

FRESHY MAN HAS TROUBLES

Man on the Floor Because Bed Would Break Under Him—Weighs 722 Pounds.

Kansas City, Mo.—Willie Stout, the "Human Fat Boy," who tips the beam at 722 pounds, was in the city and was followed by a big crowd.

While traveling about the country, Stout, who is exhibiting his enormous bulk in a show, "but I gave up trying to sleep on hotel beds long ago. It cost me many a pang to do it, but paying for the beds cost more, and now I put the springs on the floor and sleep off to dreamland, just like an infant."

Another thing I hate is to get into a chair car. Of course there is no room for me, and I have to turn around, wedge myself through the door and pray that the smoker will be merciful.

When I was six months old I weighed 42 pounds, and when I was 30 years old I was a sprightly strip of 130 pounds. Now I weigh 722 pounds. I don't know how an ordinary man feels, but I know that I have a good time. I'm not much on a foot race, but otherwise I can get along with the best of them. I eat two meals a day and require no more nourishment than does the person of average weight.

One thing I cannot do—I cannot wear ready-made clothing. I am 34 inches around the waist, and 42 inches around the thigh. I am now 26 years old and have been married four years.

Stout was in Kansas City two years ago. He has been to the Missouri state fair and other points in the state, and to Ottawa, Kan. He is accompanied by his wife and his father.

EARNED FAME ON OLD IDEA

Agricultural Department Not the First to Exploit Inoculation of Soil.

Washington.—An 80-year-old book recently picked up at a secondhand book store in this city raises the question as to whether there is any reason for the pride Secretary Wilson shows for his corps of sleek and well-fed scientists, who, he declared a short time ago, were half starved when he came to the headship of the department.

The book is called "The Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture." It was published at Philadelphia in 1826 and contained matter then five years old. The volume was once the property of Samuel Walter, the man who invented the frame upon which all well-regulated bees now build their honey combs. He stands to-day as the discoverer of more useful things with regard to bees than any other man that ever lived.

In the memoirs is an article by John Blomfield, an Englishman, who wrote in 1821. In his article he wrote: "I shall now give you the method of preparing and inoculating land for permanent pasture."

Soil inoculation is one of the things which Dr. Moore, one of the scientists who resigned from the department because of revelations respecting cotton-culture manufacturing enterprises, built his reputation. He has been held up as practically the inventor of soil inoculation. The old book shows that soil inoculation is one of the things known long before this government ever thought of establishing a department of agriculture, and even the post office department, as one of the great executive departments of the government.

A COW WITH THREE HORNS

Animal Is Received in Consignment of Cattle in St. Louis—Explanation as to Cause.

St. Louis.—In a consignment of cattle from Adair county, Indian Territory, received at the National stock yards was a cow with three horns. Stockmen who saw the animal advanced a variety of theories for the freak.

One of the men claimed that the fact that the extra horn protruded from the right eye of the animal was evidence that it had been pulled from the skull of another bovine while its present owner and its loser were settling their calfhood battles. He maintained that the young horn had taken root in its new lodgment and grown to maturity.

Another plainman contended that it was merely the evolution of the rough horn cattle that once roamed the prairie into the sleek Herefords of the present day. Albert Keebler, president of the stock yards company, concluded that one of the reasons assigned by the stock side stockmen for the freak was satisfactory, he would keep the cow and exhibit her at the Chicago stock show in December.

London Smog.—"Smog" is a new word coined at the London (Ont.) health congress. It is a compound of smoke and fog, and is a short way of indicating "London fog." To counteract this variety of smog, it was proposed at the congress to introduce country air into the city by means of gigantic tubes laid underground.

Finsen Rays Grow Hair.—A surgeon at the Philadelphia Polytechnic hospital, who has been treating men for lupus with the Finsen rays, was astonished to find a crop of hair growing on the bald head of one of his patients. He will experiment further with the rays as a cure for baldness.

RUN HOME ON \$25,000.

Five Bachelor Maids of Gotham Keep House on This Modest Sum Yearly—Description of Rooms.

New York.—Five young women of New York's social set known to their friends as bachelor maids have attracted attention by a recent discussion of the expenditures of keeping a menage in the metropolis. The five are: Miss Olive Trowbridge, Miss Margaret A. Chanler, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Faith Moore and Miss Evelyn Van Wart. The average yearly expenditure of each of these young women is \$25,000.

The bachelor establishment of Miss Faith Moore differs from that of the other girls in many respects. Fifteen thousand dollars a year is the price for her luxurious flat in the Estates building at Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue. Miss Moore is 25 years old and is the daughter of J. G. Moore, who died in 1899 leaving his youngest daughter with a fortune of \$7,000,000.

She gets a good deal of space, luxurious fittings, convenience and comfort for her \$15,000 a year in a city apartment. The elevator opens into a spacious hall, from which one enters a foyer that corresponds to the living hall in a country house. The dining-room, 18 by 20 feet, opens off this, with a kitchen and butler's pantry in the Fifth avenue corner.

The drawing-room adjoins the dining-room and is 20 by 25 feet, while the library is 15 by 26. There are three bedrooms and a bathroom in the apartment besides a room for a cook and two for the maid servants. The butler has a room on the top floor of the building, where all the men servants are quartered.

UNEARTHED GIANT GORILLAS

New Species Found in Algiers—One of Animals Was Seven Feet Six Inches in Height.

Paris.—M. Eugene Brusseau, a French official and an explorer, has just returned from Algiers, bringing with him photographs of giant gorillas, one of which was killed by his escort of native sharpshooters.

The animal is of great size, being seven feet six inches in height, while the width of the shoulders is four feet.

One of its hands, when cut off, weighed six pounds, while the carcass turned the scale at 720 pounds, and the united efforts of eight native soldiers were necessary to drag it to the French residency at Ouessou, the administrative center of Central Sanguha, where M. Dupont, the government administrator, buried the animal and so preserved the skeleton.

During the last 12 months several travelers have reported the presence in the upper valleys of Lonani and Sangareah of these enormous gorillas, which have never previously been seen, while the Arabs state that several times the beasts have attacked caravans passing through the valleys.

These monster gorillas differ in many respects from all others hitherto known. The ears are remarkably small, and the skin is almost bare on the chest and stomach, while the shoulders and thighs are covered with long, thick hair. M. Brusseau believes that they belong to a new, or at any rate hitherto unknown species.

COWBOY ROPES BIG SNAKE

Chloroform Boas as Final Means to End the Reptile—Struggle for Three Hours.

Sidney, Neb.—For three hours a dozen employees of the Gaskill Carnival circus struggled with a huge boa constrictor which had escaped from a burning animal car belonging to the company.

All the other animals which were in the car were burned to death. The big snake crawled from the car, which was sidetracked, and succeeded in getting to the woods along Lodge Pole creek. Here it was found and the battle began.

A cowboy was engaged to rope the snake. He threw the lariat over its head the first trial, but the snake followed the horse too swiftly and the cowboy dropped the end of the rope and kept on going.

The snake, which was 22 feet long, wrapped itself around a tree and was chloroformed, but came to life while six men were lifting its folds into a box. It threw several folds around James Long and almost killed him before it could be loosened.

KAISER GIVES TO CHURCH.

German Monarch Declares He Will Pay for Lighting Cathedral in Moscow, Russia.

Moscow.—The German Lutheran community of Moscow recently applied to the kaiser asking him to contribute something toward the building of their new church of St. Peter and Paul. His majesty replied that he would undertake the lighting of the church, and suggested a number of suitable candelabra. Moscow artificers were asked to send designs to his majesty, but as none of the Russian plans met with the imperial approbation a well-known firm in Metz was asked by the kaiser to undertake the matter.

The kaiser gave this firm as the leading motive, the doctrines associated with the names of the Apostles Peter and Paul—that is to say, the firm's designers were commissioned by his majesty to give fitting artistic shape in metal to these Christian doctrines. These will be symbolized in the ornamentation of the huge copper candelabra, which will be suspended from the dome of the new church.

FOOD PRICE IS UP.

COST OF Eatables RISES FASTER THAN WAGES.

Statistics of Labor Bureau Show Slight Loss to Consumer in Year—Hours Shorter and Pay Is Higher.

Washington.—You are working under shorter hours, you are getting slightly more pay, you are paying more for your necessities of life, and in a general way you are a trifle behind your condition of a year ago. You are not very much behind, but still you are behind, and the general upward tendency of the cost of living is more rapid than the general tendency of wage increase.

This is the conclusion drawn by the United States bureau of labor from the reports of several thousand experts that have been employed in collecting the statistics of wages and food in the United States.

These reports of the bureau of labor have been regarded as reliable since the introduction of the methods of Carroll D. Wright. They may be summarized as follows:

"In 1904, as compared with the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899, 25.7 per cent. more persons were employed, hours of labor per week had been reduced 4.1 per cent., wages per hour had increased 17 per cent., weekly earnings per employe had increased 12.2 per cent., weekly earnings of all persons employed had increased 41 per cent., retail prices of food had increased 11.7 per cent., the wages of one hour would purchase 4.7 per cent. more food and the earnings of a week would purchase 4 per cent. more food.

"In 1904, as compared with 1903, the total number of employes decreased 5 per cent., the hours of labor decreased 7 per cent., wages per hour increased 6 per cent., weekly earnings per employe decreased 1 per cent. The total weekly earnings of all employes decreased 3 per cent.; retail prices of food increased 1.3 per cent.; the wages of one hour would purchase 7 per cent. less food and the earnings per employe in a week would purchase 1.4 per cent. less food."

In speaking of the high price of food, the report says that the estimated yield of Irish potatoes in the United States was 247,157,880 bushels in 1903, against 332,530,300 in 1904, but that the increased production did not prevent an increased price. In many localities the price was practically double the price of 1903.

The article that marked the greatest difference in price between 1903 and 1904 are flour and lard. The average price of flour in 1904 was 18.44 per cent. higher than the average price in 1903. The average price of lard in 1904 was 7.39 per cent. lower than the average in 1903.

Of the 30 articles included in the compilation made by the bureau of labor, 15 show an advance and 15 a decline. But it should not be supposed that the 15 articles showing a decline offset the 15 articles that show an advance because those articles that have advanced in price more largely enter into consumption.

QUEER LEGACY LEFT IOWAN

Secures Madstone Which Is Said to Cure All Diseases—Regular Patent Remedy.

Eldora, Ia.—Through the death of a New York relative E. M. Healy, of Wilson Junction, in this state, has come into possession of a genuine madstone, which, it is claimed, is worth many hundreds of dollars, and will cure a snake bite, cure hydrophobia, and act as a healing agent in almost any kind of illness that flesh is heir to.

The stone, which is small and about two inches in diameter, and looks like a coarse-grained piece of coral, was found in the stomach of a deer killed in the Alleghany mountains over 20 years ago, and was originally sold for \$500. Healy will not sell the stone for any price, and claims that he can cure the most violent case of hydrophobia that may occur. The stone is very absorbent, and is supposed to draw all the poisonous matter from any wound on which it may be placed. Mr. Healy contends that the stone neutralizes the poison as soon as it is absorbed, and only a little warm water is used to cleanse it after an application.

The only other stone known to exist in Iowa was on exhibition at the state historical building a number of years ago, and created much interest. Mr. Aldrich, the curator, states that the Healy specimen is the finest that he ever saw, and he firmly believes that the mineral will do all that is claimed for it.

Canned Chicken.—More than 75,000,000 pounds of canned chicken is put up every year in the United States, and Chicago is the bulk of the business. In the canning establishments at the stock yards packing houses the chickens are cleaned, cooked and shot into cans at the rate of 5,000 pounds an hour. One concern puts up a million pounds a week in the rush season. The output of canned chicken in the United States last year was valued at more than \$7,500,000.

Can Annex the Moon.

A professor has discovered that the moon came out of the Pacific ocean. This gives the United States and Japan the first claim to the moon, when the time to annex arrives.

Expensive Luxuries in Kansas.—Junction City, Kan., has more automobiles per capita than any other city in the United States. People there are mortgaging their homes to buy autos.

GOLD BRICK FOR DRUMMER

Promised Pretty Girl for Wife, Older Sister Substituted—Traveler Defaults.

Olivet, S. D.—Coerced into working in the harvest field and finally offered a wife as a reward for his doing more work than any of the other hands, James Stacey has upset a remarkable romance.

Stacey is a traveling man, who was trying to get the farmers of South Dakota to appreciate the merits of a self-closing gate. While going around the country in harvest time, being a husky individual, he received a good many offers of work. The gate proposition wasn't a paying one, but Stacey decided to stick to it.

Just about the time grain was turning to a rich yellow in the wheat country west of here Stacey stopped at the big farm of George Blodgin.

Blodgin no sooner saw him than he offered him liberal wages to help harvest his big crop of small grain. In addition to his eldest daughter in marriage and a farm if he proved the best harvester.

At that moment a neat pretty girl came out on the porch. Stacey looked her over carefully.

"I'll stay," said Stacey. Stacey did stay and went to work like a thrashing machine, outdoing all the other men, and when the work was done the farmer told Stacey he had won the girl.

"She's not him just now," said the farmer, "but'll be back soon."

"Here they come," shouted the farmer, directly, and Stacey, looking down the trail, saw a buggy coming toward the farmhouse. There were two figures in the buggy, one of them being the girl of his acquaintance.

"I've won," said Stacey, as he helped her to alight, and started to walk off with her.

"Here," shouted the farmer, "that's not the girl. She is already engaged. She is the youngest daughter. This is my eldest," and he pointed at the young woman in the buggy.

Stacey took one look at her face and then wiped his forehead.

"I default," he said, wearily.

YIELD OF GOLD IS GREATER

Increase in Output of United States Amounts to \$7,131,500, with California Leading.

Washington, D. C.—Director Roberts, of the mint, in his estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for 1904, declared the increased production over the calendar year 1903 of \$7,131,500 gold and \$488,000 ounces of silver.

The largest gold gain was by California, which yielded about \$3,000,000 more than in 1903, and a larger amount than in any year since the '60s.

"This gain," the director says, "came chiefly from dredge operations, and a further gain is expected during the current year and for some years to come. The California state mining bureau estimates the possible output of the dredges at \$7,000,000 a year for 50 years.

Colorado shows an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 gold and 1,300,000 ounces of silver; Alaska a gain of \$700,000 gold; Montana a gain of 2,000,000 ounces of silver; Utah a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver; Idaho a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver."

The amount of gold mined was 3,904,556 ounces, and the commercial value of the silver produced was \$33,515,938, making the total value of the two metals \$114,239,133.

TOOK KEELY CURE MUCH.

Man Escapes from That Institution, Who Had Been Treated Nineteen Times.

New Haven, Conn.—The police of this city arrested a man who gave his name as Charles B. Fleming for being under the influence of drink. He said that his home was in New York.

Two men who said they were doctors from the Keely institute at West Haven, called at police headquarters and asked Sergeant Cook to release Fleming, and they would see that he was cared for all right. They said they would take him to his home in New York. The sergeant turned Fleming over to the strangers.

Later a man, who said he was a private physician, called at police headquarters and asked for Fleming. The man who was with him, he said, was Fleming's valet. The doctor said that Fleming was a very wealthy New Yorker, and that he had been 19 times in Keely institutes part of the time in Europe. He was very much chagrined to find that Fleming had been released.

Upon inquiry at the Keely institute in West Haven he learned that the two men who had called for Fleming were only keepers in the place, and not doctors.

Washington Rich at 27.

Recent examination of the records of Fairfax county, Virginia, show that George Washington owned 50,000 acres of land when 27 years old, and at the fall slaughtering in 1780 the Washington family killed 150 hogs for their use. The examination also brought out the fact that in 1787 the father of his country sowed 580 acres in grass, 400 acres in oats, 700 acres in wheat and 700 acres in other grains. He owned 140 horses, 112 cows, 500 sheep, and had 250 negroes on the plantation.

Kuropatkin Not the Dictator.—The Russians did not "dictate the terms of peace at Tokio," as Gen. Kuropatkin boasted they would do, but they were dictated there all the same.

PENSION ROLL LESS.

ROSTER IS NOW BELOW THE MILLION MARK.

During the Fiscal Year Nearly Forty-Five Thousand Names Were Dropped Because of Deaths of the Veterans.

Washington, D. C.—The pension roll is now below the million mark, according to the annual report of Pension Commissioner Warner, covering the operations of his office for the fiscal year. Although the number of pensioners had decreased to 998,441, there was a net increase for the year of 3,679.

The pension roll reached the maximum number in its history on January 1 last, the number being 1,004,196. The roll passed the million mark last September and gradually increased for the next four months. The decline began with the first of February, and by May had dropped below the million mark.

The report shows the following additional facts:

During the year the bureau issued 185,242 pension certificates, of which number over 50,000 were originals. The annual value of the pension roll on June 30, 1905, was \$136,745,295. By the term "annual value" is meant the amount of money required to pay the pensioners then on the roll for one year.

During the year 43,883 pensioners were dropped from the roll by reason of death; and of this number 30,324 were survivors of the civil war.

On June 30, 1905, the roll contained the names of 684,508 survivors of the civil war, a decrease of over 6,000 from the previous year.

The total amount disbursed for pensions for the fiscal year was \$141,142,861, of which amount \$1,197,166 was for navy pensions and \$3,409,998 was paid to pensioners of the Spanish war and \$133,022,179 to the survivors of the civil war, their widows and dependents. The total amount paid to Spanish war pensioners since 1899 is \$11,996,198.

The total amount of money paid for pensions since the foundation of the government is \$3,320,860,022, and of this amount \$3,144,395,405 has been paid on account of the civil war.

The total number of claims allowed, original and increase, under order No. 78, known as "The Age Order," since that order went into effect April 13, 1904, up to June 30, 1905, was \$65,612.

DREAM COMES TRUE.

Rich Deposit of Gold Is Found on Bluff Near Montezuma, Ill.—Excitement in County.

Bloomington, Ill.—There is considerable excitement in Pike county over the discovery of gold.

Two years ago Frank Clazebrook, of Scott county, purchased 42 acres of land on a bluff three-quarters of a mile southwest of Montezuma. Some years previous his wife had dreamed of seeing a spring of water with gold issuing with the aqua. Recently while inspecting the newly acquired farm in company with her husband she saw a spring which she declared was almost an exact counterpart of the one in her dreams.

After much effort she persuaded her husband to explore the bluff near the spring and he was amazed to find gold in paying quantities. A sample of 200 pounds of sand and gravel assayed at \$5.25 a ton. Clazebrook dug into the bluff to a depth of 75 feet and the dirt assayed was of promiseous picking. If the entire bluff is as rich his fortune is made. Experts in geology have been sent for and a thorough examination will be made.

WHY TROUBLE YOUR BRAIN?

Londoner Invents Method Which Will Do Away with the Necessity for Intellectual Effort.

London.—Londoners will soon have no need for brains if the society for the proper organization of knowledge projected by Marshall Williams is successfully launched on its career. Williams has stumbled upon the interesting discovery that the knowledge of the world is vast, but too deep for the unaided mind of man to grapple with.

So he has invented a little system of universal information bureaus, infallible, of course, which will classify, coordinate and assort, and with startling results save an infinite amount of wear and tear to the poor old-fashioned brain.

The past, present and future are to be assimilated by this thinking mechanism, which is warranted to turn out logical, well-grounded views on any subject under the sun.

The explanation of how this is to be done is not given in detail, but what is given is of such a complex nature that the ordinary brain refuses to grapple with it.

Court Lets Woman Sing.

Judge Dehaven in the federal court refused to enjoin Signora Louisa Tetravzint from singing in San Francisco at the suit of Mr. Conried, of the Metropolitan opera company, to whom she is under contract to appear in New York in November. The court held that the impresario would not lose by the signora singing 3,000 miles away from the Atlantic coast.

Rather the Opposite.

If the Japanese soldiers who have been at the front for more than a year have expressed any unwillingness to return home the news has never passed the censor.

CHARACTER AS AN ASSET.

It Has Much to Do with a Man's Credit and Standing in the Business World.

"Did you ever stop to think just how much character has to do with a man's credit in the business world?" asked a man of the Milwaukee Sentinel. "While it is not regarded as good business principle from a banker's standpoint to loan money out without sufficient and good property security, still it is done a great many times. A man will enter a bank's doors with the request for a loan and if he is sized up as honest and possessed of business acumen he will hardly ever fail to get credit for any reasonable amount."

"That is not so true in the east as it is out west. In the east a different atmosphere prevails, while in the west men of means will take a man's character as his principal asset. That fact has had a great deal to do with the development of the country. In Scotland, I am told, a man with a good character and known to possess business ability can secure any reasonable amount of money to start in business without giving any security other than his promissory note."

"The same principle prevails to a great extent in selling goods on the road. Some houses will not deliver an order unless the buyer is rated highly. But I have sold many an order and at the same time written my house that the buyer is all right, although his financial standing is not known. The house will often take the salesman's word for it."

"Of course, sometimes the man who risks on no security comes out at the little end of the horn. But it is the exception rather than the rule."

BRITISH MUSEUM'S BOOKS.

Reading-Room Constantly Crowded by Students Investigating Various Subjects.

In the reading-room of the British museum the desks are crowded with students all day long, and in addition to the books of reference, some 20-in number, which fill the open shelves of the room, from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes are given out every day. Theology in a wide sense, including the Bible, Biblical literature, church history and works on the religious rites and ceremonies of all races and creeds, is easily at the head of the list, with about 300 volumes. Topography comes next, with about 20 fewer, and of these books on London amount to a quarter, books on English topography to another quarter, the other half being for the rest of the world. History and biography come next, English history being mostly in demand, and books on France and the French provinces second.

Essays, criticisms and miscellaneous literature take the fourth place, and are followed by fiction—not less than five years old—moral philosophy, poetry and the fine arts, the drama, law and philology, political economy and so on down to politics, mathematics and chemistry, which have about 40 volumes apiece, and, lastly, work on naval and military subjects, which seldom have more than three or four volumes each. It is a curious list, and throws a useful light on the sort of studies taken up by the readers in the museum.

DECLINE OF MOTOR-CYCLE.

The Machine Is Not Meeting with Practical Requirements in England.

Consul Mahin, of Nottingham, England, writes that efforts to overcome the unpopularity of the motor bicycle, because of its failure to meet every condition of road travel, have proved unsuccessful. The consul says:

"The chief promise of the motor cycle rested in the expectation that these objectionable points would eventually be eliminated. But they have not been, and the expectation that they will be is fading away. Consequently, those who have the machines are growing anxious to sell them at any procurable price, while those who have none are beyond temptation to buy at almost any figure. The result, of course, is a collapse in market prices. New motor bicycles, which a year ago sold at \$75, are now offered at \$125. Several firms, formerly engaged extensively in making motor cycles, have entirely abandoned that branch. As might be expected, the ordinary bicycle is in correspondingly high favor. The output of factories is large at present and prices are firm. These conditions are not likely to be disturbed unless the motor cycle should be so radically improved as to remedy its present serious faults."

Antique Wagon.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, an old English publication, for 1750, appears the following: "On Wed. 29 (August) at seven in the morning was decided at Newmarket a remarkable wager for 1,000 guineas (5,000) laid by Theobald Taaf, Esq., against the earl of March and Lord Eglington, who were to provide a four-wheel carriage with a man in it to be drawn by four horses 19 miles an hour; it was performed in 53 minutes and 27 seconds." Each of the horses was ridden by a jockey, and only harnessed to the carriage by loose straps. Between the hind wheels sat another jockey, who guided the carriage by moving a handle like that of the modern bicycle.

Judging by Remarks.

He—is the captain's parrot a good sailor?

She—Well, he may be a good sailor, but from his conversation I think he's a pretty bad parrot!—Yonkers Statesman.