Various Countries.

A debt collecting agency which is run as a part of the regular public winter palace fronted on a court postal system is the newest "improve- which was surrounded by well-built ment" of the postoffices of Austria, walls with curiously shaped doors and Despite the novelty of the enterprise windows and ornamented yellow and the plan has worked admirably, so green-tiled designs at intervals, says that millions of dollars are collected a writer in the Century. In the center annually by the postmen throughout of the wall in front was the immense the Austrian empire. The system is gateway, with wooden folding-dears very simple. Suppose a tradesman which had just opened for her pasin Vienna has an account due from sage. The veranda of the throne-room a customer in say, such a distant had two rooms projecting upon it, town as Budapest, which he wishes to making of it a rectangular space with collect. Distance does not matter in wails around three of its sides. This the least. He merely sends the b... | veranda was quite different from any to the postoffice in the capital, whence at the summer palace, where they run it is at once transmitted to the post- the whole length of the buildings, back office in Budapest. There the postman and front. presents it to the debter, conects the cash and remits it to the Yienna postoffice, whence it is delivered to the mony of its proportions, the someer

tradesman by postman. fused, which, of course, sometimes turesque, of all the restful, harmonihappens, the creditor is gromptly apprised of the fact, and valuable time its dull red walls and its splendid conis thus frequently saved.

Of the enterprises which have been exceedingly picturesque schemes. The is naturally recalled in this connection The Turkish government is notorious for dilatory payment of its officials. About a year ago the Pasha of a district in Palestine, applying for his salary was ordered from Constantinople to collect it locally in the shape of a new tax. One town refused to pay its proportion of the sum demanded, whereupon the ingenious Governor ordered ten days' strict quarantine, under pretence that there was a case of cholers in the place A military cordon was set round the town, trade utterly put an end to, and soon we unhappy and starving inhabitants; the center of the side was a low dais, were only too glad to pay up.

Liquor dealers in England have recently adopted the device of drawing up a blacklist of non-payers and circulating it among themselves When a man finds that credit for liquor is refused him everywhere in the town he either moves out of the place or pays up Hotel keepers have a similar scheme. A printed sheet of what are termed "deadbeats"—visitors who have slipped away without settling their bills-is sent monthly to every botel of any size Full descriptions and, where possible, photographs are

and had gone home. Then he opened the place again and did another hour's per. trade. Deducting from his takings the money due to himself, he left the rest in an envelope behind the counter with a note explaining what he had done, and then left the town.

Landlords whose property lies in tue lower quarters of great cities often find much difficulty in collecting their weekly rents. One who owns a number of tenements and who has once or twice been roughly handled by his tenants has resorted to the expedient of hiring a stalwart young ex-bartender, whose broad shoulders and deep chest render him an awkward subject to interfere with. This man boldly enters a tenement and blows a shrill whistle, the blast of which is usually sufficient to bring out the delinquents

with their handfuls of small change. A similar experiment tried in London did not work so weil. An Italian who owed a house in Saffron Hill let one floor to a tenant who, after a time, not only failed to pay his debts, but also refused to clear out. The landlord thereupon entered the house with a barrel organ and began to play it on his stairs, noping by sheer din to either drive his recalcitrant tenant out or force him to pay up. He stuck to this self-imposed task for four hours onmend, but the only result was that the neighbors, furious at the noise, had him arrested and next day he was duly fined.

Ways of the Masai.

Bir Harry Johnston writes of the Malai, that African race which has been giving so much trouble to Germany of late. "The young men are all warriors, theoretically, between the ages approximately of 17 and 27. When in this stage they are known in to back to the early part of the last ther own language as el moran. They pull the head of hair out to its greezeest length, even sometimes twisting and plaiting fiber and string into their wool. The hair is then thickly coated with mutton fat and red clay and tied into perukes. All hair on the face and body is plucked out by iron tweezers. The skin is kept constantly lubricated with mutton fat mixed with of dogs as burden bearers has almost red clay, but as a rule the body is not disagreeably oily, and this lubrication only has the result of giving a beautiful polish to their statue-like forms.

As regards the body, there is probably no more beautifully formed type of man than the young Masai warrior. by the Eskimo, by the Alaskan miner The face is sometimes in keeping with in winter and by the Indians on the the body, but more ofter has a rather border of the barren ground. Even brutal aspect. The Masai are not pure | these are growing scarcer, though in negroes, but obviously received a very long while ago a slight infusion or one may still see splendid specimens Hamitic blood from races dwelling of the sturdy breed, and as he walks to the east of the White Nile. White through the camp will often be in they are in the young-man-warrior state the Masai live pricipally on blood drawn from the veins of living the harness and fastened to some cattle. They also occasionally eat the

meat of oxen, goats or sheep. "When a Masai decides that he has had enough knocking about and has the wealthy Rhode Island Senator, is accumulated sufficient property on one of the most consistent music lov which to retire he decides to marry, ers among fashionable folk, and has This is usually about the age of 27 been an earnest worker in the effort to 30. After marriage he shaves his to establish a national conservatory head very close cropped.

Her Majesty's throne-room at the

Entering, I was struck by the beauty of the great central hall-the narsplendor of its color. It seemed to In the event of payment being re- i me the most satisfying, the most picous Chinese interiors I had seen, with fered ceiling glowing in color and ginting in gold, the central dome, devised for collecting debts there is with elaborately carved pendentives, no end. A government collecting being painted in brilliant primary colagency would put an end to many ors, subdued into a rich harmony by the demi-obscurity, for it had no "lanrecent case of the Turkish government | tern" and received its light from the

windows below. The curious feature of the domes in several of the palaces in the Violet City, so effective from within, giving elevation and space to the interiers, is that they are not visible arom the outside of the edifice The beattiful straight line of the roof, with its upturned corners, remains intact in its purity and retains its restful simplicity.

The hall was paved with great tlocks of highly polished black martie, which dimly reflected the glowing splendor of the walls and ceiling. in richly carpeted, on which stood a great antique throne and footstool of red lacquer, framed in ebony and iniaid with cloisonne; the three-leaved screen behind was of bronze, with landscapes in low relief. On each leaf a poem in golden characters gave the needed touch of brilliancy to the somber massiveness of the duli bronze.

Great wooden doors, with huge gilded dragons in high relief, opened into apariments to the right and left of this splendid hall. These portain were always thrown wide, and heavyily padded satin portiers hung from the lintels. The front and rear of the hall were almost entirely of glass, with the pillars that supported tas dows-the lower half of plate-giass, the upper of transparent Corean pa-

The Dog of the North.

The dog was the first animal domesticated by man. Originally merely a companion and later a hunting assistant, he came at last to be also a least of burden, and such he was over a great part of north America at the time when the white faces of Spaniards and Englishmen were first seen on these shores.

Even after he had become a beast of burden the dog's function as a nunting helper did not cease. Even today the wild Eskimo and hardly less wild Dog Ribs of the Arctic regions turn loose their dogs when a bear or a herd of musk ox is seen, and man and his four-footed companions compete in the wild race toward the game. the man depending on the dogs to hold the quarry until he shall come near enough to kill it. In the same way in ancient days, when the dogs carried burdens and hauled loads for the Indians of the plains, the animals were often freed from their loads if game was suddenly sighted; and when, as sometimes happened in those days of wild animal abundance, butfalo or deer or rabbits ran through the column of the marching camp, the rationt dogs, which had been wearlly tugging and straining at the travois or staggering under the packs, forgot their fatigue and started in pursuit of the game, scattering their loads far and wide over the prairie. In temperate zones-as has been in-

timated-the dog hauled the travois and carried the pack. These dogs were not like those that we see today in Indian camps, but were big and strong and able to carry a good load. The most ancient men, whose memories century, describe these animals as being as large as wolves, long cast, of many colers, white, black, yellow or spotted, and as often having crooked legs and turned-out feet, sometimes like those of the dachshund or the bench-legged beagle of today.

With the passing out of existence of America's primitive people, the use ceased. Over a vast range of this con tinent the horse has taken his place and the old beads that so well per formed the labor of transportation have become extinct. Only in the farthest north the buskie remains, used the Eskimo camps of the Far North danger of stumbling over a brace of tiny pups already being trained to stake driven into the frozen ground.

Miss Edith Wetmore, daughter of in Washington.

Don't Buy a Lot Until You Have Seen These



Few people realize that it is getting to be just as hard to find desirable lots, at moderate prices, as it is to find

suitable houses. This scarcity is caused by the large increase in population, the big demand for new houses, and the fact that people with moderate incomes are beginning to realize that the purchase of City real estate is the safest and most profitable invest-

The natural ambition of every man with a family, is to own his own home, and you can easily do this by taking advantage of the very liberal terms we are now offering, on the few lots we have left on Holbrooke Street, of Portland Ave. There is no other neighborhood in the City possessing so many advantages, where lots can be bought as chesply as we are now selling them.

All we ask is \$25.00 down, the balance to be paid at your own convenience.

During the past year twenty modern houses have been built and sold on this street, every one of them now being occupied by the owner. Electric cars pass the corner of Holbrooke Street every seven minutes, and reach the center of the city within 10.

There are absolutely no objectionable features in the vicinity; no dirt, no smoke, no canal, no steem relieveds, no factories. It is an ideal spot for a home, with public and parochial schools near at hand,

Holbrooke Street is a beautiful, improved thoroughfare, with cement walks, curbing, never, water, and an abundance of shade trees on both sides of the street. You can search the city from end to end without finding any lots that will compare with the ones we are now offered at from \$400 to \$500 each.

Let as show you these lots; after you have seen them you will certainly want to buy one, and boild a hour of your one can afford to nav rent to anyone but themselves. Any lots not sold by July 1st will be advanced ten per cent. in price. Call me up on either 'phone No. 930 and I will be glad to make an appointment with you to show you this was the

L. C. LANGIE, 337 Main Street East, Triangle Bldg.

Five Minute Sermon

Descent of the Holy Ghost

Jesus tells those who sincerely love Him that they will show this love for Him by faithfully observing problems and announce the policy of . A serious deadlock once book place His precepts, and that in return for their love the Esernal Father will very dissimilar are the methods by agraph inserted in a royal speech by love them and, together with Himself and the Holy Ghost, will come to them, not only with His grace to dictates every word of his annual mes- the positions they had taken, and it preserve them in righteousness. to urge them to be prefect, to protect them and to enrich them with His Prime Minister, assisted generally by blessings, but also to abide with one or two of his principal lieutenants them, to unite them to Himself, to draft is ready it is discussed at one compromise and the crisis came to an make them a living temple of His or more meetings of the whole Cabi- and. When the final draft of the divine majesty. Look at those who net, and usually on these occasions speech has been prepared the Fremier love not Christ, and consider their conduct. Are they anxious to have every Minister present has some par- nor any other seal is attached to this Him for a friend, or do they appreciate what He has done for them? Do not many of them wish Him to considerable tact and patience on the be banished from the hearts of men? Are not even those who are not entirely wicked as indifferent toward Him as if He had never done anything for mankind? If you wish to know whether you love Christ, follow the advice of St. Gregory, and ask your own mind, tongue and program was much too done conduct. If you do not think of Him, if you do not speak of Him, if your manner of living is contrary to His law, you do not love Him.

We should admire and adore the power of the Holy Ghost, and beseech Him to renew His wonders in speech as a matter of course. Un our souls, and render thanks to God Who, on that day and in such manner, accomplished the mysteries of the faith and the establishment of His Holy Church.

Weekly Church Calendar

Sunday June 3-Gospel, St. John, xiv 29-81-St. Clotlida, queen. Monday 4-St. Francis Caracciolo, Tuesday 5-St. Boniface, archbishop and martyr. Wednesday 6—St. Norbert, archbishop

and confessor. Thursday 7-St. Robert, abbot. Friday 8-St. Medard, bishop and Saturday 9-St. Columbs, abbess.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE

Prepared by the Prime Minister Reviced by His Majesty.

A President's message and the reg- by their original text. When this ular speech from the throne in Bing- the case of course the King bows land have naturally a good deal in to the desires of his Ministers and common, since they deal with current withdraws his amendments. their respective governments. It is in this connection. Once Queen Vionot generally known however, now toris resolutely declined to pass a parwhich these messages or speeches are the Prime Minister of the period Mr. that President Roosevelt writes of the Premier would budge at last trees custom is very different. In the first parliament were the only manner in place the speech is prepared by the which the difficulty could the overin the Cabinet. When the first rough list Ministers managed to effect & the speech in its original form resource more conveys it to the Ring, who ceives considerable revision. Possibly them signs it. Neither the Great Beat ticular measure or other that he de- simply "Edward Rer" in the King's sires to see placed on the forefront hold handwriting, and the document is of the party program, and it needs ready for presentation to Parliament. part of the Premier to reconcile com-Licting interests and to get his fel- in person at the same time that the low Ministers to recognize that a Par- speech is signed the warrant authorizliamentary session is limited for time, and that with the best will in the as commissioners to open Parliament world it is impossible to include every. measure that he would like to see

As it is, scarcely a session passes but what it is found that the original After the Cabinet is agreed on the outline of the King's speech the Premier goes to the King, either at Buck- \$18,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. Bys ingham Palace or Windsor, and the and barley lead, though there is a condraft is said before him.

It is a mistake, it is said, to suppose that this is a mere formality, of hours and meals. Most of the trains and that the King assents to the the other hand, the King makes it to come mostly from Germany. A large his custom to go most carefully quantity down to the credit of Gerthrough the draft line by line with ais chief Minister, often pausing to discuss the principal points of many of the measures referred to. The paragraphs which deal with relations with that shows or promises well for Uncle other Powers and foreign policy re- Sam's land. The present prospect of ceive special attention at the hands of the King, since it is a subject in which is pointed out as something which the King takes the greatest in-

came to the throne the King has entirely remodeled references to tors sign Powers and has written suggestions on the draft with his own hand When "His Majesty" thus suggests afterations in the text of his speech it is once more considered by the Cabinet, and, if it seems better to their collective juagment, the alterntions are showed to stand.

inet will adopt a suggestion because It has been made by the sovereign, and on more than one occasion the Ministers have found it necessary to stand

prepared. There can be no question gladstone. Neither the Queen not sages, while with King Edward the seemed as though the dissolution of

> Ultimately, however, a group of Cab-On occasions when the sovereign dose not purpose to open Prillament ing a certain number of peers to act is likewise signed.

American Wheat in Norway. American wheat in Norway in inolested as a promising possibility. Grains and their products are the most important, amounting to 20 pm cent. of the total, and are valued at siderable importation of maine, wheat and oats. Wheat flour leads the His. imported come from the ports of south em Russia, the flours and meals seem many comes from the United States and other countries, and is transcribe ed from German points. Wheat liour is the only article in the list a large crop indicates an opportunity that might be made much of were American millers and cereal merchants On more than one occasion since is carefully to go over the ground. The proximity of the two countries, their mutual respect for each other, the number of Norwegians in the United States, the improved transportation facilities point to a particular large possibility of a large Norway-United States cereal trade.

It by no means follows that the Can being bornell a past, and dise heights of Holland Marks to

It to a min'atte to have your a

Cotton growing in Para Asset to prehistoric limes, and it is d a common cocurrence to bring to THE SPECIMENS OF SOLIDE LARGE digities up antique done gra rarious times authorguest so the LASS -- have been intende vian variety, the Person

magnet was the special not take kindly so saligates mile of the ad It theless best The variety coulded investig The

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legume, found on ' with ross mulions The Date that a delibera-