A LITTLE NONSENSE.

The trouble with most of us is not so much that we have a hard row to hoe but that we dislike hoeing. Puck. Tommy's Pop - "A diplomat, my son, is a man who, when he can't have his own way, pretends that the other way is his."-Philadelphia Record.

Some men wake up and find themselves famous, while lots of others stay up all night and never even get a glimpse of fame.—Chicago Daily

Mrs. Justwed-"This is excellent cake. Did you get the recipe out of a book?" Mrs. Newwed- "No; I got it out of my head." Mrs. Justwed - "No wonder it is so light."-Boston Trav-

Beher-"Is there anything in the paper?" Lyon (who has been holding the only copy for half an hour or more)-"Not a thing; absolutely nothing in it." Beher-"Smart chaps those newspaper men. To think that it took you so long to find it out."-Boston Transcript.

Pertinent .- Mrs. Duguid (president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)-"My dear children. I love all animals. I never under any circumstances hurt one. I even have a family of pet toads. I love them so that I catch flies to feed them." Small Boy-Please, missus, ain't flies animals?"-Town and Country.

"What is the matter with Jorkins? He told me that he has been suffering many ups and downs." "Yes, it happened at the store." "How was that?"
"The boss got down on him and said that he could not hold up his end. Jorkins saw it was all up, so he turned the job down before they passed him .up. Now it is up to him to find another job. That's the reason he has looked so down at the mouth, but I hear his chances are looking up a bit now." "Well, my advice to Jork would be that he practice a little side-stepping."-Indianapolis News.

GREATEST AMOUNT ON RECORD

Eleven Millions of Dollars Once Carried by the United States Stenmer "Swatara."

"I notice that the newspapers have recently spoken of the carrying of \$7,-000,000 of bullion to a foreign country by one of the ocean liners as the great-'est amount ever transported," said a man who has been with the navy for years to a Washington Star reporter. "It is entirely wrong. In 1885 there was brought from the mint in New Orleans to the treasury in Washington \$11,000,000, and it was brought in a

"The government decided to transport \$15,000,000 from New Orleans. It was first thought best to bring it by rail, but this was assuming a great risk. The cabinet discussed the matter carefully, and it was finally decided that the safest way would be by water. The members of the cabinet saw that othere, was a chance for a holdup if the money was brought by train.

"The United States ship Swatars was first designated to carry the money, but it was found that she would be inadequate to transport the whole amount, so the wooden sailing steamer Yantic was pressed into service to help out. We removed from the Swafara her magazines. The shells from the shellroom were removed, as were also the sails from the sailroom, so that all available space was utilized for packing the coin. The only weapon of de-

fense was a Gatting gun. "The money was conveyed from the mint to the vessels in wagons. A squad of secret service officers watched the work. The two vessels were in tow and the trip from New Orleans to the Washington navy yard occupied a little more than four days. Considerable wind was encountered off Hatteras. but otherwise the trip was without incident. The money was carried from the navy yard to the treasury by an express company.

"The money was in boxes of \$2,000 each and in bags. My recollection is that the money was in silver dollars. or the greater part of it, for, while unloading at the navy yard, one of the bags, rotten from being in storage so . long, gave way and a large number of eilver dollars were scattered about the

"The Swatara was a historic craft. John Surratt was brought back from Malta in the Swatara. The prince of Wales, now King Edward, paid her a visit once when she was with the American squadron at Villefranche in the Mediterranean. She was then the flagship. The prince, when he saw her, asked:

"'Is this a yacht or a man-of-war?" "The Swatara is now in 'rotten row' In the navy yard at San Francisco waiting to be surveyed. The \$11,000,-000 carried by the Swatara from New Orleans to Washington was the greatest amount of money ever carried by a single craft."

Various Uses of Sawdust,

A long list could be given of explo--sives and varieties of gunpowders that have been made from sawdust. In some the sawdust is used as an abmorbent, as with nitroglycerin, in others as a filler, while in still others Lit is converted into forms of pyroxiline. By heating sawdust with caustic alkali and sulphur a brown dye is obtained which is cheap and fast, resisting both acids and alkalis, and dying cotton without a mordant. By heating sawdust with caustic alkali oxalic acid is formed. A large amount of oxalic acid on the market is made by this process.-Scientific American.

Debtors Are Seized. Debtors in Siam when three months in arrears, can be seized by the creditor and compelled to work out their indebtedness. Should a debtor run away, his father, his wife or his children may be held in slavery until the debt is canceled .- N. Y.

RED ALBUMEN FOR HENS.

It Is a Mineral Substance That Is Brought liere from South Africa.

For some time the press of the country has been busily engaged in discussing something referred to as "red albumen." Wholesale druggists have been interviewed, and they have declared that there is no such thing. Technically, they were right, thoughreally they were wrong. Albumen is an animal product, ordinarily made from blood or eggs, says the Chicago

Chronicle. The so-called "red albumen" comes from a little hamlet in the Argentine Republic about 500 miles back of Buenos Ayres. There it is known as "Beckoe albumen," though, because of its color, it is frequently referred to as "red albumen." While the wholesale druggists declare that they have never heard of red albumen, if some of your readers will ask any drug house which has close connections with the South American countries for Beckee red albumen they will be apt to get some of it, although it is quite expensive, even in Beckoe, where, by the way, it is mined in a small way. The little hamlet lives almost wholly upon the proceeds of this Beckee albumen mine, the output of which is said to contain about 90 per cent, of the purest albumen, thus contradicting the general impression that albumen is a purely animal product, says the Bayone Daily News.

This whole discussion was precipitated by the statement of a gentleman in a newspaper. He declared that his hundred hens, which had not been laying for some time, began to lay as soon as they were fed equal parts of red albumen (given him by his brother, who had spent several years in the Argentine Republic) and cayenne pepper. The hens, according to this gentleman. were soon laying seven dozen eggs a day, and kept that up for months without becoming broody. Here in the United States persons interested in poultry are continually discoursing about the 200-eggs-a-year hen, but in Beckoe and the immediate vicinity the hen which does not lay more than 200 eggs in 365 days is not considered worthy to be kept. The people of Beckee attribute this marvelous prolificacy to the mineral albumen which they get regularly, but after all it is possible that the good people of the little Argentine hamlet are mistaken.

THE AGE OF LOBSTERS.

But Few of the Crustaceans Are Allowed to Die from Advanced Years,

According to the report of the commissioner of fisheries, game and forests of the state of New York, lobsters grow very slowly, and when eating lobsters we are consuming the production of several years of development. From two inches to three inches is the maximum growth of the first year. In two years this has increased to five inches or seven inches if food is plentiful, says the

At the end of five years the lobster may be ten inches long. It is also fairly certain that the female lobster only lays eggs once in two years, because it moults in the alternate years, and has no spare energy left for reproduction. In lobstercatching circles there is considerable doubt as to the age to which the creatures may possibly live. There seems no particular reason why a lobster should not die of old age, though it often finds it difficult to escape its enemy, the large cuttlefish, which crushes and eats it wherever it may be, even in its own hole in the rocks.

But there is no doubt that they do not die of old age, because they have been found in articulo mortis apparently for no other reason. It is well known that sea animals often

come to the shore when ill or dying. Not long ago a very large and very old lobster was found in a shallow pool off the Lincolnshire coast, evidently dying of general decay. It was covered with sea shells and parasites, and was blind and very feeble. The Isle of Wight fishermen say that when mature a lobster's age may be guessed from its weight. Each half pound represents a year. Perhaps the largest Isle of Wight lobster was one of eight pounds, caught under the steps of the Needle lighthouse. This would represent an age of 16 years. The largest lobster yet recorded as taken in the United States weighed 33 pounds.

Raising of the Sea of Asov.

The sea of Asov, an arm of the Black sea, is to be improved for navigation by a novel method. It is joined to the Black sea by the strait of Kertch, which is about two miles wide and possesses a maximum depth of 27 feet. But at the various ports along its shores the depth is only from five to fourteen feet. Every effort thus far made by the government to maintain channels for seagoing craft has been unavailing, and it has been necessary to maintain a costly system of lightering. It is propased, therefore, to get rid of the latter by raising the level of the entire sea, through the construction of a dam across the strait of Kertch. This dam will raise the water high enough to give 20 feet of water in all the ports. A large amount of shore property will have to be protected, and compensation for damages to existing harbor work will be included in. the bill of expenses .- San Francisco Chronicle.

The Anthor.

Edith- Who was ft said: "Money is the root of all evil?" Harold - Some guy who married for It, probably: Puck. -

AROOSTOOK'S BLOODLESS WAR

Some Interesting Facts About One of the Greatest Conflicts Ever Fought,

When the Arcadians were exiled from their native country by the Engtish a little band eluding their captors went up the St. John river and made a settlement at Madawaska, near the northern boundary of Maine. This was in 1756, says the Kennebec Journal. As they grew in numbers they spread out along both banks of the river and in after years the fertile, soil and valuable timber lands within their reach became a desirable prize for both Maine and New Brunswick.

Hoping to obtain this country, Canada took advantage of flaws in the treaty of 1783. This treaty specified. that the boundary should begin at the mouth of the St. Croix river, pass up that river to its source, then due north to the northwest angle of Nova Scotia and thence along the highlands dividing the St. Lawrence basin from the rivers flowing south into the Atlantic to the source of the Connecticut. As to where this "northwest angle of Nova Scotia" was caused the dispute. Maine claimed it was where the line due north from the source of the St. Croix met the highlands. Canada claimed it was near Mars Hill mountain, and the line ran westward along the divide separating the St. John river basin from the rivers further south, thus claiming nearly all of northern Maine.

In 1829 the matter was referred to William I. of Holland, as an arbiter. He attempted to settle the matter by dividing the disputed territory equally, but Maine refused to abide by this decision and was systained by the United States service. In order to maint in their claims the United States established a military post at He liter and Canada placed one at Fredericton. Maine believed that Madawaska was in her territory and it has organized as a plantation and given a representative in the legisla-

In 1937 the government sent a commissioner there to take the census of the people and give them their share of the surplus which had collected in the United States treasury. Upon hearing of this, Gov. Harvey, of New Brunswick, thinking the money was a bribe to induce the French people to take sides with Maine, sent troops there, who imprisoned the commissioner and broke up all meetings of the French. The Canadians, determined to have all the value of doubt, carried on extensive lumbering operations in the disputed territory and floated the millions of feet of pine timber down the St. John river to Fredericton and St. John. The land agent of Maine attempted to stop these depredations but, with his men, was captured and thrown into jail at Frederic-

This act caused the people of Maine to become greatly excited and the legislature met and voted 10,000 men and \$800,000 for defense, and the militia was called out by Gov. Fairchild and sent to the scene of the trouble. Maine's act was approved by congress, which voted 50,000 men and \$10,000,000 and sent Gen. Winfield Scott to direct the operations.

Gen. Scott came to Augusta and at once began pegotiations with Gov." Harvey to decide the matter by arbitration. In the meantime troops had been hurried to Houlton and places beyond. Fort Fairfield, named for the governor, was built to guard the Aristook river and keep the Canadians from driving lumber from it into the St. John, and Fort Kent, named for ex-Gov. Kent, to overawe the French should they desire to join the English. and to guard the headwaters of the St. John. A lookout was built at Castle Hill, block houses at Fort Kent and other places, and military roads were constructed from Fort Kent and Fort Fairfield to Houlton. The soldiers remained there all winter and saw scarcely one member of the opposing

In 1842 the United States referred this dispute to Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, as arbiters. They decided upon the present boundary and the dispute was settled without a drop of blood being shed. Maine lost by this deciston and congress paid her \$150,000, which has always been claimed was to pay the expenses of the "war," and not for the territory she lost.

But few men are living in Maine now who were participants in the bloodless war. Recently an attempt was made to secure the names of some of them, but the effort met with little success. One of the participants was Col. Israel Norcross, of Saginaw, Mich., a former Bangor man, and there are several others who are now residents of the west. A large proportion of the militia sent to the northeastern border was furnished by Penobscot county.

.... An Example. "I don't suppose I should tell the story," said Brown, with a smile, "but it is too good to keep, so here goes: My wife is a pronounced enemy to cigarettes, and is ready at all times to strike a blow at the miserable little 'coffin nail,' as she takes delight in calling it. The other day she chanced to meet a small hoy serenely smoking one of the little white rolls, and the sight caused her to hold up her hands in horror.

"'Little boy,' said she, severely, don't you want to grow up to be & big, strong man?"

"'Yes'm, answered the boy between "'Well, you never will if you smoke those nasty things! They will make

you dreadfully thin!" "'Gee!' replied the boy, as he looked critically at my wife who is extremely thin. 'Gee! but you must have smoked a lot of them! "-Detroit Free

RECALLS EARLY HISTORY.

Monument to Be Erected to Sir William Johnson and His Indian Ally at liake fieurge.

On the shores of Lake George, near the scene of the defeat of the French in 1754 by colonial troops. supported by the Mohawks, there is soon to rise a heroic bronze statue of Sir William Johnson and King Kendrick, his Indian ally, to whose

sagacity the victory was largely due. This memorial is the work of the Society of Colonial Wars. Frederick de Peyster, Samuel P. Avery and W. G. Langdon, the committee to select a design, have completed their task, and the statue is now being cast in the works of the Henri-Bonnard company from a model by Albert Weinert.

A site for the memorial has been provided by the village of Caldwell, N. Y. There will be a monument of granite 30 feet high, which, standing at the head of Lake George, will be visible for many miles. Kendrick is shown in the costume of the Mohawks of that period, and the statue illustrates an incident which occurred at a council of war before the victory. Gen. Johnson appears, wearing a coat of mail. It is related that in August, 1754, the French were making attacks in three directions. Gen. Johnson proposed to divide his forces into three parties to oppose

Kendrick, when consulted, picked up three arrows and, handing one to Gen. Johnson, asked him to break it. This the general did really. Kendrick then put three arrows together and handed them to his ally, saying: "Put them together and you cannot break them; take them one by one and you will break them readily."

TROLLEY LINE FOR TOKIO.

American Concerns to Equip the Entire System at Cost of \$800,000,

The Tokio Tetsudo Kubushiki Kwaisha, a Japanese concern, has concluded arrangements through Mitsui & Co., of New York city. whereby American firms will furnish the equipment, valued at nearly \$400,-000 for the first electric traction system in Tokio, the largest contract of its description ever awarded for American machinery, etc., by a far eastern concern. The General Electric company will build three 1,200 kilowatt generators. The three 1,800 horse-power cross-compound horizontal engines are to be manufactured by the McIntosh-Seymour company, of New York city. There will be eight water tube boilers aggregating 4.400 horse-power, to be furnished by the Babcock & Wilcox company of New York. The Blake branch of the International Pump company of New York city will build the pumping and condensing equipments. The 250 car trucks will be made by the Peckham Manufacturing company of New York city. The Morgan Engineering company of Alliance, O., is to build a 20-ton electric traveling crane. Chief Engineer Enyo, of the Tokio company, who has been in America for some weeks arranging details regarding the contracts, has left for Japan. On the eve of his departure he said that the road would operate in the principal streets in Tokio, and would be ready to begin operations early in 1903.

SHOW BIG TRAFFIC GAINS.

Trade on the Great Lakes During the Past Season Proves Highly Satinfactory.

This season's traffic on the great lakes has generally exceeded the operations of any preceding season. By way of the St. Mary's canals 27,-817,811 tons of freight were carried to November 30, of which 22,619,909 tons were east-bound from Lake Superior and 5,197,802 tons were westbound. Last season's figures were 20,231,932 tons east-bound and 5,039,-656 west-bound, making a total of

25,270,538 tons. The freight passing through the American canal amounted to 25,062,-522 tons and through the Canadian canal 2,791,289 tons. Four times as many vessels passed through the American as through the Canadian canal and nearly nine times as large a tonnage. Lake traffic for November represents 121 ports of receipt and 187 ports of shipment.

The season's receipts increased over last year's receipts in flour, coal, ore and minerals, logs and unclassified freight. Grain alone has fallen off from 160,718,310 bushels last season to 131,348,408 bushels this season.

Children's Parties Costly. Children's parties in London nowadays cost almost as much as the entertainments of the elders. Only the other night some wealthy people gave a children's cotillon which cost a very large amount. The figures were very elaborate, one having a maypole bearing streamers of pink ribbons, at the ends of which were houquets of flowers. Another figure was carried out by means of a sled, drawn into the dancing room with ribbons. The sled was frosted over and filled with snowballs. A little boy, dressed as Father Christmas, bestriding a vule log, gave away gifts. Much extravagance obtains in the matter of children's dresses. Fond mothers have been known to spend as much as £20 or £30 on a single frock for a very small

Woman's Sensitive Point. The Young triplets claim to be the oldest in the world. The most curious feature of the case, says the Chicago Record-Herald, is that one of them is a

TALKS ABOUT MONEY

Mr. Andrew Carnegie Addresses Railroad Y. M. C. A. Men.

Declares liest of Wealth is Not What It Does for the Owner, But What It Enables Him to Do for Others.

Andrew Carnegie was the principal speaker at the twenty-sixth anniversary of the railroad brauch of the Young Men's Christian association at New York. He talked of wealth, its acquirement and uses. He

"The best of wealth is not what it does for the owner, but what it enables him to do for others. And let me tell you there is nothing in money beyond having a competence, nothing but the satisfaction of being able to help others.

"It is one of the most cheering facts of our days that under present conditions the wages of labor tend to rise and the price of necessaries of life to fall. There was never a nation so splendidly situated as ours is at this moment in regard to labor. Every sober and capable and willing man finds employment at wages which, with thrift and a good wife to manage, will enable him to go far toward laving up a competence for old age. There is nothing that success and happiness of a workingman so much depends upon as a good managing wife.

"And here let one who has, almost without intention or desire, had himself loaded with somewhat more than a competence tell you soberly that what one has beyond this brings little with it and sometimes nothing desirable with it. What all of you should strive for is a competence, without which, Junius has said, noman can be happy. No man should be happy without it, if it be within reach, and I urge all of you to save a part of your earnings these prosperous days and put it in savings banks at interest, or, better still, buy a home with it.

"It took me some time to learn, but I did learn that the supremely great managers, such as you have these days, never do any work to speak of themselves; their point is to make others work while they think. I applied this lesson in after life so that work and I did the laughing, and I commend to your superintendents the thought that there is little success where there is little laughter. The workman who rejoices in his work and laughs away its discomforts is the man sure to

Mr. Carnegie predicted that in the near future railroad trains will run 100 miles an hour.

The speaker commended the care some railroads are giving their employes, and lauded the pension system and the reading and club rooms which some roads are establishing. He said these benefited shareholders

as well as workmen, and added: "It is a great delusion to say that capital and labor are foes; they must be allies or neither succeeds."

DESERT HOMES FOR CARDS. Scores of Pennsylvania Husbands Want Law Which Will Prevent Playing for Prizes.

To such an extent has the vice of gambling in the form of eachre for prizes taken hold upon the women of Beaver county, l'a., that the merchants, professional men and many of the independent wealthy men of the city have presented a petition to Representative W. H. Bricker asking that a law be passed to make cardplaying for prizes illegal.

The craze seems to have taken a special hold upon the city of Beaver Falls, and the leading men of that city called en masse on Justice William Piper and asked him to issue warrants wholesale against the women of the city. Nearly 100 names were mentioned, many of the complainants naming their wives. They affirmed that they were not able to get their meals cooked, that the interest of the women in their homes was dying out, while the clergymen in the delegation affirmed that the teachers in the Sunday schools wrangled over questions of euchre instead of teaching their classes and debated and discussed prizes-to-be under cover of their hymn books.

Aged and Faithful Servant. Peter Lee, who has been in the employ of the Stevens family, of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., upward of 100 years, is dying at Castle Point. The date of his birth is somewhat uncertain, but it was probably in 1795 or 1796. He was born in Hoboken, of slave parents, the property of Col. John Stevens. He became free in the course of years, but only once was he separated from the Stevens family. .He declares he remembers the general mourning for the death of George. Washington, in December, 1799. He can recall the days preceding steam navigation, when horse boats furnished the most advanced methods of transportation across the Hudson

Society Welcomes Depew's Bride. Washington society has welcomed the beautiful bride of Senator Denew. The reception was given at the home of Miss Paulding, and more than a thousand guests were present. Senator Depew stood by the side of his bride and received the congratulations of the hosts of friends with his usual grace and facility. The guesta included almost the whole diplomatic corps, and Mrs. Depew was almost constantly talking French, to the exclusion of her native tongue.

MAVY CONTROLS A VILLAGE.

Warrenton, Fig., an Example of an Unadulterated Socialism, and It is Thriving.

Warrenton, Fla., is an example of an unaduberated socialism under the direct auspices of the United States government. The navy department will report shortly on the proposition made be Senator Mallory, of Florida, for the establishment and maintenance in the neighborhood of the Pensacola navy yard on the government reservation of two public schools, one for white and the other for colored. children of the town, which has grown up there and which is called Warren-

There is no similar village to Warrenton in this country. It is the natural and steady growth into a village of 1,500 people of the few homes which were built there by permission of the government by the employes of the Pensacola yard, when the yard was a flourishing establishment, just after the civil war. The houses have increased, churches have been erected, stores have been started, and the place has thriven through the complacent willingness of the navy department to allow these people to occupy the reservation.

The commandant of the yard has exercised his authority over the village as he does over the pavy yard, and has governed and policed it as thoroughly, while the bureau of yards and docks has been called upon to furnish the means of lighting the place by electricity and to exercise the sanitary precautions which are necessary in a village of that sort.

The inhabitants of Warrenton pay no taxes to the government and do not enjoy the right of suffrage, but they have been cared for to an extent which is not enjoyed by any other citizens of the country who have no claim upon the government. Only a few of the inhabitants of Warrenton are employed at the navy yard.

Senator Malkory has conceived the idea that the navy department should go further and take care of the rising generation of both races, and with that end in view he proposes that the government shall establish and operate, bearing all the expenses of the system, two schools for the children of Warrenton. Secretary Long will report to congress his opinion of the

CURIOS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Smithsonian Institute Enriched by a Fine Collection Gathered by Former Soldier.

[An enlisted man who served in the volunteers in the Philippines has enriched the Smithsonian Institution by selling to the government at a nominal figure a valuable collection of relics from the archipelago. Prof. O. T. Mason, the authority on ethnological subjects, has charge of the collection, which came from J. M. Harkins an enlisted man of volunteers, who seems to have had the natural instinct of a collector. Harkins' collection includes native shoes, rare Malay work, ornaments worn in ceremonies, the curious waist belts of the native hunters, odd necklaces. a fine array of Malay weapons, 16 different kinds of coins, each of rare species, an assortment of hats-all of a description which betokens a keen appreciation of the rare on the part of the collector, who, by the way, is unknown except by name and through his correspondence with the officials of the Smithsonian Institu-

Another collection which has excited the admiration of Prof. Mason is that of Capt. Thomas W. Darrah. of the subsistence department, now in St. Paul, who has a collection of tropical hats of all sorts and varieties. These are the principal sources from which have been received interesting and important Philippine relies, which contribute to the studies of such scientists as Prof. Mason.

The latter recently addressed a letter to army and pavy officers who were stationed in the Philippines, asking that they contribute to the Smithsonian any of the rare and curious things which they were likely to encounter.

Historic Plat Is Sold.

A plat of land in Fourteenth street. New York city, adjoining on the east the site on which stands the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, has just been sold by J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co. for Rutherford Stuyvesant to Mandelbaum & Lewine. This plat was owned in 1648 by Peter Stuyvesant, who about that time was governor in chief of Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, now called New York, and for many years it was part of his famous Great Bouwerie farm. The property has been in the possession of his descendants ever since he bequeathed it to them until the recent sale, when it passed out of the possession of the Stuyvesant family. Near the site Gov. Stuyvesant planted a pear tree which he brought from Holland in 1647. The tree was cut down in 1867.

Why He Kept the Tiger Skin. On being ushered into the home of ' Dr. Parkhurst the other day a visitor noted that a mammoth tiger rug was spread across the floor of the reception-room. In his surprise he remarked: "I should think, doctor, that " you, of all men, would be the last to keep the emblem of Tammany Hall so prominently displayed in your home." Dr. Parkhurst smiled and replied: "I keep the tiger here to constantly remind me that my enemy is always near. Then, again, I keep the tigen here to walk all over occasionally."

The Limit.

Obviously there can be no limit to the height of a skyscraper, says the Chicago Tribune, except the sky.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS