CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.) All, except Hatteras; and why could ter." this extraordinary man not sleep like the others? He grew more and more excited, and it was not the thought of returning that so affected him.

Whatever might be the cause, he could not sleep; yet this first night at | missed the intrepld spirit of the pole was clear and calm. The isle leader, was absolutely uninhabited—not a bird, nor an animal, nor a fish.

Next morning, when Altamont and the others awoke, Hatterns was gone. Feeling uneasy at his absence, they hurried out of the grotto in search of him. There he was standing on rock, gazing fixedly at the top of the mountain. His instruments were in his hand.

Presently Hatterns said, in a hurried, agitated manner, as if he could scarcely command himself.

"Friends, listen to me. We have done much already, but much yet remains to be done.

"We are close to the pole, but we are not on it." "We are still 45 minutes latitude

from the unknown point," resumed Hatteras, with increased animation, rocks. "and to that point I shall go."

"But it is on the summit of the volcano," said the doctor.

"I shall go." The tone of absolute determination in which Hatteras pronounced these words it is impossible to describe.

His friends were stupefied, and gazed in terror at the blazing mountain. "Very well," he said, finally, "since you are bent on it, we'll go, too."

CHAPTER XIII It was about 8 o'clock when they

commenced their difficult ascent; the sky was splendid, and the thermometer stood at 52 degrees. Hatteras and his dog went first,

closely followed by the others. But as they got higher, the ascent became more and more difficult, for the flanks of the mountain were almost perpendicular, and it required the utmost care to keep from falling. Clouds of ashes whirled round them repeatedly, and torrents of lava barred their

Hatteras, however, climbed up the steepest ascents with surprising agility, disdaining the help of his staff.

He arrived before long at a circular rock, a sort of plateau about ten feet wide. A river of boiling lava surrounded it, except in one part, where it forked away to a higher rock, leav-Hatterus fearlessly passed.

Here he stopped, and his compan ions managed to rejoin him. He seemed to be measuring with his eye the distance he had yet to get over. Horizontally, he was not more than 200 yards from the top of the crater, but vertically he had nearly three times that distance to traverse.

"Matterns," said the doctor, "It enough; we cannot go further!" "Btop, then," he replied, in strangely altered voice; "I am going

higher," had hardly uttered the words be-Hatteras, by a superhuman effort. rang over the boiling lave, and was send the reach of his companions. at ery of horror burst from every He for they thought the poor captain must have perished in that flery guil; but there he was safe on the other side, accompanied by his faithful Dukewho would not leave him.

He speedily disappeared behind curtain of smoke, and they heard his welce growing fainter in the distance. shouting:

"To the north! to the north; to the top of Mount Hatteras! Remember, Mount Hatterne!"

All pursuit of him was out of the question. At intervals, however, a glimpse of

him could be caught through the clouds of smoke and showers of ashes. Hatterns did not even turn once to took back, but marched straight on, earrying his country's flag attached to his staff.

At last he reached the summit of the annuntain, the mouth of the crater. Here the doctor hoped the infatuated mag would stop, at any rate, and would, perhaps, recover his senses, and expose himself to no more danger than the descent involved.

Once more he shouted: "Hatterne! Hatterne!"

There was such a pathos of entreaty in his tone that Altamont felt moved to his inmost soul.

"I'll mye him yet!" he exclaimed: and before Clawbonny could hinder him, he had cleared with a bound the terrent of fire, and was out of sight among the rocks.

Meantime, Hatterfis had mounted a rock which overhung the crater, and sed waving his fing amidst showers of stones which rained down on him. Duke was by his side; but the poor beant was growing disay in such close proximity to the abyes.

Hatteras balanced his staff with one hand, and with the other sought to find the precise mathematical point where att the meridians of the globe meet, the point on which it was his sublime purnee to plant his foot.

All at once the rock gave way, and disappeared. A cry of horror broke rom his companions, and rang to the of the mountain. ( wbonny it his friend had perished, and buried forever in the depths of the and A second only a second. ugh it seemed an age elapsed, and as and (Altament and the deg heldthe illifated Hatteras! Man and ng had caught him at the very momt when he disappeared in the

acterns was saved! Saved in spite idea. impelf; and half an hour later he Wine companions

he came to himself, the docsome at him in speechless anfor there was no glance of recin his eys. It was the eye of nd man, who games without see-

a!" exclaimed Johnson

| Fort Providence, where we must win-

The day passed in profound dejection. The insanity of the captain was a bad omen, and when they began to talk over the return voyage, their hearts failed them for fear. They

Next morning they made all ready to sail, and brought the tent and all its

belongings on board. But before leaving these rocks, never to return, the doctor, carrying out the intentions of Hatteras, bad a calra erected on the very spot where the poor fellow had jumped ashore. It was made of great blocks placed one on the top of the other, so as to be a landmark perfectly visible while the eruptions of the volcano left it undisturbed. On one of the side stones, Bell chiseled the simple inscription:

JOHN HATTERAS. The duplicate of the document attesting the discovery of the north pole was inclosed in a tinned iron cylinder. and deposited in the cairn, to remain a silent witness among those desert

This done, the four men and the cap tain, a poor body without a sout, seout on the return voyage.

On the 15th they sighted Altamon harbor, but as the sea was open a along the coast, they determined to go round to Victoria bay by water, in stead of crossing New America in the

As the sloop made Victoria bay they all hastened to Fort Providence. But what a scene of devastation met their eyes! Doctor's house, stores, powder magazine, fortifications, all had melted away, and the provisions had been ransacked by devouring animals.

After a thorough scarch, a few cases of pemmican were found scattered here and there, and two barrels of preserved meat, altogether enough for six weeks, and a good supply of powder. It was soon collected and brought on

At last, after thirty days tolerably quick sailing, and after battling for forty-eight hours against the increasing drift ice, and risking the frail sloop a hundred times, the navigators saw themselves blocked in on all sides.

Altamont make a reckoning with scrupulous precision, and found they were in 77 degrees 15 minutes latitude and \$5 degrees 2 minutes longitude.

"This is our exact position, then said the doctor. "We are in South ing a narrow passage, through which Lincoln, just at Cape Eden, and are entering Jones sound. With a little more good luck we should have found open water right to Baffins bay.

"I suppose, then," said Altamont, "our only course is to leave the sloop, and get by sledge to the east coast of

The rest agreed. The little vessel was unloaded and the sledge put together again. At last, on the 24th, they set foot on North Devon.

It was not till the 30th of August that they emerged from those wild mountains into a plain, which seemed to have been upturned and convulsed by volcanic action at some distant pe-Altamont, who had displayed great

unselfishness and devotion to the others, roused his sinking energies, and determined to go out ar ! and food for his comrades. He had been absent about an hour. and only once during that time had

they heard the report of his gun; and now he was coming back empty-handed, but running as if terrified. "Down there, under the snow!" cried

Altamont, speaking as if scared, and pointing in a particular direction.

"What " "A whole party of men!"

"Allve ?"

"Dead-frozen-and even---" He did not finish the sentence, but look of unspeakable horror came over

The doctor and the others were so roused by this incident that they managed to get up and drag themselves after Altamont towards the place he

at the bottom of a ravine, and what a spectacle met their gaze! Dead bodies, already stiff, lay half buried in a wind-

ing sheet of snow. It was evident this ravine had been but recently the scene of a fearful struggle, that the poor wretches had been feeding on human flesh, perhaps while still warm. And among them the doctor recognized Shandon, Pen and others of the ill-fated crew of the

"Come away! come away!" eried the dector, dragging his companions from the scene. Horror gave them momentary strength, and they resumed their march without stopping a minute lon-

Even the men themselves were never able to give any detailed narrative of the events which occurred during the next week. However, on the 9th of September, by superhuman exertions, they arrived at last at Cape Horsburg. the extreme point of North Devon.

They were on the short of Baffins bay, now half frozen over; that is to say, on the road to Europe, and three miles off the waves were dashing noiselessly on the sharp edges of the

Here they must wait their chance of whaler appearing; and for how long? But heaven pitied the poor fellows. for the very next day Altamont per-

ceived a sail on the horizon. Just then a happy inspiration came to the doctor. His fertile genius, which has served him many a time in such good stead, supplied him with one last

A floe, driven by the current, struck against the ice-field, and Clawbonny exclaimed, pointing to it:

"This floe!" His companions could not stand what he meant. "Let us embark on it! let in embark

Bell, assisted by Altamont, hurried to the sledge, and brought back one of the poles, which he stuck fast on the of Clawbonny, "no! My ice like a mast, and fastened it with have only saved the ropes. The tent was torn up to fursoul is left be- inish a sail, and as soon as the frail the velcano. His i craft was ready the poor fellows jumped apon it, and sailed out to the open

Two hours later the survivors of the rd were picked up by the Hans k a Danish whaler, on her way

to receive a communication from him.

feringa.

One can imagine the astonishment of the learned assembly and the enthusiastic applause when he read Hatteras' document.

The doctor and his companions had the honor of being presented to the queen by the lord chancellor, and they were feted and "lionized" in all quar-

Ratterns landed at Kornam, in Hon-

land, an island belonging to Denmark.

They took the steamer to Kiel, and

from there proceeded by Altona and

Hamburg to London, where they arrived on the 13th of the same month,

scarcely recovered after their long suf-

The first care of Clawbonny was to

request the Royal Geographical Society

The government confirmed the names of "Queen's Island," "Mount Hatteras" and "Altamont Harbor,"

The insanity of Capt. Hatteras was of a mild type, and he lived quietly at Sten cottage, a private asylum near had placed him. He never spoke, and understood nothing that was said to him; reason and speech had fled together. The only tie that connected him with the outside world was his friendship for Duke, who was allowed to remain with him.

For a considerable time the captain had been in the habit of walking in the garden for hours, accompanied by his faithful dog, who watched him with sad, wistful eyes, but his promenade was always in one direction in a particular part of the garden. When he got to the end of this path he would stop and begin to walk backwards. If anyone stopped him he would point with his finger towards a certain part of the sky, but let anyone attempt to turn him round, and he became angry. while Duke, as if sharing his master's sentiments, would bark furiously.

The doctor, who often visited his afflicted friend, noticed this strange proceeding one day, and soon understood the reason for it. He saw how it was that he paced so constantly in a given direction, as if under the influence of

This was the secret: John Hatteras invariably walked towards the north. (The end.)

## The state of the s ANT PLAGUE IN NEBRASKA.

Kansaa Also Suffers from Mound-

Building Prairie Insects. The professors at the Kansas and Nebraska agricultural schools have been puzzling their wits over the problem of finding some way of ridding the alfalfa country of what they call the mound building prairie ant, according to the New York Sun's Lincoln (Neb.)

The prairie ant sustains all the traditions of the country in being a husky and combative chap. He has been out on the plains for years, but wisely chose his early habitations far from where the men lived. Now that the farmers have become numerous they find him troublesome.

The ant isn't so very large, but he is pugnacious. Any toppling over of his habitation, the walking over it or the tearing up of it is the signal for a horde of insects to come rushing out ready for battle. They fight Indian fashlon, every individual soldier picking out an antagonist and going for him. No matter what they seize upon, hair, clothing or skin, they hang on by their mandibles while their busy bodies are engaged in stinging. They secrete a poison that is as effective in results as anything the wasp or bumblebee bas.

While never running away from a fight, the ant cannot be said to be peevish about hunting it. in his building operations he takes care to give full warning that he is on the job or living there. He first clears a large circular space about the proposed mound, removing all vegetation. Then he puts his dwelling in the exact center of the clearing. The mound itself is generally elliptical at the base, but sometimes circular. The mounds range in size from two to six feet in diameter and vary in height from a few inches to several feet

Some marvelous feats in building are performed by these ants. The top of the mound is composed of a coarse gravel or shale or some rough material near at hand. Under this is They soon arrived at a narrow part | rainproof roof, made of particles of soil cemented together, the cement being furnished by the secretions of the body. Beneath this are the myriad little round chambers wherein they live, rear their young and store their About a third of the way to the top are the openings, few in number, through which the workers pass.

These are closed when the working

day is over or a storm threatens The females do most of the fighting because they have the larger mandibles and the bigger stings. The scientists say there are three classes of ants, male, fertile females and sterile females, and the latter are the workers of the colonies. The only way the experts have discovered to hurt the ants is to have carbon bisulphide evaporated in a zinc tube made airtight by being packed around with soil. This is placed over the openings in the mound, the vapor being heavier than air descends and the ants at home are

Epigram Criminal Code. Procrastination is the thief of time Curiosity is the porch climber of

The past is the hold-up man of am Good-fellowship is the firebug of a

Conscience is the sneak thief of con The bore is the pickpocket of pr

The college boy is the checkkiter of humor. The firecracker is the pirate

Hard luck is the shoplifter of hope. Bad cooking is the sandbagger of

The Mestang. What is known as the California horse or mustang is in his ancestry

and essential qualities an Arab. Wire Hatepins. The wire hairpin was first made it 545 in Magiand. Prior to that wood-



tre Farm Land Prices Too Hight

How long will the price of farm lands continue to increase? Just so long as the price of farm products continue to increase, and these prices will emain firm so long as labor finds steady and profitable employment. In no other country in the world is labor so well rewarded as here. Where prices are low, wages are necessarily Liverpool, where the doctor himself low. The man who receives liberal returns for his work can buy liberally, and can pay a fair price. There seems to be no probability that industrial conditions will be radically changed in this country soon. The people generally are too well satisfied with them. Good markets may, therefore, be expected to continue indefi

Farm lands which may be relied on to product satisfactory crops of grain and grass are not selling too high. Land which, with proper management. will produce from 60 to 100 bushels of 50-cent corn per acre is well worth \$150 an acre or more. There is a large amount of such land in Kansas and adjoining states.

The sure way to increase the value of land is to increase its productiveness. Under existing conditions prices will take care of themselves. The days of large surpluses are past. Demand crowds close upon the heels of supply. Mouths are multiplying faster than food for them. Kansas Farmer.

Individual Hog Houses. "Noticing articles from time to time on the construction of individual hog houses, I wish to submit the plan of spondent of the Breeder's Gazette.

houses that we use," writes a corremake them six feet square on the ground, both doors to be hinged they will open and close readily Twelve-foot boards make side and roof I use good soft nine flooring, as it is lighter and much easier to move when necessary than beavier lumber. Four pieces 2 by 4 inches and six feet long big nice pullets and they would lay are for sills. Two pieces 2 by 4 inches and 6 feet long are for ridge and

"If this plan is used it will be found much more satisfactory than a plain A shaped house. The door in the roof can be opened when the sun shines



Sunshine is the best tonic known for little pigs, and the door is essential when the now needs attention at pigging time as a means of entrance and as is secretimes the case, a very basty

Value of the Home Market. Farmers should encourage their ome town, to build up a good home market for their dairy and poultry products, fruit, vegetables and many things that sell far more profitably at home than they could by shipping them away. Here is where the French farmers gain their prosperity; they have good home markets, where they market everything at high prices direct to their customers in their

thrifty home towns and villages. Towns can be revived by the farmers and merchants working together to get new industries, and the home market soon develops for all the farm products that make a prosperous com munity, and as the town grows the farms increase in value.-- Inland Farmer.

Squashes and Pumpkins.

With care in storing, there is very little difficulty in keeping these, es pecially the former, in good condition until spring, and I have kept some varieties of the genuine pie pumpkins until well into March in just as nice condition as they went into storage. Select those that are well matured, and make sure that they are gathered before being touched in the least with frost. Store in a cool, dry place as late as safety from freezing will permit. Then remove to a garret where they will keep cool and dry, but always safe from frost. Do not them, but set them on the floor and, better still, separate them so that they do not touch. In this way, well matured specimens can be kept almost at will, - Exchange.

Goats for Workmen. A large firm in Wurtemberg sun plied forty-seven goats to a number of workmen on easy payments, first arranging a stable with each house, and also supplying small pasture plots. The experiment seems to have proven quite satisfactory, and by keeping several goats, which yield from three to four quarts of milk daily, and properly arranging time of calving, the workmen have a sufficient milk supply for their families, but are even in a position to sell milk to others.-Molkere zietung.

Been in America.

Bees were unknown to the Indiana but they were brought over from England only a few years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. It was more than two centuries after the first white invasion of New England, however, before modern beekeeping began The industry of the present day dates from the invention of the movableframe hive by Langstreth in 1852.

Prises for Pensante. stated, in a consular report on that district, is covered by pointed stones which prevent any cultivation, and is to be preserved in its present form. some years ago the Society Agraria |-Missouri Dairyman.

offered prizes for these who would remove them and thus change the waste ground to meadows. The work has now been going on for some years and every autumn a commission ascertains the area of the proposed redemption and the difficulties to be encountered and fixes the prize to be given. In spring it again visits the improved grounds and pays the prizes if deserved. This year in the different parishes sixty-six beasants knproved forty-four acres and received \$1,040.

Bechive of Concrete.

Among the occupations which offer profit and amusement, and at the same time entirely suited to women. is that of bee raislts advantages are that little space is required. there is no great expense and the work is light, requiring only a limited amount of time and care. Much of the apparatus required may be made at home and where the facilities for CONCRETE REEDIVE this are not present, the things may be purchased with

out any great outlay of money. There have been many improvements lately in the manner of constructing the beehives, and probably the most interesting is one which is | for stern figures showed that during made of concrete. A patent has been recently issued covering the manufacture of concrete beehives, but any one with a little ingenuity may easily make them, and a set of molds once having been made satisfactorily, may be used indefinitely and any number of hives made from it. Anyone at tempting to make a hive of this material should acquaint themselves with he character of the cement and should also be familiar with the habits of his supply of available labor, increas-

Why They Don't Lay.

Many who keep hens are asking

theniselves just about now why their oullets don't lay, when the fact is that a lot of their young stock was hatch ed too late, or was not given proper food and care during growth. The size and general appearance of a pullet does not always denote the time when she should commence producing eggs. I have seen flocks of pretty hardly an egg all winter. The first essential for winter eggs is the right kind of stock to produce them. Food will not supply that want; it may help some and in some instances it's pretty difficult to help the matter very much by giving extra care. The strain has got to be of the right sort if they prove themselves reliable and profit able layers. After being in the poultry business so long and seeing so many people fuss and experiment and lands. work in the effort to get eggs from stock that had no eggs to lay, no inclination to make eggs or ability to commence to get ready to lay, it is impressed all the stronger upon my mind that there is a whole lot to this hen business besides feed and care --

Sonshine in the Datey.

Inland Furmer

Sonshine is the dairyman's best friend. When the sun beats down hot in the summer we are apt to think it an enemy, but a week of clouds, even in July, casts a gloom over everything and makes both man and beast at cross purposes with the world. Sunshine is required to kill germs and microbes and keep both animal and human dispositions sweet. The Vermonter's cow harn that must be built so warm and tight lacks sunshine to keep the inmates in the best of health. All along our country's northern border, tuberculosis is on the increase in dairy herds. Farmers' Mail and

Convenient Light for the Surn.

Many fires may be avoided when the short winter days require the use some such device as here shown to keep the lantern in place. This affair requires only two small pulleys and a rope. The rope is run through the pulleys, the lantern attached to one end

FOR SAFETY. and then pulled up to a convenient height, the loose end of the rope be ing fastened to a cleat on the wal If this device is arranged in about the center of the barn much better light will be given than if the lantern were carried around from place to place.-Cor. of Farm and Home.

Robbing the Sail.

The value of the manure that is an nually produced in Kansas has never been measured, but it will probably compare favorably with the value of some of our greater field crops. Wheat raising has made Kansas famous, but this fame has cost the State heavily in the depletion of her soils. The vast area of the wheat helt is contracting each year, and the rotation of crops is beginning in earnest. The chief cause of this depletion of our soil wealth lies in the continuous robbing of the soil without ever feeding it. Live stock farming will save this section and restore its fertility. Manure and rotation of crops mean money.-Kansas Farmer.

Warning to Dairymen, We have repeatedly warned the dairymen that the oleomargarine law is likely to be amended next winter, and that the amendments proposed will destroy the value of the law, so far as concerns the protection of dairy products. Again, we ask you-have you written your congressman about ft? Do you know his views? Does he know what you want him to do in the matter? Does he know what you are going to do to him in the campaign next year if he doesn't give you The hilly territory of Trieste, it is a square deal? This is no joke. It is a serious proposition, and no time is to be lost if the oleomargarine law



\*\*\*\*\*\*\* In 1907, the year of the financial depression, the tide of immigration from Southern and Southeastern Europe had attained such strength and volume that almost every editorial writer in the country felt called upon, more or less often, to dilate upon what this whom he has met and known espeinflux of strange peoples would mean not only to themselves but to the republic. From Italy and Austria-Hungary the protest was especially loud, the year Austria-Hungary had lost by take back besides celluloid collars, immigration to the United States 338. brass-bound trunks, gold filling in his 452 of its people, while Italy was reduced by more than a quarter of a

This remarkable movement from the home soil could not pass unnoted, for every phase of human relation was affected by it. The landowner felt it most of all, for the men who left were his laborers. Their passing reduced ed the wages of those who were left and altered their servile attitude to one approaching independence, so he naturally enough cried out against emigration, declaring that America was robbing the European nations of their strongest, leaving the aged; the

women and the children. Frightened by the protest, Austria-Hungary passed drastic emigration laws under which it will henceforth be harder for the populace to escape its surveillance and service. But even before these laws had a chance to dam the westward tide the industrial depression prevailing in this country in the winter of 1907-8 had turned it eastward. With the advent of "hard times," with the closing of mills and mines and the lessening of railroad construction, many of the recently arrived immigrants who had been performing the coarser, cruder tasks required by the industrial development of the country returned to their native

ebb and flow of this immigrant tide, and who many times has made himself a part of it so he might better understand its meaning, is Dr. Edward A. Steiner, professor of applied Christianity in Grinnell College, Iowa, and author of "On the Trail of the Imm! grant," "The Mediator" and "Tolstoy, the Man and His Message."

word a statistician, though in his book | savings banks, he regards as justifiare a few tables showing the increase able inasmuch as this government and decrease of immigration from loffers no similar institution. European countries. He is too intenseme. I happen to know something come

breaks through the strange speech which so often separates; when one closes one's eyes to what climate has burned upon a man's skin, or what social or economic conditions have formed or deformed—one will find in Dr. Steiner is not the first wise man

about human beings; I know intimate-

ly many races and more nationalities.

and I have discovered that when one

every human being a kinsman." to declare that nothing human is foreign to him, but his ability to sympathetically interpret the ideas of those who are isolated by racial, religious and social limitations makes his studies of the various immigrants cially interesting. It also makes his conclusions worthy of respectful consideration even by those pot in entire accord with him.

What does the returning immigrant

teeth and American shoes on his feet? All of these Dr. Steiner notes, but he sees them not as evidences of mere material prosperity. They are symbols to him of life on a higher plane. A missionary who had toiled in Africa among a peculiarly primitive people said that he could implant no spiritual spiration in the hearts of the sav ages because they had no desire for any material thing. It was not until he had taught them to value and desire a wash bowl that he could find anything in their minds on which to hang his teachings. The divine discontent of the poets may have its origin in the desire for shoes, for meat, for bread, for better clothing, for more clothing. Possessed by these desires men are led to exert themselves, to go forth to new lands, to work, to learn new ways, new manners, to enlarge their lives and to broaden beyond measurement that of the generations who follow them. So the returned immigrant takes back to his native land more than the money he has earned.

some knowledge as to the need of fresh air in his sleeping rooms. Dr. Steiner is confident that if America does her part the immigrants from southern Europe will not be a serious menace. Some of the arguments advanced against their desir-Among those who have watched the ability he answers. Their mobility as compared with the immigrants from northern Europe, their movement back to their old home during the period of economic distress, he interprets as an advantage to this country. Certainly distress would have been wider spread had the unemployed thousands remained here. Their sending savings back to italy, where the govern-Dr. Steiner is in no sense of the count safeguard their money in postal

He takes back the desire to work,

greater respect for himself and for his

wife, a quickened moral sense and

It is the spirit of Washington and ly interested in his fellow man, too Lincoln, the true American spirit in keenly alive to his humanity, to re-lits finest manifestation, in which Dr. duce him to arithmetical terms. Every Steiner believes. He has faith that one of the millions who have come this spirit can take the crowding alien to this country is to him an indi- host and breathe into it the life of a vidual. He says of himself in this pobler manhood and womanhood; book: "I recognize no barriers of that the immigrant will become in the race, class or religion between myself next generation, if not in this whatand any other human being that needs seever America wills that he may be-



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Chronic Lead-Poisoning. Most cases of chronic poisoning by lead are those of smelters, painters painters, glaziers, and other artisans of this class, who inhale the metal in the form of fine dust, or swallow i with their food, often, indeed, as

result of their own carelessness. In such cases the nature of the ill ness is immediately recognizable, as a rule, for the attack is always expected. But some persons are so sensitive to the action of lead that poisoning occasionally originates in seemingly the

most unaccountable manner. Sometimes it follows such obscure accidents as the drinking of water or other beverage that has passed through new lead pipes, or that has been stored in casks lined with lead: the eating of food that has been cooked in lead-enameled vessels, or the use of cosmetics containing the metal. has resulted also from the wearing of artificial teeth in the manufacture of which lead has been wrongfully used, and even from the repeated biting of lead-dyed silk thread. In a few instances, too, lead pigments have been used to improve the color of food preparations, and large quantities of flour have been rendered poisonous by the use of lead to fill defects in the mill-

The distinctive symptoms of chronic lead-poisoning are derangement of the digestion, lassitude, aching of the muscles, and dull abdominal pains, or chance of getting the sealakin cont. severe colic of a peculiarly agonizing | want. character. In most cases there is a narrow indigo-blue line in the gums close to the margin. The sufferer loses fiesh rapidly, his sk'n becomes sallow, and in the worst cases the nervous system becomes affected.

Such violent evidences of brain-poisoning as convulsions or acute mania are less frequently produced than the form of paralys's known as "wrist people think it is.

drop," in which the nands droop fromloss of power to extend the wrists and

fingers. In the treatment of chronic cases, physicians generally administer lazatives, which form insoluble pounds with the lead that remains in the intestines and remove it; and later they endeavor, by the use of other remedies, to dissolve and remove any of the poison that has been deposited in the tissues. Special treatment by massage, electricity and exercise is generally required for the relief of the

Water that has stood overnight in new pipes should never be used for drink or in cooking. The mineral matter in ordinary drinking water forms an insoluble coating on the interior of water pipes in the course of a few weeks, however, and thus pre-

vents future contamination. Lead pipes should not be used in cisterns, for rain water is devoid of mineral matter.

Not Literary.

"The late Frederick Burton was the world's foremost authority on American Indian," said a Yale ethnologist. "Burton was almost alone in his field. There are, you know, so few students of Indian lore. He said to me once, with a vexed laugh, that he found it quite as impossible to discuss the Indian with people as a Boston critic found it to discuss poetry with the girl he took down to dinner. The girl was very pretty. Leaning her dimpled elbows on the table, she said

to the critic: "'And what is your lecture to be about, professor?" "'I shall lecture on Keata,' he ra-

"'Oh, professor,' she gushed, 'what

are Keats?" Not Materializing. "I went to the spiritualistic seaner

to find out if I had a ghost at

"Dear me! Would you be satisfied with nothing more material for a count than a spirit wrap?"-Baltimore Amer.

It is easier to keep up than it is get behind, and then hurry to