

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

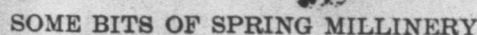
A BIG wolf which has terrorized the

"Diorama sometimes wonderful in their genius," said Professor C. L. Milliken, of Chicago. "Of course the case of 'Blind Tom,' the remarkable musical prodigy, is well-known, but the person of whom I was thinking never became so famous, although well-known in the region about where he lived, in Eastern Ohio. When I was a boy I lived in Harrison County, Ohio, and in an adjoining county, Tuscarawas. I think, there was an idiot boy about twelve years old. He could neither read nor write and was incapable of learning, but could instinctively give the true answer to any problem involving figures only. He could not penetrate the mysteries of algebra, geometry or calculus, but no combination of figures could confuse him. He had no rules and could not explain his methods, but his answers were given at once, and always correctly. He was exhibited throughout that section of the country, and I remember that the theory advanced by physicians was that every other faculty of his brain had been ab-

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD son of A. M. Lassiter, who is well known in Gum County, N. C., has the word "Ameri-

On the Kentucky hills, about twelve miles south of Cincinnati, conglomerate boulders containing pebbles of Jasper can be traced to a limited outcrop of the same rock in Canada to the north of Lake Huron, more than six hundred miles distant, and similar boulders have been found at intervals over the whole intervening country. In both these cases the blocks must have passed over intervening valleys and hills, the latter as high or nearly as high as the source whence the rocks were derived. Even more remarkable are numerous boulders of Helderberg limestone on the summit of the Blue Ridge in Pennsylvania, which must have been brought from ledges at least five hundred feet lower than the places upon which they now lie. The Blue Ridge itself shows remarkable signs of glacial abrasion in a well-defined shoulder marking the southern limit of the ice (as indicated also by heaps of drift and erratics), so that Mr. Wright concludes that several hundred feet of the ridge have been worn away by the ice. The crowning example of boulder transportation is, however, afforded by the blocks of light gray gneiss collected by Professor Hitchcock on the summit of Mount Washington, over 6,000 feet above sea level, and identified with Bethlehem gneiss, whose nearest crop is in Jefferson, several miles to the northwest, and 3,000 or 4,000 feet lower than Mount Washington.

Now that so many fancy waists are required, it is as well to learn a few tricks of transformation. Be wise and make two or three waists at a time. Place two bands across the chest and shoulders. Let the sleeves be of gigot pattern, full at the top and close below at the elbow. Employ only one material in the construction of these waists, then consider them as foundations merely, and add the fancy touches to suit your pleasure with the foundation waists, and you will drive your neighbor friends mad with the idea that you have several dozen fancy bodices. You will have a foundation waist of black, one of white, one of your pet color, and one of a shade of flannel skin. A finish for the black will be a cream arm strap of ribbon velvet to set over the shoulder are connected by a piece of velvet to cross the chest and one to cross the shoulder at the back. To the lower edge of the front piece run a finish of a piece of black net that shows the black at the bottom and slopes to the waist line in front. Applique on the lower edge of the net a finish of cream guipure, and spray applique guipure flowers, circles or crescents all over it. Patterns cut out of cheap lace applique with excellent results. The side straps fasten with squares of net embellished in the way and edged on three sides with



SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

Would Betray the Cause

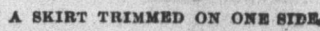
The trusts objection to the tax is not directed against the duty on the raw sugar, but against the decrease in duty on the refined sugar. It is in competition with its own product. It now enjoys a protection of one-half of a cent a pound. The Senate will reduce the bounty to one-sixth of a cent. Hence the tears. The trust has been established by the tariff act of 1890, and it pretends to pity a tax greater than the interest on the national debt. It pays large dividends on stock watered to five times the value of its property. It enjoys a monopoly that entitles it to a seat on the national representatives. It maintains costly lobbies. It has refused to obey the law and report the statistics of its business.

The Entire Argument.

A high tariff corrupts elections, makes employers greedy, glutts home markets, creates trusts, closes mills and factories, cuts off our foreign markets, causes unemployment, brings on strikes, overtaxes the poor and deadens the moral sense of the nation. Why stop to debate such a monstrosity?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

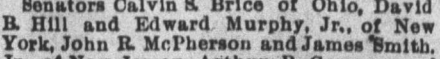
Still Presents Trade.

For every dollar's worth of things the foreigner sends us a dollar's worth of our goods must be sent in return, and the whole swapping business complicated by exchange rates. We get little labor for something which costs us more. Trading makes us richer



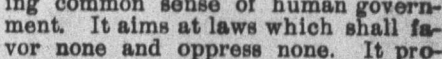
covered with shirred crepe lisse, and the décolleté is bordered with a red velvet puff. The standing collar is also covered with crepe lisse and the long cuffs of the sleeves are shirred white satin, while the upper parts are double puffs of suiting.

Copyright 1904.



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The trusts have been able to buy the Senate, but not the House. The House whom it pretends to pity a tax greater than the interest on the national debt. It pays large dividends on stock watered to five times the value of its property. It enjoys a monopoly that entitles it to a seat on the national representatives. It maintains costly lobby. It has refused to obey the law and report the statistics of its business.



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