house, 20 by 00 feet, will require a capital of \$1,500, exclusive of rent. A 10 per cent re turn on the investment is considered a good average. The fruit industry has a proposal who boasts of having jilted a number of men.

years and offers inducements to the in vestor. To plant and equip a twentyacre fruit farm will take from \$2,000 to \$3,500, exclusive of rent and labor.

> To a man of modest means dairying is out of the question. To establish an up-to-date dairy, carrying 100 sows. will require from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in addition to labor, and in dairying the labor bill is a big item.

Nothing has been said of the charm and pleasures such a life has to offer. as compared to the life in the city, for here again comes in the queston of location. In the south the social element is much more in evidence than in the north, due in no small measure to climatic conditions. Not far from Washington, D. C., there is a delightful community of cosmopolitan men and women whose chief source of income is made in raising hay and horses. The rule of eight nours work is rigidly adhered to, and time is found for riding, dancing and all those things that go to make the life there so attractive.

This social side of rural life is in portant, especially for town dwellers. and should be considered first in choosing a location. Perhaps this may seem like a strong statement, but when one stops to realize what a radical change there is from the bustle and life of the city to the stillness of the country, where sometimes for hours at a stretch not a sound is to be heard or a soul seen, the importance of this point impresses itself very forcibly. "Whither thou goest, I will go" is all very fine in theory, but a man can hardly expect his family to be willing to give up the companiouship of people for that of cows, chickens and pigs without some compensations.

#### SUNDOWN DOCTORS.

Peculiar to Washington and Practice Only After 4:30 P. M.

"Sundown doctors" are an institution peculiar to Washington City. They are an amiable company of medical practitioners who ply their trade only after nightfall.

Not that these gentlemen prefer dark ness to light if they had their d'ruthers, says the Louisville Conrier-Journal, nor are their deeds of a questionable complexion that looks best in the shade.

Sundown doctors have no ways that are dark or tricks that are vain. They are as open as the day that they may not utilize. If they practice their profession by candle light rather than by sunshine that's Uncle Sam's fault, not

Sundown doctors begin to get busy only after 4:30 in the afternoon. From 9 to that hour, poor souls, they are holding their noses to the grindstones over the government desks, for one must live don't you know, however soaring one's scientific ambition, and Uncle Sam's wages do come in mighty regular and handy. So that in a pigeonhole is the story of the origin of the struggling frateruity of sundown physicians at the federal capital.

There are thousands of instances. Young physicians with their careers yet to carve secure clerkships in some of the governmental departments of Washington in order to keep the pot bubbling while they are getting their medicinal education after office hours. Their diplomas thus laboriously achieved, they hang out their shingles tenta tively, holding fast, however, to their government positions until securely established professionally. A job in the hand, you know, is worth a whole city directory full of uncaptured patients Never let go a sure thing till you are

## Possum.

Preferably possum should be moked over a wood fire in a log cabin and sea soned with the odorous blue smoke of glimpse of the promised rland to those who wait with whetted appetites for the coming feast. With the possum and taters there should be served eith er the ordinary Kentucky corn poneif such an adjective may be not im properly applied to anything so rareor the Olympian cracklin' bread of the hog killing season. In fustice to the possum it must be said that neither corn pone nor crackling bread is neces sary, but it serves well not only to mon up the gravy, but also to prevent the possum and the rams from melting in the mouth too rapidly for the flavor to be enjoyed in the fullest. The finest possums on earth are found in the woodlands of the l'ennyrile district o Kentucky, and they reach perfection about the time the perfumed pawpaw becomes so ripe that it falls from the parent stem and reposes in all of its golden beauty in the orange tinter leaves that the earth has first claimed as tribute from the trees for her enrichment. - Louisville Courier Journal

Explorion by Music. One of the most dangerous of all ex-

plosives is a black powder called lodide of nitrogen. When it is dry the slightest touch will often cause it to explode with great violence. There appears to be a certain rate of vibration which this compound cannot resist. In experiments to determine the cause of its extreme explostreness some damp lodide of nitrogen was rubbed on the strings of a bass viol. It is known that the strings of such an instrument will ribrate when those of a similar instrument having an equal tension are played upon. this case, after the explosive had become thoroughly dry upon the strings, another bass viol was brought near and the strings sounded. At a certain note the jodide of nitrogen on the prepared instrument exploded. It was found that the explosion occurred only when a rate of ribration of sixty a second was communicated to the prepared strings. Vibration of the string caused an explosion, while that of the E string had no effect.-Chlcago Record-Herald.

Old Faithful, or Something. Gentleman-Who is that talkative man spouting away over there on the

Newsboy-That's only a plain, ordin-

ary guy, sir.-Harvard Lampoon. It is usually the girl who never had

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Problem of the Roomer.

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ments of population within the same | views city explain the rooming-house districts in our cities. The roomers have come to the city for employment, and widows thrown on their own resources, who turn to the roomer as a last resort. Old four-story family bin becomes daily more virulent. He residences are rented,-in New York harried Harvard University not long "brownstone fronts," in Boston "swell since, and thereby accumulated such fronts." in St. Louis old style South- quantities of abuse and derision that ern mansions, which have been va- he longed for more. Now he is pitchcated through business changes or ing into the "American Drone." by the fickleness of residential fashion. which pleasing epithet he designates At one time nearly all roomers were the American woman. This will yield boarders. To-day the boarding-house lots of fun for John Corbin-indeed, has largely disappeared. The ef- infinitely more fun than sticking pins fects of this transition are deplorad into Harvard men, who were few and

The reader must not fail to under-

stand the difference between rooming-house and the boardinghouse. The boarder sleeps and eats assay high as regards ginger. in the same house; the roomer takes his meals at a restaurant. Twenty years ago two-fifths of the "boarders and lodgers" enumerated in the census of Boston were boarders. 1895 less than one-fifth (17.4 per cent.), were boarders. The percent age of lodgers increased from 60.4 in 1885 to 82.6 in 1895. The further increase which has undoubtedly taken place since 1895 has virtually wiped out the boarding-house. This is true not only of Boston but of several other Massachusetts towns. Statisties are lacking for cities outside Massachusetts, but the probabilities are that the rooming house is everywhere displacing the old-time board ing-house. The causes of this lie in the competition of the cafes and "dining-rooms," the fact that it takes less business ability to manage a rooming-house than a boarding-house, and most of all, that the rooming and cafe habit of life offers much more freedom than did the boarding-house. In the latter one must be on time for meals and must pay whether he eats or not. Moreover, las as were boarding-house conventionalities, they afforded for more restraints than can be found in the rooming house. boarding-house without a public parlor would be an anomaly, while a

rooming house with one is a rarity. With the passing of the boardinghouse went the last ventige "home" life, for a boarding house without a public parlor would be an anomaly, while a rooming house with one is a rarity. The common table with its friendly, if aimless, prattle being removed, the isolation of the roomer followed, which is a real soctal problem. He knows few people. and these not intimately. He rarely enters a family circle, and becomes a more or less nomadic character, essentially a floater. The absence of the public parlor is responsible for damming the well-springs of healthy. social intercourse, and for throwing the lodger upon his own resources. A girl receives her visitors,—men and women, either in her room or in the street,—the moral effect of which can

easily be deduced. Landladies cannot afford a parlor. a situation, the writer believes, are marriage and family: unions and prostitution as substitutes; poignant loneliness; a blind, self-seeking individualism striking at altruistic impulses and moulding existence too closely on lines of the competitive business world. They have no substitute for home life, no opportunity for real recreation or cultural association, and are exposed to conditions which would try the most stable moral consciousness. The whole situation should be much

more thoroughly studied than it bern as yet. Public statistical reaus should gather details of rooming house districts. Public opinion should be aroused. The roomer must be given a social anchorage; the furniture sharks that prey upon the landlady should receive attention. The connection between lodging and prostitution should be studied more carefully. A public parlor should be demanded, even if it be made a prerequisite for a rooming-house license, The boarding-house should be brought back, and the cafe life resisted fa every possible way. Fundamentally, at the bottom of these things are, of course, better education and better In the same magazine Eleanor H.

Woods, of South End House, Boston, writes interestingly of the humanitarian efforts of certain movements in Boston for the social betterment in its lodging districts. A room registry organized at South End House three years ago for the assistance of patrons seeking rooms and to stimulate business methods among the housekeepers has attained a reasonable degree of success. A card catalogue of 150 houses is on file, conprice, quality, etc. A charge of 10 cents is imposed for a list of avail- my father's side of the house, and able lodging-houses and a postal to be used if a room is secured by the

tinized carefully and discorntable pegple ejected. This remarry serves as a source of information to patrons of the South End district, and labors

for cleanliness and morality. This writer advances hopefully a suggestion for "boarding club houses" for business women, something on the plan of a private house accommodating twelve or fifteen, with two or In every city of any considerable three for household work. An experisize the roomer is every seventh or ment on this line worked successfully eighth man or woman you nieet. He in Boston, and for women no longer may be a day me ... . a call call in the youngest ranks the writer betor, but he represents the ambition, lieves such a household would prove hopefulness, individualism, energy, a strong attraction, and she advoand persistence of the younger pro- cates a series of houses so organized. ductive ranks of mercantile and me- under one general management. Free chanic employees. With 90,000 room- from domestic restrictions, and with ers in Boston, one for every 723 in relative home surroundings, such Chicago, one for every 463 in St. houses would prove superior to the Louis, and before the earthquake one general run of lodging-houses, and for every 233 persons in San Fran would obviate the loss which women cisco, what the roaming-house resem- feel when "housed in caravansaries bles is an interesting topic for discus. where social responsibilities are discouraged by the constant experience Professor Albert B. Wolfe, of Ob. of being thrown with so many whom orlin College, accordingly outlines it is impossible to know, and yet in the roomer's problem in Charities whose company all the significant and the Commons for November 2. home functions are daily practiced.— The growth of cities and the move- From the American Review of Re-

#### DRUDGE AND DRONE.

the "landladies." for the most part, How the American Woman is Man's

Chiefest Blessing. As a teaser of the public John Corfar between, whereas American wont en, especially at this season of shopping, are more numerous than the sands of the sea. Besides, they

Still I am confident that a Corbin will contrive to cope with them. He will readily reply, being so logical himself, to their feebly reasoned protests. Separated only by eight and a half inches of text in his little treatise stand two sentences that serve as emblems of his atherence to consistency. One reads: "She has achieved a new, a glorious, a hitherto unattainable bleat-that of lifelong comradeship with man." The other declares: "She has been unable to establish any coduring comradeship with her own menfolk," Let the women of America think twice before tackling a resource like Corbin.

The clerk values his existence too preciously to venture beyond the out er skirmishing times of this exhibarating and altogether emobling little row. I daresay there's somewhat to be said on both sides. So, without joining the colors of either foe, I content myself with a comment upon the American Drone, considered as the chiefest blessing of the American Drudge. Maybe it's fine, theoretically, for a wife to slave all day, saving or earning. Marbe it's theoretically refreshing for a fellow to come home tired out to a woman equally lired out. Practically it's no such

Notice. I'm not eulogizing feminine Idleness. Mr. Corbin's Drone keeps busy enough by his own account of her. But her purs its aren't those that fag. After a day of exasperation. which has torn a man pretty well to pieces, he meets a comrade still blithe and bnovant and restful. Ten minutes in her company will recruihis vigor, dismiss his anxieties, refresh his soul. By not working she enables him to work without breaking. Her duty -if not her first duty, certainly almost that - is to keep berself strong and unfatigued against his hours of exhaustion. Perhaps Mr. Corbin will say that such an arrangeing unduly hard if a new life begins for him every evening—a life at once restful and stimulating-in the companionship of his best of friends,---Roston Transcript.

## CEVLON HAVING A BOOM.

Trade Outlook the Best Ever Known Cerlon as a whole is experiencing

period of exceptional prosperity and the trade outlook is the best ever known in the history of the island. Tea, cocoanuts, cacao, cardamoms and citronella are paying well, and rubber and camphor are still more pro-There has been a continued boom

in rubber planting, which now occurpies about 115,000 acres, while tea has had a revival and high prices are now being realized. Camphor prices are very high and the cultivation has been extended so that there are now some 900 acres under this product. A transportation question that has

been agitated in Ceylon for a long while, and that is now being brought actively to the front again, is that of connecting Ceylon to India by a rail road across Adams Bridge and the shallow bodies of water lying between Rameswaram and Tallaimannar at the northern end of the island. The South Indian Railway Com-

pany are bringing their line to the extreme point of the small island of Rameswaram so that only a small gap of water will intervene between the termini of the Indian and Ceylon

If the connection is made at all it will make Colombo the port for southern India, and will greatly benefit the tea and rubber industries by facilitating the transportation of laborers from India.-From the Journal of the

American Asiatic Association An Acquired Characteristic.

"Heredity," the boarder with the rubicund countenance was saying, "accounts for nearly everything. For instance, I inherited my eyr; and taining information as to location, the color of my hair from my mother's people, my chin and nose from

"You didn't inherst that nose from applicant. Housekeepers are charged anybody," interrupted the boarder one-half a week's rent for a tenancy with the sallow complexion. "You three weeks; otherwise, 10 per bought it at various places in this mit. The neighborhoods are scru- town and paid high prices for it.