GERMANY'S STEEL TRUST.

Mearly the Whole Production of the Empire 1s Controlled by One Big Organization.

In his report on the trade in Germany In 1904, his majesty's consul general at Bernn states that at the end of February, 1904, almost all the large steel works were united under the Steel Works syndicate, which now controls mearly the whole production of steel in Germany-1. e., more than 8,000,000 tons, about half of that quantity is sold by the syndicate directly, while the other half is sold by the individual works, but according to rules laid down by the syndicate, according to the San Francisco Chronicle. The agencies of the single works in foreign countries more in turn amalgamated and are also directly controlled by the syndicate and International agreements have been concluded with manufacturers in other countries for the sale of special lines, such as rails, etc. The following intermational export agreements existed at the end of 1904 and the beginning of #2905: 1, the International Rail Syndicate; 2, the International Tube Syndi-

The International Rail syndicate was concluded for three years by British, German and Belgian manufacturers, and their respective quota were 53.50, 28.23 and 17.67 per cent.; the French manufacturers who joined the syndite later were awarded 4.8 of 104.8 per cent. for the first, 5.8 of 105.8 per cent. for the second and 6.4 of 106.4 per cent. For the third year. The chief distributing office is in London. The tube syndicate embraces Berman, Belgian and French works, and their respective quota are 73.45, 15.05 and 11.50 per cent. The sales are effected through the three scales offices at Dusseldorf, Paris and Brussels, not through the works them-

BAD LESSON IN FINANCE. How Senator Frye Learned to Spend Money Instead of Trying

to Save It. f Senator Frye and Chaplain Hale were Calking about the swearing in of senstors for the impeachment trial. There was reference to Senator Scott of West Wirginia, who affirmed according to the way of Quakers, whereupon Senator Frye remarked:

"I had a Quaker grandfather once, who nearly spoiled me." "Well, how was that?" asked the

menate chaplain. "As a boy, I was going on a trip to Boston," said the senator. "Just before a started my Quaker grandfather called me to him.

" "Thou art going to Boston, said The. 'Here is five dollars for thee to spend when in the city.'

"I accepted the money, feeling very grateful to my grandfather, but I did mot know any of the Boston boys in those days, and consequently saw nothang to spend the money for. Returning so Maine, after my city visit, my grandparent called me to him again. William.' said he 'didst thou sper

The money I gave thee? "I had, of course, to confess that I hadn't, whereupon he said: 'William, give it back to me,' and I did as re-

guested. "That sad experience taught me a had habit, for ever since when I have had any money I have spent it to prement its falling into other hands."-

AWashington Post.

A Checkered Career. Probably no other of the West Inwillian islands has had such a checkered career as Santa Cruz. In turn it has belonged to Spain, which abandoned 12t; 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 shook it from Spain; to the Knights of Malta who received it as a gift from France; to a private company of admenturers. Then it was resumed posmession of by France, but abandoned, so that in 1720 it was uninhabited. Then it became a no-man's land until 2727, when France took it again, and mresently sold it to a Danish company. which sold it in turn to the king of Denmark. In 1801 England took it conce more, gave it back to Denmark, repented and took it away again in a Sow months, held it for eight years and then returned it to Denmark. which holds it still.

A "Lady Killer." Thirty years ago Admiral Rojestvenwaky was naval attache of the Russian embassy in London. By his many graces, and especially in wakking, he turned the heads of all the marriageable girls of the English aristocracy. Whenever he led the cotillon his hostses was simply transported with joy. 'At an evening party not so long ago a noble dame, who had been a lady In waiting to Queen Victoria, was heard to murmur the admiral's name, which she pronounced with perfect and wer meledious ease. "Ah," she said, with a perfect sigh, "I wanted to marlaw him."

Getting It Back The literary worker arose from the moker table, having lost his last dollar on a flush that seemed invincible until

mome one showed a full hand. "Well, you fellows have got \$25 of mny money." he said, with a amile

"I'll say this for you," remarked one of the players, "you're a good loser. Not many men would be so cheerful over dropping \$25."

"That's all right. I'm going to write an article on the evils of sambling and "mell it for \$50. Then I'll be ahead of the .me."

Usually the Dog. A woman simply must love something—be it man or dog.—Chicago

TWO GREAT CANALS.

COMPARISON OF PANAMA AND SUEZ CHANNELS.

Former Boute Is an Unknown Factor While Latter Has Acquainted Itself with World-Prospect en Isthmus.

A writer in one of the magazines goes into a comparison of the Panama and Suez routes in regard to the future development of trade over the two interoceanic highways. The subject is one into which conjecture largely enters, and must be considered with due reserve on that point. But the Sues record is known and, in itself, is an encouragement for ship canals. It was the great success of the Suez canal as a financial and marine enterprise that induced the French people to invest an immense sum in the Panama project, and though the work broke down on account of bad management, together with increasing estimates of cost, the wreck was not total, the United States paying \$40,000,000 for what remained of it. Probably the French would have carried the canal through but for the peculation and big rake-offs that destroyed the confidence of the thrifty French masses. The Suez canal, dugthrough an almost level expanse of sandy territory, is 100 miles long and cost \$100,000,000. Its gross annual revenue at present is over \$20,000,000. and its net earnings are II per cent... made in the face of the fact that its charges have been reduced from time

Fourten times as much tonnage passes through the Sucz canal as used its facilities in 1871. It saves Europe 3,000 miles in reaching the far east, and England 6,000 miles in the passage to Bombay. Its utilities are a simple question in economics, including competitive commerce. To some extent the Panama canal will give Europe a choice of routes and this part of the problem must be left to time. By way of Panama the water route between New York and San Francisco will be shortened 8,000 miles, and a corresponding saving will be afforded gulf ports. Other Pacific harbors will be brought nearer in a like ratio. The west coast of South Africa will be within easy reach and Australia is but a stage farther on. We sell the South Americans now only one dollar's worth of merchandise per capita a year, but the canal will certainly change all that, inducing a closer and more effective study of how to attract trade in that

The writer referred to estimates the east of the Panama canal at \$225.-000,000, the yearly expense at \$13.-000,000 and the tonnage six years after opening at 7.500.000, representing a revenue of \$12,750,000.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' LIFE

The Famous Portrait Painter Was Son of a Devonshire Rector-Studied Classics.

Sir Joshua was born at Plympton, four miles from Plymouth, in Devonshire, England, in 1723, says St. Nicholas. His father, rector of the grammar school, early trained him in classical studies, intending his son to be an apothecary but he displayed such an inclination for drawing, diligently copying the prints which fell in his way. that the father yielded and sent him to London as a student of art. After two years he returned to Devonshire and established himself as a portrait painter in Plymouth, where he was taken up by Commodore Keppel, who, being appointed to the Mediterranean station. invited the young painter to accompany him in his ship the Centurion. Thus he was able to visit Rome, spending two years there in very close study, especially of the works of Raphael and Michelangelo.

It was while painting in the corridors of the Vatican that he contracted a cold which brought on the deafness that afflicted him during the rest of his life. Leaving Rome, he visited Parma, where he fell under Correggio's influence, then Florence and Venice, in the latter city studying the works of the great colorists. On his way home he stopped in Paris, making acquaintance with the work of Rubens. Arrived in London, he settled in St. Martin's Lane, and painted a portrait of his patron Commodore (then Lord) Keppel, which laid the foundation of his fortunes. Later he established himself in Leicester square, where his house, No. 47, may still be seen.

Blest the Tie

A young minister had dressed under a great deal of excitement previous to entering the church and neglected to fasten his necktie down behind.

During the course of his sermon the tie gradually slipped up over his collar, until nearly everyone in the congregation noticed his predicament and smiled radiantly at the situation. Concluding his remarks the young minister, sparring for an opportunity to adjust the tie, said: "Let us join in singing hymn No. 58."

He had announced the hymn at random, not knowing the nature of the words. The congregation turned to the hymn, then gave a gasp and nearly strangled.

The hymn read: "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."—N. Y. Times.

Neighborly Amenities. "That's an auction plane your daughter's got, isn't it?" asked the sarcastic

woman next door. "No, indeed!" replied the proud mother, indignantly. "What made you think;

that?" "Oh, probably because it's 'going, going, soing' all the time."-Philadelphia Ledger.

HE SCARED THE DOGS

LINEMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

On Two Occasions He Escaped Their Vicious Jaws in Unexplainable Ways-An Unsolved Mystery for His Hest.

"Speaking of the packs of bloodhounds trained by southern sheriffs for hunting criminals reminds me of a peculiar experience I had with dogs of this breed," said an old Washingtonian, who was once a telegraph line-

man. "I think that bloodhounds can hard-1 ly be called cowardly animals, yet I thoroughly frightened three of them in ways that were both surprising and pe-

"While engaged in the removal of an old telegraph line in the south 1 came to a pole near a kennel to which was chained a bloodhound, who manifested a great desire for my anatomy. but fortunately his chain would not permit him to reach me, although his desire and anger were unabated as I ascended.

"When I removed the last wire, the pole, which had become decayed under the ground, gave way, and I saw, to my horror, that I would be thrown in front of the kennel and literally into the jaws of the enraged dog, who I expected would attack me before I could escape, but the apparition of a man coming down through the air astride of a telegraph pole was too much for the canine. With a howl of terror he made a plunge which parted his chain, and he bounded over the fence and disappeared in the distance, yelping as if expecting another attack from some aerial monster.

"Some time after this I accepted an invitation to visit Col. Clay, at his beautiful country home near Montgomery, Ala. As I did not arrive at the hour I was expected, there was no one to meet me when I left the cars in the early evening at the little station near my friend's house. I thoroughly enjoyed the walk in the fresh evening air, knowing full well that I would be very welcome upon my arrival. So occupied was my mind with pleasant thoughts that it was not until after I had entered the grounds that I thought of the colonel's caution to be very sure not to come in the evening without notifying him, as he kept two bloodhounds, which were allowed the range of the grounds from darkness to daylight, and saying if anyone attempted to enter during those hours that he would surely get hurt. He had been compelled to adopt this means to check the depredations of thieves. 'About the time I thought of my direction I heard the dogs approaching in the darkness. To retreat would be impossible. To cail for help would be useless, as no one would hear me. So I folded my arms and waited, and soon I distinguished their forms as they approached me, moving slower and slower, side by side, until they were within a few feet of me, where they remained perfectly motionless for a few moments, which seemed like hours to me, when each; one raised his head high in the air, and gave a dismal howl, turned about and disappeared in the darkness as fast as his legs could carry him.

"The colonel was much surprised when I reached the house, and at once inquired how I had escaped the dogs. I remarked that I had not escaped them, and that they had escaped me. I then related my exerience, which surprised and puzzled him very much, and I thought he was inclined to question the truthfulness of all of it. He said, as far as he knew. I was the only-person who had entered the premises without help since they had had the dogs, and he had many stories to relate of their watch-

fulness and prowess. "When we went out on the porch the following morning the dogs were sound asleep on the ground near by. Being disturbed and looking up they saw me. They acted terrified, and gave the same dismai howl as on the previous night and disappeared as quickly as possible, nor could they be induced to come near me the two days I was there.

"We were unable to account for their strange actions, but that I had in some way thoroughly frightened them was no question."-Washington

Isle of Man Language. The Manx Language society has been formed and, to carry out its purpose of preserving the language of the Isle of Man, will send a phonograph to different. parts of the island, and old men whose accent is pure will speak into the receiver passages from the Scriptures. folklore stories, idiomatic sentences and proverbs. When the records are complete they will be kept at the soelety's rooms in Douglas. That is a novel use to which to put the phonograph. If Cicero and Pericles had only talked into one of the machines and the records had been handed down there would not now be half a dozen ways of pronouncing Latin and Greek.

Dangers of the Auto.

The Sydney Bulletin tells of a motoring doctor who ran into and capsized a pedestrian. He looked behind him. and seeing the man still prone, made a circuit and ran back, intending to stop beside and help him. But the motor shot a yard or two beyond the mark and hit the man again just as he was getting up. The doctor turned his car once more, and was cautiously stealing near to the prostrate sufferer, when an excited spectator rushed from the sidewalk, and, shaking the victim, exclaimed: "Look out! He's coming at you again!" whereupon the man scrambled up and started to run.

UNDER-RIVER TUNNELING

It Is Attended by Many Dire Perils to the Men Engaged in It.

Next to the danger of live burial, the chief danger confronting the men in the presence of the East river tunnel is the "bends." What these are, physicians are not agreed, except that they are caused either by coming out of high pressure into low pressure too suddenly; or by staying under highpressure too long. Certain it is that the victim of the "bends" suffers excruciating agony. His body becomes rigid as a poker and doubled up like a tack-knife. Pains as if molten lead and double-edged daggers were circulating through veins and arteries rack the unfortunate unto madness. His face becomes a distorted grimace. His hands and fingers become knotted and twisted in a dreadful cramp. Only the use of the voice remains, and you might hear a stricken one shrick at

five blocks distance. Curious to say, the only relief for the "bends" is to bring back the victim into the high pressure, and then gradually, very gradually, to lower the pressure to the normal Except in extreme cases, resulting in hopeless paralysis, this is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure. after which the victim is as healthy Me ever.

So far, on the East river tunnel, not a life has been lost owing to the "bends;" but the authorities are careful to resort to every precaution. No man who has shown the traces of neing addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants is engaged. No man is employed unless he has a physician's certificate showing his heart and lungs to be in good condition. The men are warned now to conduct themselves. not to enter high pressure with a full stomach, never to use whisky or other

drink during working hours, etc. Interesting though the experiences under high pressure may be, even more so are the scenes at the heading of the tunnel-the danger-point where any instant may come the fatal collapse with its floods of mud and water. Here you find yourself beneath a cluster of incandescent lights in the midst of a quarter-hundred stalwart. mud-spattered "sand hogs." Mud spattered and rusted, the heavy shield, that formidable punch half as heavy as a locomotive, stands ready with its open doors, awaiting simply the turn of a wrist to send it forward. Across the horizontal diameter of this shield is a platform with the hydraulic engine. used for lifting into place the ponderous segments which form the rings.

The scene resembles that at the heading of a mine. All is bustle and activity, amid the scraping of shovels, the battering of sledges and the sharp tattoo of compressed-air drills resounding from the far side of the shield, for, under the protection of overhang of the shield's cutting edge the men venture boldly even outside the tunnel.

"The upper half of the shield is in mud, the lower half is against a ledge of rock, through which we are cutting," explains the superintendent "We are going to blast in a minute, and then we'll be ready for a shove." -Pearson's Magazine.

A PATHLESS BRIDGE.

It Is an Odd Construction Across the River Mersey Between Widnes and Buncorn.

An odd bridge has recently been completed across the River Mersey. connecting the towns of Widnes and

Its peculiarity lies in the fact that the bridge possesses neither footpath nor roadway for vehicular traffic. Instead the bridge is provided with a car accommodating four wagons and 300 passengers at one time, and this car makes trips across the river as often as the traffic requires.

From steel towers 160 feet in height stretches a track held up on the suspension principle, and the car makes the passage some 80 feet above the surface of the river.

This peculiar form is used to overcome the necessity for building lengthy approaches on either side of the river in order that the shipping may not be obstructed, and the passengers are taken on at the water's edge, the car being lowered to a landing station.

A bridge adjoining requires a trip a quarter of a mile inland in order that the grade of the incline may not be made too heavy, and this newer bridge is designed to avoid that delay.

Thanks to Ancient Queen.

Because certain nobles of ancient Egypt were jealous of a queen of that land on account of her beurgeoise extraction the twentieth century has been enriched with increased knowledge of that ancient time. Queen Tele was the wife of King Amenbotep III., of the tenth dynasty. The parents of Queen Tele were Yua and Thua, common people. Queen Tele was unable to establish her parents as nobles in the face of the opposition of the Egyptian aristoerats, so she gave them a more than noble funeral when they died. She prowided for them a royal tomb and royal furnishings to the same. This tomb was hidden so effectually that it was never discovered until a few months ago, when Theodore Davis discovered it and all its undisturbed treasures.

Caught Him. Huckster-Want any nice green gages to-day, lady? Mrs. Newliwed-No, thank you. I'll wait until you have 'em ripe.

Huckster-These is fine and ripe. Mrs. Newliwed-Well! Such barefaced storytelling! You just said they were green!-Philadelphia Press.

*SMOKELESS POWDER.

Burns Out the Lining of the Big Guns in Comparatively Short Time.

A serious trouble that confronts the modern artillerists is the tendency of the smokeless powders that are now exglusively used to burn out the interior lining of the guns, particularly near the powder chamber. The powder itself in the cause of more or less anxiety because of its chemical instability. The erosion or burning out of the interior tube of the gun, which is in immediate contact with the powder gases, is due to the high pressure and intense heat of the gases.

At the instant a charge is fired a great volume of gas is generated, and, being confined in the powder chamber by the projectile, its pressure rises to an enormous amount, which, in the case of the service charges in the United States guns, is as high as 17 tons to the square

This is accompanied by a proportionate rise in the temperature of the gases. If it were possible to look into the powder chamber at the instant of discharge it would be found to be at a deszling white heat. As the projectile begins to move down the bore of the gun these white heat gases rush out of the powder chamber, and as they stream from the larger chamber into the smaller bore they Mterally melt the hardened steel surface of the bore, the process being probably assisted by some chemical reaction not yet thoroughly understood.

The gases, under the enormous pressure, quickly find out the smallest way of escape past the base of the shell and they stream at an enormous velocity and still at a white heat through any such shight opening and melt the hard steel of the guns just as a stream of hot water could cut its way through a block of

British artillerists have had great trouble from erosion because of the quality of powder which they use. The powder is known as cordite, and the erosion is the price which the British pay for certain desirable qualities which are absent from other powders that do not cause so much erosion. Cordite consists of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of guncotton and five parts vaseline, and it is responsible for the serious eroding effects. Bulk for bulk, the English powder is much more powerful than the United States navy powder.

RAINBOW WOOD INDUSTRY. Collection of This Article Has Inaugurated a New Pursuit in State of Maine.

"The collection of what is called rainbow wood is a comparatively new industry in Maine," said Ronald S. Perkins, of Portland, to a Washington Biar man at the New Williard.

Though the dwellers along the seahoard have known for years that driftwood picked up from salt water gave out iridescent tints when burned in open grates, they attached no value to the coloring of the flames until the rich summer vistors came down east and changed the picking of driftwood from an occupation akin to Mieness into a profitable calling.

"For five years the whole coust line of Penobscot bay has been scoured in quest of wood, and when the supply grew scarce and the prices advanced from \$10 to \$25 a cord, a Boston chemist grew rich from inventing a powder which, when burned with dry wood, yielded colors nearly as bright as the genuine wood from the sea.

"Last fall Emery Bowden, a farmer, who sold considerable driftwood in former years, went to the salt meadows at the foot of his field an began to dig his year's supply of muck, waich was used as bedding for his stock and for house banking. When he had excavated a hole about ten feet deep he came to a flooring of great pine trees. which had been impeded in the peat for ages.

"The limbs had rotted away and the bark and sapwood had gone, but the dry heart of the trees were as sound as in life. Kindling a fire about a log of this wood. Bowden found that it gave out very brilliant hues of indico and green, showing the aged wood was filled with saits of iodine and chlorine.

"No sooner had he made the discovery than he stopped digging muck and went to mining rainbow wood. He loaded a schooner with cut wood and sent it to his Boston patrons, who paid him \$22 a cord for the cargo and asked for more.

"Since then Bowden has hired all the men who are willing to work, and is digging out the trunks of his fossil forest and selling them at fancy figures. The deposits of pine trees lies between the clay subsoil and the overgrowth of peat, and is fully six feet ba depth.

"As the muck bed is more than a mile in area, Bowden believes he can sell a half million cords of wood from a forest that has been buried from view for many ages."

Hot Apprehensive. The young man was on his way to ask the girl's father for her lovely hand.

According to the funny papers this was a time to be humorous. In the humorous papers fathers are always kicking the lovelorn young men

with heavy hobnailed boots. This young man was not alarmed. however. You see, the girl was the twelfth

daughter of poor but honest parents and this young man was worth a million dollars.--Chicago Sun.

Pisheries of Japan.

The fisheries of Japan annually yield shout 3,000,000 tone of fish, worth \$30,-000,000, to the Japanese fishermen. American fisheries produce about 1.000,-900 tons a year.—Baltimore Heraid.

MEDICAL ETHICS AT BAR.

The Professional Rules as Against the General Demands of Public Safety.

A curious problem in medical ethics is propounded by a London physician. and decided according to medical ethics: by the British Medical Journal. This doctor has a patient who is a signalman. on a railway, and the doctor has discovered that the patient has heart disease. Obviously that ailment comprises the possibility of a stroke just when the man's services may be needed to prevent disaster.

The physician advises him to quit the place, but the latter declines to do so, for fear he may find no other way to earn a living. The physician thinks that the professional rule that he must, tell no secrets of his patient forbids himi to disclose the facts to the railway company. The Medical Journal, when appealed to, decides that it does, and that the physician's responsibility ceases, when he advises the patient to give up:

the job But this places the rule of medical ethics above the rule of public safety. and suggests that the law may be required to assert its superiority. The fact is that the law has already done so, on subjects involving the principle of this case. The fact that a patienti has a contagious disease is primarily: as much of a professional secret as that: he has heart disease. Yet the law im every civilized country requires physicians to report every case of contagious. disease that involves a perti to the public. That is the principle that should

There is no law enacted to cover avactly this case, but the principle remains that it is the duty of a physician, knowing professionally of something that 'nvolves a public peril, to take steps toprevent the danger. The medical decision to the contrary illustrates the necessity of construing professional sthics in harmony with the higher and proader principles of public duty.

MONTANA'S BIG TROUT.

The Great Twelve-Pounder Senator Biggs Caught with a Five and One-Half Ounce Rod.

Frozen inside a cake of ice, there is m exhibition here one of the finest. rout ever landed in Montana, says a Helena (Mont.) correspondent of the New York Sun. It was caught by: former Senator William Biggs, and weighs slightly more than 12 pounds.

It was caught in the Big Blackfoot iver near Bonner. It took more than 10 minutes to tire the fish out so that. a landing net could be placed around it, and the lucky angler complains that for two days his arm was tired as the result of the long-drawn-out. tusale.

Just back of the cake of ice stand the rod, reel, line and book which proved the undoing of the fish. They seem out of all proportion, as the rod. weighs only five and a half ounces, the reel is an ordinary affair, the line a deceptive silk thread, and the book is minnow size.

In addition to the 12 pounder, the sensitor landed eight and four pound-

Bonner is beyond doubt the banner fish center of Montana this year, as wo other beauties, weighing eight and ten pounds, were caught in that vicinity during May. Reports are slowin reaching Helena from the numerous parties which have gone overland to the Big Blackfoot-central Montana's favorite stream-but judging from results further down, it will

yield its customary amount. This has been an unusually good year for anglers in Montana, owing the part to the fact that the waters are lower than in other years because of the light snowfall during the winter.

The Original Interviewer. "Yes, sir," said the oldish man, whom everybody had spotted off long before as a literary character, "I may say that I was the first newspaper man to introduce the interview as you find it now. Of course, it has been greatly enlarged apon since that time."

"Who was your first subject?" was asked.

"A murderer awaiting execution." "And how long was your interview?" "Only a few seconds, sir. I simply entered his cell and remarked that it had been a mighty hard winter, and he replied that it had, and there the interview closed. I don't say it was much of a feat, but it opened the way so that the modern interviewer can new walk by a prison and go on and write a fivecolumn article on the condemned and publish his picture and a full confession on top of all else."—Chicago News.

Modern Mobility.

Of the British house of peers, embracing dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons, numbering over 508 . persons, not one can trace his title and arms back further than the year 1181. The peers are nearly all of recent creation, especially those of the higher ranks. The barons go further back, In the English peerage but one -- Souche. of Haryngworth-goes back as far as 1308, but more barons are creations of the nineteenth century, and but 26 date as far back as the seventeenth century. The Scotch peers average older dates of creation than the English, the eart : of Sutherland dating back to 1228. Ireland has one baron who got his title in 1274, and another, Michael C. De-Courcy, whose date is 1181.

Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte. Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the new secretary of the navy, for a number of years. has been in ill health. She is fond of music and is herself a fine planist and has a keen appreciation of the best im literature and art. Before her marringe she was Miss Day, of Boston.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS