

Poisons Used in Farming

Agriculture is essentially a selective process; the farmer desires to raise only one kind of plant, out of all those that might grow on a given piece of land, and to eliminate all others. This must be done, in the case of those that spring up spontaneously, by removing or killing them. The former process was once the only one, but methods of killing by poisonous chemicals are gaining ground. These were first introduced in cases where there was no other way of getting rid of the objectionable growths—for instance, where they were microscopic fungi like the "mildew" of grapes—but now poisons are beginning to be used to get rid of large weeds. The difficulty is in selecting a poison that will kill the weeds, and not the crop. This has been done in some instances; and in others Henri Roussel, writing in La Nature (Paris, March 28) suggests that we should try to breed varieties of food plants specially resistant to such weed poisons as we desire to employ. Says Mr. Roussel: "Farming is becoming more and more a scientific industry; new factors of all kinds have been changing it profoundly. These fall under three heads: (1) modifications of method, an intelligent succession of crops, with the use of proper fertilizers, enabling the soil to yield three or four times as much as formerly; (2) modifications of means, expensive and difficult operations being made simpler every year by the use of machinery; and (3) profound modification of the living plant, . . . cultivated species having almost lost resemblance to the wild ancestral stock. We have now hundreds of varieties of wheat, and it is not known precisely from what plant they are derived; the modern forage beet weighs a hundred times more than the common beet of the Mediterranean coast. Thus, to increase and develop qualities fitted to particular climates or uses, a large number of different means must be intelligently and persistently employed. We wish to collect here some facts relative to the use of poisonous chemical products to improve certain plants by destroying their parasites. Experimentation along this line, we are told, has been made largely with the lower organisms, because of their plasticity and rapid growth. It has been found, for instance, that the growth of a microscopic plant, the aspergillus, is completely stopped by placing it in a silver vessel, and yet chemical analysis is powerless to reveal the trace of dissolved metal that must have produced the effect. Similar phenomena are observed with seeds which often refuse to germinate when planted in a copper vessel. The use of salts of copper, lime and iron to kill "mildew" and "black-rot" on grape vines is a result of this discovery. In medicine many poisons are used as antiseptics because they are fatal to the microscopic vegetable germs of disease. Poisons are used also to kill the higher vegetable organisms in certain cases. We read: "In tropical regions, the care of railway lines, which has been made difficult by the exuberant vegetation, has been recently made easier by the use of arsenic. Mr. John A. Harman reports that the authorities of the railway from Guayaquil to Quito, after conclusive experiments, have decided to sprinkle its right of way with equal volumes of aqueous solutions of nitrate of soda (17 per cent.) and arsenious acid (20 per cent.) The chemicals may be pulverized together or mixed at the moment of use. A specially made car waters a space of 10 meters (33 feet) wide at a speed of 5 kilometers (3 miles) an hour. The operation must be repeated every three to six months. It is less costly than cutting and much more effective, the first application killing the vegetation and the succeeding ones preventing it from sprouting up again. "We frequently use in agriculture solutions of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) (5 per cent.) or still better of iron sulphate (copperas) (15 per cent.) to destroy weeds in grain fields. A single sprinkling kills them even when they are more numerous than the cultivated plant itself, and the latter does not suffer from the treatment. It is easily seen how economical, simple and elegant such a method is, in contrast with plowing or weeding, even if they were mechanically possible, which is not always the case. This is an example of the use of "relative toxicity" with the higher plant organisms. We are approaching here to the selective action of fluorides on different varieties of yeast (in brewing). Although hitherto applied only to these lower organisms, the method is of more general value. It is logical and in the natural order of things. . . . I believe that it would be the proper thing to seek the solution of the similar problems (with higher forms of plant life) which, though evidently much more complex and difficult, offers the same possibilities of success. "May we not be able, by a new application of the same idea, to accomplish, for example, an industrial species of heat to certain poisons that will destroy all the weeds likely to infest it? The experiment would be an interesting one to try."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

WASHINGTON'S ACRES

First President Owned 74,000 Acres at the Time of His Death. The claim of the Washington heirs to the ownership of the city of Cincinnati and other cities out west was the subject of his country's attention in reporting of his estate. The inheritance of the widow was worth him 74,000 acres of land, mostly lying about the city of Williamsburg, and a considerable property within that city. Williamsburg was an important place in those days, the royal governors used to hold their vice-regal courts there, and the plantations round about there were flourishing and valuable. The Mount Vernon estate, added to that inherited and purchased by Washington, amounted to more than 8,000 acres. From his father he inherited about 300 acres near Fredericksburg and some property in that city. He earned, by surveying for Lord Fairfax, 550 acres of forest land in Frederick County. This land was sold by the Washington heirs only a few years ago. As a military bounty for his services in the French and Indian War he secured 5,000 acres in western lands, and increased the amount later partly by purchase to more than 20,000 acres. In his letters to his secretary, Tobias Lear, Washington speaks of his lands "lying on the Ohio between the mouths of the Great and Little Kanawha Rivers," amounting to 9,159 acres and of land on the Great Kanawha amounting to 23,000 and more acres. These apparently were the land he obtained by patent for his services in the French and Indian War and added to by purchase, though some of the newspaper reports of the claims of the Washington heirs make it appear that a part of the land obtained for military services was in what is now Ohio, and comprised the site of Cincinnati.—New York Evening Post.

BOOKS RETURNED AFTER YEARS.

One Came Back to Philadelphia Library After a Century. With the best systems and most careful watching books go astray, but it is hard to write them off as entirely "lost," since they have a way of turning up that is only paralleled by the cat of lyric fame. The other day at the desk of one of the oldest city institutions the Philadelphia library, at Locust and Juniper streets, there was returned by a fair borrower a book that had been out a little over three years. Fortunately for the borrower no fines were exacted, and after she had gone for over a century! It is one of a valuable set of the classics, and after succeeding in hiding itself so long finally turned up in Holland, where its label declared its lawful place of abode and the honest finder lost no time in forwarding it to Philadelphia. Yes, sir, we have books out still longer and I have not the least doubt that some of them will yet find their way back to our shelves.—Philadelphia Record.

RELIGIOUS DANCING.

A Current Form of Entertainment Adapted to a Church Hall. "When I was asked to witness an exhibition of fancy dancing to be held in a parish hall and for the benefit of a church an evening or so ago I thought the limit of broad-mindedness had been reached," said a New York man. "I went out of curiosity, and after all I found it a most beautiful and appropriate entertainment. "The dancing turned out to be only a part of the evening's offering, which was called a sacred recital, with sacred songs, music and recitations. The dancing was in keeping with these, being the latest phase of the classic or æsthetic dancing now so much in vogue. It portrayed the dances used in religious festivals in Scriptural days. "One dance called 'Eastern and Western Prayer' was little more than a series of graceful poses, in which the performer saluted the rising sun and bowed to the east and afterward expressed the western form of prayer in pantomime while 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' was played softly. "The most spirited of the dances was the battle dance of Miriam on the shores of the Red Sea. She came upon the stage dancing slowly, dressed in the flowing robes of Bible days, with a helmet on her head and cymbals in her hands. "The dancing grew quicker and quicker, and then she began to chant Miriam's song of triumph as we find it in the Scriptures. It was an inspiring exhibition."—New York Sun.

INSTRUCTORS SHOULD BE SINGLE.

President Eliot Says Only When They Become Assistant Professors Should They Marry. Young college instructors should live in a state of single blessedness, according to President Charles Eliot of Harvard University, who lectured recently on "The Trustees" at Northwestern University, Chicago. Only when the instructor had advanced to an assistant professorship should he contemplate matrimony. "The trustees of a university should use careful judgment in regulating the scale of salaries for teachers and officers of the university," President Eliot said. "The salary for an instructor beginning to teach in a university should be the amount needed by a young unmarried man to live comfortably but not in luxury. "The salary should be advanced as the instructor gains in usefulness, and by the time he is ready for an assistant professorship his salary should be enough to enable him to support a wife and two or three children comfortably, but not in luxury. "Under all circumstances the trustees should use good judgment in arranging the scale of salaries and take into consideration the circumstances and surroundings in each case."

WASHINGTON'S ACRES

First President Owned 74,000 Acres at the Time of His Death. The claim of the Washington heirs to the ownership of the city of Cincinnati and other cities out west was the subject of his country's attention in reporting of his estate. The inheritance of the widow was worth him 74,000 acres of land, mostly lying about the city of Williamsburg, and a considerable property within that city. Williamsburg was an important place in those days, the royal governors used to hold their vice-regal courts there, and the plantations round about there were flourishing and valuable. The Mount Vernon estate, added to that inherited and purchased by Washington, amounted to more than 8,000 acres. From his father he inherited about 300 acres near Fredericksburg and some property in that city. He earned, by surveying for Lord Fairfax, 550 acres of forest land in Frederick County. This land was sold by the Washington heirs only a few years ago. As a military bounty for his services in the French and Indian War he secured 5,000 acres in western lands, and increased the amount later partly by purchase to more than 20,000 acres. In his letters to his secretary, Tobias Lear, Washington speaks of his lands "lying on the Ohio between the mouths of the Great and Little Kanawha Rivers," amounting to 9,159 acres and of land on the Great Kanawha amounting to 23,000 and more acres. These apparently were the land he obtained by patent for his services in the French and Indian War and added to by purchase, though some of the newspaper reports of the claims of the Washington heirs make it appear that a part of the land obtained for military services was in what is now Ohio, and comprised the site of Cincinnati.—New York Evening Post.

and, mostly lying about the city of Williamsburg, and a considerable property within that city. Williamsburg was an important place in those days, the royal governors used to hold their vice-regal courts there, and the plantations round about there were flourishing and valuable. The Mount Vernon estate, added to that inherited and purchased by Washington, amounted to more than 8,000 acres. From his father he inherited about 300 acres near Fredericksburg and some property in that city. He earned, by surveying for Lord Fairfax, 550 acres of forest land in Frederick County. This land was sold by the Washington heirs only a few years ago. As a military bounty for his services in the French and Indian War he secured 5,000 acres in western lands, and increased the amount later partly by purchase to more than 20,000 acres. In his letters to his secretary, Tobias Lear, Washington speaks of his lands "lying on the Ohio between the mouths of the Great and Little Kanawha Rivers," amounting to 9,159 acres and of land on the Great Kanawha amounting to 23,000 and more acres. These apparently were the land he obtained by patent for his services in the French and Indian War and added to by purchase, though some of the newspaper reports of the claims of the Washington heirs make it appear that a part of the land obtained for military services was in what is now Ohio, and comprised the site of Cincinnati.—New York Evening Post.

THE FORT BERTHOOLD INDIANS

The Fort Berthold Indians afford most interesting subjects for ethnological investigation. The Arrikara are of Pawnee race; the Minitari—generally known as "Gros Ventres of the Missouri"—are "Crows," and the Mandan, if old tradition and curious circumstances can be believed, are a mixture of Sioux, Mound Builders and Welshman. Way back some 600 years ago, a Welsh prince named Madoc sailed to find a new world, and is believed to have landed in North America, taken his followers into the interior, and vanished among the Indian tribes. At about the same time, the misty, dim-gleamed Mound Builders were erecting forts and houses along the Ohio River. Traces of their wanderings are shown by the remains of these structures—down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, and ending where the Mandan villages were found 200 years ago. The Mandan pattern homes and fortifications as the Mound Builders did. That, with their location, links them with this prehistoric race. But among the Mandans to this day are many people with light skin and blue eyes—not mixed blood, but recurring types, transmitted from a white infusion of the long ago. The Mandan language, taken word by word, is mostly Sioux, but shows many words that are declared to be plainly and unmistakably Welsh. Finally, the Mandans navigate the river in "bullboats" of strange circular pattern, identical with the coracle of Wales. The Mandans, therefore, seem to be a wondrous link between the Indian and the adventures of centuries gone by, and also a link between the red man and the extinguished nations that built the great structures dotting many portions of the Mississippi Valley. Where can an ethnologist find a finer field for long, industrious labor? The Minitari, or Gros Ventre—not related to the Gros Ventre du Prairie, living at Fort Belknap—are Crow by race, stature and speech, and are the bravest of the three allied tribes. The Arrikara are stocky, dark, silent and taciturn, of a Pawnee stock, but less valiant than the Pawnee proper. Lewis and Clarke, a century ago, had some skirmishes with the Minitari, and the white trappers fought the Arrikara, while the Mandan were ever and always the white man's friend, entertaining La Verendrye and his cohorts des bois in royal fashion 200 years ago. These tribes fought among themselves considerably, but when the Sioux began to press them hard they built adjoining villages, fortified them with palisades, and made treaties of peace and brotherhood. About seventy years ago the three tribes probably numbered 4,000—1,000 Minitari, 1,500 each for the Arrikara and Mandan. The smallpox swept off most of the Mandan, and hundreds of the others. In 1878 they totaled about 1,450, and now number about 1,100. Their reservation is of poor quality, and they are a poverty-stricken lot of red men, although they try their best to get along.

LAWYER AND EDITOR.

Charles F. Taft, editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star and half brother of William H. Taft, Republican candidate for the presidency, was born in Cincinnati in 1843 and therefore is 11 years older than the latter. Their father, Alphonso Taft, was Attorney General of the United States. The eldest son was graduated from Yale in 1864 and from Columbia College Law School in 1866. He also studied at Heidelberg, Berlin and Paris, practiced law in Cincinnati, 1869-73, and in the latter year bought a controlling interest in the Cincinnati Times, which was consolidated the same year with the Star. In 1885 Mr. Taft was elected to Congress, serving until 1887.

DIFFERENT STARS.

An "Auld Kirk" man was being shown through the new United Presbyterian Church in a town in the west of Scotland. Gazing at the stars painted on the ceiling, he inquired their meaning. "Oh," was the reply, "you know what the book says: 'He made the stars also?'" "Weet," observed the man, "ye ken the differ between your kirk and ours? It's this—ye see your stars on the ceiling, and we've ours in the pulpit!" The optimist invests in a box of polish and runs busy with the dark side of life.



GREAT INDIAN TRIBES OF THE UNITED STATES. W. A. Riddell.

THE FORT BERTHOOLD INDIANS

The Fort Berthold Indians afford most interesting subjects for ethnological investigation. The Arrikara are of Pawnee race; the Minitari—generally known as "Gros Ventres of the Missouri"—are "Crows," and the Mandan, if old tradition and curious circumstances can be believed, are a mixture of Sioux, Mound Builders and Welshman. Way back some 600 years ago, a Welsh prince named Madoc sailed to find a new world, and is believed to have landed in North America, taken his followers into the interior, and vanished among the Indian tribes. At about the same time, the misty, dim-gleamed Mound Builders were erecting forts and houses along the Ohio River. Traces of their wanderings are shown by the remains of these structures—down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, and ending where the Mandan villages were found 200 years ago. The Mandan pattern homes and fortifications as the Mound Builders did. That, with their location, links them with this prehistoric race. But among the Mandans to this day are many people with light skin and blue eyes—not mixed blood, but recurring types, transmitted from a white infusion of the long ago. The Mandan language, taken word by word, is mostly Sioux, but shows many words that are declared to be plainly and unmistakably Welsh. Finally, the Mandans navigate the river in "bullboats" of strange circular pattern, identical with the coracle of Wales. The Mandans, therefore, seem to be a wondrous link between the Indian and the adventures of centuries gone by, and also a link between the red man and the extinguished nations that built the great structures dotting many portions of the Mississippi Valley. Where can an ethnologist find a finer field for long, industrious labor? The Minitari, or Gros Ventre—not related to the Gros Ventre du Prairie, living at Fort Belknap—are Crow by race, stature and speech, and are the bravest of the three allied tribes. The Arrikara are stocky, dark, silent and taciturn, of a Pawnee stock, but less valiant than the Pawnee proper. Lewis and Clarke, a century ago, had some skirmishes with the Minitari, and the white trappers fought the Arrikara, while the Mandan were ever and always the white man's friend, entertaining La Verendrye and his cohorts des bois in royal fashion 200 years ago. These tribes fought among themselves considerably, but when the Sioux began to press them hard they built adjoining villages, fortified them with palisades, and made treaties of peace and brotherhood. About seventy years ago the three tribes probably numbered 4,000—1,000 Minitari, 1,500 each for the Arrikara and Mandan. The smallpox swept off most of the Mandan, and hundreds of the others. In 1878 they totaled about 1,450, and now number about 1,100. Their reservation is of poor quality, and they are a poverty-stricken lot of red men, although they try their best to get along.

LAWYER AND EDITOR.

Charles F. Taft, editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star and half brother of William H. Taft, Republican candidate for the presidency, was born in Cincinnati in 1843 and therefore is 11 years older than the latter. Their father, Alphonso Taft, was Attorney General of the United States. The eldest son was graduated from Yale in 1864 and from Columbia College Law School in 1866. He also studied at Heidelberg, Berlin and Paris, practiced law in Cincinnati, 1869-73, and in the latter year bought a controlling interest in the Cincinnati Times, which was consolidated the same year with the Star. In 1885 Mr. Taft was elected to Congress, serving until 1887.

DIFFERENT STARS.

An "Auld Kirk" man was being shown through the new United Presbyterian Church in a town in the west of Scotland. Gazing at the stars painted on the ceiling, he inquired their meaning. "Oh," was the reply, "you know what the book says: 'He made the stars also?'" "Weet," observed the man, "ye ken the differ between your kirk and ours? It's this—ye see your stars on the ceiling, and we've ours in the pulpit!" The optimist invests in a box of polish and runs busy with the dark side of life.



CHARLES F. TAFT.

FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

The railways of Siam have a total length of 485 miles. Roumania is said to hold the prize for illiteracy. Two-thirds of the population can neither read nor write. The Church of England Waifs and Strays Society has taken care of 13,476 children in the twenty-six years that it has been in operation. Yuan Shi Kai is urging the Chinese throne to establish a government department to deal with missionary affairs, something that all mission workers will welcome. The Protestant, Catholic and Jewish denominations of Oakland, Cal., have organized under one constitution a society of the pastors to help along the church work of the city. About forty different kinds of whales and dolphins are known, and although they live in the open sea and look like fish they are not fish at all, but are true mammals, breathing air and feeding their young on milk, like cows and horses. The Belgians are the greatest drinkers of French champagne, 71,000 hectoliters being exported there last year. The British showed a fondness for Bordeaux wine, importing 58,000 hectoliters, against 14,000 sent to the United States and 13,000 to Germany. France was in 1907 the world's chief wine producer as well as consumer. The total crop for the year was 146,000,000 hectoliters. Of this French growers produced 66,000,000 hectoliters, Italy was represented by 23,000,000, Spain by 17,000,000, Portugal by 4,000,000, Austria by 3,000,000 and Germany by 2,000,000. Changes on the moon's surface, especially near the crater Linnaeus, are now recognized by Pickering, Barnard and others. It is concluded that the diminution of a white patch must be a melting of hoar frost at sunrise and that the deposition and melting of frost must be taking place in other parts of the moon. One one occasion when in Congress Gen. Benjamin Butler arose in his place and intimated that the member who occupied the floor was transgressing the limits of debate. "Why, general," said the member reproachfully, "you divided your time with me." "I know I did," rejoined Butler, grimly, "but I didn't divide eternity with you."

THE HARD-LOOKING WOMAN.

"I jump up and down when I'm frightened," declared the New York girl. "I can imagine your jumping up," responded the Boston dame, "but I think the law of gravitation must be responsible for the alternating descents."—Washington Herald.

SPOILING THE FUN.

"But, Michael, can't you possibly manage to live with your wife without fighting?" "Well, no, mum. I can't—not apply."—London Opinion.

THE IDIOT'S JOKE.

"Summer," remarked the Cheerful Idiot, "is the pride of all the seasons." "How do you figure that out?" asked the Dense Person. "It goes before a fall," explained the C. I., with an open-faced grin.—Chicago News.

AND NO CHARGE, EITHER.

"What business is Miss Gaddie in?" "Oh, she's in everybody's business." "Wholesale, eh?" "Yes, except when it comes to a husband; she retails that."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

BRIDAL PADS AND FANCIES.

"You haven't half smoked that cigar. A newly-married man should not be so wasteful." "I leave the butts long to please my wife. She likes to loop 'em with ribbons and hang 'em about the flat."—Washington Herald.

SHIFTING KICKS.

The street car company had concluded to raise fares. "We're tired of hearing people kick about being jammed in our cars," explained a director. "Just as many people will ride." "Certainly, but they will have a new kick."—Philadelphia Ledger.

YES, YES.

Willie—"Dad, what's the difference between incognita and alias?" "Dad—"About the same as between kleptomaniac and robber."—Illustrated Bits.

DID SON CATCH ON?

"Pa, what is a monogamist?" "A monogamist, my son, is a conviction with the only child of one's own parents."—Lippincott's.

THOSE FOOL QUESTIONS.

"Would you like me to trim a little off the ends of that hair, sir?" asked the barber. "No," snapped the grumpy customer. "Leave the ends alone and take some out of the middle."—Cleveland Leader.

COOK WAS SATISFIED.

Mr. Stubbs (after snarling cook)—"There's one other thing I suppose you should know, Miss Flannigan—my wife is a chronic invalid, confined to her room." Miss Flannigan—"That's que! I was afraid she might be wan in thin chronic kickers that were confined to the kitchen, begods!"—Puck.

HOW THEY MAKE NOVELS.

Fair Visitor—"Why, I had no idea that novels were written in this way." Foreman of the Six-Past Seller Factory—"Oh, yes; at these machines they punch in the plots across the room they stitch in the description; the dialogue is put in by hand, and the whole then goes to the finishing room, where it is sawed into chapters."—Puck.

CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

"Licker—She thinks fishing is cruel. Hocker—Yes, she doesn't wear them on her hat."—New York Sun.

AT THE CONCERT.

Enthusiast—"What would you give for a voice like that?" Everett True—"Chloroform."—Louisville Herald.

SIMPLE IDEALS.

"That engaged girl thinks she is very practical." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "But she isn't. She thinks all that is necessary to make home happy is a chaffing dish and a rubber tree."—Washington Star.

HIS IRON CONSTITUTION.

He was the first tramp of the season, and merrily we welcomed him in. "Here," we said, "is a glass of water—pure, cold, delicious water. What? You refuse it, man?" He shook his head and sighed. "I have to, sir," he said. "You see I've got an iron constitution, and water would rust it."—Tit-Bits.

THE WESTER

THE LATEST FAD. The treatment by vegetables is the latest dietetic fad in England. Carrots are supposed to develop good temper, potatoes the reasoning faculties, etc.—News note. If your reasoning's thick as mud, Take a well-developed spud. If you have a sluggish wit, Carrots will develop it. Spinach brings a great will power, (Bolt it hard for half an hour.) Beans—the French kind—predispose To a lovely dreamy doze. While those known as barcoat, We are told, will surely go Far to raise a good effect On your blunted intellect. That's the treatment dietetic Largely used by the aesthetic. If an Anglonormanic, Take of each a little snack, And let the little stomach elves Fight it out among themselves. —La Touche Hancock.

A PURIST.

"I jump up and down when I'm frightened," declared the New York girl. "I can imagine your jumping up," responded the Boston dame, "but I think the law of gravitation must be responsible for the alternating descents."—Washington Herald.

SPOILING THE FUN.

"But, Michael, can't you possibly manage to live with your wife without fighting?" "Well, no, mum. I can't—not apply."—London Opinion.

THE HARD-LOOKING WOMAN.

"I jump up and down when I'm frightened," declared the New York girl. "I can imagine your jumping up," responded the Boston dame, "but I think the law of gravitation must be responsible for the alternating descents."—Washington Herald.

SPOILING THE FUN.

"But, Michael, can't you possibly manage to live with your wife without fighting?" "Well, no, mum. I can't—not apply."—London Opinion.

THE HARD-LOOKING WOMAN.

"I jump up and down when I'm frightened," declared the New York girl. "I can imagine your jumping up," responded the Boston dame, "but I think the law of gravitation must be responsible for the alternating descents."—Washington Herald.

THE IDIOT'S JOKE.

"Summer," remarked the Cheerful Idiot, "is the pride of all the seasons." "How do you figure that out?" asked the Dense Person. "It goes before a fall," explained the C. I., with an open-faced grin.—Chicago News.

AND NO CHARGE, EITHER.

"What business is Miss Gaddie in?" "Oh, she's in everybody's business." "Wholesale, eh?" "Yes, except when it comes to a husband; she retails that."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

BRIDAL PADS AND FANCIES.

"You haven't half smoked that cigar. A newly-married man should not be so wasteful." "I leave the butts long to please my wife. She likes to loop 'em with ribbons and hang 'em about the flat."—Washington Herald.

SHIFTING KICKS.

The street car company had concluded to raise fares. "We're tired of hearing people kick about being jammed in our cars," explained a director. "Just as many people will ride." "Certainly, but they will have a new kick."—Philadelphia Ledger.

YES, YES.

Willie—"Dad, what's the difference between incognita and alias?" "Dad—"About the same as between kleptomaniac and robber."—Illustrated Bits.

DID SON CATCH ON?

"Pa, what is a monogamist?" "A monogamist, my son, is a conviction with the only child of one's own parents."—Lippincott's.

THOSE FOOL QUESTIONS.

"Would you like me to trim a little off the ends of that hair, sir?" asked the barber. "No," snapped the grumpy customer. "Leave the ends alone and take some out of the middle."—Cleveland Leader.

COOK WAS SATISFIED.

Mr. Stubbs (after snarling cook)—"There's one other thing I suppose you should know, Miss Flannigan—my wife is a chronic invalid, confined to her room." Miss Flannigan—"That's que! I was afraid she might be wan in thin chronic kickers that were confined to the kitchen, begods!"—Puck.

HOW THEY MAKE NOVELS.

Fair Visitor—"Why, I had no idea that novels were written in this way." Foreman of the Six-Past Seller Factory—"Oh, yes; at these machines they punch in the plots across the room they stitch in the description; the dialogue is put in by hand, and the whole then goes to the finishing room, where it is sawed into chapters."—Puck.

CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

"Licker—She thinks fishing is cruel. Hocker—Yes, she doesn't wear them on her hat."—New York Sun.

AT THE CONCERT.

Enthusiast—"What would you give for a voice like that?" Everett True—"Chloroform."—Louisville Herald.

SIMPLE IDEALS.

"That engaged girl thinks she is very practical." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "But she isn't. She thinks all that is necessary to make home happy is a chaffing dish and a rubber tree."—Washington Star.

HIS IRON CONSTITUTION.

He was the first tramp of the season, and merrily we welcomed him in. "Here," we said, "is a glass of water—pure, cold, delicious water. What? You refuse it, man?" He shook his head and sighed. "I have to, sir," he said. "You see I've got an iron constitution, and water would rust it."—Tit-Bits.

P.A. Lord Lumber Company. That LUMBER. You sent me was A No. 1, and I have advised all my friends to give you a trial. Office: Foote and Railroad Streets. PHONE 20.

The Kelmscott Press. Operates a completely equipped modern printing plant for the production of high-class Booklets, Catalogues, Office Stationery and other printed matter. THE KELMSCOTT PRESS, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. Telephone 904. Chicago Office 115 La Salle St. Telephone Central 610.

FINK'S LIVERY. Doing Business at the Old Stand. Cor. Rogers St. and Highland Ave. Give Me a Call. Telephone 501.

DOWNERS GROVE LAUNDRY. C. KRUEGER, Proprietor. Satisfactory Work and Good Service. Telephone 691. OFFICE: 182 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

L. KLEIN. Meat Market. Press or Salted Meats. Fish or Game in Season. Beef by the Quarter at Wholesale Prices. Phone 15. 32 South Main St. Cottage Dining Room. 12 COURTNEY STREET. First house east of Post Office. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Day Board, \$4.00. Meal Tickets, \$4.50.

HOT WATER HEATERS. 10 Gallons of Hot Water for 1 Cent. Western United Gas and Electric Co.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEWING MACHINE. LIGHT RUNNING NEWHOME. If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Orange, Mass. Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to last. Our quality never runs out. Sold by authorized dealers only. FOR SALE BY HENNER & HOGGESS.

M. E. STANGER. Headquarters for School Supplies and Books, Cigars, Candles, Stationery, Gum Drinks and Fresh Fruits. Phone 188. 71 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

LEW. F. EDWARDS Decorator. 106 FOOTE STREET.

90 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. Trade Marks. Designs. Copyrights &c. Any one sending a sketch and description may receive a free opinion as to whether or not invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Inventions on Patent sent free. (Closest agency for receiving Patents.) Patents taken through Illinois & Co. receive special advice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$1 a year; four copies, \$1. Sold by mail. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 68 F St., Washington, D. C.