

come the beauty and power of such a friendship. Prize it well; do all in your power to keep such a friendship unbroken. Avoid the break, for when it comes it cannot be easily mended, and the jarring note mars the harmony.

**TO THE POINT**

It was five minutes before noon. The mayor and the State superintendent had spent an hour talking to the children in an Ohio school, and just before the stroke of the gong the chairman of the local school committee was called upon to follow them.

'Children,' he said, pointing toward the window, 'as you go out from the school in about two minutes, you will see a gang of men who are now shovelling cinders into a railway train. They are earning thirty-five dollars a month.

'Beside them is a timekeeper earning fifty-five dollars. 'At the head of the train is an engineer getting one hundred dollars, and over him is a superintendent getting two hundred. 'What is the difference between those men? Education. Get all you can of it.'

**PUZZLING THE PROFESSOR**

A professor of logic, who was not particularly lucid in his deductions, was on one occasion endeavoring to substantiate that 'an article remains the same notwithstanding the substitution of some of its parts.'

A young student held up his knife and inquired: 'Suppose I should lose the blade of this knife, and should get another one made and inserted in its place, would it be the same knife as it was before?'

'To be sure,' replied the professor. 'Well, then,' the student went on, 'suppose I should lose the handle and get another, would it be the same knife still?'

'Of course,' the professor again replied. 'But if somebody should find the old blade and the old handle and should put them together, what knife would that be?'

The professor's answer is not recorded.

**ODDS AND ENDS**

Professor (lecturing upon the rhinoceros): 'I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me.'

Two friends met in the street the other day, one of them being a well-known wit. After they had been speaking some time the wit turned to his friend and said: 'I say, old chap, have you heard the tale about the young lady that poured a jug of water in a straw hat?' 'No,' replied his friend. 'Neither have I,' said the wit, as he walked away. 'It has not leaked out.'

**FAMILY FUN**

You always have my first to pay  
When you by railway go;  
My second is the source from which  
The clear bright waters flow.  
E'en Christmas pleasures have an end,  
And friends must therefore part;  
'Tis then my whole is often said,  
And said, too, from the heart.

Answer—Farewell.

Water Runs Upward.—An interesting trick that at first sight seems to set the law of gravity at defiance, by causing water to run upwards, may be performed with a bottle and a tumbler, both filled with water. To empty the glass with the assistance of the bottle, the latter remaining quite full all the time, sounds like an utter impossibility, yet it can be accomplished with ease. All that is necessary is a cork for the bottle, through which two little glass tubes—one considerably longer than the other—have been inserted. Invert the bottle and place the shorter tube into the tumblerful of water, and the weight of the water in the bottle will make the contents run out through the long tube; but in doing so, if no air has been allowed to enter the bottle, the liquid will be replaced as fast as it runs out by the contents of the tumbler, which will be drawn up into the bottle through the shorter tube. This trick is capable of several variations upon the same principle.

**All Sorts**

No man is nobler born than another unless he is born with better abilities and more amiable disposition.

Moods and whims are the ugly weeds you must guard against if you want to keep the garden of your heart fair and lovely.

Pennies do not consist of copper alone, there being in them 2 per cent. of tin and 3 per cent. of zinc to 95 per cent. of copper. They cost the Government about 1s 9d a pound, exclusive of stamping, and there are 48 in a pound weight.

What passes in the world for talent, or dexterity, or enterprise, is often only a want of moral principle. We may succeed where others fail, not from a greater share of invention, but from not being nice in the choice of expedients.

Canterbury farmer: 'Don't you see that sign, "Private; No Fishing Allowed"?'

Unsuccessful angler: 'I never read anything marked "Private," and, furthermore, I'm not fishing aloud, but quietly.'

'I've got a washing machine here,' began the shabby canvasser at the back door of a suburban residence.

Sharp-tempered housewife, who has been called away from attending to the dinner: 'Well, if I were you I'd run straight home and use it.'

'I say, old man,' whispered the young fellow who found that the conversation of his new acquaintance was highly agreeable, 'let's come and smoke a cigar in the garden. That woman's yelling gets on my nerves.' 'Thanks,' was the quiet reply; 'you have my sympathy; but as it is my wife who is singing, perhaps it would hardly do.'

Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognised each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial. 'So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered.' 'So glad; and how little changed you are. Why, how long is it since we met?' 'About ten years.' 'And why have you never been to see me?' 'My dear, just look at the weather we have had.'

Like a good many other modern industries, that of paper making had its origin with the Chinese. The papyrus of the Greeks and Romans was not paper at all, but simply the piths of the stem of a plant cut into strips, placed side by side and across each other and pressed into a sheet, to which the natural gum of the plant gave a homogeneous character. But the Chinese in very early times made a genuine paper, in its general characteristics, as that produced by the perfected methods and machinery of to-day.

The old name for the City of London was Lymen or Llynden, meaning 'the city by the lake.' An old tradition gives us to understand that London was founded by Brute, a descendant of Aeneas, and then it was first called New Troy or Troynovant. In the time of Lud it was surrounded by a wall and was then known as Lud's Town, or Caer-Lud. This latter is probably the correct version of the origin of the name of London if for no other reason because it is such an easy matter to detect a similarity between the expression London and Lud's Town. It is claimed by some writers that there was a city on the present site of London in the year 1107 B.C., and it is known that the Romans founded a city there and called it Londinium in the year 61 A.D.

The total length of the journey by rail from Moscow to Vladivostock is 5551 miles; the journey takes 11 days 11 hours, or an average rate of speed of 19½ miles an hour. The cost of a ticket, first class, by the express train from Moscow is £31 2s; this does not include the cost of food, which is about £7 10s, or a total cost of £38 12s. The price of a second class ticket is £28 3s 1d, exclusive of food en route. If the cost of going to St. Petersburg or Moscow to take the Siberian express, the excess luggage charges, the stay at Vladivostock, the crossing thence to Japan or to Shanghai, are all taken into account with the cost of the ticket and the living on the train, it will be found that the cost of going out to the Far East across Siberia is nearly as much as that incurred by going out thither by sea.

For Bronchial Coughs take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.