

HE WANTED A LARGE WORD

Man Prayed at Revival That the King Be Annihilated—Real-ize Mistake

Many years ago, in the tens or twenties of the last century, there was a revival at the Congregational chapel in Penzance, Cornwall.

One Sunday the usual sermon gave way to short prayers and singing. One convert, a well-meaning, but not too well educated man, burst forth in prayer and, among other remarks, he appealed to the Lord to "annihilate" the king.

This caused no little surprise to the loyal section of the somewhat "classy" congregation. Some were uneasy, and the pastor, at the conclusion of the service, quietly called the speaker aside and asked him why he was so reckless as to use such republican language on such a serious occasion.

"What on earth did you want to annihilate the king for?" asked the pastor.

"Well, why not, if it were for his good?" replied the man.

"Perhaps you do not know the exact meaning of the word, 'annihilate,'" retorted Mr. Foxell, kindly.

"I admit I do not," remarked the convert, "but I happened to come across the word a few days ago, and it looked to me a good and important word, and I thought the best words should always be reserved for the king, and when I was praying and put in a word for his safety I thought it a good, grand and swinging word to use in his behalf; but I did not want to get rid of his majesty."

HUMMING BIRD FANS YOUNG

Feathered Mother Keeps Up Quivering Motion to Protect Wee Creatures from Heat

William Lovell Finley, the new naturalist-photographer, writes as follows in the Country Calendar:

"The way a humming bird mother would alight on her nest was a marvel to me. She always stopped on the dead twig of a maple before dropping to her home. I saw her do it several times. She came at a nest like a meteoric streak. I held my breath lest the whole thing be splattered to atoms, for she hit the little cup without the slightest pause that I could see. But, when she alighted, it put to shame the touch of floating thistle-down.

"When the nestlings were very young, the mother never left them alone long at a time. If the day was warm, if the sun shone on the nest, the mother hovered over with wings and tail spread wide. When it was hottest, I have seen the mother sit forward on the nest edge spread her tail till she showed the white tips of her feathers, and keep up a constant quivering, fanning motion with her wings and tail to give protection to the frail migrants in the nest."

CENTENARIAN IS A TEACHER

Manuel Garcia at Age of One Hundred Is Still Enlightening Britishers in Music

Manuel Garcia, one of the most remarkable men in the world, has recently sat for his portrait to John S. Sargent. Garcia is a Spanish singer who visited the United States in 1825 with an opera company, and sang in various parts of the country. The famous singer, Madame Malibran, was his sister. He returned to Europe and taught Jenny Lind in Paris, and for the past 50 years or thereabouts has been a music teacher in London. He was 100 years old on March 17 and is still teaching. He was a professor of music in the British Royal Academy of Music until he was 90, when he retired to receive pupils privately. It is believed that the portrait which Sargent has painted is the only one of a centenarian in existence, and Garcia himself is probably the only person who ever taught singing in his hundredth year.

A Soapy Lake

Some interesting items may at times be unearthed from the consular reports. For example, there is a description of a soapy lake in the annual statement of the trade and commerce of Nicaragua. This sheet of water, the Lake of Nejapa, contains a strong solution of bicarbonate of potash, bicarbonate of soda and sulphate of magnesia. "This water, when rubbed on any greasy object, at once forms a lather." The report says it is used as a hair wash, and enjoys a local reputation as a cure for external and internal complaints. The Nicaraguans are not conspicuous for commercial enterprise, but during the year they managed to export "four demijohns" of this wonderful water to the neighboring Guatemala.

Rattlesnake Weed

In California there grows a plant called the rattlesnake weed. It gets its name from the story that when rattlesnakes fight and bite each other, this weed, if eaten by them, will prevent death. The plant grows about six inches tall, and has a red stalk and slender leaves. On the top of the stalk there is a head of flowers, and the seeds of these flowers are furnished with sharp barbs, called stickers. The early settlers always made their beds with this weed, and when one of the sheep was bitten it was drenched with this fluid. The treatment was said to be effective.

Paderewski's Memory. Paderewski can play from memory more than 500 compositions.

TOO RICH AND RECKLESS.

Butler Gives Reason Why Wealthy People's Servants Go the Wrong Road

"You see, sir," began the old butler, according to Everybody's Magazine, "my son took service with Mr. Lingard. As honest and well-meaning a young man he was as ever lived when he started, and that's why I want to speak out now and tell you gentlemenfolk that it ain't altogether a servant's fault when he goes wrong. You don't mean it, but you're careless in your talk, and it's all heard and repeated and set store by in a way you'd hardly believe. Your fathers and mothers, gentlemen and ladies, they were different, and looked after their servants and their houses different. But you don't care what we are like if things run smooth and give you no trouble. The tradesmen, maybe, bid to the butler and cook for your custom, and the higher the bills are the better it is for them both, and half the time you don't take no notice, and it gets kind of easy to pick up things in little ways. Everybody's too rich and too reckless and that's the whole trouble. What do these young men that's waiting on the table hear talked about all the time? Why, money, and how much you can do with it, and how mean you look without it. That's not just what you say, but that's how they hear it. They see extravagance all round them, and hear it talked all the time, and they go and do the same. If you boast of how much you've made playing cards and betting on the races, why they'll think it's a grand thing to do, and they'll do it once too often and be caught like my poor boy. I ain't be catching William, but if you will excuse me, you stole his conscience, sir, before he stole your silver. You'll get back your property, but he'll never get back what he's lost—and if you send him to prison, he—he'll come out worse than he went in. He was a good lad when he went to you, but you do keep a rather fast house, sir, and it's hard for an ignorant man to see higher than his betters. If you'd give him a chance—if you'd let him off—"

CHINA A POULTRY COUNTRY

Farmers of the Orient Handle Enormous Consignments of Eggs at One Time

The keenest of poultry farmers is, as Mr. Chamberlain once said of himself in another connection, "a child in these matters" as compared with the poultry farmers of China. A traveler passing through the province of Chekiang a few weeks ago was struck with the enormous number of young chickens carried in the farmers' carts he met in the T'ing-tai country. He made inquiries on the subject, and at length he was asked by a poultry farmer to go and inspect his rearing arrangements. The plant deals with 10,000 eggs at a time and the average product is 5,000 chicks. The arrangements are simple and inexpensive, but they include opportunities for the scientific examination of the eggs in the course of incubation, and it is amusing to hear that where the eggs on examination through the testing holes do not show signs of fertilization at the end of the fourth day, "they are immediately discarded to be sold cheap."

FISH BANK IS INTERESTING

Discovered Four Hundred Years Ago by Cabot, St. John's Is Base of World Industry

St. John's is a place teeming with interest. It is over 400 years old, having been discovered by Cabot in 1497 and settled by Devon fishermen a few years later, since when it has been always the base for the world's greatest fishing industry, that for "cod on the bank," says P. T. McGrath, in Four-Track News. In its harbor will be found argosies from France, Spain, Portugal, New England and Nova Scotia, all engaged in reaping the harvest from the ocean, while the British industry was permanently transferred there as the colony, the oldest in the empire, became settled. Along the water front, on each side of the spacious land-locked harbor, which opens through a gap in the beetling cliffs, are stores and warehouses filled with cod, while at every wharf steamers and sailers are loading this staple commodity for transport to the markets of the world.

Craze of the "Improver."

One of the employes of a small manufacturing concern in Gotham, says the New York Sun, has a craze for taking apart new bits of machinery and seeing the "how" of their operation. As a rule, he assembles them again without much difficulty. The other day, however, he assisted in taking down a small electric motor. He overhauled it and laboriously put it together and then gravely announced that the blamed thing won't run. His employer and the rest of the force worked for the better part of the day in a vain attempt to get the motor to work, and then began to quiz the "improver," as he is known. "What did I do to it?" he replied. "I didn't do a blame thing to it but improve it. I got it all together again the first try, and saved these two pieces out of it."

His Weather Eye

"Now," said the employer, "you will have to keep your weather eye on our competitors." "I'm afraid I can't," answered the new man. "My weather eye has been poked out by an umbrella rib."—Judge.

The Waterloo of Wealth

"You have succeeded in everything you have undertaken." "Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Star, "but I haven't yet tried to give any large sums of money to a church."—Washington Star.

USE MODERN BUCKBOARDS

Rubber Tires Now on the Wheels of This Originally Primitive Vehicle Are in Vogue

"If the man who made the original buckboard could see one of the sorts we turn out nowadays," says a carriage manufacturer in the New York Sun, "he would certainly turn around in the road to look at it."

The first buckboard, consisting of a seat placed on an elastic board whose two ends rested on a pair of axles, was a very simple and a very rough and ready vehicle, designed for use on rough and rocky country and mountain roads, and there are parts of the country in which such buckboards are still used, turned out by local makers, but the modern buckboard, while it still preserves in a general way the buckboard simplicity of appearance, is a very different proposition from that.

"We put now between the axles under the buckboard longitudinal steel springs, which prevent the boards sagging unduly, and give it greater strength and power of resistance and elasticity. We make such buckboards with one, with two or with three seats, seating two, four or six persons; and we make them either without tops or with them—a buggy top on a single seated buckboard, and suitable tops on larger buckboards if they are desired.

"And on some buckboards, to be used in districts where the character of the roads is such as to make their use advantageous, we put rubber tired wheels. No owner would want a rubber tired buckboard to be used in regions where the roads were sandy or rocky; in such steel tired wheels would be best, but rubber tires are very good for a buckboard to be used in the city, where a few buckboards are used, or on buckboards to be used in parts where the roads are macadamized.

"The seats of these modern buckboards are made wide and with high backs, for comfort, and they are up to date with the best of materials; which are, for that matter, used in these vehicles throughout, for they are made for service as well as comfort, and they are in fact most serviceable as well as most comfortable. But the man driving one of the old original buckboards and who had never seen one of these, would certainly turn to look at it if he should chance to meet one of these modern buckboards on the road."

UNCLE SAM'S BIG BUSINESS

Likely to Do Things on a Large Scale When He Operates at All—Navy Yard an Example

Uncle Sam may not set up as a business man, but when he does go into business he is likely to do it in a large way, as he does, for instance, at the New York navy yard, where are located the largest naval storehouses in the United States.

In the general storehouses there is carried a stock of material, merchandise and supplies of the most varied character, including lumber, cordage and provisions, clothing, shoes and libraries, including many articles of ship supplies and everything required for the sailors' personal wants, amounting in value to upward of \$10,000,000.

The business done in these storehouses during the fiscal year ended in 1904 amounted to more than \$30,000,000.

Supplies are received here from many sources, and from here they are shipped to all parts of the world. The shipments in the course of the fiscal year 1904 aggregated 21,000 gross tons and comprised more than 450,000 packages.

The official who administers this business of a volume that would be counted big among the biggest businesses done by private concerns, is known as the general storekeeper, this post being occupied by a pay director of the United States navy.

VENICE FREE FROM FASHION

Women of Watery City Care Little for Decrees of Parisian Modistes

The women of Venice are absolutely free from the rule which Dame Fashion exercises over their sisters elsewhere. They care nothing for modes. With them the length of the skirt remains always the same, neither short nor long, and they always wear plainly made dark dresses, black stockings and the heaviest slippers of the east. Hats are unknown. The universal outdoor wrap for all ages and all sizes is the black shawl with a short point above and a long one below, and sometimes it envelops the figure from head to foot. It is never fastened at the throat, and when it slips off it is gathered up with one outstretched arm, which makes the spectator think of a big bird stretching its wing. In their attire the women of Venice are independent, only wearing local clothing; but, with feminine inconsistency, they are thoroughly up-to-date in the matter of hair dressing, the style of their coiffures changing from time to time, according to the vogue of the moment in London and Paris.

Too Bad a Risk

Wife—That insurance agent who dined with us last night seemed a very gentlemanly fellow. Is he going to take you dear?

Husband—No; he says I am too great a risk.

Wife—Why, there isn't anything the matter with you, is there?

Husband—No, so; but he learned that you cooked the dinner.—Stray Stories.

King Ed's Foresight

King Edward VII. always carries a "first aid to the injured" outfit in his automobile.

SAY BRIDE CLINGS TO VEIL

Artists Declare Newly Married Woman Loves Her Costume and Always Wears It

Artists say that only on rare occasions will a bride take her veil from her head and lay it aside when she is photographed. They assert that probably once in a hundred times will such a thing happen, for they want the veil to show up prominently in the photograph.

H. W. Mills, of Wheaton, Ill., says a bride and groom came into his studio the other day, and he was surprised to see the bride remove her veil and, with the flowers she carried, arrange it on a table. Then she drew the table close beside her and told the artist she was ready.

Nothing will tempt a bride to part with a veil that she has once had photographed as a part of her wedding dress. In Du Page county, Illinois, a singular custom regarding the preservation of the veil prevails. A large, box-like frame is constructed and a cabinet portrait is placed in the center of the background. Then the veil is neatly arranged around the picture, and the outer edge of the frame is entwined with artificial flowers to represent the ones that the bride held or wore when she was married.

Such frames adorn hundreds of walls in Du Page county farms and other homes. A wedding frame will occupy one part of the wall, and another frame will hold the silver nuptials that has been taken from the coffin of some member of the family of either the groom or bride.

TIE IN BRITISH COMMONS

An Unusual Occurrence in This Famous Body—Has Happened Three Times in a Century

London journalists were reminded of an interesting bit of political history by a recent incident at the British house of commons. A division in the house upon a question relating to London street railways resulted in a tie—171 members on each side. Thereupon the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative. A tie in the house of commons is unusual, for this was the first time in many years that one had occurred. The last important division previously that called for the vote of the speaker took place in 1861. But just a century ago, in April, 1805, a resolution aimed at Lord Melville, a leading member of the cabinet, received 216 votes, and an equal number was given in opposition. The speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the resolution. In consequence of this vote, Lord Melville was impeached the next year, 1806. He was accused of appropriating public funds, but was finally acquitted. He was a great friend of Mr. Pitt, the prime minister, who did his utmost to protect him, and who was greatly grieved at the vote of the speaker.

WEAK CAN BEAR PAIN BEST

Physical Power Not Always Best in Severe Operations, Declares Famous Surgeon

Dr. J. P. Lockart Mummery, the famous British surgeon, says it is often extremely difficult to estimate the condition of a patient with regard to his power of standing a severe operation. Often a weakly looking individual, who looks as if he would not stand a severe operation well, stands it quite well, and vice versa.

This is accounted for by the fact that a person of poor physique who leads a strenuous life has often more highly developed nerve centers than one of robust physique who leads a life of ease and indolence, which makes but slight calls upon his nerve centers for great or sudden activity.

The mental condition of a patient prior to operation has a considerable influence upon the development of shock. Patients who dread an operation and who are in a state of considerable mental anxiety before the anesthetic is administered are more liable, other things being equal, to develop shock than those whose mental equilibrium is undisturbed.

Color Treatment of Disease

In long experimenting with grass solutions, an English biologist has noticed that putrefaction does not occur in strong red or blue light, is only stimulated in clear yellow, but really takes place in dirty yellow light or in darkness. He has also seen that workers behind dirty yellow screens are subject to skin eruptions. This has suggested to him the novel idea of color treatment of disease, a dirty yellow of the skin being assumed to indicate a degeneration of the yellow fluids of the body—the bile, etc.—and to require a yellow restorative, like dandelion, lemon or sulphur, while lack of healthful redness shows the need of a red tonic and massage with a red stone. Blue is needed for "black blood," congestion, chills and to destroy mold fungus.

She Was It

Miss Gaddie—Your brother and I were partners in a little game of whist at Hoyte's house last evening.

Miss Knox—Oh! I thought it might be you.

Miss Gaddie—Why? What did he tell you about it?

Miss Knox—He just said he had had a rubber at twist.—Philadelphia Press.

An Obligation

"Do you think that we are descended from monkeys?" asked the off-hand scientist.

"I am not worried about that," answered Miss Cayenne. "What we should do is to prevent our own posterity from feeling that way."—Washington Star.

IS ALWAYS "JUST AS GOOD"

Another Piece of Impertinence That the Shopper Is In For from Druggists

They were matching experiences in order to kill time, and one of them remarked that he had struck a new wrinkle in the drug stores that puzzled him, says the Providence Journal.

"It's well understood," he explained, "that wherever you go these days, when you're on a shopping expedition, something that's 'just as good' as the thing you ask for and want will be forced on you, whether you're after a yeast cake or a smoked ham. That's to be expected. And half the time you'll have to take something that's just as good, or go without, because they don't keep your brand. Moreover, you'll be informed that nobody keeps your brand, and that there's precious little demand for it among people of intelligence, so that before you're through you'll be more than half ashamed of yourself for expressing a preference. All that's commonplace; but lately, as I said, I've noticed a new one. I'll order a bottle or package of a mixture I've always used, and when the apothecary is wrapping it up with that deft touch apothecaries have, he'll look at me compassionately and say in a soft, purring tone of voice: 'We've a preparation of our own we consider far superior to this, and we sell it 19 cents cheaper.' His bottle or package, he adds, is much larger than the one you're buying.

"That kind of conversation makes me a little tired and provoked, and don't quite see what it means. What difference does it make to the druggist which portion of his stock I carry off? I have to pay his prices and he can charge me whatever he sees fit, whether I take one thing or another."

TEMPLE IS DEEP IN DEBT.

Yokohama's Famous Worshipping Place Is to Be Put Up at a Public Auction

One of Yokohama's most famous temples, the Higashi Hagwanji, has fallen into difficulties through debt. A Japanese paper says: "The fate of the impetuous has at length overtaken this celebrated temple. Its principal creditor, the Kihama Ginko, to which it owes a sum of 530,000 yen (\$265,000), seems to have behaved with the greatest moderation. But the priests, chiefly their lord abbot, Count Otani, seem to have acted in an impossible manner. All the temple's property, movable and immovable, will be put up for public sale. The movables are to come under the auctioneer's hammer. They comprise 25 pairs of six-leaved gold-foil screens and 1,330 other articles, many of which would doubtless be much cherished by visitors. Presumably the devotees of the Shinshu sect will interfere to prevent the destruction of their great temple. It seems but yesterday, though it was in truth in 1882, that we heard of men subscribing large sums to buy building material and women cutting off their hair to make ropes for drawing the colossal timbers."

NEW WHITE PLAGUE CURE.

Tapeworm Is Natural Enemy of Tuberculosis, and Is Regarded as a Sure Preventive

The Mexican consul general at Buenos Ayres informs his government that by a late scientific discovery it has been proved that the tapeworm is the natural enemy of the germ of consumption and that the latter cannot exist when the other is present. He further says that the eminent scientists, L. James and H. Maudou, after a profound study of the subject, assert this as a fact in a paper recently laid before the Academy of Science at Paris. The tapeworm is said to prevent the organism from being infected with tuberculosis bacilli, and it has been proved in the case of a consumptive affected with tapeworm that he completely recovered his health. To positively establish the efficacy of this remedy the doctors injected a liquid prepared from the taenia into several consumptives, which action resulted in retarding the progress of the disease in the worst cases, while in others it resulted in a complete cure.

Told by Sense of Smell

Snakes have a very keen sense of smell, by which they are largely guided in the choice of their food. A zoologist has discovered that the larger snakes at zoos often refuse to eat rats captured about the buildings, but quickly devour those caught out of doors. Rats taken indoors were kept for a day or so in a cage with an earthen floor, after which they were rapidly eaten. A similar experience was had with smaller snakes, copperheads, these declining to eat house mice, letting them run freely about the cage, or even over their bodies, with impunity, while field mice were quickly disposed of, even if they had been dead for some little time.

Turn About

Fair Widow—I'll marry you if you give up smoking.

Fond Sutor—You ask too much.

Fair Widow—I ask no more of you than you are asking of me—to give up your weeds.—Cleveland Leader.

Conductors Must Be Scholars

Conductors on the German state railways are to be discharged unless they can pass an examination in the English and French languages. Some of them have been 20 years in the service.

Diplomat Has Nickname

Baron Speck von Sternberg, German ambassador, is the only member of the diplomatic corps who can boast the popular distinction of a nickname. He is known as "Speck."

WOMEN OF FINER TEXTURE

More So Than Business Men of the United States, Declares Henry James, Author

In summing up impressions of his recent visit to the United States Henry James, the self-exiled American author, comments on the striking contrast between the men and women of this country. "No impression," he says, "assaults the visitor to the United States so promptly as the overwhelming preponderance of the unmitigated 'business man' face with its extraordinary intensity. Nothing, meanwhile, is more concomitantly striking than the fact that the women over all the land appear to be of a markedly finer texture than the men, and that one of the liveliest signs of this difference is precisely in their less commercialized, distinctly generalised physiognomic character. The only thing is that from the moment the painter begins to look at American life, brush in hand, he is in danger of seeing in comparison almost nothing else in it—nothing, that is, so characteristic as this apparent privation for the man of his right kind of woman, and this apparent privation for the woman for the right kind of man."

UNEARTHING OIL IN KANSAS

Farmer Made First Discovery, But Lacked Means to Put Ideas to Profit

The first discovery of oil in Kansas was made by a farmer in Johnson county who lived near the old Santa Fe trail and found oil in a well on his farm and sold it to the freighters for wagon grease. The early settlers learned from the Indians these oil wells existed in different parts of the state, but little attention was given them. It required the financial remuneration from the Pennsylvania field to stir the pioneer elements to action in the undeveloped districts and to bring to the Kansas field men of capital and experience who would not be discouraged by a few dry holes. General attention was attracted to the Kansas field in 1873, when the Acres well was drilled at Iola, where enough gas was found to make it a commercial quantity and show that it existed in sufficient volume for fuel and lighting purposes. Prospecting was rapid all over the southeastern part of the state, with the result that in 1890 many towns were supplied wholly or in part with heat and light for domestic use.

CAREER OF SANTA CRUZ.

Has Belonged to Spain, England, Holland, France, Knights of Malta and Denmark

Probably no other of the West Indian islands has had such a checkered career as Santa Cruz. In turn it has belonged to Spain, which abandoned it; to England and Holland jointly, to England alone; to Spain again, which fell upon the colonists and destroyed or deported them all; to France, which took it from Spain; to the Knights of Malta, who received it as a gift from France; to a private company of adventurers. Then it was resumed possession of by France, but abandoned, so that in 1720 it was uninhabited. Then it became a no-man's land until 1727, when France took it again, and presently sold it to a Danish company, which sold it in turn to the king of Denmark. In 1801 England took it once more, gave it back to Denmark; repented and took it away again in a few months, held it for eight years and then returned it to Denmark, which holds it still.

Stronger Than Steel

A new metal alloy, "radium argenteum," has been discovered by two Tuscan engineers. It is composed of copper, iron and small quantities of silver, radium and phosphorus. It is claimed to be of greater strength than steel, to be a better conductor than copper, to be nonoxidizable and cheap to manufacture, its cost being about one-tenth that of bronze when made in large quantities. Its discovery is particularly interesting inasmuch as it was largely an accident. After spending nearly \$20,000 in experiments, one of the inventors happened to throw a two shilling piece into the crucible. The coin supplied the ingredients needed and the alloy resulted.

Signs of a Sikh

Gen. Gordon, a British officer who has written a book on the sikhs, the celebrated fighters of India, says that the signs by which you may know a Sikh are these: He never cuts his hair, but wears his beard looped up over his ears; he never smokes or touches tobacco, because that is the privilege of the Mohammedans, but he is allowed to drink spirits and is a great consumer of opium. Finally, he must have about his person five K's, which Gen. Gordon thus enumerates: Kees (long hair or beard); kang (comb), to secure the hair tied up in a knot on top of the head; kasech (breaches reaching to the knee); kard (knife), and kirpan (sword).

Who Wouldn't Howl?

She—Gracious, how the wind does howl to-night.

He—Yes; it probably has the toothache.

She—The toothache!

He—Yes, how you never heard of the teeth of a gale?—Stray Stories.

To Explore Montana

Senator Clark, of Montana, has furnished means to defray the expense of an expedition to explore the unknown mountains of that state. It will be under the direction of Prof. M. J. Elrod, who is attached to the biological station of the Montana university.