1 SUGGS. MATHEMATICIAN. ins Great on "Popping Mossfies," But That Was About His Progreenive Limit.

"And Grosvenor is a mathematician, buy," recently remarked Congressmm Juhn H. Small, of North Carolina, he glanced at the grissled features of The gentleman from Athens, relates the Caturday Evening Post. "Have you more noticed." continued Mr. Small, "how few mathematicians ever get to be big men in public or political life? mare them out for yourself?

"In North Carolina I had a schoolmante named Suggs. He could take a row figures and run upon them like a empetrrel up a tree. For miles around he me held up as an example by fond emothers to their boys less bright in muthmetic than Sugga was. He soon bemanne an object of universal jealousy. meder people predicted that at 30 he would be in congress; at 40 in the senat 50, president.

"Ten years have passed since I first entire to congress, and I see very little of many of my constituents. But recently, when I returned and was wandering manlessly along a familiar road, I saw wagon approach, and seated in the publicle was a driver dressed in homename A sen-cent straw hat covered his found Looking into his face I saw pentures that looked familiar, though I and dn't recall the name. I got up on little wagon at his invitation and made along. Both of us looked at each wither curiously while the horseflies sang milious the oxen's ears. Presently a big money lit on the horn of 'Whisky." With unerring aim the driver killed it his whip.

"'Gosh dang it.' he exclaimed, 'that mankes a hundred and nine I got to-

"And then," concluded Mr. Small, "I There was Suggs, the mathemandician

ENDIAN DETECTIVE TRICKS. When There Is Any Money in Sight

They Stop at Nothing to Get It.

* A recently published book on India these of a native detective whose methods were anything but scrupulous. important matter investigated was an robbery of about han a lakh of morees' worth of silver ingots tabout sent down on camels wanth an escort of 15 armed men from Embere to Kotah. The escort was method by Dacoits and the silver taken. Pershad, the oriental Sherlock Mormes, rasseldar major of a native ment, made it his business to wing these men to justice, and when maked in after years how he obtained This proofs remarked, smilingly, strokmag his beard, that if a man was judiemously strung up, spread-eagle wise, his thumbs, much useful informa-Rinn might be extracted, and having marks of ill-treatment to show to sahibs he generally held his Manague. Of a certain witness in this wase he wrote that he had "given "morfully good evidence" at the trial. as there was just a little dispuncy' between this and his prewious depositions before the political meent, when the original files were smalled for by the higher court. 'It would be better to omit this one and same it had been eaten by white ants. '

TEMITATE THE CZAR'S ARMY Amiatic Soldiers Adopt Peculiar Tactics Observed by Them in a Campaign.

Unfortunate as the Russian soldiers maye been in the present war, they mave the consolation of knowing that Their tactics are greatly admired by troops of the emir of Bokhara

A French traveler in Asia reports the favorite military exercise of emir's warriors is to lie on their Mancks at the sound of the trumpet and Mark their legs in the air. Perplexed this singular action, the visitor. number inquiries and found that it was morrowed from the Russians, who, when they were subduing Bokhara, had wade through many streams, and, when they reached dry ground, used the lie on their backs and shake the was er out of their boots.

egreatly struck by this performance me natives took it to be a sign of military efficiency, and hastened to merengthen their own fighting force by metopting it.

High-Priced Vases. Recently in London a cracked Chinese brought at auction \$10,000 and sevres vase in two minutes was run 10 \$20 000. These are large figures. Heat ten years ago a Dodin oriform vase Swought \$25,000, and 30 years ago anothser Sevres vase brought over \$50,000. Chilectors in the past decade have been amondying to differentiate the products the various Chinese dynasties, with result that K'ang-hai black-ground was such as the cracked vase just sold. emameled with green tracings of decomative foliage and figures, have become exercisely valuable. A perfect set of mem is very rare. The \$10,000 vase is months high

Excuse No Longer Good. Mrs Shimson I've wanted the draw room refurnished for a long time had my husband has always told me

wait until the things were really Mrs Catterson-How are you going manage it?

Mrs Slimson Easy enough, the stray Maries.

Mrs. Brown-I see your husband won his degree as a full fiedged Mrs Lee-And all he asks for is a y # Philadelphia Telegraph.

Ambiguous.

THE OVERWORKED HANDS. Show by Many Useless Movements

the Nervous Energy of Some

People.

"Speaking of manifestations of nervousness, I am inclined to think the hands are very much overworked." said a thoughtful man, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and it is scarcely necessary to suggest this statement. There are, of course, a great many persons who allow their feet to become involved in such nervous moods as they may experience. There are, for instance, persons who cannot keep their feet still for a moment. They shamble and shift them over the floor. Or they may pat the floor with the soles of their shoes, or do any number of other things we all observe at different times when with different persons. Crossing the legs is a nervous habit. But I was speaking of the hands. Have you noticed the man who thumps his fingers on his desk? Or the man who is constantly rubbing his hand over his face? Sometimes a man acquires the habit of grabbing at his chin. There are still other men who will scrape the nails of their fingers with the thumb, or who will fumble the nails of one hand with the fingers of the other. There is the man, too, who is constantly shoving his hat back on his head, and then pulling it down over his eyes, or tilting it over on one side. Men roll and wad paper balls in their hands without realizing what they are doing or why they do it. They will break toothpicks and matches up into small pieces, and often their pockets fill with toothpicks too short for any use, or with matches consisting only of the sulphur end. These are only a few of the things which occur to me at the moment. There are many examples which might be cited to show that the hands play an important part in manifesting any nervous moods, and really I am just a ble inclined to think they are overworked in this particuiar. Still, it may be nature's way of protesting against idle hands. Who can say it is not?"

THE BLACK CIGAR IS BEST Smokers Who Know Good Tobacco Select the Wrappers of Darker Hue.

"If you want to get the best possible smoke for your money follow the Cuban's practice and pick out the black cigar," said a man who thinks he knows a few things about tobacco: according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "The Cubans ought to know a good smoke. They do as a rule. Just at the moment the strong cigar seems to be a kind of fad with smokers. The smokers have learned. too that the strong cigar is not always the black cigar. Of course many black cigars are strong. But as a rule you will find the really strong cigars in light wrappers. The reason for this is not far to seek. In nine cases out of ten the light wrapper is made of tobacco not thoroughly cured. That's why it is light. Because it isn't cured it is strong. Green tobacco is stronger than cured tobacco. Besides the flavor of green tobacco is not as pleasant, not as aromatic and soothing to the nerges as cured tobacco. Here is where the Cuban is often wiser than the American. He knows these things, and knows them instinctively. What is the result? I have already indicated what the result is. The Cuban, or at any rate most Cubans, will buy the black eigar, and from my own experience he makes no mistake in his choice. It is as a rule the choicest smoke."

CURIOUS HAT EXPERIMENT. It Demonstrated Beyond Doubt That the Engineer Had an Excellent Draft.

A gentleman who visited a pumping station of a city waterworks was shown into the engine room. "What I am proudest of here is my draft," said the engineer. "Here it is." He raised a trap door in the floor, disclosing a black hole about a foot square, and the visitor looked in eagerly. Nothing was to be seen, but a tremendous draft sucked in his silk hat. "Ha, ha!" cried the engineer, joyously.

"Now this is an interesting experiment. Just watch that tall stack over there." He pointed to a lofty stack, and as he did so the silk hat shot straight out of it 50 feet up in the air, and then, like a big black bird, sailed slowly away. 'Grand experiment indeed," said the visitor, "and I thank you for it. I will now endeavor to secure the remains of my hat." And he chased away after his property, while the enginer looked on with an amused smile.

Spain's Rough Coast. "Everywhere that I have seen it, the coast of Spain is an iron bound beach with a rough sea breaking," writes a traveler. "Whether on the Atlantic or the Mediterranean shore, whether on the Biscayan or the Andalusian coast, there seems to be ever a heavy surf booming along the Spanish beach Here on the extreme north there were the same somber mountains that we had once seen when coasting between Gibraltar and Marspilles; here we saw the same stern landscape and the same gaunt cliffs crowned with watch towers, sad-colored like the cliffs and seeming to be stony growths out of the rocks themselves."

Willing to Try. "John, why in the world don't you come up stairs and go to bed?" "M'ria 'f you'll hold 'em stiff I'll try onsh more."-Houston (Tex.) Post.

MORE IRISH OR GERMANS? A Question on Which the Vital Statistics Contradict the Census of New York City.

New York .- One controversy which has been going on for many years ta as to whether there are more Irish than German or more German than Irish residents of New York. The anawer might seem easy to obtain from official statistics. Yet on this matter the vital statistics of each year disprove the census reports.

In 1900, for instance, the figures given by the census were as follows: German population of the Greater New York, 322,343, and Irish population of the Greater New York, 275,172. This indicates a clear majority of German residents. But of 70,000 deaths reported in the same year 6,000 were of Germans and 7,500 of Irish.

With the German population largely in excess of the Irish population here, the number of deaths of those German born should be, of course, correspondingly larger. It is not, and never has been, and this appears to be the starting point of the long controversy.

In their own country the Irish are longer lived people than the Germans and, moreover, the death rate in Ireland is considerably less than it is in Germany. In 1900 it was 22 per thousand of population in Germany and only 19.6 in Ireland

By the last published report of the board of health, given in detail, the number of deaths of Irish born residents of New York was larger in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond. The number of deaths among German residents was higher in Queens, and in the Bronx it was exactly the same. though the census reports give the number of German born residents in the Bronx as being very much larger: than the number of Irish.

FAITHFUL CAT SAVES HOME Big Feline Scratches Master's Pace to Waken Him When House Is Afire.

Plainfield, N. J.-Toby, a big tiger cat belonging to Mrs. Joseph H. Tryon, undoubtedly saved not only her home but the lives of those who were asleep in the house. Toby is generally kept below stairs, but the door was left ajar and he wandered upstairs, Taking a seat on Mr. Tryon's pillow, he began slowly to switch his tail back and forth across Mr. Tryon's face.

It eickled Mr Tryon's nose and ears until it finally woke him. Toby moved then, and in a hurry, but came back again when his master fell asleep. This time he explored Mr. Tryon's face with his cold nose until he sat up with a yell and threw the cat to the floor. loby instantly jumped back on the bed and left the marks of all his claws down Mr. Tryon's cheek.

Toby, being a wise cat, fled then, with Mr. Tryon in hot pursuit. Downstairs the pair went. Toby leading well. He was cornered at the kitchen door, but was instantly forgotten by Mr. Tryon, who saw smoke eddying through the cracks. Rushing back upstairs, he roused his wife, two sons and Miss Fanny Van Riper, of Upper Montclair, who was visiting them. All got out safely, and the fire was extinguished with little difficulty. Mrs. Tryon insists Toby knew the danger, and awoke them because of it

TURTLE FROM CIVIL WAR.

Picked Up on Gettysburg Field-Inscription and Date on Its Shell Decipherable.

Hanover, Pa.-In McMillan's woods, on the Gettysburg battlefield, where the left support of Pickett's charging column formed in the battle of July 3, 1963, Capt. Herman H. Mertz has found an interesting memento of the civil war. It is a land turtle, apparently of great size, which for more than 40 years has catried around with it the name and company of a member of the United States signal corps.

On the top of the well-worn shell is carved the American flag, waving over three turrets, the insignia of the engineer corps, and the under side bears this inscription; "J. Lee, Co. B., U. S. E., 1863." Many of the lines are much worn, though a magnifying glass brings them out distinctly.

The find was made fully a mile from where the engineers had their headquarters and where their monument stands on Pleasanton avenue, near where Gen. Hancock was wounded, and not far distant from Meade's headquarters.

Crows Send Them a Dinner. While Mrs. George W. Knight, of Mongaup, N. Y., was walking in the vicinity of her home she saw a fishbawk in the air which was being pursued and worried by crows. The hawk had a good-sized shad in its talons, and the crows were evidently trying to rob him of his prey. He held on pluckily, and presently alighted on a branch of a tree. A moment later he was again attacked by the crows, and resumed his flight. As he did so the fish was observed to drop from his claws and fall to the ground, where it was found by Mrs. Knight, still alive and squirming. It weighed three pounds. and provided a dinner for the Knight

General Principles, Perhaps. Several persons in Pittsburg were prostrated in consequence of eating limburger choese recently. At this distance from the scene of the catastrophe, however, it is impossible to say whether the trouble was caused by the strength of the cheese or the weakness of the

TIP PORTER NO MORE

WISCONSIN ANTI-GRAFT LAW BRINGS GRIEF TO MANY.

grown region of the control of

Governor Affixes Signature to Bill and Old Industry Will Suffer Badly-Measure Aimed in Another Direction

Madison, Wis.-The dread blow has

fallen, and the waiters and waitresses, porters and bootblacks, cat drivers and messenger boys and sev eral other classes of employee are in mourning. They are no longer to enjoy the profitable pleasure of the "tip." What was known as the anti-graft bill became a law when Gov. La Follette affixed his signature to the measure prohibiting employes from requesting or accepting any gratuities, and also prohibiting everybody from giving or offering any gift or tip whatever to any agent, servant or employed It is really a hard blow dealt by the governor's pen, if the general under, standing of the law is correct. While the bill was originally almed at the practice of paying commissions to employes of large stores or corporations whose influence went a great way in the purchase of goods, it also is con tended that it applies to the practice of "tipping." A violation of the law is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more

for a year. The demand for copies of the bill is remarkable. Everybody, apparently wants to know the exact provisions of the new statute. Presidents of corporations, merchants and manufacturers and practically all classes of employers are seeking for information on the exact meaning of the anti-graft law. And not she least interested persons are those to whom the "tip" means the larger part of their income

than \$500, or a fine and imprisonment

Waiters and porters and bootblacks and barbers are in a fine stew lest the law shall stop them from accepting the nickels and dimes proffered by the generous public. They, fail to understand how it can be anybody's bustness, much less that of the state. whether they gather in a few dollars a week from people who want to give their money away. But the law in plain enough. It provides that who ever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employe or servant any gift or gratuity with intent to influence his action in relation to his employer's business or any agenr or employe who requests or accepts such gift or gratuity is guilty of a violation of the law.

The law prohibits the giving of commissions to employes who make purchases, no matter whether in the form of a discount or a bonus. It goes further and provides that no person shall be excused from testifying or producing books and contracts

Now the question that is perpiering the porters, waiters and barbers is whether a "tip" accepted by them from a customer is corruptly given, as described in the law. The barber wants to know how he is going to tell whether a customer is going to "tip" him until he gets out of the chair and reaches into his pocket. The porter who carries a trunk up or down a flight of stairs for a traveling salesman is anxious to know if the sales. wan expects to influence him after the job is done and he has his "tip."

COMPANY RUNS BULL-FIGHT Net Profits c. a Season in City of Mex-

ico Put at \$167.000-To Build New Ring.

City of Mexico, Mex.-A company has been formed here with a capital of \$600,000 to build and operate a new and up-to-date bull ring. During the season from November 4, 1903, to February 15, 1904, the gross receipts from bull fights were \$196,909.86, which left \$167,373.39 after the government license was paid.

This indicated a little over \$10,000 receipts for each fight, and as expenses are estimated in the vicinity of \$6,000. a net profit of \$1,000 was made. or something like \$70,000 for the season. But outside of the season known as the "temporado de coridas" there are second-class fights, in which less valuable bulls and less expert fighters are employed, and in which also lower entrance fees are charged.

These are known as "novilladas," and will on an average produce from \$1,200 to \$1,500 net, so that probably \$100,000 represents the annual profits from the various classes of buil fights given in the City of Mexico.

Find Washington Letter. What seems to be a genuine autograph letter from the pen of George Washington has mysteriously made its appearance in the office of District Clerk J. L. Aston, at Sherman, Tex., among legal papers. No one could lay claim to the musty document, and all were entirely mystified by the find. Although yellowed by age, the letter is wonderfully well preserved. It is dated from Mount Vernon, March 6, 1775, and addressed to Mr. McWashington, near Leeds, in King George, and appears to be in reply to a request from the latter for a loan of £200. The writer says he is in need of and would gladly borrow that same himself.

Death Due to Bad Dream. William Hand, a well-known Milville (N. J.) resident, died suddenly of a peculiar aliment. While asleep Mr. Hand acted like a person having a horrible dream, but was not ill. He worked as usual. He had a similar attack recently, and before morning he expired. The case baffled the attendng physician, and it may have been that some frightful apparition produced beart failure.

WALNUTS IN WASHINGTON. An Industry That Promises to Be-

come Prosperous in the North-Western State.

Ten prominent farmers of the Wenatchee valley have decided to conduot a series of experiments in the cultivation of English walnuts, reports the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. They have secured sufficient seed to plant %6 acres. One man proposes to devote 20 acres to nut trees. The promoters hope to demonstrate that the soil and climatic conditions of that section are adapted to successful nut culture. The market is at their doors, and success is assured when the crops are harvested. The new industry promises a profitable investment, and will add much to advertising the country as a desirable location for diversified tree culture. Walnut growing is comparatively new to the orchardists of this state. It is not in the experimental stage. One farm in Chelan county has produced excellent nuts. The trees were grown from seed and began bearing nuts when five years old. Last season they gave better profits than any fruits in that section. Similar results have been attained in Clarke county and other localities in the Puget sound region. The only reason why home-grown auts have not been placed on the general market is that no large areas have been planted. Now that Wenatchee has made a beginning it remains for other districts to follow.

The use of nuts as food is increasing every year throughout the United States. Physicians recommend a nut diet in many instances as a meat substitute. Scientists claim that much of the sickness of the people originates in the use of improper foods that can be remedied by eating more nuts. To supply the increasing demand our country must import large quantities of nuts from foreign lands every year. The money sent to South America and other places for these necessities could be used at home in building up the farms and beautifying the residences if the farmers produced the nuts. Here, then, is one of the opportunities.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

Making Headway Slowly Because of Prejudice Against This Form of Burial

"There are nine crematories." sava United States Consul Mahin at Nottingham, "in active operation in Great Britain. Statistics demonstrate that eremation is making headway slowly in that country, and it is believed that the feeling against it, whether founded on religion or sentiment, is gradually weakening. While the public is slowly becoming accustomed to the idea of cremation it shows very little interest in the subject. This is laid partly to ignorance and partly to the stricter requirements as to certificates, etc. than in cases of ordinary burnae In 1894 a law court held that unless explicit instructions had been left in the will an executor is not competent to cremate his testator. The ground of the decision that everyone is entitled to Christian burial, and that cremation is not Christian burial. Thus it appears that only enthusiasts for hygiene who make the stipulation themselves are cremated. It is a request that testators generally hesitate to make and one which they are inclined to forego when they think of the feelings of their relatives who are usually strongly attached to the older plan of burial. The advocates of cremation have had the misfortune to lose in the death of Sir Henry Thompson the most powerful champion of

"HOMELESS TWENTY-SIX."

the cause."

An Order to Promote Good Fellowship Among Lonely Men of the Road.

Here is the newest order, "The Homeless 26." and you are entitled to membership if you are a traveling man or a professional man, and compelled to be absent from your own hearthstone for long intervals, says a Pittsburg special to the Philadelphia North American.

It was founded in that city last Thanksgiving day by 26 men who could not get home. They had a big dinner together.

An emblem was adopted. It is a circle within which is a capital H with a figure 2 above and a figure 6 below the cross-bar. When on the road it is the duty of each member to

make the sign on the hotel register. The purpose of the order is to promote among business and professional men "on the road" good fellowship. It provides a burial fund of \$250 for each member.

The initiation is \$1.26, and the dues 26 cents a quarter. There are now more than 2,300 members of the order.

Feared for His Liberty. Albert-. believe that Miss Brown intends to marry me.

Alice-What makes you think so? "I asked her to church with me and she wanted to know if we couldn't just as well go to the minister's house."-N. Y. News.

A Casual Theory. "What's that feller mumbling?" "He says that whenever anything happens he's always the last man to hear about it." "Hmn. He must be a detective."-Pittsburg Post.

Out of the Question. Whimple-I'm no connoisseur in music, but I know what I like. Bardell-But, surely, you don't mean to say you like what you know?-Boston Transcript.

SPECIAL RAZOR FOR THEM.

Barbers Sometimes Keep Certain Tools for Customers Who Are Unpopular.

"Here, Charlie," said the barber at the third chair from the door, "use this razor on that chap. If it don't pull his whiskers out by the roots try a pair of tweezers."

The harber at the second chair took the proffered weapon and smiled. A long, lean individual who had just entered the shop sat down in the secand chair, says the Washington Star.

"That's the meanest man in Washington," continued the barber at the third chair, as he splashed some sompsuds on the face of another customer. "He came in here three or four times and made himself so disagreeable that I finally had to fix his business. I took an old razor-the same one I just gave Charlie-put a couple of nicks in it and dulled the edge on a piece of brick. Then I daubed his face up a bit and began to pull. The old fellow ripped and snorted and complained, while I pulled out every other whisker, roots and all. When I got through my right arm was tired out, and he was sore, me utally and physically. He growled some more, paid his 15 cents, and as a compliment to me declared he never would sit in my chair again. He never has and I have the loke on the rest of the boys in the shop.) Charlie don't like him, either, and so [let him have the razor."

The man in the third chair moved uneasily at the thought of such barbarous treatment, while from the second chair came a sound not unlike the click of a typewriter.

"Say," suggested the mean man to Charlie. "hadn't you better try another razor?"

"Certainly, sir," responded the aminble Charlie. "Is this one dull?"

"It pulls like the mischief." asserted the mean man, and Charlie laid the bum razor down, but some more lather on the mean man's face, and picked up the same old razor again. There was more clicking and snapping and gnashing of teeth.

"That ain't much better." said the mean man.

"Best we've got in the house," said Charlie, and the man in the third chair laughed a hearty, whole-souled laugh, The barber at the third chair sat down behind a screen and also laughed. The other barbers craned their necks, and the customers began to sit up and take notice. The mean man growled, and everybody else laughed Finally Charlie finished his job, the mean man put on his coat, paid his 15 cents, snorted and fumed and passed out into the weather. "Do you treat many of your customers

that way?" ventured the man in the thir I chair "No, but we keep that ragor in stock for men we don't like. If yourever en-

counter a barber who pulls your whiskers out put it down in your notebook that he don't like you."

WITH DISTRESSING RESULT

Rival of a Comedian Invents Lachrymose Reception on His Opening Night

Many and elaborate are the practical jokes which have been played upon help less victims by a well-known actor but the following is surely one of his best re-

lates Carsell's Journal A rival comedian, with whom he was on very friendly terms, was to appear in a new play, and on the opening night X-, our humorist, and 19 friends secured seats in the front of the dress cir-

Just when the comedian was in the middle of his best scene, X --- pulled out a handkerchief and burst into tears. The effect was electrical. The man next to him also fell to weeping, and took hold of the handkerchief. The

epidemic of tears thereupon extended all along the line, and, as each man gave way to his emotion, he took hold of the end of the handkerchief, until all the confederates were weeping in it. The handkerchief was 20 yards long, and had been specially prepared for the

The comedian on the stage struggled gamely with this woe, but his witticisms were unavailing, for the funnier he became the more frequent were the sobs of the sorrowing 20. Only when he left the footlights did

the weeping cease, and the handkerchief disappear.

New Metal in Watches. The new alloy called invar, consist-

ing of steel mixed with about 36 per cent. of nickel, which is practically invariable in volume with ordinary changes of temperature, has recently been adopted by Swiss watchmakers for making balances in the majority of their best timepieces. The compensation for temperature thus obtained is superior to any hitherto known. For many years watchmakers have struggled with an outstanding trouble in the best compensated chronometers, known as "Deut's error." due princinally to the non-linear variation of the elasticity of the steel of the hairspring. By the use of invar Dent's error may be practically eliminated .-Youth's Companion.

Fine Board.

Bacon-It is said that sawdust is now used by some Paris restaurants as a dressing for cutlets, instead of bread crumbs. Egbert-I suppose that is as close as

they can come to giving their patrons fine board .-- Yonkers Statesman.

Outdone.

Mother-Nellie, why don't you practice your plane lesson, since I said I'd pay you five cents an hour for it? Nellie-Because papa gives me ten cents an hour for whirling around on the stool without making any noise!-Detroit Free Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS