

## PILLARS OF WOOD AND IRON.

Metal Tablets Indicate Southern Limit of British Territory.

Nearly all the boundaries of the United States are formed by the easy, irregular lines of waterways. The artificial marking of a country the size of this world seems a gigantic task, and fortunately it was not necessary all the way around.

Along the northwestern border, however, there is a vast distance where something of the sort was required, although it is doubtful if many persons have ever heard of it.

A glance at the map of the United States shows that its boundary adjoining Canada follows, the larger part of the distance, an irregular water-line formed by the Great Lakes and their outlets.

Thence from the Lake of the Woods, on the north of Minnesota, a more direct course is taken through the wilderness and over the mountains of the wild West to the Pacific Coast.

This boundary between the countries is marked at regular intervals by pillars of wood and iron, earth mounds, or stone cairns.

Beginning at the Lake of the Woods, cast from pillars have been placed alternately by the English and our government, one mile apart, until reaching the Red Valley River.

Those set by our neighbor were brought from over the ocean, while ours were made in Detroit. They are a hollow casting of a pyramidal form, eight feet in height, having a base eight inches square and octagonal flange one inch in thickness, with a top four inches square, surrounded by a solid cap.

Into these hollow posts are fitted well-seasoned cedar joists, with spikes driven through apertures made for that purpose in the casting. One-half of the length of the pillars are firmly imbedded in the ground, so that the inscriptions on their sides, in raised letters two inches high, face the north and south, the first reading, "Convention of London," the latter "October 20th, 1818."

Beyond the Red River, earth mounds and stone cairns, seven feet by eight, generally denote the boundary line. Whenever wooden posts are used, they are of the same height as the iron pillars and painted red above the ground.

Through forests a clearing has been made a rod wide, so that the course is plainly indicated. Where bodies of water are crossed, monuments of stone have been raised several feet above high tide.

Over the mountains, shafts of granite, like grim sentinels, guard the way. Altogether the fixing of the boundary marks was expensive, but it was well done.

**Microbes in the Bible.**  
The chairman of the Otley bench gave practical proof of his sympathy with witnesses who object to "kiss the book" because they fear microbes in its well-thumbed pages, by presenting to the court twelve New Testaments with covers which can be washed, says the London Chronicle.

He also promised to give another Testament bound in white celluloid on which the smallest speck of dirt could be seen. He added that after seeing many policemen search for a clean page in the well-worn book used in the court he gave instructions for all police witnesses to take the Scotch oath.

Now that he has provided the court with washable Testaments the police will be able to revert to the orthodox method of taking the oath. It frequently happens in our courts that when a witness objects to kiss the covers of "the book," he is told by the judge or magistrate to open it and kiss one of the pages, but there are Testaments in use in some of the courts which have scarcely a page that has not been kissed by a hundred witnesses of whom not a few have been consumptive.

If the home secretary were to act upon the hint thrown out by the chairman of the Otley bench and direct that washable Testaments only should be used in our courts, he would confer a great benefit upon the community. He might also go a step further and make it the duty of an official in every court to see that the books were washed.

The Testament at present in use should be destroyed. Very few of them, if bacteriologically examined, would probably be found free from disease germs, and to put them into circulation would merely be to transfer the danger of creating disease from the court to the home.

**The Decline of Whistling.**  
It has dawned upon a Boston paper that whistling has gone or is going out of fashion, and it laments the fact. Most people will be disposed to rejoice. The whistler is perhaps not wholly to be condemned. He is all right when he practices his art in the middle of a 40-acre lot.—Indianapolis Star.

When the workman whistles at his task it is evidence that he is contented and cheerful and is not thinking of throwing bombs at anybody. We do not agree with our sprightly contemporary that the decay of whistling is cause for rejoicing, or it is an evidence of the increased strenuousness of our national life. Under the influence of mental strain or grim determination the jaws are unconsciously locked and whistling is out of the question.—New York Herald.

The average monthly income in Japan, after recent advances in wages, is officially stated at less than \$5.

## WE SHOULD DRESS FOR DINNER.

Medical Experts Claim It Is Conducive to Cheerfulness.

The custom of dressing for dinner is strongly advocated by a well-known medical journal, which goes even further, and declares that every worker should change his clothes before the evening meal, even if he does not possess evening clothes.

The explanation most likely is that the clothes after they have been worn all day get more or less enlarded and lose temporarily their ventilating properties, so that the emanations from the body do not escape freely.

Nor need the changing of clothes be the exclusive luxury of the person who dresses for dinner. The hard-worked clerk, the shopkeeper and the working man would all be better if they would cast off their work-a-day clothes and put on clean clothes for the evening meal after the day of toil is over.

The bracing effect of a change of clothes is well known. Many a man feeling almost too fatigued after an arduous day's work to change his clothes, finds himself considerably refreshed when the change is accomplished, and at the same time he experiences a feeling of cleanliness and preparedness for his dinner, and good digestion invariably waits on healthy appetite. The changing of clothes may even thus favorably affect nutrition.

The effect of a change of clothes after a day's toil is in some respects similar to that of a bath, mildly stimulating, bracing, dispelling the feeling of tiredness and fatigue so commonly experienced.

**Ironing Board Fast to the Wall.**

The housewife has been so long accustomed to spanning the ironing board across the backs of two chairs that she naturally never thinks of any other method of doing it. But there are more convenient ways of supporting the ironing board, as shown by the illustration. The idea is certainly a good one, and any housewife would welcome the introduction of one into her household.



Attached to Wall.  
This simple arrangement of hanging the ironing board on brackets attached to the wall was designed by a California man, and he thinks so highly of it that he has had it patented. Still, this is no reason why any housewife cannot have one made. A glance at the illustration will suffice to show the construction. When the ironing board is not in use it is swung back against the wall, where it is held in place by an arm connecting the tops of the brackets. It can be just as easily lowered.

## HOME COOKING.

**Oyster Pot Pie.**  
Have ready nice light raised biscuit dough; cut it into small squares; season the oysters well with butter, pepper and salt, and thicken with a little flour; this may be baked in the oven in a pudding-dish, browning on top.

**Oyster Omelet.**  
Beat six eggs very light, season with pepper and salt, add two tablespoonsful cream and pour into a frying pan with one tablespoonful of butter; then drop into the omelet eight or ten large oysters and fry, fold over and send to table at once.

**French Toast.**  
To one egg, well beaten, add one-half pint of sweet milk and a pinch of salt. Into this dip dry slices of bread and fry like griddle cakes in a little hot butter until nicely browned on both sides. Serve with maple syrup.

**Dates and Orange Sandwiches.**  
One-half cup finely chopped dates, two tablespoons orange juice, blend fruit and orange juice thoroughly; use between buttered slices of whole wheat bread.

**Mashed Jelly.**  
Take one tablespoonful of currant or grape jelly, beat with it the white of one egg and a teaspoon of sugar. Pour out in a teacupful of boiling water and break in it a slice of dry toast or two crackers.

**The French Point of Beauty.**  
A point of beauty always sought by the French in the arrangement of the hair is to present a jolli nique that is, a pretty nape of the neck. Effects they produce in this respect are wonderful, and are chiefly attained by care in securing a graceful line marked by the hair from ear to ear, and a charming contour which clever waving of the hair produces.

You can sharpen scissors perfectly on the neck of a bottle.

## PAY UP, SAID ANDREW JACKSON.

Indorsement on a Tailor's Bill Against a State Clerk.

Fine letters of Andrew Jackson rarely come upon the market. While not so uncommon as letters of Zachary Taylor—the rarest name in the series of American Presidents—they occur infrequently at public or private sale, and important specimens bring good prices.

An interesting example of the autograph of the hero of New Orleans is in the shape of an indorsement, written on the back of the following letter, addressed to him in 1833 by a merchant tailor:

"Washington, April 30, 1833.  
"To the President of the United States,  
"Sir, the Signer of this your Humble Servant begs leave of you to lend an ear to the Statement of a Case of mine against—a Clerk in the State Department.

He came to my Store Nov. 26, 1831, and got measured for a Suit of Clothes Amounting to \$44.50; for which he promised to pay me in 60 days, and his having the appearance of a Gentleman I took him to be one and let him have the articles on those terms.

When the Sixty days expired I sent to him and he promised farther until 11 or 12 Months expired, and finding no other way of recovering my money I entered a Suit against him for which I received a Judgment after he entered the office when he took the Benefit of Insolvency, and having understood that your Highness had taken the Steps for the benefit of Mechanics & Other Citizens of the place by removing or otherwise Making the Clerks pay their Honest debts and finding no other way of recovering my money I take this Liberty of requesting this great favour and hope it will not be in vain as I have a large family depending on me for Support and Living this would rob them of their dues. Respy Your Humble & Obedient Servant Christian Eckloff."

The letter seems to have aroused Jackson's indignation, and his indorsement, bearing the same date, was as follows:

Referred to the Sec. of State. In inquiry the fact stated be true—unless the clerk pays up the debt, let him be forthwith discharged.

The Government would become a party to such swindling provided it permits its officers to become indebted for necessities and not see that they paid their debts out of their salaries.

Honest men will pay their debts—dishonest must not be employed by the Government.

Underneath this interesting indorsement is a postscript, also signed with Jackson's initials:  
This case is referred to Amos Kendall, Esqr., and on ten dollars per month being secured to Eckloff, Mr. — to be continued in his office.

A. J.

## Russian Sayings.

An untired friend is like an uncracked nut.  
He who fears a sparrow will never sow millet.

When you die even your tomb shall be comfortable.  
Better to beg than steal, but better to work than beg.

He who is on horseback no longer knows his own father.

A mother's love will draw up from the depths of the sea.

The absent-minded man looks for the horse he rides on.

When the ass bears too light a load he wants to lie down.

Man carries his superiority inside, animals theirs outside.

The nobleman is always in the right when the peasant sues.

Where there are no fish even a crazy fish calls himself a fish.

If the thunder is not loud the peasant forgets to cross himself.

When the scabbards are broken we can no longer hide our sabres.

One whip is enough for a good horse, for a bad one not a thousand.

## The Original Search Light.

The search light, as we see it from the bridge of a warship or steamboat, is one of the wonders of the twentieth century. Beyond peradventure of doubt the eye of the owl or cat first suggested it. Probably the cat can rightfully claim the honor of the hint, as the feline is more domestic than Mr. To-hoot. The affectionate tabby can send a flash through its optics, when alarmed, that will almost illuminate a dark room. Yet those eyes are ordinarily as soft as the optics of a dove. Niggy is coal black. He looks like a chunk of Divine Right Baer's anthrax that has been washed in oil. His eyes are a greenish yellow, by no means beautiful but wonderful in their sparkle in the night. Multiplied 100 times they would detect a torpedo at a mile.—New York Press.

## Woman Pavement Artist.

Along with the woman shoeblack and other novelties which have reached New York is a woman "pavement artist." She has surprised the crowds along the busy thoroughfare where she has taken her stand that persons have stopped to have their pictures painted. Surmounting each of her artistic achievements is this legend: "All my own work. There is no fraud about my pictures. They are done on the spot." Unless the interest should fall off suddenly this most recent "self-helper" is in line for a competence.

## OBSERVING STREET BEHAVIOR.

A Few Suggestions Which Are Always Worth Bearing in Mind.

In no place are good manners more important than on the street. Strangers must, of course, judge you by what they see in passing. A loud, boisterous manner will necessarily cause those who do not know you well to regard you unfavorably and imagine you at least are lacking in the necessary refinement and courtesy of a gentleman.

If you are indifferent to the opinions of mere strangers and allow yourself to become careless in your public conduct you may unexpectedly be observed by some one whose opinion you respect and whom you particularly wish to please.

Therefore, the best plan to follow is to always act with dignity and reserve on the street.

When you pass and repeat acquaintances several times it is not necessary to exchange greetings after the first recognition.

Avoid mentioning names as much as possible when talking to your friends or acquaintances in public, and never exchange confidences when strangers are around.

Remember, much harm is done by the gossip which is started by the repeating of a conversation accidentally overheard.

Do not block up a passageway or the sidewalk by stopping to talk to a friend. If you must stop for a chat, step to one side or walk along together in some place where you will not interfere with passersby.

If a man wishes to talk with a woman whom he may meet on the street he should turn and walk with her; never stop her and expect her to stand and converse with you.

Never stare at people as they pass, and above all remember not to do so if the person has any peculiarity or physical deformity; it is the very height of ill-breeding to do this.

Never point to objects in passing, and do not inconvenience pedestrians by walking abreast on a crowded sidewalk.

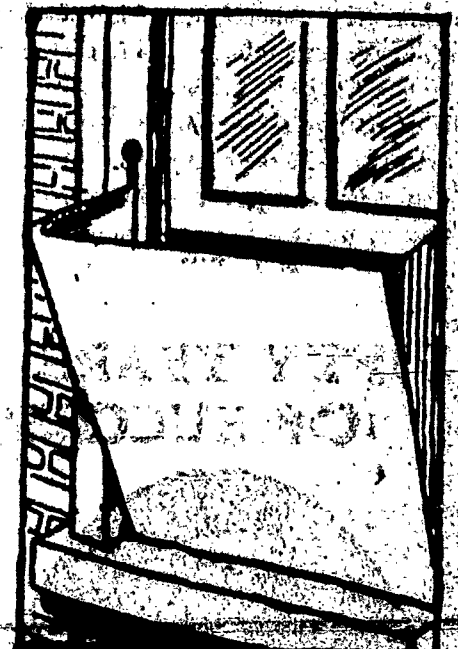
It is a woman's privilege to bow first when passing a man, but under no circumstances should she show any recognition of a man whom she may see standing in a club window.

In fact, courtesy and dignity of manner is always a sign of good breeding.

Let me advise you to make it a study, and if you do I can promise you that you will never regret it.

## Window Ventilator.

Fresh air cranks have been endeavoring the past few years to educate the public in the proper use of fresh air. As a rule people are not averse to plenty of fresh air, but they are strongly opposed to drafts. To properly ventilate a room so that all drafts will be avoided is a difficult problem. To successfully do so means the purchase of costly apparatus. A very simple arrangement has recently been patented by a Pennsylvania inventor, as is shown



In the accompanying illustration. This ventilator was designed to admit the entrance of any amount of fresh air, but at the same time to prevent the air from flowing in in gusts. When a window is raised, the wind blows directly into the room. This is impossible with this ventilator, the front serving as a shield. All air must come down through the open top, any force which it may have being broken before it reaches the room. The ventilator is supported on hooks on the outside of the window frame, the amount of ventilation being regulated by raising and lowering the window the distance desired.

**About Colors.**  
The study of color will be one of the sciences of the future. Experts say that every known shade has its effect on health and character, and the most valuable are the primary hues—red, blue and yellow.

It is worthy of note that all women who have made history clothed themselves brilliantly. Cleopatra—the "serpent of old Nile"—loved yellow; Mme. de Pompadour loved the charming mixture of pink and blue, and the ill-fated Empress Josephine used to wear black and white and emerald green—that smartest of all color combinations.

And in these days some of our great actresses know the value of color; among others, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

Two wire hairpins used together make a good substitute for a button hook when one is not to be had, for when two are used they will not be bent out of shape.

## OUR BASEMENT.

Some Suggestions for Its Improvement.



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