When the Tenth regiment comes home from the Philippines the people of western Pennsylvania must be prepared to welcome an aggregation of baldheaded heroes."

These were the words of Corporal John J. McKnight, who arrived in Pittsburgh the other morning, after a 54day trip from Manila, where he secured a discharge from Col. Hawkins' regiment while on the firing line, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. The soldier is going to his home at Greensburg, and while taking off his hat to some old friends who greeted him at the Rush house made the above remark about the baldheaded heroes. His own hair was disappearing and he hastened to assure his visitors that he was not alone in his affliction.

"Yes," he said, replacing his headgear, "the heat of the country occupied by our troops between Manila and Malolos in intense enough to literally singe your hair. Of course, we keep our hats on. Death by sunstroke was the fate of those who went bareheaded, and we suffered continually during the day.

"Much complaint was made against our heavy campaign hats, but we received no reissue and made the best of it. I am not exaggering the conditions when I say that more than 50 per cent. of the American soldiers in the Philippines are destined to become bald. When the boys come home you will think that they had been recruited from the front rows of the theater."

THE FIDDLE CAME BACK.

A Cincinnati Man's Queer Experience with His Homemade Violin.

James Dillingworth, a Cincinnati man, lately had an experience in a Chicago violin shop that might happen once in ten million times. Mr. Dillingworth came over from Cincinnati with his daughter, who is a somewhat skilled wielinist. On the road the daughter's pet violin got smashed in a trunk. It was a medium good instrument. Mr. Dillingworth paid \$75 for it in a London shop and had given it to his daughter. He took it to a State street store to have it repaired. The next day he went back to get it.

"We haven't finished the repair yet," said the clerk. "You see, we had to take the violin apart," he explained, exhibiting the pieces.

Mr. Dillingworth was astonished to catch sight of his name on the under side of the top piece. He examined it more closely.

"This is a violin I made 50 years ago," he gasped, more surprised than he had ever been in his life.

Half a century ago Mr. Dillingworth made the violin just as an experiment and because he had a knack for using cabinet tools. He afterward sold the violin to a friend for \$2.50. The friend sold the instrument to a man who was just starting for Australia. Dillingworth bought his own fiddle back at a London violin shop for \$75.

SOMEBODY HAD TO STAY.

So It Followed That It Was the Prisoner Who Was in Charge of the Jail.

The story below is from El Diario, an Argentine newspaper, published in on in a provincial town in Argentina.

"An employe whose duty it was to inspect them, arrived late at night at one of them, and asked a ragged 'gaucho' who opened the door where the chief of

"'The chief, sir, lives at his farm, three or four leagues off. He seldom comes. "'And the second of police?"

"'The second has not come for some time, sir. The poor man has his wife ill.'

" 'And the officer of the guard?' "'He has been invited to a dance.' "'And the gendarmes?'

"The gendarmes, sir, finish their

duty at six p. m. and don't report till

"'But this is a scandal! There is nobody here to explain things. And you? Who are you?' "'I am the prisoner, sir."

The whole thing reads like an incident from a comic opera. But it is a perfectly literal translation from the

PLAYING POKER BY WIRE

paper mentioned.

Telegraph Operators Have Games with Distant Brethren of the Craft.

Few outside the brotherhood of the key are aware that operators often play poker over the wire. It is, nevertheless, a fact, and the diversion is fairly common. "When I was working on the Blankety-blank line at a little railroad station in Illinois," said an ex-operator the other day, "business was very slack toward early morning and we used to get up a four-handed game regularly. The players were myself and three other operators at different points along the line. We would call each other up and then every man would deal himself a hand, making his discards and 'helping' as desired. Of course we had to trust to mutual honor as to cheating, but I think everybody was on the square. All played freeze-out and the loser had to treat when we got together at headquarters, which was about once a month. I must confess that the action was a little slow, but the game was more exciting than one might imagine. Almost all the old operators have played cards by telegraph at some time or an-

Graveyard for Animals and Birds. A 110-acre burial ground for animals and birds has been established at Cox-

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

LABELLE

Way All the People on an Income Steamer Were Shaking Their Handkerchief

It was a blistering hot morning. The white sand reflected the sun's rays like a glass, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. What little breeze there was stirring only served to whip up the sand and fill one's lungs with the parching dust. The surf broke on the ocean side of Sandy Hook with a monotonous roll. Even the ses looked hot. I entered the ship news tower and slowly climbed the five flights of stairs to the observer's room at the top. There are no windows in the tower below the upper floor and care was necessary, not only owing to the darkness, but because of the danger of fracturing one's skull against the iron braces which ran diagonally from floor to ceiling at each landing, crossing each other at about the height of the average man.

In the signalman's room it was several degrees cooler than at the level of the sea. The solitary watcher was looking seaward at the steamship City of Rome, which was passing up the channel, bound in. From her mainmast flew her signal flags. Only a few persons appeared on her decks. Then, as we looked at the ship as she slipped by us, her port rails became lined with passengers. A long line of moving white appeared from end to end. It had the appearance of the foam on the crest of a

"What's the matter with her?" asked the signalman, poking his telescope through one of the slides in the side of the tower. "They are shaking handkerchiefs at something ashore here," he added, after a few momenta' inspection of the ship.

We looked down at the shore, 150 feet below us. On the ridge of sand, standing on a barrel, was a boy. He was waving his coat at the liner.

KINDNESS TO DRUMMERS.

They Are Told at an Iowa Railway Station of the Town's Hotel Capacity.

The average traveling man regards Grinnell, Ia., as the most desirable territory on earth through which to carry a grip and sell his wares. Citizens generally have a soft spot in their hearts for the genus drummer and do all they can to make his roaming life as pleasant as possible. The authorities of many of the towns are also interested in the comfort of their good-natured visitors, and in some of them laws have been provided to the end that the knights of the road may be protected against the disappointments so often met in a migratory existence. One law that is particularly appreciated by travelers is an ordinance, already in operation in several cities and about to be tried in others. It provides that the owners of the hotels in each town shall send to meet every incoming train licensed runners, whose duty it is to announce exactly what accommodations each hotel has at the time. These runners are uniformed and are supposed to be of sturdy lung power, and as soon as the train comes to a stop they cry out: "No room at the Jones," "Three rooms left at the Smith house," "Nothing but the bridal chambers vacant at the Waldorf," "Cots in the hall at the Little Auditorium," or some kindred announcement. Thus, if there are no sleeping accommodations left for the weary drummer he simply steps back onto the train and goes to that has an unoccupied bed, saving himself from the particular sort of enterprise that is abhorrent to all traveling men and what is technically known as "carrying the banner."

HAIR FOR VIOLIN BOWS.

Where It Comes From and the Different Kinds That Are More Commonly Used.

The horse hair used in making violin and other similar bows is imported from Germany; a considerable part of the hair thus imported, however, coming originally from Russia. Horse hair for these purposes is white and black; the black is the heavier and stronger, and this is used for making bows for bass viols, because it bites the big strings better. In preparing the hair for use in bowmaking, the white hair used for violin bows, is bleached to bring it to its

final whiteness, says the New York Sun. The standard violin bow is 29 inches in length; longer bows are made to order. Shorter bows are used by young persons; but the bow commonly seen in the hands of a violin player is 29 inches long. Horse hair for violin bows is imported in various lengths, but mostly in lengths of 36 inches. Hair sufficient for one bow is put together in what is called a hank; the hanks are tied up in bundles of a dozen hanks; these are bundled in grosses, and the gross bundles are put together in great grosses, in which shape the hair is im-

ported. There are grades and qualities of the horse hair, but the best is not very costly. A hank of the best white hair can be bought for 20 cents; it might cost 30 cents more to have it put into the bow. To rehair a bass viol bow costs more, the bulk of hair required being greater.

Hold a Copyright on the Bible. In the high court of chancery of England the universities of Oxford and Cambridge recently obtained an injunction forbidding Rev. Francis Marshall and other defendants from reprinting extracts from the revised edition of the New Testament, of which the universities own the copyright. The ffect of this decision is to prevent English clergymen from printing even sermons which contain extracts from the New Testament in the revised edition. Of the 2,500 changes in the revised edition it is said that all but 20 were familiar to Biblical students before the revised edition was published.

BOSTON'S MUNICIPAL MUSIC

The Rub is the First American City? to Try the Experiment-Free Concerts. 7.

Indoor concerts, though carried on by many European cities, have probably never before been undertaken by any American municipality. Two series of six each, however, were actual. ly given in Music ball during the last fall and winter, under the charge of the new music commission. Having been successful in organizing a municipal band of 37 pieces for summer music in the parks, the commission proceeded in the fall to organize a municipal orchestra of 35 pieces for winter concerts. The programmes were rendered on Sunday evenings, usually to full houses, made, up chiefly of wage-earners, and were of a high order, says the Review of Reviews.

The admission ranged from 10 to 25 cents, and practically met the expenses. It is intended next fall to open another series of these concerts. Chamber concerts, rendered by a string quartet with the assistance of a soloist, and costing from \$50 to \$60, are also given by the commission on week day evenings in the more remote districts of the city. These are free, the cost being borne by a private donation. No money has been appropriated by the city for any of the winter music, but it is quite reasonable to expect that when its standing and the demand for it have been more clearly defined it may be put upon a permanent basis of public cost. A pipe organ, however, has been recently purchased by the city, to be used under the direction of the commission for regular recitals by a municipal organist, and other popular projects are in mind.

TWIN CHICKENS.

The Strange Pair Are Very Excinsive and Associate Only with Each Other.

A rather unusual sight was witnessed recently during a visit to a poultry farm near the "Heart of the Commonwealth," says the Boston Transcript. Two chickens from the same egg are here and they have already lived five weeks. The owner had received an offer of \$25 for the pair, but preferred to keep the chickens. His attention was called to them first when he saw two bills trying to break out through the shell. The egg containing the twins was carried into the house, the shell was carefully removed and the two infant chickens were given their first sight of the world. They were wrapped up in cotton batting and were placed in the oven of the kitchen stove and kept there for some time.

For the first three weeks they were not allowed to go out of doors and were fed on malted milk and brandy served to them from a medicine dropper. The little fellows are now strong and able to look after themselves and run about in a large yard with a hundred or more of their relatives.

One peculiarity about these chickens, which, by the way, are of the variety known as buff brahmas, is their extreme exclusiveness. They have nothing whatever to do with the others and are constantly together. Where one is seen the other is sure to be within a foot or two of it. If one of them is picked up or separated from the other, both start in calling for each other and keep this up until the one which has been taken up is placed on the ground. Then the immediately "join forces" and start off on a foraging trip.

CARIBOU CEMETERIES.

Places Where the Animals Go to Shed Their Horns and Finally to Die.

A recent number of Forest and Stream contains the following contribution from a Quebec correspondent concerning the habit moose and carlbon have of going to the same place, season after

season, to shed their antlers: "The idea of the animals seeking a definite place for this purpose was quite new to me, but lately the efficient superintendent of game and fisheries at Quebec, L. Z. Joncas, Esq., has told me that they do frequent such places, and that this habit was quite well known to him. He knew of many and mentioned several places where horns could almost certainly be found at any time. And not only do they go to shed their horns, but they go there to die. These places are known as cemeteries, and whole skeletons are occasionally found. This, however, would be rare, as the bones would usually be torn apart and

scattered by bears and other carnivorae. "Mr. Joneas instanced the case of a gentleman going to a certain region for geological exploration, who asked for a permit to shoot a moose out of season in order to get a good pair of antiers. He was told that by diverging a little from his route he might reach a place where he could find plenty of them. He did so and secured five excellent specimens."

White Races in the Tropics. The Indian Medical Record does not believe in the acclimatization of the white race in the tropics. It holds that the lowered death rate in hot countries is not an evidence to the contrary, but rather that it shows it is only after elaborate precautions have been learned that it exists. It is rather a proof of the inability of the white race to colonize -that is, to labor and undergo constant exposure in the tropics. It is absurd to say, it claims, that a reduced death rate directly due to the careful avoidance of every possible exposure is an evidence that such exposure can be en-

Heating Substances. Water is the hardest of all aubstances to heat, with the single exception of hydrogen gas. The easiest two are mercury and lead, which stand in this respect on nearly the same footing.

dured.

A MILLION PRIESTS

It le Said That One-Stath of the Stamese Are Dedicated to Sacirdatailem. . .

DE LA ROUVELLE GIVEANS-INDIPATAONS

According to a lecture on Slam delivered recently in London by John Bartlett, that Asiatic country has more than its share of priests. The population of Siam, he said, amounted to about 6,000,000, and a curious feature was the large preponderance of Chinese, more especially in Bangkok. The Chinese practically controlled all the trade and commerce of the place. There were hardly any Siamese merchants. One million of the people were in the priesthood. He had traveled up river through the main territory of Siam for a distance of 350 miles, and during the journey it had been absolutely impossible to get out of sight of a temple. In each temple there were from 10 to 360 priests. supported entirely by the people. Of the 1,000,000 priests only 300,000 were actively engaged. The remaining 700,-000 were passing through the priesthood. Siam was a great stronghold of Buddhism, but the king was very tolerant of other religions.

The Siamese government put but little restriction on trade, and an ordinary foreigner could come and go all over the kingdom without a passport. The greater part of the trade in Bangkokat least 80 per cent, of it-was brought there by ships flying the British flag. As far as the imports of the country were concerned, there were great prospects of improvement, and the business with Great Britain should be doubled within 25 years. The future of Siam depended above all things upon the attitude and policy of Great Britain.

WOMEN WON'T REST.

They Have Lost the Useful Art of Dawdling-A Good Mette for Workers.

The gospel of periodical rest is not preached to women half forcibly enough. One of the most harrowing remarks made at the Denver meeting of club women last year was by an enthusiast who urged that women should not slip back in the summer from the effort they had made during the winter, says the New York Post. It was evident the speaker would take away from this busy modern woman the scant respite she permits herself during a part of the aummer. At a recent club meeting in a suburban town a member presented the "Value of System in Work," and gave a model day in which every minute from breakfast

to bedtime was filled with active effort. When she had finished, a woman in the audience arose and pointed out that one important occupation of the day had been omitted. That was "dawdling," and the speaker said while indorsing the value of system she must put in an eloquent plea for the incorporation in the working day of every woman of at least a half-hour's absolute rest -- not the rest of a fresh occupation, but the rest of complete and entire relaxation, mental and physical. The nervous, active, overzealous American woman of to-day scarcely knows how to rest. "If you have found a day to be idle," says some one, "be idle for a day." This is a motto that many women will do well to fasten up on their dressing tables.

SWORE ON A DEAD BIRD.

Chinaman Refuses to Take an Oath Cockatoo.

The various forms of cath-taking, even in this country, are of considerable interest and would certainly form a fascinating chapter in connection with the peculiarities of legal lore, says the New York Telegram. It would not, however, be easy to find an instance in which anything like so queer a medium of attestation was employed as a guillotined black cockatoo.

But no less an extraordinary medium than that was what the police of a country district in New South Wales had to provide the other day for a finical Chinaman, who declined to swear on anything else. Headless fowls were brought, but in vain, and, as the matter was important, even a black swan, a luxury surely for a Chinese witness, was suggested, only to be immediately

After some time had elapsed and when the representatives of the law seemed quite at their wita' end, a dead cockatoo of the required hue was strangely discovered in a hat of one of the other celestials, who mulcted the anxious officials for \$2.50 for the bird. Then the solemn and peculiar oath was duly administered, on which the difficult witness with a bland and childlike expression declared he knew nothing about the case, and sat down smiling!

A Lucky Deprivation.

A schoolmaster in a village school had been in the habit of purchasing pork from parents of his pupils on the occasion of the killing of the pig. One day a small boy marched up to the master's desk and inquired "if he would like a bit of pork, as they were going to kill their pig." The schoolmaster replied in the affirmative. | Several days having elapsed and hearing nothing of the pork the master called the boy up to bim and inquired the reason he had not brought it. "Oh, please, sir," the boy replied, "the pig got better."

A Thrifty Dutchman, An Englishman who visited Albany in 1800 objected stappingly to the alleged sharp practice of the Dutchmen with whom he came in contact, and related the following as an evidence of the truth of his statements: On crossing feet Hudson at Albany the Dutch ferryman, after I had dismounted from my carriage, asked me for my fare as a foot passenger. "How so?" "Because you got out of the wagon; had you reto consider you as part of the load."

Edition hebdomadairs \$3.00.

DR. LOEW'S DISCOVERY.

Chicago Bacteriologists Talk of the Alleged Ensympt Fatal to Germa.

Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, the Chicago bacteriologist, was saked his opinion of the reported discovery made by Dr. Oscar Loew, of the agricultural department, and Dr. R. Emerich, of Berlin, working together, concerning enzymes. The dispatch from Washington on this subject states that these eminent becteriologists have secured substances called enzymes which are produced by bacteria and are also fatal to them, and that they entertain the hope of securing an enzyme that will cure all microbie diseases. Dr. Gehrmann said:

"This disputch tells too little to enable anyone to judge of its importance. It has been known for a long time that when bacteria are found in an animal organism two antitoxins are formed, one by the organism and one by the bacteria. The antitoxin formed by the bacteria is supposed to be excrementitious, and eventually kills them. Now, Dr. Lowe's enzymialso are said to be produced by the bacteria and to kill them. How the enzymi differ from the antitoxin we are not told. It seems to me that Dr. Loew's discovery must be some method of producing anti-toxins by a pure culture instead of by inoculating an animal and then finding it in the serum."

Dr. A. C. Klebs, of Rush Medical college, the renowned discoverer of the bacterium of diphtheria, said:

"I regard the discovery of Dr. Loew and Dr. Emerich as of great value. There would be nothing new in producing antitoxin by a pure culture, as I do that myself. What these great bacteriologists have discovered is that the anti-toxin produced by one kind of bacteria is fatal to all bacteria. If they can prove that fact they will render a great service to the science of medicine and to humanity."

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

Sir Hicks-Beach Says Increase Is Now Absorbed by the United States and Russia.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, addressing the London bankers and merchants at a dinner at the Mansion house, London, the other night, referred to the remarkable increase in the world's gold production, which averaged £40,000,000 in 1990, and about £60,000,000 in 1898.

Some alarm, he said, seemed to exist, although London was the world's great market for gold, because the increase appeared to have passed by London and taken its permanent home in Russia and the United States. Consequently, it had been suggested that steps ought to be taken to accumulate a great, unproductive hoard of gold in Great Britain.

He was not convinced that such a proceeding was either necessary or wise. He did not believe that parliament would sanction such a plan.

Some persons might consider that it was not the government's but the Bank of England's duty to hoard the gold, but the best authorities did not think the bank should be obliged to increase its reserve, except to meet its own banking requirements.

It was an expensive thing to hold gold, and the whole burden of maintaining the great stock of the country ought not to fall on the bank. If an increase was necessary, it ought to be done by the combined action of the Bank of England and the great joint stock and private banks.

MAGNET USED IN SURGERY.

Novel and Successful Method of Performing a Delicate Operation on a Man's Eye.

The first practical test has been made of a powerful new electro-magnet receatly added to the equipment of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital, in New York city. The instrument, which is known as a giant magnet, is so powerful that it will hold 250 pounds of steel clinging to it and will seize with a viselike grip a bunch of keys thrown at it.

The first test was made when a man was brought into the hospital with a well-marked cut at one side of the eyeball, made by a sliver of steel flying from a rapidly revolving lathe. The bit of sharp steel had cut almost through the entire eye into the posterior chamber in the vitreous fluid, where no surgical instrument could ever reach it without destroying the eye.

Dr. Frank Parker, who performed the operation, turned the electric power into the magnet, and then, with the patient on an operating table, moved him gradually toward the magnet. As the eye came nearer and nearer the magnet, attracting the bit of steel. drew the eye far from the socket. The pain was almost unbearable, but the mysterious power of the magnet finally drew the steel from the eye through the opening it had made in going in. As it left the eye the bit of steel flew like a flash to the magnet and clung there, while the eye returned to its natural

Peril of Vacation Time.

The summer months carry the serious peril for thousands of people, both men and women, that vacations bring serious temptation to over-exercise, says the Philadelphia Press. A host of incautious men and women and some boys and girls return from the annual vacation to have the first Miness of the year. Few things are more perflows, to those of sedentary habits, leadingthe ordinary city life, then a sudden return to violent exercise.

Dublin has two ancient cathodrain, St. Patrick's and Chelle church, the former of which was readered by a brewer and the latter his distribute.

IT WILL BEAR FRUIT

Good to Be Felt from the Tuberculosis Congress.

Effort Being Made to Find an Effective Serum to Combat the Disease of Consemption.

Surgeon J. C. Boyd, of the navy, one of the United States delegates to the recent tuberculosis congress in Berlin, has returned to Washington and is preparing a report for the department on the work of congress. Dr. Boyd thinks the results of the congress will be important. The chief question now interesting the profession is the preparation of an effective serum to combat the disease. The most promising work in this connection is that of Dr. Behring, one of teh most prominent of the European specialists.

The results obtained by Dr. Behring have attracted the attention of the medical world, and are being pushed as rapidly as is consistent with careful scientific work. The profession sees no reason why the development of a tuberculosis serum should not revolutionize the mortality rate in consumption as much as has the development of the anti-toxin of diphtheria. The development of consumptive sanitariums in Europe is another matter that has attracted much interest among the profession on this side of the Atlantic. It is now assured that the disease in its earlier stages can be checked. With the building up of the patient's general condition he is less liable to a recurrence of the disease after leaving the institution, even if the lung tissue already destroyed cannot be replaced. Even in advanced stages the disease can be so checked that an individual may with care and a good climate live out his allotted span with only a fraction of the lung area possessed by a normalsubject.

Preparations are now being made for the establishment of a consumptive ranch in the high and dry region of the southwest for the benefit of the merchant marine. There is a large percent. of consumptives in this service, though there is but little trouble with it in the navy, the physical examination there weeding out practically all the suspicious cases before they enter the service. The chief objection to the location as now planned for the marine sanitarium is the long distance inland, making the transportation of invalids difficult and expensive. Good results are expected, however, from the new venture.

GIFTS TO NEGROES.

Mr. Huntington, the Wealthy Railroad Magnate, to Establish Reformatory in the South.

Collis P. Huntington, the wealthy railroad magnate, whose benefactions to the cause of negro education in the south have brought to both Hampton and Tuskegee handsome buildings. where the industrial arts are studied on their practical side, has undertaken another philanthropic enterprise in the south as practical as either and perhaps as greatly needed.

Within the last fortnight Mr. Huntington has purchased in Hanover county, Va., some little distance above Richmond, a plat of 1,350 acres, on which he will have erected the first reform atory for negro children in Virginia. Save for an institution at Birmingham the entire south is said to be bare of such institutions.

LIFE'S PRACTICAL SIDE.

The Girls in Brooklyn Schools to Be Taught Many New Subjects.

Chicken raising, carpentering, milking, electrical engineering, and other useful pursuits may coon be placed in the curriculum studied by the school girls in Brookivn. If certain members of the local school board have their way. a small farm will be set apart somewhere in the limits of the city within the next year, where all branches of domestic science will be taught them. The great majority graduated are turned out into the world absolutely unfitted for the cares of domestic life, it is held, and the establishment of a big school in the center of some tillable land, where this deficiency can be met, is proposed.

FOUR BABIES AT SIXTEEN.

Indiana Woman the Mother of Quadruplets, All of Them Being Girls.

Mrs. James Platt, aged 16 years, of Union Mills, Laporte county, Ind., gave birth to four daughters the other evening. Three have since died, but the fourth will probably live. A careful investigation of medical records and inquiry among medical men fails to bring to light a similar instance, the birth of four females at one time. The mother weighs 110 pounds. The father of the quartette is a laborer.

Bric-a-Brac from High Schools.

The sweet girl graduate must go home now and take up domestic ologies. And she will be all the sweeter for doing so-that is, to rational-minded people, says the Grand Rapids Herald. Girls who are afraid to put on aprons and help their mothers lack right training or something. They are bric-a-brac in any home and almost every young man knows it.

Possible to Sleep There. In Vienna organ grinders are allowed to play only between midday and sun-

Department of Commerce. The British government is about to establish a department of commerce.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE CORLE réfandur en Louisinne et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre sonc las commerce des avantages excéptionsels. Prix de les