Wostiny.

Yake an old Nurse, today there came to are The walking figure of my Destiny.

As toys, all friendly and familiar I put away, in unforgotten places,

Boys that are boys with me, when

I shall be coming back to you again -Fullerton L. Waldo, in the Christian Register.

THE EXPANSIONIST PANCHO.

BY HERBERT COOLIDGE.

Every Mexican mule learns to bulge his sides and hold his breath when the cinch is being tightened; every Mexican horseman knows how to

these efforts But the Expansionist Pancho had boulder. foiled them all, unless, indeed, we except his master, Don Alvitro, with his occasional clumsy triumphs. Pancho was an animal of wonderful powers of inhalation, and his glossy black sides once inflated were as inflexible as the hickory staves of a molasses hogs-head.

tending over four days, could adjust per of my boulder. a saddle to stay. It was then his cus-I turned the animal over to my lit- the cinch and his belly. tle pephew, who rode him bareback. The robber sat him with the fear-

Upon the present of a spry mustang, the youngster gladly relinquish- and round-it made me dizzy to view ed his claim on my mule; and for the | them. It was wonderful backing, offfirst time in his life Pancho utilized set by wonderful riding; and yet there his marvelous powers of inhalation | could be but one termination. for the good of man.

In the years of faithful service that followed I had many inducements the saddle and slammed the stranger to part with Pancho, among them was a handsome cash offer from Don Alvitro, -- but firmly retained him until the hot summer day that I met a tall stranger on a road through the foot-hills near the Mexican border. He wanted to know how far it was to water; also if I would give him a few swallows from reanimation. my centeen.

While I was pincking at the knot which fastened that article to the eaddle. I withdrew my eyes from the appealing gaze of the thirsty stranger, and a moment later looked up to fin.l myself covered with a big nickel-plated revolver.

"Get off that mule! I want him." "Evidently," thought I, "the time has come when the Expansionist Pancho and I must part."

A little later it developed that I and my revolver and a thousand dollars of my employers' money must also part. I anticipated difficulty in making my employers and others be-Here that the parting was really necessary, and yet as I stared at the revolver, it seemed to me that my conduct was not irrational.

etretched arms I ob-sed the stranger's to back off ten steps "this is a gloomy situation-and with no ellver lining '

Then the rother booked a stirrup over the saddle-horn preparatory to and I feit unspeakably Pancho seemed relieved, too, when the latigo was loosened; and, master lifted the saddle his tithers, carefully apraddled and braced his stout legs, and filled his black skin with one of his wonderful inhalations.

This was nothing to my friend, the robber. He put his foot against the einch-ring and pulled, easily at first, then until he was red in the face, at the long latigo. Finally he made fast, | custody. satisfied, apparently, with having exerted all his strength and taken all the stretch out of the saddle rigging. he easy, he doubtless assured himself, to dismount a mile or so down the road and rerinch the mule when the brute was off his guard and

But I knew that Pancho was never Turning Lumber From Ancient Puboff his guard when a man dismounted, too much winded for successful expansion. Instead of starting back to San Divgo as I was ordered by the stranger on pain of death to do. I turned and followed him the moment he disappeared round a turn of the road.

I peered out from behind a rock at old public building, such as a church, that turn just in time to see the Expansionist perform a familiar antic. Pancho's nerves were absolute-Then the falling of a leaf or the chirp. of an insect would cause him to lurch he is ready to pay almost any reaviolently sidewise. Lucky the rider sonable price for them, provided, of or to put in the electric light, it then if the saddle did not turn and course, they are in good condition, must be done at his own expense. throw him headlong. The tall strang- without knots or nail holes. er, who was an excellent horseman, knows that many of these churches tenants passing through every Lonweathered Pancho's trick with the and other buildings were efected 400 don house, each one of them laying himself to the middle of the road, from the organ builder's point of ishing parquet flooring upon and in his mute mule way cringingly view is perfection. Then he takes drawing room, a fourth bringing the promised to do better.

promises amounted to when his girth paulins, cuts them into boards of the every one of these additions becomes was loose, and the moment the rob- desired size and makes his pipes ber stopped beating him and dismount- with perfect confidence that the ored to recinch I drew back into the brush, resolved on retrieving my reputation, my employers' thousand that is organs built from 100 to 300

dollars and my good mule Pancho.

a tong, attrow toop just aneud Also, he must have had another fracas or two with Pancho, for I crossed the loop, and had pienty of time to twist off an oak club and catch my breath before I heard the thud of boofs approaching

My plans for recapturing lost cash and henors were not those of a fool nor yet those of a hero.

trimmed oak club, and the robber had my revolver and at least one of his own; but I was counting on the balance being thrown my, way by certain complications which, when Pancho's cinch was loose, always rose ኇ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚቝ፞፞፞፞ዀ፟ኇ፞ፙኇፙኇፙኇፙኇፙኇፙኇዀኇ*ቑ* when he had been beaten for shying and had promised faithfully to do bet-

I rolled my coat into a tight ba!!. reckoning that its sudden advent into the road would percipitate these complications.

ed the clump of brush that screened laws, my boulder. As he came opposite I 「我会我会院会院会院会院会院会院会院会院会院会院会院会 shot the coat fairly under his heels.

With a frightened grunt he darted sidewise into the brush. As though himself a part of the animal the stranger sat him, keeping the balance of himself and the saddle, and fasten the saddle securely despite finding time to draw a revolver and flatten a couple of bullets against my in putting up his catch for sale.

I had thrown myself flat behind my stone bulwark as the robber's arm dropped toward his holster, and I lay there motionless, feeling rather scared and chilly. Then I heard the sharp tunk! tunk! of stiff-legged jumping, and divining that the tall stranger would be too busy for further shoot-Don Alvitro, by a secret process ex- ing, ventured to peer round the cor-

Pancho, his betasseled tail rotating police. tom to leave the Expansionist sad- like a screw-propeller, his head bedled until he could sell him to some tween his forefeet, his neck stretched bustle; within ten minutes the marwilling to sell him back to the rascal- peared like an exaggerated fifth leg. figh returned to the boats in which the birds have been nesting for much try who would buy him-at a tre- His nerves seemed completely un. Thus it was that the 75,000 inhabimendous discount. I was Alvitro's strong and I knew it was on account eighteenth victim, also the last, for of the coat and the air-space between

What a boy does not find out about less alertness of a professional rider, a mule is not worth knowing; and I and yet he appeared very insecure, Standard, was not much surprised when my for his saddle had slipped forward brother's son announced that he had and jutted several taches over the discovered a system for saddling Pan- precipitous front end of the contortionist Pancho.

Up and down, back and forth, round

to the ground with terrific violence, | centres.

I was watching for this manoeuver and leaned at the robber the moment I saw him falling. But be lay so by my upraised cudgel, and casting it aside disarmed him, tied his legs

ed his temples from a flask which I found in his pockyt Pancho, with the saddle dangling beneath him, was redust and aplinters.

our respective lasks at about the raised to a sitting posture, Pancho, way above the sitter's head bare-backed now and loyful, trotted forward and mutely requested that freed of dust and perspiration.

First I drew the cinch as tightly as ! girth, and Pancho's saddle was again first time broken.

a fisture prisoner to the nearest ranch-house released his legs and covering him with my revolver, ordered him to get into the saddle. Strangety enough, he

demurred, saving "You can shoot me dead, but you don't get me on that male again." At this juncture an overheated reputy United States marshal ap lot of the London tenant. proached, identified my unruly patient as a much-wanted smuggler whom he was trailing, and gladly took him in'o

Then, with my reputation, my employers' thousand dollars and the Ex- Charta of the tenant. It has done pansionist Pancho firmly in hand. I cheerfully resumed my journey .--

OLD BEAMS FOR ORGAN PIPES

lic Building to Account.

builden of this city, "are made of and better seasoned the wood the better the quality of tone given out

"In Germany and England when an town hall or large structure of any and floor beams are made and if he discovers that they are of white pine years. The tenant does the rest. I knew about how much Pancho's covering them in transit with tar- a heating system, and so on. And

gan will be a musical success. "Most of the old organs of Europe, years ago, have a mellowness of tone Fortunately for my plans, the road that distinguishes them from mod- in 1887, when the increase was 12; which the stranger must travel formed | ern instruments, and although the | 867.

will of the lower is now lesselling he difference between the old or cans and the new, just as there is between violins made now and those Cremona instruments that have mel lowed with time.

"American organ builders spend no time looking for old beams, but hey do keep their lumber seasoning and for several years before they To be sure, I had only a poorly use it and then depend on the toner to make up the difference.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FISHWOMEN ON THEIR DIGNITY.

How They Forced the Removal of an Officious Police Inspector.

A telegram from Cherbourg describes a strange happening thene recently. The fishermen had brought in a big catch of fish and shellfish and the market was just opening when a police inspector stepped up On came the dust-muffled patter to one of the fishwives to make note of Pancho's swift lope. He approach- of an infringement of the local by-

The woman had stepped two yards further than the by-law allowed her to do. A minute later a second police complaint was made-against a woman who had undertaken to sell the fish of a fishwife who was ill A third complaint was made against a fisherman who went out of his turn

The news of the police officiousness spread quickly. Many of the women were still bargaining with the fishermen, but the last bids and counterbids could not be heard for the shouts of the women established behind the fish baskets on the market place. In two minutes the word was passed round that the fishwives were going to close the market in order · show their indignation against the

tants of Cherbourg were without fish recently. The strike came to an end very soon owing to the removal by the municipal authorities of the ob noxious police inspector,-London

HUMAN VIBRATIONS.

Frenchman Who Thinks He Has Photographed the Emotions. Dr. Baraduc of Paris has been lec-

turing, says the Health Record, at the Theosophical Society's rooms in London on human vibration. He The inevitable came when, with a showed many photographs of three lightning side jump. Pancho turned alleged vibrations by placing a sen-

He usually places the film at night brations of the subject throw the tion the goose which lays the golden he has attempted to lead the nation timp and pailed that I was shamed nitrate of silver on the film into a legg, so to speak, will be killed. Hithcorresponding form of vibration, which is found registered on the and bands, and began work for his film when developed, just as the light reflected from an object through the While I loosened his shirt and bath- lens of a camera registers the form of that object.

Dr. Baraduc had also many pictures taken in the ordinary way by means | tinction, the soult would be more ducing a fifty-foot circle of brush to of the camera. In these various stabes of amotion are shown. Sud-My mule and I must have finished | den anger appears as a sort of whirting shower of sparks and vapor same moment, for just as the dazed state of high spiritual contemplation robber recovered sufficiently to be produces a misty globe of light some

In one picture the etheric double of a woman kneeling in prayer is the corners of his eyes should be shown. According to the doctor the etheric cosmic forces are continual-I carefully performed this service. It streaming into us and becoming then proceeded to saddle him on the Individualized or streaming out, being disindividualized mingling again with the general stream.

One photograph showed the vibramit, then, mounting without fastening I flow of televarble communicationthe latigo trotted him up the road, some had lines in ribbons of light, about three or four years ago. normal. I pulled up the slackened peared between them is seen for the

NEW YORK TENANTS LUCKY

In Comparison With the Man Who Rents a House in London,

According to Sydney Brooks, London correspondent for Harper's Weekir. New Yorkers who live in rented flate or houses are enjoying a condition of paradise, compared with the

The British landlord, he complains, is a tyrant; and the long lease arm tem is the basis of his tyranny. The system of twelve months leases that obtains in New York is the Magna infinitely more for American happiness than either the Declaration of Independence or the divorce laws. nakes landlords compliant and confers upon the senant a status of something very like equality.

To be able to take a house or a flat for a year, with the option of renewal at the same rent-a rent that in houses includes all decorations and repairs, and in flats includes steam heat, electric light and a perpetual supply of hot wateris to be a free man

What London landlords are appar ently on the lookout for is a slave, and a slave who, besides being a milkind, is to be taken down there is lionaire will outlive Methuselah. always an organ builder haunting the Virtually it is nothing more than the place to find out of what wood the roof skeleton framework of a home that he hands over to you for twenty-one

He You are to imagine a procession of in the end the landlord's property.

> The most active years of railway construction in the United States were in 1882, when 11,569 miles were added to the operated railroads, and

PERUVIAN **GUANO**

CHANGE OF POLICY IN ITS MANAGEMENT OFFICIAL-LY RECOMMENDED.

An elaborate report regarding one of the most valuable fertilizers known to the world has recently been submitted to the Peruvian government by Senor Larrabure y Correa, an official who was appointed to study the matter. Guano is produced on islands off the coast of Peru in enormous quantities, and a continuance of the supply is of great importance not alone to agriculture in that country, but in many others also, to which large quantities are exported.

The impression has prevailed, says the author of the communication, that this extremely precious resource is finished formation, like a coal bed. Both the Peruvian government and the persons whom it licenses to obtains the product have hitherto gone ahead on that assumption, regardless of the possibility of fresh deposits by the birds. He remarks:

of new guano of the highest grade the Guards. For some time all was hurry and taken from an area of twelve thousand square metres (scarcely more area five times greater completely covered with birds at their nests; when one later finds this latter flock increased by nearly 50 per cent. as the birds have been driven from other islands-with such convincing appeals to the eye and the mind one producing value of the birds.

According to Senor Larrabure y sand tons a year, and the present output sometimes falls below that and French mayors. amount. He therefore fears that the supply may be exhausted in time. and that a shortage may soon be created unless another policy is guano, as well as the old, be taken, and that measures be adopted to prothe birds as wild animals, which might be disturbed and even slaughtered regardless of consequences. If they were treated more like domestic creatures, or, at least, as species of game which should be kept from exfortunate. By the robbery of their eggs, by being driven from their nests and by the killing of both young and old, the number of the useful birds, especially the alcatras, has perceptibly diminished.

Something has already been done. but apparently not enough. One of the Islands of the Chinchas group (the southern), was closed last year by a government order, and the pro-Island, once a favorite resort of the alcatras has been nearly abandoned by them. In another group, the Lobos year the contractors began work there again, and the birds were driven away completely.

Larrainure v Correa recommends that hereafter only one contractor permitted to work in a particular field. Hitherto, when two or three were licensed each was eager to get ahead of his rivals. He would dig up the guano into piles, thus insuring due regard to his rights by other contractors, but sacrificing the there, fright-ning off the old birds and sacrificing the roung which too small to fly. The opinion is expressed by the special commissioner who has investigated the subject that if only a single contractor was allowed to operate on a particular island. more regard for the birds. He goes so far as to suggest that if a single corporation be given exclusive privileges, the result would be still better.

Another step which the commissioner deems essential is the closing of more islands for several years, anworking them in rotation. Simultaneous operations on all he regards as extremely bad policy. A closed season of a few months has already been established by law (from November to March, inclusive of both months). but Senor Larrabure y Correa thinks this is too short.

The main question to be solved, the commissioner believes, is how the production of the largest amount guano in the future may be assured -twenty years bence, for instancebut there are several minor problems also to be solved. He adds: A government bureau for the ana-

lysis of guano might be established. the larger haciendas now enjoy, name- zette. grace of a centaur, but had the bad or 500 years ago and that through out money on some pet improvement ly, of buying the guano by analysis. judgment to spur him on the shoul- forty or fifty decades the wood has of his own-this one adding a bil- I have known cases of the adulteraders and to whack him violently with been slowly drying and hardening Hard room, that one concentrating tion of guano by sand, for the simthe quirt. The mule hurrledly betook until it has reached a condition which on a gas cooking range, a third lay- ple reason that the guano so reduced in quality could be sold by the contractor at the same price as a guano the old beams home to his factory, bathroom up to date, a fifth installing of higher grade. The price to all farmers, large or small, should be directly proportional to the value of the guano in the fertilizing elements as shown by analysis. The matter of having deposits of guano on shore has sometimes been suggested. This might serve to expedite the extraction of guano on the islands, so that they Strays Society has taken care of 13,

shore deposits might be utilised to equalize the annual supply, and they might serve as the basis for mixing stations, should this prove practicable, where guanes of any desired strength l of phosphoric acid and nitrogen could be prepared and supplied according to order.

KING EDWARD A BUSY MAN.

But the Kalser Spends More Time

Than He Does in Dressing. Even Theodore the much occupied is a person of leisure compared with Edward VII. The London correspondent of Town and Country reports the contents of a note from one or the last three months of 1906, which the King's equerries stating that "his Majesty's engagements do not war rant him in the disposal of a single hour before September." And the note was written early in June. According to the correspondent

King Edward puts in more time a real work than the Emperor of Germany does, for fully a quarter of the Emperor's time is occupied in dressing room. The King seldom changes his clothes more than three times a day, morning, afternoon and evening whereas the Kaiser has become a veritable Fregoli in the manner of donning and doffing his costumes.

The first thing in the morning he is up in the greenish riding costume of a German lager. A hard hour's riding brings him back to his bath,

which he comes adorned in plain morning costume made for business purposes. An hour or two in this monotonous garb fully fits the Emperor for something more elaborate, and if there is no reception on When one sees one thousand tons he appears in the undress uniform of

This carries him until luncheon time, after which there are some stranger, who, a few days later, was so angularly groundward that it ap- ket square had been cleared and the than as many square yards), where three hundred uniforms to select from, and as the Kalser usually has ly vender-the only man in the coun- was doing some prodigious bucking, they had been brought into harbor. less than one year; when one ob- two or three functions of some sort serves on a neighboring island an to perform he makes use of his vast wardrobe regularly and in proper rotation. It is in the evening that the Kaiser is less brilliant.

He makes but a poor show in evening dress: in fact as a civilian he is not a success. His frock coats, according to the discerning editor will not fail to recognize the present of the Tailor and Cutter, a sartorial expert, hang loosely and in a most undistinguished manner, and his even-Correa, Peru alone needs forty thou- ing dress waistcoats are things not only to be worn by German rentiers

There is only one fortress during all these years that King Edward has not been able to capture, and that is the stern determination of sitized film on one of the nerve adopted. He advises that the new public opinion to resist with all its might the encroachment of the tall white hat. Every season for years and leaves it till morning. The vi- teet the birds, lest by their extinc- both as King and Prince of Wales into the realms of white hatdom, but erto it has been customary to regard this is the one thing wherein people will not follow their sovereign.

WHALE SCARES LOBSTERMEN

They Put Into Marbiehead Harbo When a Big Fellow Came Up Near Their Boat.

Leaving their lobster traps, which they were just taking in, and put ting on all the power available in their motor boat. Horace Rhodes, Climp Adams and Horace Fros., lob stermen, came into Marblehead Bay very much frightened.

They had fied to escape from whale which, they declare, we sixty feet long, and which spouted a of personal loss and suffering which stream forty feet into the air, drench- these figures represent; and second-

ing them to the akin They were at Tinker's Island, just | enactment of proper ordinances govout of Marbichead harbor, engaged erning the safety of life and limb, in pulling in their traps, when they and the provision of proper devices 's Afuera, operations by contractors noticed that little fish were swim- of a mechanical kind, it would be ming around excitedly. The three possible, in a very few years, to re-The paid no attention to this, when sud- duce the casualty list by probably denly a large whale rose out of the not less than fifty per cent, water within ten feet of their motor boat, and gave them a shower hath

They were badly frightened and were prepared to jump overboard The first new measure which Senor when the whale sank again. All the power in the boat was put on and record time made back to shore. All the other motor boats in the vicinity sewing their great haste and wondering what the trouble was, put in at the same time.

Of late a great many whales have been seen around Marblehead, where they feed on little fish and it is be lieved they are increasing in numbers bereabouts .- Boston Herald.

TOBOGGANING IN SUMMER.

New Sport in Austria-Other Uses for the Mountain Sleigh.

Summer visitors at the Semmering and other mountain resorts near Vienna are this season enjoying to bogganing-a sport hitherto confined to the winter months.

The new summer tohoggan has a body shaped very much like the dinary winter article, and mounted on four low wheels. Equipped with a strong and reliable brake, as well as steering apparatus, it affords a pleasant and speedy means of descending mountain and hill paths, and has already become very popular

ameng tourists. It is expected that the new tobog gan will have other uses besides spor and amusement, for it offers a swift and ready vehicle for carrying a mes senger from the mountain hotels to the towns and villages below or summoning medical aid in case of accidents. Experimental trips on the Semmering range and also on the hills near Vienna with the new sleigh have proved entirely satisfactory. Vienna correspondence Pall Mail Ga-

A Sartorial Question, Little Newman's mother had faith-

fully tried to answer his question in regard to death and the future life. and he had been told that when he died his soul would go to heaven. One day he came running in from his play and in excitement cried "Mamma, mamma, if just my soul

The Church of England Waifs and could earlier be abandoned to the 476 children in the 28 years that it birds, even if the fertilizer could not has been in operation.

goes to heaven, what am I going to

button my pants on to?"-Delineator

WAR 🕏 PEACE

We have before us the casualt list of that greatest of all fields o carnage—the ratiroads of the United States. Lest the gentle reader should object to our phraseology, calling i sensational, we ask his attention to the Interstate Commerce Commission statistics of deaths and injuries for opens with the following statement "The number of persons killed train accidents during the months o October, November and December, 1906, as shown in reports made by the railroad companies to the Inter state Commerce Commission under the "accident law" of March 3, 1901, was 474, and of injured 4,940. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work, and by passengers in getting on or off the cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 20,944 (1,430 killed and 19.514 injured)."

At the above rate, the total number of people killed on the railroads in twelve months would be 5,720, and the total number injured 78,656, or total of 83,776 casualties in a single year. If we remember rightly, this is more than twice as many as were killed on the British side during, all the years of the Boer war; while the total number of injured exceeds th total number that were wounded by bullet and shell. But such wars as the South African trouble come in termittently and with decreasing fre quency, whereas the casualties eace are with us always and incres

with the passing of years. The deaths and injuries on our rai roads, appalling in number though they be, represent after all but a fraction of the total number of casualties occurring every year in the prosecution of the so-called arts of peace. The mine, the quarry, the smelting furnace, the mill, the machine shop, all present an annual death and casualty roll which, according to the most eminent authority on the subject in this country, Dr. Joslah Strong, is placed at the stupendous figure of 525,000. The railway accidents and their appalling results are more in the public eye than other disasters, for the reason that practically every citizen travels on the railroads, and that the government collects and publishes the statistics of deaths and injuries. But the grim facts regarding the frequency of deaths and injuries in pursuits other than those identified with railroading are just as real, just as shocking, and every whit as dis-

graceful to our national good name as those relating to the railroads. Now, on the basis of over half a million industrial accidents in the United States in a single year, it may be stated that one person out of every 150 is sacrificed in a greater or less degree, ranging from a slight injury to death itself, in the task of carrying on our great industrial works. And the pity and shame of it all is that a large proportion of this pain and death is easily preventable. Two things are necessary: first, the public must be awakened to the realization of the diagrace which such a condition of things puts upon the nation, and to a realization of the vast amount ly, they must be taught that, by the

But after all is said and done, is a question whether the cause of this ghastly sacrifice is not to be found in our national disregard for the sanctity of human life. It is not in the least exaggerating the question to say that there is greater concern shown in the more advanced European countries over the accidental death of a single individual than is displayed in this country over the death of a dozen people by accident. It is certain that until we have learned "how much a man is better than a sheep," and have acquired a decent regard for the sanctity and dignity of life, we are not likely to make much headway in the provision of means for the prevention of accidents. One of the best ways to promote a proper understanding on this subject would be to pass laws making it obligatory upon the part of all great industrial concerns to report every accident, big or little, to a commission which was qualified to gather such statistics. These statistics should be regularly made public, and should form the subject of persistent comment by the press, in the pulpit, upon the lecture platform, and by means of systematized pamphiet dis-

We can conceive of no other philanthropic movement that would be so worthy of the use of the name and the millions of such of our capitalists as are of humanitarian bent as this. | counts. The total amount of If the prevention of the comparatively small and intermittent slaughter of 91,257,369 marks (\$21,719,382). The war is worthy of a peace palace in Europe, and a peace congress in the United States to which represents | making the average for each ac tives are invited from the four corners of the earth, surely the abolition of the "carnage of peace," whose victims outnumber those of war immeasurably, should command an even larger liberality and an effort more sustained.—Scientific American.

MANY CHILDREN.

Children,

In these days of declining families it is quite reassuring to read in the same column of a newspaper of one lady who in fourteen years has contributed twenty to the population and of another who boasts as many de ty-eight years." scendants as there are days in a

among family records without discovering many that are still more to markable. It is only a few months

er than sixty-two children by wife, all of whom were born and of whom forty-six some and daughters (balf a hundred i lived to be 21 and upward. T Greenhill, the Duke of Norfolk's geon, was the thirty-ninth child one father and mother; there was French lawyer, according to Boyl who had forty-five elive branches; Mrs. Agnes Melbourne, who died 1743 at the age of 106, left thirty children to wear mourning for her.

In very recent years, too, Mrs. Mary Jonas of Chester, was the mother of thirty-three children; an old man who applied to the Oulton Guardians for out relief had thirty children to call him father, and one Anthony Clark, quite shocked his Horor Judge Edge at the Clerkenwell County Court by pleading guilty to thirtytwo sons and daughters.

Even the record of the lady when

boasts 336 descendants has been eclipsed more than ouce. When Mrs. Honeywood, of Charing, in Kent died in 1620 it was said that her descendants comprised sixteen children. 114 grandchildren, 233 great-grand children, and nine great-great-grand children-making the creditable total of 367 persons who owed their existence to her. But a much more wooderful old laiv was Lady Temple of Stow, who actually lived to pat her 700th descendant on the head Even this does not constitute a record, for in the "Annual Register" at 1776 we read: "Not many years ago there died in the no ghborhood of Festiniog, in Merionethshire, Wales,

son was \$1 years younger than his eldest and 800 persons descended from his body attented his funeral. If we come down to recent fimes we also find records which are calculated to make one marvel. Only a few years ago, for example, there was buried in Hutton Bushel churchyard, near Scarborough, Mrs. Ursula Lightfoot, a farmer's widow, who left no fewer than 163 descendants to mourn her loss. These included six daughters and three sors, toventynine grandchildren, severty - three

an honest Weish farmer who was 106

years of age. By his first wife be

had thirty children; by his second

ten; by his third, four. His youngest

great-grandchildren and two greatgreat-grandchildren. The late Downger Duchess of Abercorn, it may be remembered lived to nurse more than 400 of her de scendants, and William Meaking High Wycombe before he died at the age of 91 could count his descendants up to nearly the same number. Beyond all question the most prolife family on record is that of a soun called Webb who settled a century of so ago in Kentucky. His eldest see was father of nineteen children and before he was 80 saw three luter generations totalling 425 members, of whom two were great-great-grandelill dren. Webb's second con also had more than 400 descendants, while his

children, lived to see her 230th descendant, and to raise the family of Webb senior above the 1,000 mark. Another daughter, Sally by name. ranks fourth in order of contribution to the census with 203 descendants; then follows the sidest child, Letty. with a total of 201, while Webb's youngest son, according to the latest family enumeration, had eleven entidren, seventy-six grandchildren and eighty of the two succeeding g-merations. Thus the accident of one man's emigration to America has aiready

added more than 1,600 to Counte Jones

daughter Polly, beginning with ten

than's family .- Tit-Bits. No Beds in Bagdad,

About 60 per cent. of Bagdad's population possess no beds. These poor people rest on blankets apress on the floors of their house, in the winter and on the roofs in the cammer. Owing to the excessive heat of these regions sleep is made impos ble elsewhere than on the roof or the open gardens. It is so interesting sight to see how the women at mus set emerge from their houses to prepare the evening meal on the rest. and apread the bedding for the night. Inasmuch as the climate is very dry, there is little to fear from exposure to the night air. While a considerable number of the roofs are surrounded by lattice work to insu a certain amount of privacy, by the the larger number are quite expon ed to the gaze of curious and in tive neighbors.-Consular and Trade

Reports, / Hanover Savings Santon The two municipal savings banks of Hanover carry only mavings acposits in these two institutions is total number of accounts in the two banks is very large, being 149,618. about \$150. The profits of these in atitutions, after the creation of a reserve fund which shall amount to it per cent. of the deposits, go to t city, and are used for charities as corrections and for beautifying city streets, squares and

Consular and Trade Reports The Best Hamme in a recent address be Utica Chamber of Commerce retary Correlyon told the story New York, who, having h plied: "I have made them