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We call the special attention of Postmaster and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.
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3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon he ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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**LIFE AT THE NORTH POLE**

**EVIDENCES THAT MAN INHABITS THE POLAR REGIONS.**

**A Certainty That the Pole is Situated on Land—Birds May be Seen Flying Northward Every Spring—Scientific Answers to Interesting Questions.**

What is the North Pole like? Suppose Nansen has really reached it, what did he find there? Is it all a continent of solid ice or is there some land there? Is there any life there, any vegetation? Can human beings exist there? The answers to these interesting questions are given below, based on the best scientific knowledge.

That the North Pole is situated on land seems to be almost a certainty. There is land bare of ice in that part of the world, and clear water too. Good and scientific reasons lie back of these assumptions. That the region in question is inhabited by various animals is an undisputed fact. It can not be asserted with confidence that human beings do not live there.

It is known that several species of birds live and breed in regions far to the north of any point reached by explorers. They are seen migrating toward the pole, their flocks vanishing into the unknown beyond. Obviously, they can not lay their eggs or rear their young on ice floes or bergs, and so it must be taken for granted that they find bare land suitable for the purpose.

The rosy gull, most beautiful of all its fleetwinged tribe, spends summer and winter within the mysterious and unexplored area. Its species is actually restricted to that area, only occasional specimens being seen outside of it, driven to the southward by storms. Only once has a flock of rosy gulls been seen; it passed Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska.

There must be no small extent of land in a region that exclusively maintains a whole species of animals.

**OPEN WATER**

there must be all the year around else the rosy gull would starve. Doubtless the bird skirts the ice fields in winter, looking for fish. Two species of sandpipers breed in the unexplored area. The same may be said of at least one species of goose. Every spring brant are seen from Point Barrow, flying northward, whether no human being has yet been able to follow.

If there be a polar continent there is no reason for picturing it as devoid of animals or vegetable life. In its surrounding waters are plenty of fishes doubtless, as well as numerous species of crustaceans, in its bays, seas, and straits, perhaps, and possibly walrus are not absent. As for the flora, there is apt to be as much of it as is found on Spitzbergen—that is to say, plenty of mosses and lichens, with even a few flowering plants, such as the yellow Arctic poppy.

The most interesting question about the North Pole is as to whether human beings are to be found in its vicinity. Such a notion is not so absurd as might be imagined. From decade to decade bold explorers have ventured farther and farther toward the northern extremity of the earth's axis, but however high the point reached people have always discovered dwelling there. A short time ago Nansen outlined the north coast of Greenland, proving it to be an island. Yet at the north of the island he came across a colony of 27 Eskimauks pursuing contented and happy lives, whose existence by means of hunting and fishing.

The man who is lucky enough to discover the North Pole will well feel somewhat discouraged if he finds a lot of people living there. Yet why not? The climate can not be so dreadfully severe; it is certainly not nearly so cold as north latitude 60 degrees. On that coldest latitude is situated the town of Werkojansk, in Siberia. And just here may be a well told

**A REMARKABLE STORY**

that rests on the authority of Capt. Herendeen, formerly engaged in the Arctic whaling service, and now employed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The event he describes occurred in the winter of 1885, which he spent at Point Barrow.

There is an Eskimauk village at Point Barrow, and also a whaling station. One day there was a great commotion. Capt. Herendeen saw half the people of the village running, evidently much excited. They came to him and told him that three strange-looking men had been seen on the ice off the point. They were dressed peculiarly—not in deer skins, but in white fur, which was supposed to be that of the polar bear. They acted as if very tired, and it was noticed that they had no guns. This last point was particularly surprising, as not only in that part of the world ever goes without a gun. Now, the Eskimauks are proverbial for their hospitality and amiability toward strangers, and they were astonished when the three men took flight on seeing them and ran away over the ice to the northward. This was what had caused the excitement.

The Eskimauks declared positively that the three men were not of their people. Their dress and actions made this a certainty. If so, whence did they come? The only tenable theory seemed to be that they had drifted on an ice floe from an unknown land far to the north, the existence of which was asserted by a tradition among the Eskimauks. They say that some of their people were once carried away by a storm and reached this land, subsequently returning. One of the natives was so confident of the truth of the story that he begged Capt. Herendeen to secure for him a passage on a north-bound whaler, in order that he might go with the ship as far as possible, and then leave it to complete the adventurous journey in his little boat.

Gen. Greely, the famous Arctic explorer, believes that the North Pole region is

**A CONTINENT.**

He says that immense masses of land-made ice are seen floating southward through Kane Sea and Smith Sound under such circumstances as render it certain that they must come from a land area far to the north. The very size of the bergs proves that the land area must be of great extent. On one occasion he saw in Smith Sound a floeberg that was 800 feet thick, and that must have required something like 2400 years for its formation.

The old notion of a paleocretaceous sea, or sea of ancient and never melting ice,

around the pole, was long ago exploded. It was originated by the explorer Nansen, who believed that the water in that part of the world was frozen down to the very bottom of the shallow ocean. On the other hand, the idea of an open polar sea, as conceived by Kane, is no longer entertained—that is to say, of an ever-open sheet of water surrounding the pole. The fact seems to be that there is always more or less open water in that region, though where there is ice in one winter there may be no ice in another. In other words, the conditions vary.

As yet, more than 3,000,000 square miles of Arctic territory remain unexplored. There has been a tendency of late to cry down Arctic exploration as unprofitable and needlessly wasteful of life. Yet the fact is that enterprise in this direction has been enormously valuable to mankind. Within the last twenty years it has furnished to the civilized world products aggregating a thousand million dollars in market value, the most important of them being yielded by the whale fisheries.

**SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.**

If sweethearts were sweethearts always, Whether as maid or wife, No drop would be half so pleasant In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes When the wife has frowns and sighs, And the wife's has a wrathful glitter For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always, The same to sweetheart and wife, Who would change for a future Eden The joys of this checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent And care on the anxious brow Of old replaces the sunshine that perishes With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart Is wife and sweetheart still; Whose voice, as of old, can charm him; Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill.

Who has plucked the rose to find ever Its beauty and fragrance increase, As the flush of passion is mellowed In love's unmeasured peace.

Who sees in the step a lightness; Who finds in the form a grace; Who reads an unaltered brightness In the witchery of the face.

**TWO DREAMS**

She said: I dreamed of angels, They filled the heavens blue; Now was there e'er a sweeter dream? He said: I dreamed of you!

**YOUNG FOLKS.**

**ABOUT BADGERS.**

The badger, when full grown, measures from 1-2 to 3 feet in length. Naturalists tell us that he is related to the bear family. He certainly does remind one of a small bear, with his thick, round body, covered with long hair, his big, short legs, and his awkward shuffling gait. He, too, is plantigrade, the same as the bear. That is, he places the whole sole of the foot on the ground when walking, instead of walking on their toes, like the cat or dog. This manner of walking brings his body close to the ground and makes his legs seem shorter than they really are. It also accounts for his shuffling gait.

In the West he is said to live to a great extent on prairie dogs; but it is difficult to understand how he manages to catch such sharp, active little fellows as they are, with his lazy ways.

The badger has rather a long, pointed nose. A white stripe runs from the nose through the center of the forehead and terminates at the nape of the neck. On either side of this stripe the face is black, while the body is a blackish gray, fading out on the under side to a dirty, yellowish white.

His home is a burrow in the ground. This he digs by first loosening the dirt with his pointed nose and then poking it back with his fore feet. When quite a pile is collected under him he kicks it with his hind feet, while he continues digging with his fore feet. At the end of his burrow, which is sometimes dug to quite a depth, he has a home, which may consist of three or four apartments, the one furthest from the opening is always the bed, made of dry grass and leaves.

One day with my dogs I was digging out a badger, and when with my help he was at last killed, a good fighter and a hard biter, I turned to examine his burrow. After a little more digging I found cuddled together, warm and cozy, two tiny badgers. They were blind, like young puppies, and cried pitifully when I picked them up. They were fat, roly-poly things, and would tumble over every minute when they tried to walk. Then they would cry, reminding one of a baby's first efforts at walking.

I wished very much to raise them for pet. We had at that time a mother dog with young puppies, and I took them to her kennel to try to persuade her to raise them. At first she growled and acted cross, but after I had stroked and petted her awhile, telling her how much I wanted her to bring them up for me with her puppies, she allowed them to be put to the test, and I left delighted, thinking my plan a success.

Next morning I hurried out to see my pets. Just before reaching the kennel I saw the old dog some little distance away, and facing it were one of my badgers in her mouth. Hastily looking into the kennel I found never a badger there, and turning, ran after the dog. When I reached her she was just burying the little badger in a hole which she had dug in the side of the hill. A little way from her I noticed a pile of loose earth. This I dug into and found the badger, who was under her badger. She had killed them both, and I was left to mourn their sad fate.

A. L. Bennett.

**SUMMER SMILES.**

"What a heap of style Jimmie Watson's wife threw on!" "Oh, yes; Jimmie started a bicycle repair shop last week."

"Did he look like a bicyclist?" "Oh, dear, no; not in the least. Why, he couldn't stand straight with no perceptible effort."

When it begins to get real summery hot, can't we manage to have the weather man arrested for scorching?"

Briggs—Does your wife laugh when you tell her about Uncle Jerry's losses?" "Oh, yes, I always tell her beforehand that it is funny."

She—"Do you know anything worse than a man taking a kiss without asking for it?" He—"I do." "What, for instance?" "Asking for it without taking it."

Mrs. Winks—"I don't see how you could afford to pay \$100 for a wheel." Mrs. Winks—"I couldn't. That's why I made you go to pay \$10 for it."

Sweetie is the summer breeze that goes to gladden toiling man— Especially the one that flows From an electric fan.

"Look here, Bawl Barings, I've a proposition to make." "What is it, Noopie?" "I imagine they were." "Your bicycle and I'll not say another word about my smart baby."

Justice—"You are charged with stealing Colonel Julep's chickens. Have you anything to say in your defense?" "Heb not, I don't steal chickens 'fo' vittiness."

"Say, Dobs, all your family are away; what do you keep your alarm clock going for? I want to wake you up and realize that I don't have to walk the baby."

"We cannot find a place to go this summer." "What's the trouble?" "We want a summer resort from which we can't go to write home that we sleep under blankets."

"Mamma, were those stories Uncle George was telling us about the big fishes he caught fairy stories?" "I don't know, my child; I wasn't listening." "Edith and Mabel had just put their dollies in their little crib. Said Edith, with a sigh of relief, "There, I'm thankful we've got the children to bed. We shall have a little peace now."

Rugby—"Our lawyer is one of the most expert calculators in town." Wilkins—"Is she?" Rugby—"Yep. We had beans for dinner to-day and she asked me how many I would have."

George—"How do you like it, Cora?" "It's perfectly lovely. But what do they have all these policemen at the game for? Oh, I know; it's to keep the men from stealing bases."

"How is Jenny she getting along with her bicycle lessons?" "Oh, nicely. She's a perfect enthusiast." "She has only taken six now, and do you know, I never saw any one fall off a wheel so gracefully!"

Jilson—"Is Jubbs sick or traveling?" "Neither. Why are you asking?" "I think so." "I've been looking out of the window the last ten minutes and I haven't seen him playing a horse on his lawn."

Clear Gas—"Do you ride a wheel?" "I asked the eldest of the doctors on the Insanity Commission." "Yep," answered the subject. "What make?" "I never noticed. The verdict was unanimous—dementia."

Professor in English (to young man)—"How would you punctuate the following: 'The beautiful girl, for such she was, was passing down the street.'"

Student—"I think, professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl."

Kate—"Mame Garson is terribly mashed on Charley Sweetser." Edith—"What makes you think so?" Kate—"Why he has been three weeks trying to teach her to ride a wheel, and she doesn't make the least progress. The very instant he lets go of her she falls off."

Reginald—"Time brings about some odd changes doesn't it?" Harold—"I would say so. Look at the matter of costumes. Why, when we played tennis, we turned our trousers up at the bottom, and now that we play golf we turn our stockings down from the top."

**TWO NEW GAMES.**

Shadow Buff—This is a very amusing game, it is called Shadow Buff, and is full of incident. A sheet is hung across one side of the room, and the player who takes the part of "Buff" is facing it, and the other player, who is called "Many Words in One," is standing at the opposite side of the room, and the other players pass one by one between the lamp and the sheet, on which, of course, their shadows fall. From these shadows Buff is required to give the names of the individuals. The players may disguise themselves in any way they like, by sticking out their hair, altering their clothes, or improvising impossible collars. When the Buff guesses correctly, the player detected becomes Buff, and Buff joins the rest.

Many Words in One—A game which commends itself to many children and which seems at first almost like magic, is called "Many Words in One," and is played thus: One of the company is asked to leave the room while the others select a particular word, which she must guess. Suppose the word to be "Apple," she is called in and stops before the first child in row, who at once says "Arrow." She goes to the next, who says "Potato," the third says "Post," the fourth says "Lozenge," and the fifth "Eagle," each taking care to mention a word whose first letter is one that is found in the word "apple" and to say them in regular order. The guesser having heard all these words, pauses to think over their initials, and finds that when put together, they are A, P, P, I, E, and compose the word "apple," which she immediately pronounces; and it is then the turn of the one at the head of the row to name one while a word is proposed. If most of the company are unacquainted with the play, the one at the head need not explain at first how the word is guessed, but she had better tell her companions beforehand what words they are to say when the guesser comes in, and then they will be surprised at her guessing correctly, not thinking that it is from putting together the initial letters.

**EARLY USE OF CANNON.**

Cannon formed part of the armament of ships as early as 1338. In 1530, cannon were used in a sea fight between the Moors of Tunis and of Seville. In 1589, Peter, King of Aragon, had a bombard on board his ship, with which he dismantled a vessel belonging to his enemy, the King of Castile. In 1572 the French vessels were armed with cannon, at the sea fight of La Rochelle. The first general naval action in which cannon were used on both sides on all the ships engaged occurred on the 10th of August, 1512, off Brest, between and English fleet under Sir Edward Howard, and a French fleet. Early in the battle the Regent (Captain Sir William Knivett), a ship of 2,000 tons, singled out the Cordelier, the largest ship in the French fleet. A desperate action ensued, and ended in a terrible catastrophe, the Cordelier taking fire, blowing up, and causing a similar fate to her opponent. On board the Regent 700 men, and on board the Cordelier 900 men, perished. The French fleet made their escape into Brest.

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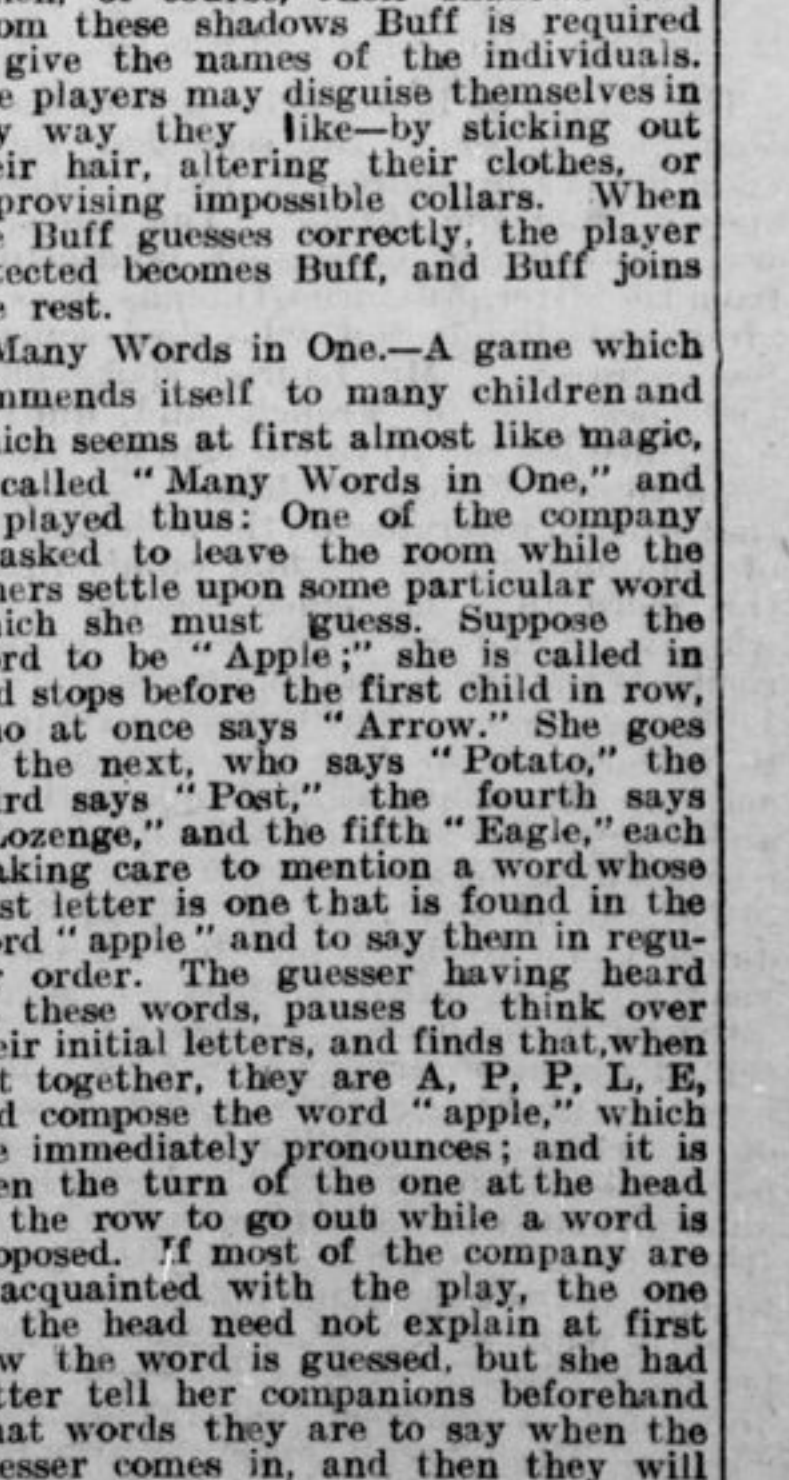
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The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. It is this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that let disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve supply healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffie the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

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The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. It is this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that let disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve supply healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffie the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does exactly what that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great curative remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve supply healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffie the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

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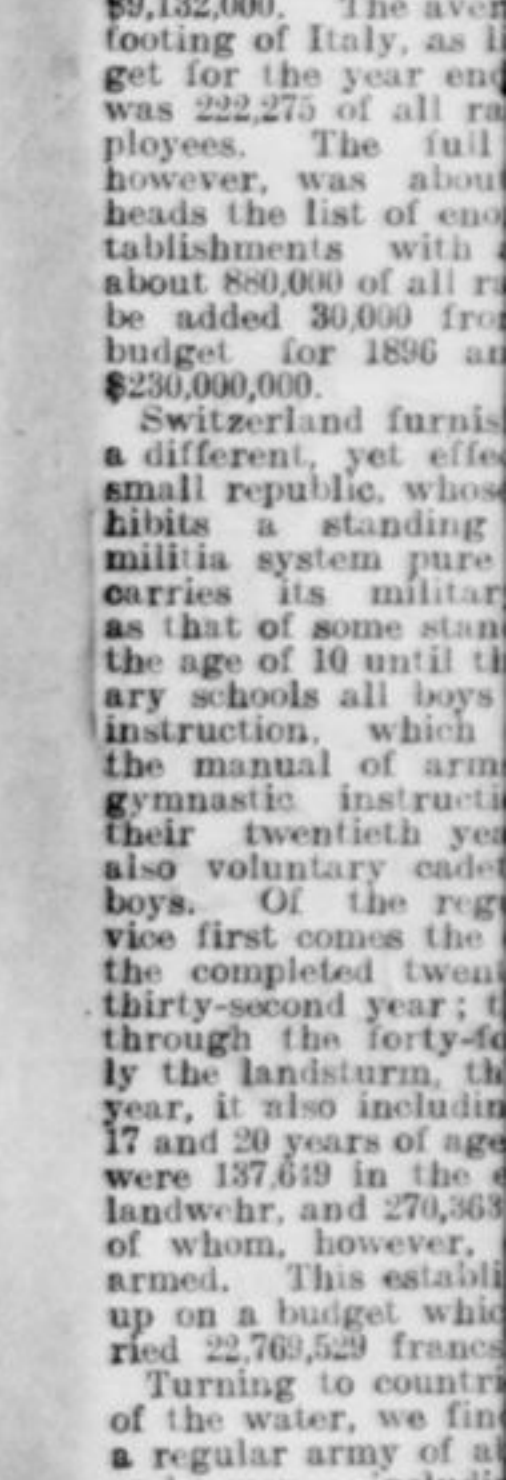
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