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Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RAILROAD.

Delaware & Chesapeake Railway.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 28, 1904

SOUTH. 491 Pass.	485 Mx	STATIONS.	NORTH. 490 Pas	494
12 35	5 00	Washington	*1 20	8 15
2 30	6 35	Baltimore	11 23	7 10
3 6	7 40	Philadelphia	10 52	5 44
3 44	8 28	Wilmington	10 05	5 00
4 58	9 43	Clayton	8 38	3 44
5 07	9 52	Kenton	8 30	3 34
5 16	10 01	Hartley	8 21	3 25
f 5 18	10 03	Slaughter's	f 8 19	f 3 23
5 25	10 10	Marydel	8 12	3 16
5 31	10 16	Henderson	8 06	3 10
5 37	10 22	Goldsboro	8 00	3 04
5 48	10 31	Greensboro	7 51	2 55
5 55	10 40	Ridgely	7 42	2 46
6 08	10 48	Queen Anne	7 33	2 37
6 12	10 57	Cordova	7 24	2 28
f 6 18	f11 03	Chapel	f 7 18	f 2 22
6 30	11 15	Easton	7 09	2 13
f 6 38	f11 23	Llandaff	f 6 57	f 2 01
6 44	11 29	Trappe	6 52	1 56
6 58	11 38	Oxford	6 43	1 47
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	

f" Stops on signal to receive or discharge passengers. § All trains daily except Sunday. *Connection is made via Porter.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Express trains leave Broad Street Station Philadelphia,

FOR NEW YORK.

NOVEMBER 27, 1904

Week-days—A. M.—4.38, 4.40, 5.00, 5.18, 5.58, 7.00, 7.33, 8.20, 9.05, 9.50, 10.21, *11.00, *12.00 M.

P. M.—12.35, *1.00, 1.40, 2 21, *2.30, 3.00, 3 50, *3.52, (Penna. Limited), *3.54 (N. Y. Limited), *4.00 *5.00, *5.56, 6.00, 7.00, *8.00, 9.00, 10.12, 12.02 night.

Sundays, A. M.—4.38, 4.40, 5.00, 5.18, 8.25, 9.50, 11.00

P. M.—*12.35,2.20, *2.30,*3.52 (Penn. Limited), *3.54 (New York Limited , 4.00 5.20, *5.56, 6 26, *7.00, *8.00, 10.12, 12.02 night.

From West Philadelphia only, 2.45 A. M. and 12.38 P. M. daily.

From North Philadelphia only, *12.28 P. M. daily (Manhattan Limited).

Express for Boston, without change, 10.50 A. M. week-days and 3.55 P. M. daily from Broad Street Station.

*Dining Car.

For tickets and other information apply to Ticket Agent.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic

Choptank River Route.

For Baltimore.—The magnificent side-wheel iron steamers Avalon and Joppa leave alternately daily except Saturday, weather permitting, for Baltimore from landings as follows:

Denton	12 M.	Cambridge	6.00 P. M.
Williston		Oxford	7.00 P. M.
Two Johns		Bellevue	
Kingston		Double Mills	
Dover Bridge	1.30 P. M.	Easton	9.30 P. M.
Windy Hill		Oxford	10.30 P. M.
Choptank		Corners	
E. New Market	3.30 P.M	Tilghman's	11.30 P. M.

Arriving in Baltimore at 5 o'clock following morning. Returning, the steamers leave Baltimore from pier 4, Light street wharf, daily except Sunday at 6 o'clock P. M. for all points named, arriving at Easton about 3.30 A. M., Oxford 3.45, Cambridge 6.00, East New Market 7.00 and Denton 11 A. M. Connections at Easton, Oxford and Cambridge with railroads for all points.

Freight taken at low rates and carefully handled. Grain bags furnished and grain delivered at elevators. Further information supplied by

T MURDOCH, Passenger Agent.
T. A JOYNES, General Superintendent

B. C. & A. RAILWAY CO.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEP. 13, 1901.

STATIONS.	EAST-BOUND 3 Dai 1 ex. Sun'	9 da ex Sat Sun	11 Sat'y only.
	A. M	P. M	P. M.
Baltimore		4 10	3 0C
Claiborne	9 45	7 35	6 25
McDaniel	9 50	7 42	6 32
S Michaels	9 56	7 51	6 40
Royal Oak	f 10 03	f 7 58	f 6 48
Kirkham	f 10 06	f 8 02	f 6 52
Bloomfield	f 10 09	f 8 07	f 6 57
EASTON	10 17	8 16	7 06
Bethlehem	f 10 31	f 8 31	f 7 21
Preston	10 37	8 38	7 28
Linchester	f 10 39	f 8 40	f 7 30
Ellwood	f 10 41	f 8 42	f 7 32
Hurlock	10 50	8 50	7 40
Rhodesdale	f 10 57	f 8 57	f 7 47
Reid's Grove	f 11 02	f 9 02	f 7 52
Vienna	f 11 09	f 9 09	f 7 59
Mardela Springs	11 17	f 9 17	f 8 07
Hebron	f 11 25	f 9 25	f 8 15
Rock-a-walkin	f 11 28	f 9 28	f 8 18
Salisbury	11 40	9 40	8 30
N. Y. P. & N. Junction	11 43	9 42	
Walston's	f 11 50	f 9 58	f 8 38
Parsonsburg	f 11 54	f 9 48	f 8 42
Pittsville	12 00	f 9 52	f 8 4?
Willard's	f 12 06	f 10 03	f 8 58
Whaleyville	f 12 10	f 10 08	f 8 58
S.Martin's	f 12 16	f 10 13	f 9 08
Berlin	12 25	10 23	9 18
OceanCity	12 40	10 35	9 25
	P. M	P. M.	P.M.

STATIONS.	WEST-B'D. 6 Daily ex Sun	2 Daily ex Sun
	A. M	P. M.
OceanCity	6 40	2 10
Berlin	6 56	2 26
S.Martin's	f 7 02	f 2 32
Whaleyville	f 7 09	f 2 38
Willard's	f 7 14	f 2 43
Pittsville	7 22	2 51
Parsonsburg	f 7 28	2 57
Walston's	f 7 32	f 3 01
N. Y. P. & N. Junction	7 43	3 14
Salisbury	7 47	3 18
Rock-a-walkin	f 7 54	f 3 26
Hebron	f 7 58	f 3 30
Mardela Springs	f 8 07	3 39
Vienna	f 8 16	f 3 48
Reid's Grove	f 8 22	f 3 54
Rhodesdale	f 8 28	f 4 01
Hurlock	8 37	4 10
Ellwood	f 8 44	f 4 17
Linchester	f 8 46	f 4 19
Preston	8 49	f 4 23
Bethlehem	f 8 55	f 4 29
EASTON	9 11	4 45
Bloomfield	f 9 16	f 4 50
Kirkham	f 9 20	f 4 54
Royal Oak	f 9 24	f 4 58
S Michaels	9 34	5 08
McDaniel	9 40	f 5 15
Claiborne	9 55	5 20
Baltimore	1 10	
	P. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to take on or let off passengers.

No. 6 connects at Berlin with D., M & V. train No. 592, north, and connects at Salisbury at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. trains Nos. 92, north, and 81, south, when on time

No. 1 connects at Salisbury at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 85, south and at Berlin with D.M. & V. train No. 585, south, when on time.

No. 2 connects at N. Y. P. & N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 96, north, when on time.

No 119 gets connection at N. Y. P. N. Junction with N. Y. P. & N. train No. 80, north, when on time.

Connections made with steamer lines at Easton, Vienna and Salisbury.

WILLARD THOMPSON, General Manager. T. MURDOCH, Passenger Agent.

A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt. and Div. Pass. Agt.

CALENDAR

in 300 Different Designs at the Gazette Office.

IT'S ALWAYS BAD.

The Best of Backs Are Bad When They Ache, and Easton People Know It.

A bad back is always bad.
Bad at night when bedtime comes
Just as bad in the morning.
Ever try Doan's Kidney Pills for it?
Know they cure backache—cure every kidney ill?
If you don't, some Easton people do.
Read a case of it:

Geo. B.P.Taylor, Ridge P.O., St.Mary's County, Md., writes: "That you may understand clearly the benefit I have experienced from taking Doan's Kidney Pills I will briefly state that for years I have suffered periodically with a dull aching pain in my back, attended with a frequent desire to urinate, and with scalding pains in the neck of the bladder and the urethra. I have suffered so intensely that my physician would be obliged to give me morphia and apply hot applications over the region of the kidneys. I took several boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and can truthfully say that I have not suffered since taking them, and I can conscientiously recommend the pills to my fellowmen who are similarly afflicted.

(Signed) GEO. B. P. TAYLOR, Late Member of Co. A, Hampton Legion.

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.



$1.00
PURCHASES A $3 PEN.

THE CELTRIC
MODEL 2.
Fountain Pen

is constructed strictly on merit, and is equal, if not superior to any $3 pen on the market. It is richly chased, writes fluently, guaranteed not to leak.

$1.00.

is a small sum to invest in a high grade Fountain Pen which with ordinary care will last a life time.

OUR GUARANTEE.

The Pen is Solid Gold guaranteed finest grade 14k. Holder is made of the best quality rubber in four parts.

SENT PREPAID

upon receipt of $1 to any address in the United States and Canada. If upon examination you are not entirely satisfied or you do not think the pen is worth $3, return it to us and we will cheerfully refund the money.

ORDER TO-DAY.

and name the paper you saw this advertisement in.

ADDRESS

THE SELDEN PEN MFG. CO.

140 Nassau St. NEW YORK.

FRANK EHLEN, Receiver.

QUEEN ANNE'S R. R. CO.

Time Table—In effect Dec. 14, 1904.

EASTWARD. Read Down. Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.	BALTO. FERRY SERVICE. STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Read Up. Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.
P. M.	A. M.	Lv... Baltimore ...Ar.	NOON.	P. M.
3.50	7.00		12.00	9.20
5.50	9.00	Ar...Love Point...Lv.	.....	.....
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.	RAILROAD DIV. STATIONS.	Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6.00	9.10	Lv...Love Point...Ar.	9.50	6.30
6.30	10.00	.....Queenstown.....	9.20	5.40
6.52	10.25	.....Centreville.....	8.50	5.05
f6.41	10.14	.....Wye Mills.....	f9.05	5.22
6.55	10.32	.....Queen Anne.....	8.50	5.00
7.13	11.00	.....Denton.....	8.33	4.35
7.29	11.21	.....Hickman.....	8.17	4.12
7.44	11.50	.....Greenwood.....	8.02	3.50
8.05	12.15	.....Ellendale.....	7.42	3.12
8.19	12.30	..... Milton	7.25	2.55
8.40	12.55	..... Lewes	7.05	2.30
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to take on or let off passengers.

JOHN C. BOSLEY, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Seven Schools in Germany for Training Locksmiths and Exponents of the Anvil.

In Germany, the home of technological instruction, there are seven special schools devoted to the sole purpose of training locksmiths and blacksmiths. They are in the cities of Burgstadt, Grossenhain, Frankenberg, Meissen, Glauchau, Rosswein and Zittau. Only graduates of public schools are admitted. The course of instruction in three of the schools lasts three years; in three of the others it is shorter. To the school at Rosswein are admitted such students only as have completed a course in one of the other six schools, and the curriculum is highly advanced, covering physics, chemistry and electricity, with particular reference to practical construction of machinery. The schools are supported by the blacksmith and locksmith guilds, aided by subventions from the government of Saxony and private beneficence.

GAMBLING IN THE OLD-TIME

When the Practice Formed a Part of High-Class Social Existence.

Some of the old stories told of the gaming tables can hardly be believed nowadays, though they are related in such a cool, matter-of-fact style by writers of the time as to show that in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the practice formed a part of high-class social existence. Capt. Gronow relates that, having been appointed to the staff of Gen. Picton, who was then starting for Brussels (1815), he obtained $1,000 from the army agents, "which," he continues, "I took with me to a gambling house in St. James' square, where I managed, by some wonderful accident to win £600" ($3,000). With this sum he subsequently provided his necessary outfit.

When the allies marched into Paris after the battle of Waterloo Gronow found the Palais Royal a hot-bed of gambling—"the very heart of French dissipation." "There were tables for all classes; the workman might play with 20 sous or the gentleman with 10,000 francs. The law did not prevent any class from indulging in a vice that assisted to fill the coffers of the municipality of Paris." The English visitors were not slow to participate in the play, one officer of the guards obtaining leave of absence and never quitting the Palais Royal till the time came for his return to the regiment.

Large fortunes were often lost at gambling in those days, the losers disappearing never more to be heard of. Lord Thanet, for instance, who had an income of $250,000 a year, lost every farthing at play and, concludes Gronow: "I do not remember any instance where those who spent their time in this den did not lose all they possessed."

HOW THE CZAR IS GUARDED

Surrounded by a Whole Regiment and Has Personal Body Guard.

So long as the czar and czarina remain inside their palace at Tsarskoe Selo, it will be difficult for any terrorist to penetrate close enough to injure them, though, of course, on any public appearance they are exposed to many dangers; as witness the mysterious gunshot which created such excitement on the occasion of the blessing of the Neva, and which is supposed to have been less accidental than the official report declared. The Preobrangensky regiment of the Imperial Guards, from which the protectors of the persons of the czar and czarina are drawn is the crack regiment of the Russian army, and the sovereign himself is its chief. Beside these, there are also a number of personal attendants who supervise the czar's movements, and, of course, there are the endless members of the third section, which has figured so much in all Russian affairs. They are often engaged spying upon the members of the czar's entourage, especially if there be any reason to suppose that they are in touch with the revolutionaries, or in any way suspect. Constant suspicion is the lot of every one connected with the czar's household; yet there is no greater ambition among the young Russian nobles than to be entered in the corps as pages, and thence to achieve a position close to the czar's person.

CAN HEAR WITHOUT EARS.

According to This Writer the External Appendages Are Entirely Superfluous.

The ear—and when I say "the ear" I don't mean that oyster-shell-shaped piece of cartilage that sticks out more or less from the head about the joint of the jaw, writes Eugene Wood in Everybody's. I am often driven to admiration of the way old Dame Nature can vamp up almost any kind of a needed organ out of a piece of cuticle, but I must confess that the contemplation of the pinna, which is the trade-name for the oyster-shell-shaped attachment, leaves me cold. I don't think much of it. It looks to be like a waste of good material. Until a comparatively recent date it was considered to be good fun, a little rough, perhaps, but good, healthy, clean sport, to get hold of some fellow and trim him up just about to suit us, a nose sliced off, an eye gouged out and a few little things like that. Experiment along these lines developed the fact, disappointing in the extreme to all practical jokers, that a man with his ears cut off hears every bit as well as with them on. It takes something more penetrating to put the hearing out of commission. The pinna has every indication of being an institution that has outlived its usefulness.

Fig Pudding.

Dip pieces of stale cake in cold water, then press out the water until you have a pint of crumbs; stir into them one beaten egg, one-half cupful of flour, containing one level teaspoonful of baking powder, and, last, one cupful of figs, cut in small pieces and floured; stir all thoroughly together, turn into a buttered enameled basin and steam one and one-half hours; when done, tear apart with a fork and serve with lemon sauce.

Pineapple Lemonade.

Pineapple lemonade is delicious to serve at an evening party. It is remarkably refreshing after dancing. Grate a large pineapple and add to it the juice of four lemons. Make a sirup of a pint of sugar and a pint of water. Boil the sirup, and when it is cool pour it over the pineapple. Let it stand for several hours, and then put in a punch bowl with a large piece of ice, and add a sufficient quantity of water, aerated preferred.

SOME LENTEN DISHES.

At This Season of the Year One Is Glad to Have Variety of Good Egg Dishes.

As the Lenten season occurs much later than usual this year the probabilities are that eggs will be plentiful and fairly reasonable, although the unusually severe winter has caused a temporary famine and high prices. While we find here and there some one who cannot digest them unless mixed in a raw state with other foods, they are generally liked, and form a most nutritious substitute for meat. The food value of fish weight for weight is much lower than either eggs or meat, but as a rule it digests easily and so forms an agreeable change. As a rule, the variety of salt water fish is much greater than those taken from lakes and rivers, but in a majority of cases (shell fish usually forming an exception) when a recipe calls for some salt water variety any fresh water fish of similar size and flesh can be substituted. Where fresh fish of any kind is unattainable there still remain such as are salted, dried or smoked, to say nothing of those put up in cans. With this brief explanation, we offer a number of recipes suitable for consultation and use when meat is debarred.

To make eggs Catherine, scrub and bake in a quick oven a number of potatoes, allowing one for each person. When tender, cut off the top of each, and scoop out sufficient of the center to contain a raw egg. Cut a thin slice from the bottom to allow of its standing upright. Break each egg in a saucer, and gently slip it into the prepared potato; dust with salt and pepper, cover it with a tablespoonful of cream sauce, and return to the oven for 15 minutes.

For eggs creole, cook slowly together one tablespoonful of chopped onion. When the latter begins to color add one tablespoonful of finely chopped green pepper and three tablespoonfuls of canned tomato, using pulp rather than the watery portion. Simmer together until quite thick, add two tablespoonfuls of boiled rice, a dash of paprika, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Cover the bottom of a shallow baking dish with this mixture, and carefully break over it six eggs. Pour over them a tablespoonful of melted butter, dust with salt and pepper, and bake in a moderate oven until the whites are set.

Eggs and onions are pretty good combined. Hard boil six eggs for three-quarters of an hour, cool and peel them, and cut into quarters. Peel four or five medium-sized onions, cut in halves or quarters, scald, and drain, then boil in just enough salted water to cover until tender. Make a cream sauce, cooking together one tablespoonful and a half each of butter and flour, and gradually stirring in one cupful and a half of hot milk. Season with a scant teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a teaspoonful of white pepper. Add the drained onions and cut eggs, and stand over hot water for 15 minutes. When dished, sprinkle with finely chopped parsley. In early spring green onions tied in bunches and boiled may be used in place of the mature ones. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dirt marks on felt hats may be removed by rubbing with a hard brush dipped in spirits of ammonia. Tais may also be used in case of grease marks upon serge or cloth.

To prevent wooden bowls from cracking, immerse them in cold water, then set over the fire, bring to a boiling point and let boil an hour, and don't take them out until the water has gradually cooled.

Old putty can be removed without injury to the sash or glass by passing a hot soldering iron over it. The heat of the iron softens it readily, and permits its removal with a knife or chisel without much trouble.

Enameled pans can be cleaned well by the use of crushed egg shells together with soap and water. Fraying pans are cleaned with water boiled with soda, scrubbed and rinsed. Careful drying prevents odor and rust.

To brighten carpets after beating, wipe all over with a soft cloth dipped in ammonia water—one gill of household ammonia to one gallon of water; remove spots with ox-gall and water—one pint of ox-gall to three gallons of water. Tar or wax may be removed by rubbing with turpentine.

It is worth knowing for the fly days that are sure to come, that a few drops of sassafras oil scattered about the house will keep the flies away as if by magic. This is said to be the secret of the flylessness of drug stores, where the soda fountain would otherwise attract flies by the thousand.

Girdles.

Girdles are wide in the back, but tapering in the front, and the latest ones show two big brass buttons at the back, and many of them have four of these buttons placed two inches apart. Belt buckles are as handsome as one can afford. But in spite of the great array of jeweled buckles there is a tendency to return to the neat tailor-made "harness" buckle of gold and silver. This buckle harmonizes with everything.

Vassar Fudge.

Break two squares of unsweetened chocolate in small pieces, add two cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup of cream, one-fourth of a cup of butter, and boil rad for five minutes; remove from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, stir rapidly until thick, and pour into a buttered square tin; mark in squares when cool.

Poached Eggs.

Drop the eggs in cold water, letting the water come to the boiling point, but never let it boil.

WAVES AT DOVER NOT HIGH

Fifteen Feet the Maximum Observed in the New Harbor—Paper Read in St. Louis.

St. Louis.—At the international engineering congress recently held in St. Louis some unusual figures were given on the subject of the height and power of ocean waves, particularly as regards their effect upon harbor works.

In the course of a paper dealing with the new Dover harbor it was reported that since these works had been in progress no wave of greater height than 15 feet nas been recorded—a fact which will be surprising to those who have experienced the miseries of the Dover-Calais passage. The fact is the more remarkable because at the entrance to the Tyne waves from 35 to 40 feet high have been measured, and the last-named height has also obtained at Peterhead.

In dwelling upon the necessity for what are known as spending breaches and wave traps, for dissipating and controlling wave action, it was declared that the depth to which the latter extends is now known to be much greater than was once commonly supposed. Proof of this is shown by the fact that lobster pots placed in from 120 to 180 feet of water have been found to be filled with sand and shingle after a heavy gale; moreover, sand has been found deposited after a heavy gale in the gallery of the Bishop Rock lighthouse, the latter being 120 feet above the water and the depth of the water at that point 150 feet.

That the water, even at a considerable depth, must be moving during a gale with great momentum is shown by the fact that at the Peterhead breakwater blocks weighing 41 tons, and located over 36 feet below spring tide, low water, were displaced during a storm, while a section of the breakwater weighing 3,300 tons was moved bodily for a few inches without the brickwork being dislocated.

THRILLS IN AN AUTOMOBILE

Descent of Mountain Grade Made with Brakes Set and Tires Smoking.

Exciting though it is to scale a mountain with an automobile, a more thrilling sensation is that of coasting down a narrow, precipitous, tortuous path on the verge of a chasm. Such a descent took place last season, says Pearson's Magazine, when a touring car safely dropped 6,000 feet down the famous Kingsbury grade, from the shores of the diamond-clear waters of Lake Tahoe in Carson valley.

From the summit a serpentine road had been blasted out of the mountain, a perpendicular wall rearing hundreds of feet on one side, and falling away into space, gigantic trees and purple-red rocks 1,000 feet beneath. At many points the slightest unsteadiness at the steering wheel, or a too sudden application of brakes, would have caused the machine to skid and to topple over the brink to the most frightful destruction.

Brakes set and tires smoking, the ponderous machine sped steadily, jounced and bumped over rocks, took curves within a yard of the dreadful chasm along which the zigzag road five times bent back upon itself. A thousand feet a mile the automobile descended the six miles which, if projected on a horizontal plane, would not have measured more than one-third that distance. Twice the smell of burning rubber warned that the brakes were warm, and the machine was stopped to cool the tires in mountain streams, the brake shoes being so hot that they sizzled when touched with water.

GLIMPSE OF THE JAPANESE

Incident Which Throws Light on Native Ideas of Education and Manners.

Later that day, writes Anita Newcomb McGee, in "The American Nurses in Japan," in Century, at a hamlet which could boast no officials and no societies, yet where our train stopped ten minutes, there stood a typical country schoolmaster, with his female assistant and their 20 elementary pupils. In very broken English he bashfully told me he had been teaching his pupils about benevolence and charity, and how these virtues were exemplified by our coming so great a distance to aid the people of another land. To impress the lesson more deeply on their memories, he said, he had brought them to see and greet us. An incident like this throws a vivid light on the Japanese mind and ideas of education. One of the most remarkable things in the Japanese character is the combination of that fiery heroism in battle, of which all have read, with the gentleness, courtesy and simple-minded, almost childlike frankness which was shown to us.

Remarkable Submarine.

The new submarine boat, "Korrigan," of the French navy, recently made a remarkable record by remaining submerged for 12 consecutive hours without once rising to the surface. The rapid progress which has been made in submarine navigation proves that transportation under the water is keeping stride with travel on land.—From 'In the Trail of the Traveler," in Four-Track News.

Uncle Sam's Big Farm.

It is estimated that the total area for farming purposes in the United States is 841,000,000 acres—an area larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and the Transvaal. There are 14,439,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, while all other industries employ but 18,845,000.—Baltimore American.

COWBOY VIEW OF GOTHAM

Western Man Draws a Comparison Which Reflects No Credit on New Yorkers.

"You want to know what I think of this town?" said Seth Bullock, in his quiet, chilled-steel way. He was returning home from the inauguration of President Roosevelt, says the New York Sun. "Well, I know as well as you that there are good people in New York city. But, taken altogether, you are the most provincial outfit that there is in the whole country. You've got so much, you think you've got it all. You think that God stopped work when He filled the Hudson river with water and that all the rest of the country out beyond just happened so. Nothing counts unless it is done in New York, by a New York man, except to laugh at.

"Now, out in our country we know that New York is a good town. We know that the east is all right. We know that we're all right, too. We think that the coast is pretty good grazing. We're proud of the whole country. But New York is proud of itself and thinks that the rest of the country is in luck to be on the same continent. I'm not speaking in any way in harshness or bitterness. But sometimes I think you miss a lot of the joy of being Americans.

"And another thing. A man from out our way can't help seeing certain things. He can't help seeing the way a lot of sheep-faces along in these subways and street cars of yours crowd women and stamp on their feet to get ahead of them. Great Scott! I came over from Washington yesterday on the congressional limited and things they called men pushed their way by women who were there before 'em into the dining car and when they were through and done with their dinners these same critters sat there and smoked cigars and let the women wait. Now, you don't see doings like that out in our country. If that's the typical eastern gentleman, then the real American gentleman is to be found in the west."

TOYS POSSESS REAL VALUE

They Are Intended as an Assistance in the Education of the Child.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, head of the kindergarten movement in this country, says: "Toys form a bridge between the great realities of life and the child's small capacity." If this is true then toys which bridge from nothing to nowhere are useless, writes Miss Martha S. Bensley, in Everybody's.

This was the case with the playthings of the second family of children with whom I lived in the capacity of nursery governess. They had no connection either with the present state of the children's minds or with any future stage of development. What possible pleasure or profit could children of two and four get out of a bagatelle board? They had not the mechanical strength nor skill to shoot the ball, still less the mental power to count the points, and least of all any care as to whether they won or not. They had various mechanical toys far beyond their power to manipulate or understand, and some Japanese things in jointed bamboo, the object of which I was never able to discover. There were no blocks, no balls, nothing to minister to their instinct for construction, but their spirit of destruction was encouraged.

The possessions that seemed to please them most were a stick with a horse's head at one end, on which they could pretend to ride; a little iron wagon which they could drag around, some reins with which they could play horse and a mechanical pig whose internal organs were a coiled spring and a wheel or two. They saw horses and wagons in the real life around them and pigs were common objects in the landscape. These toys gave them a little world of their own suited to their capacity, to enjoy which they did not need the help of an adult.

STRIVE FOR ORIGINALITY.

Men Should Not Copy the Ways of Others, They Should Live Like Themselves.

Do not be afraid of being original, even eccentric. Be an independent, self-reliant, new man, not just one more individual in the world. Do not be a copy of your grandfather, of your father, or of your neighbor. That is as foolish as for a violet to try to be like a rose, or for a daisy to ape a sunflower, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine. Nature has given each a peculiar equipment for its purpose. Every man is born to do a certain work in an ordinary way. If he tries to copy some other man, or to do some other man's work, he will be an abortion, a misfit, a failure.

Do not imitate even your heroes. Scores of young clergymen attempted to make their reputations by imitating Beecher. They copied his voice and conversation, and imitated his gestures and his habits, but they fell as far short of the great man's power as the chromo falls short of the masterpiece. Where are those hundreds of imitators now? Not one of them has ever made any stir in the world.

A Poser.

"Which do you think counts for the most in life, money or brains?"

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "I see so many people who manage to get on with so little of either, that I am beginning to lose my respect for both."—Washington Star.

Only a Guess.

Patience—What do they make this imitation tortoise shell from, do you suppose?

Patrice—Mock turtle, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.