

FRANKLIN WAS HONORED.

The Famous American Philosopher Was the Rage of the French Court.

Franklin became the fashion of the season. For the court itself dabbled a little in liberal ideas, wrote John Hay, in "Franklin in France" in Century. So powerful was the vast impulse of free thought that then influenced the mind of France—that susceptible French mind that always answers like the wind harp to the breath of every true human aspiration—that even the highest classes had caught the infection of liberalism. They handed the momentous words Liberty and Human Rights in their dainty way, as if they were only a new game for their amusement, not knowing what was to them the terrible import of those words. It became very much the accepted thing at court to rave about Franklin. The young and lovely queen, Marie Antoinette, was most winning and gracious toward him. The languid courtiers crammed natural science to talk with him. The small wits who knew a little Greek called him Solon and Aristides and Phocion.

It is sad to think of the utter unconsciousness of these amiable aristocrats. They never dreamed that this man Franklin was a portent and a prophet to them. He was incarnate democracy, and they petted him. They never imagined that in showering their good-natured homage upon this austere republican they were sowing the wind which would ripen in an awful harvest of whirlwinds. Later, when the whirlwinds had hardly got beyond the frisky stage of their development, the queen lamented bitterly the folly of those ovals to the great democrat. There was one sagacious head that was wisely shaken over these indiscretions while they lasted. Joseph II, emperor of Austria, brother to the queen, who was in Paris on his travels, and who was as much of a democrat himself as an emperor can be, when his sister rebuked his coolness on the American question, replied: "Madam, the trade I live by is that of a royalist."

Court incense could not turn the philosophic head any more than the loud acclaim of the people. When Franklin found himself the honored guest of royalty, his thoughts reverted to those faraway days of his boyhood when his father used to quote to him in the old candle shop at Boston, the words of the wise man, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." The old sage heard the echo of that paternal voice resounding over half a century, and a new and strange light as of prophecy illumined the immortal words. Surely no man ever lived more diligent in his business. Surely no man ever stood, with more of the innate dignity of upright manhood, before kings.

FEWER BROADWAY SWELLS.

New York Tailor Tells Why Good Clothes Are Not So Often Seen.

"There are fewer well dressed men in Broadway at the present time than I have known for several years," said an uptown tailor, reports the Sun. "At the same time there are more well dressed men in New York now than ever, because there are more men here than ever, but the good dressers are not on street parade. You find them at the clubs, at the places of amusement. The day of the Broadway dandy has passed, though. If you doubt this take a stroll through Broadway on any afternoon when the weather men has made good on his forecast for fair weather. At the time when Broadway had the reputation of showing off more well dressed men than any other city in New York. The New Yorker of today is too much engrossed with his business to idle in front of the hotels or on the corners. When he is at business he appears in business attire. When he quits business he disappears from the street and comes out in proper attire elsewhere later in the day. Another reason why you notice fewer of the well dressed now than formerly is that the turnout in the street is more mixed. We have men from all parts of the country. They are variously arrayed. Every style is seen, and in the crush the well dressed man is not as conspicuous as he used to be. At the time when Broadway had the reputation of showing off so many of the properly attired the good dressers had it all their own way. In that day one could get the styles by watching the procession."

No Dangoo.

"Now, Mr. Newcome," the vestryman, who was decidedly low "church," said to the new rector, "there's one thing we demand of our rector; there must be no surplice here—" "Surplice?" interrupted the Rev. Mr. Newcome, "there's no danger of that on the salary you pay."—Philadelphia Press.

Of Course It Was.

A wedding ceremony had come to a close. The mother snuffed convulsively, and the bride dabbed her pretty eyes with a handkerchief. One of the bridesmaids was also affected to tears. "Why do you weep?" asked a groomsmen of the bridesmaid, "it's not your wedding." The girl looked at him scornfully. "That's the reason, you stupid!" and she sighed.—Tattler.

HORSES THAT DIVE.

TWO THAT PERFORM REGULARLY BEFORE AUDIENCES.

Animals Seem to Enjoy the Fun as Much as the People Who Witness the Performance—Variety of Equine Tricks.

The intelligence displayed by many of our animals, both wild and domestic, is surprising. Dogs and horses, especially, from their long association with man, and because of their natural temperament, can be taught a great many interesting and beautiful tricks says St. Nicholas. We have all seen dogs carrying bundles, papers, or baskets along the street, and know how faithful they are in their charges, neither stopping to play with others of their kind, nor allowing any one but their master to relieve them of their burden. Other feats that these faithful creatures often perform are: "Begging," "rolling over," walking and dancing on their hind legs, and jumping over sticks or through the arms. Horses, besides performing many feats which are taught them, often show considerable intelligence in unfastening gates or letting down bars so that they may escape from the pasture.

One of the most beautiful feats that I have ever seen performed by horses is the high diving by "King" and "Queen." These two beautiful animals were raised on a western American farm. They are both snowy white and perfectly formed. King has dark, lustrous eyes, while his mate has light-blue ones; both have pinkish muzzles, and both are kept immaculately clean and carefully groomed, as such valuable animals should be.

It is said that they were both kept in pastures on the opposite sides of a river, the bank on the side on which King was kept being high and overhanging the water. Both animals had always shown a fondness for the water, and one would often make the plunge into the river and swim across to join its mate. From watching this performance was conceived the idea of training them to exhibit in public, an idea which was carried out with the greatest success.

A "knock-down" staging was constructed, and is carried about with the horses and used at every performance; it has an incline of about 30 degrees, and the top is about 30 feet above the water about two feet below the top platform is a small one, on which the horses place their feet just before making the plunge; this is so that their bodies may take a more vertical position, and that they may strike the water with the least resistance. They require about 12 feet of water in which to make their dive. They are most often shown at places where there is a natural body of water for the purpose; but frequently a pit is dug, and the bottom is covered with canvas which is filled with water, and in this improvised tank they do their "stunt" twice daily—in the afternoon and evening.

The two horses are stationed at the point where they are to leave the water, and one of them, usually Queen first, is led to the foot of the incline. With a toss of her head, she quickly runs to the top of the staging, looks over to see if the course is clear, then without hesitation drops her fore feet to the small platform and makes the leap. They strike the water with their fore feet extended and the head thrown back on the shoulders, so that the shock is not unduly great. They are under water from three to six seconds; then, with a shake of the head to clear the eyes, each makes for the spot where the mate is standing. King is apparently prouder and more deliberate than Queen; he goes up the incline slowly, and pauses at the top to look about at the crowd of people below, often whinnying apparently to attract attention to himself. He makes the more graceful dive of the two, keeping his fore feet straight, while Queen has hers doubled when in the air. As soon as they come from the water they are rubbed dry, covered with blankets, and let to the stable, where they are carefully groomed.

Occasionally we find some one who thinks it is cruel to "make" horses dive from such a height; but the fact is that they do not appear to dislike it at all, and they certainly like to be in the water. How much more fortunate are they than many of their kind that have to do the hardest sort of work from morning until night, and often upon scanty or insufficient rations! These horses have the best of care, the best of food, and plenty of exercise, and apparently are in the best of health and humor. They have been exhibited from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and in Europe.

Love's Labor Lost.

The automobile rushed down the road—huge, gigantic, sublime. Over the fence hung the woman who works hard and long—her husband is at the cafe and she has 13 little ones. (An unlucky number.) Suddenly upon the thirteenth came the auto, unseeing, slew him, and hummed on unknowing. The woman who works hard and long rushed forward with hands, hands made rough with toil, upraised. She paused and stood indarticulate—agoddess, a giantess. Then she buried forth these words of derision, of despair: "Mon Dieu! And I'd just washed him!"—Le Sport, Paris.

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IS CUT DOWN ONE-HALF.

Mortality from Consumption Reduced in Twenty Years in Massachusetts.

Boston.—The attention at the tuberculosis exhibition given under the auspices of the state board of health has been large every day. On the opening day Dr. Arthur E. Cabot, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, lectured in the afternoon on "The Duty of Physicians Regarding Cases of Tuberculosis." Dr. Cabot said that the physician's duty was twofold—first, to the patient, and second, to the community. The physician must see that the patient spends most of his time in the open air, where he can rest, and that he gets suitable and sufficient food. His duty to the community is to see that measures are taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

In the last 15 or 20 years, Dr. Cabot said, through the knowledge of the means by which consumption is spread, the mortality has been cut in half. "If we push forward the measures now known to be effective," said Dr. Cabot, "we may cut down the mortality in the next ten or fifteen years another half."

Dr. Bowditch said that the present need was for some provision in the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth for the advanced cases of the disease. The principal duty, he said, was to recognize that the disease was infectious, and then to realize that there was no necessity for terrorizing people about it, for, with absolute cleanliness, and care of expectorations, nobody need fear to take care of a consumptive patient.

Dr. Alfred Worcester of Waltham laid special stress on the duty to provide for absolutely advanced cases of consumption.

WANTS CASH TAKEN AWAY

Eight Years Ago This Man Had Money Bulging from Every Pocket, But Hasn't Been Seen Since.

Whitman, Mass.—Anybody who can assure the officials of the Whitman Savings bank that he is James Churchill, an enigmatical stranger who was seen but once and briefly in the town, will be presented with a nest egg, consisting of about \$1,000, with compound interest that has accrued for eight years. The peculiar circumstances of the incident when the money was deposited attracted wide comment, eight years ago this month. One cold day eight years ago Postmaster R. J. Conside, of East Whitman, found a man wandering about East Whitman with money sticking out of every pocket and even out of his hat.

The postmaster thought that it was a case that needed official investigation, for the man was rather poorly clad and did not seem to be wholly conscious of what he was doing. He was steered to the office of the Whitman Selectmen and asked questions. The town fathers were not able to find out much about the man, and he was advised to take better care of his hat.

At first he said that he did not care to part with his wealth, but finally decided to deposit the limit, \$1,000, in the local bank. He had a lot left. The book was issued to him, and from that day to this nothing has been heard from him. He did not tell the bank officials where he came from, neither did he enlighten them as to where he was going. No one seemed to know him, and he never told where he got the money, except to say that he came by it honestly.

MOTHER FINDS HER FAMILY

Discovers Last of Six Children Who Scattered While She Was in Insane Asylum.

Pana, Ill.—It took twelve years for a mother to find her six children and husband, who scattered to various parts of the country during the five years she spent in an insane asylum. Seventeen years ago, when the family was living in the southern part of the state, Mrs. Anderson became insane and was sent to an institution. After being discharged as cured at the end of five years' imprisonment, she went to her home and found that her family had scattered and she was unable to learn their whereabouts. She found her husband, and after a search of eight years located four of the children. In the ninth year she learned that another had died. Recently she completed her long search, when she found the last missing daughter in Pana.

Mrs. Anderson was visiting at the home of Mrs. L. M. Walsler in the country four miles from Pana, when she obtained a clew. Upon being informed that a young woman of the same name as her daughter was here, she came to Pana and found the girl to be her child, whom she had not seen for seventeen years. Mrs. Anderson returned to her home, accompanied by the daughter, Miss Beulah Anderson, who has lived here for years unknown to her parents.

France Still a Wine-Bibber.

The statistics of the French wine trade, which have just been published, show that though there is an advanced movement in favor of total abstinence in France, the French people as a whole drink as much wine as ever. Over \$31,000,000 gallons of wine were consumed in France last year.

Jap Trade Is Immense.

Japan's foreign trade for 1905 was unprecedented, the imports totaling \$244,000,000 and the exports \$160,500,000.

THE UNLUCKY CZAR.

MISHAPS WHICH HAVE MARKED HIS REIGN.

Thousands of Poor Subjects Crushed to Death on Day of Coronation—May a Fateful Month.

It has been suggested that Nicholas II, czar of all the Russias, is the unluckiest of living men. One would have no difficulty in showing at least that the czar has had more mischance than any other monarch on a throne.

His first mishap was that which prophetically came to him in Japan. He was touring Europe and Asia in 1891 with Prince George of Greece at Otsu, Japan, although he had had splendid entertainment from the mikado, there was a feeling antagonistic to Russia, and a Japanese drew a sword to kill him, when Prince George thrust it aside.

But what he was preserved for was to turn later the first sod of the Siberian railway at the eastern end, and for the dignity—which he in no measure desired, but shrank from of the crown which came to him soon after by reason of the death of his father, Alexander III., at Livadia.

This attack occurred in May—a month eventful to Nicholas II. It was in May that he was born, 37 years ago. He did not want to be 25 to rule the destiny of 130,000,000 people. He had always detested official life and the homage of courtiers. But the duties and responsibilities of autocracy fell upon him.

He began badly. On the occasion of his coronation thousands of his poor subjects were crushed to death on Khudyskul Plain. On that plain came what many regarded as the fatal evidence of the ill luck which pursued and makes his life woeful. Just before his accession he had become betrothed to the Princess Alix of Hesse. This, too, was outside his reckoning. Gossip had it that he didn't want to marry a German princess and that the Princess Helene d'Orleans, daughter of the Comte de Paris, was very much admired by him.

Ill luck seemed to pursue him in his married life. For a time it seemed as though his wife would bear him nothing but daughters and no heir to the throne. In 1895 she gave birth to the girl christened Olga; two years after to the one named Tatiana; two years later to Marie, then in 1901 to Anastasia.

Meantime the czar and the people and the czarina herself were disappointed. In August last year the czarina bore another child—and it was a boy. So his luck in this respect may be said to have turned. However much a liberal at heart, the best accounts agree that the czar took up his inherited authority first with distaste, and then with the firm purpose of continuing his father's policies. He kept his father's counsellors, and declared he would uphold the principle of autocracy.

His ill luck interferred here, too. Pobiedonosteff was obliged to retire. Muraviev was taken from him by sudden death. M. de Plehve, his baleful minister of the interior, a Muscovite grand vizier, was destroyed by a bomb. His best beloved uncle, the Grand Duke Sergius, was blown to pieces by a bomb. His governor of Finland was struck down.

Death has threatened his own person many times. In Italy, in 1902, a man named Goertz was apprehended in time to spoil a plot of assassination. An anarchist obtained admission to a state reception at the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo in the uniform of a superior officer of the gendarmerie and was discovered, with bombs in his pockets, just in time. A girl student, Mile. Merezhevsky, was frustrated in an attempt to kill him at the spring review in 1904.

When, last January, with his court the czar was ending the ceremony of blessing the water of the river Neva, a shrapnel from a battery which was firing a salute exploded near the royal pavilion, killing one man and wounding others.

He completed the Siberian railway, as his father desired, in order to consolidate Russian power in Asia and extend the Russian trade, industry commerce. But this railway was one of the causes that brought about the unlucky war with Japan.

The ineffectiveness of his numerous reforms and attempts at conciliation—annulments of peasants' indebtedness, openings of altars of the Old Faith to undisturbed worship, decrees of religious freedom to all, concessions to the Jews, abolitions of flogging and Siberian exile—the failure of these benefits to pacify his country might well be ascribed to the sinister element which seems to inhere in all his undertakings.

Then there are all the disasters of the war with Japan and the massacres in various parts of the empire to be considered in an account of the mischance that have attended his reign.

Milk in Paris.

In Paris the average price of pure milk is 33.8 cents a gallon.

BILL CURBS CUPID.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF MARRIAGES IS URGED.

Chicago Man Is Author of Measure Now Before Congress Asking Constitutional Amendment—Bars Foreign Titles.

Washington.—No more May and December weddings. No more marrying foreign titles. No more elopements.

Uncle Sam is now asked to consider an amendment to the constitution of the United States that will provide for uniform marriages and divorces.

John Gibson Hale, an attorney of Chicago and son of a former member of congress from Missouri, is the author of the proposed amendment, and he has requested the house judiciary committee to grant him a hearing.

Chairman Jenkins and several members of the committee have signified their willingness to listen to Mr. Hale's ideas.

The amendment offered by the Chicagoan is in substance that congress shall provide for a system of registration with the census department.

Marriage between a person of the Caucasian race and one bearing more than one-sixteenth part of the blood of any other race or any person afflicted with a contagious or incurable disease or organic weakness which would be injurious or tend to retard the development of the human race, which would be injurious to or tend to be absolutely prohibited.

The age limit is placed at 21 years for males and 18 for women, except that where the parents give consent, youths of 18 and girls of 16 may wed.

Marriages of blood relatives to the degree of first cousins are forbidden. If the amendment is ever made a law, persons between whose ages there is a difference of 25 years will be prevented from marrying.

Under section two of the amendment, marriage by a citizen or subject of the United States with any foreign potentate or any person belonging to or claiming to belong to the royal family or nobility of any foreign country or power, or person bearing a title, shall forfeit his or her citizenship in the United States and right to hold office or own property by inheritance, gift, descent or devise, power, or as a courtesy, or have the same held for his or her benefit by trust so long as claim to the title is retained.

Secret hearings of all divorce cases are provided and homesteads and furniture to the value of \$1,000 are exempt from taxation and execution of judgment. Sections are also provided for the enforcement of the regulations, for medical examinations of applicants for marriage licenses, and the final section of the bill provides that persons who are forbidden to marry by this amendment and who live together unlawfully shall be guilty of crime and punished therefor.

NEW FARMING ZONE MAPS.

Department of Agriculture Preparing Work for Benefit of Farmers—Bird Importations.

Washington, D. C.—The department of agriculture is marking off the United States into natural life zones and subdivisions, so that it will be possible for the farmer to select from the study of maps soon to be published the crops best suited to his individual needs, saving many costly experiments. The department has completed an interesting report of its work for the last year.

It states that more live birds and mammals were imported during the year than ever before, the total reaching 327,290, of which 250,000 were canaries. An effort was made to ascertain the amount of game, and the prices therefor, in the leading markets of the country immediately before Thanksgiving day. Reports received disclosed a growing scarcity in the supply, due mainly to an increase in restrictive laws and more effective enforcement. Venison, prairie chicken, and quail were especially scarce, and it is said there appears to be a tendency to replace native wild imported game at moderate prices.

FIND \$110 IN OLD CLOTHES

Ancient Coat Shipped from New York to Wisconsin Mills Yields Up Treasure.

Appleton, Wis.—While assorting rags for the Fox River Paper company Sylvester Bushman found \$100 and Jerry Balasa \$10. The rags were taken from a bale shipped here from New York.

The \$100 was closely rolled up and stuck in a pocket of a coat that had not been worn much, indicating that it had come from the home of a prosperous person. Another pocket of the garment contained an envelope bearing the name "E. L. Williams." The smaller find was in a vest which apparently belonged to the coat.

The finding of small amounts of money in the rag room of paper mills is not uncommon, but the discovery of \$100 in one bundle is something unheard of. Under the rules of the mill the money goes to the finders.

Uncle Sam Feels Better Now.

Whether Wall street boom or bust, the country at large appears to be less concerned than would have been the case at any previous time in the past half century. The United States have lately been operated on for New Yorkitis and moribund conditions found in the financial appendix.

MOTOR SKATING LATEST.

French Invention Shown at Paris Automobile Show and Becomes a Fad.

Paris.—Motor skating is the latest possibility that is likely to attract the attention of the sport-loving public in the near future. What effect motor skates will have upon the future of motor cycles, or even light runabout automobiles it is problematical at this time to speculate, but the fact that such speculations may assume very practical shape is seen in the fact that a pair of motor skates is now on exhibition in the Paris automobile salon.

These motor skates have attracted much attention, but the inventor, M. Constantini, intends to devote more time in improvements before he places them upon the market. He claims, however, that the wonderful tales of the seven-league boots will dwindle almost into insignificance when motor skates become the popular rage.

The skates, as at present constructed, weigh about 16 pounds, and will cost about \$100. Each skate is propelled by a motor of one and one-fourth horsepower, sufficient to give the wearer an opportunity to attain a speed of from six to 30 miles an hour.

They are roller skates, the wheels being eight inches in diameter, and the resilience of the solid tires is supplemented by a special compensating suspension which takes the place of springs. The gasoline and accumulators are carried in a belt, which is strapped around the waist, and flexible wires connect the belt with the motors.

The general appearance of these ingenious skates is said to resemble miniature motor cars. They are about 15 inches long, and broad in proportion.

M. Constantini believes there is a great future ahead for motor skating.

KILLS RAT TWO FEET LONG

Tacoma, Wash., Warehouse Man Slaes Rodent—The Largest Ever Seen in That Port.

Tacoma, Wash.—E. Holmes, warehouseman at the Oriental dock, has the distinction of killing the largest rat ever seen along the local water front. The rodent weighed nearly seven pounds, and from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail he measured two feet.

It was only after a desperate fight, lasting 20 minutes, that the immense rat was killed. For some time scraps of paper and wood in the toolroom of the warehouse indicated that a swarm of rodents was at work. With a broom handle Holmes attempted to put an end to the rodent's life, but the rat showed fight. Back and forth he scampered, and when cornered he rushed at his assailant. Once he hid behind a coil of rope overhead, and then he dashed at Holmes' head. The latter dodged, but the rodent's sharp teeth grazed his face. At last the rat was killed and measurements proved that he was the biggest ever seen in port.

The animal is supposed to be a species found in South America, and it is supposed he came here in a ship, all aboard carry many rodents.

HAD LIZARDS IN STOMACH.

Reptiles Cause the Death of a Michigan Boy—Theory of Doctors.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Lizards in his stomach caused the death of Fred Hillcock, aged 17 years, at the home of his parents here. Three reptiles lived in his stomach several weeks before he died, and doctors here say it is the strangest case on record.

Hillcock, while traveling in Texas several months ago, was taken sick and was brought to his home in this city. The physicians were puzzled over his case until he vomited up a lizard five inches long and as large around as a man's thumb. The reptile was perfectly white, with black eyes, and was alive. Two more were thrown up later.

The theory of the physicians is that the boy drank water containing lizard spaw while in the south and the reptiles hatched in his stomach. As soon as they began to grow they caused trouble and the strange sensations in his stomach baffled the medical fraternity.

Mail Cars Travel Far.

The annual report of the general superintendent of railway mail service for the fiscal year 1905 shows the total number of miles of service by railroad, electric, cable and steamboat lines to have been 378,584,037. It is said that there has been an increasing appreciation among publishers of the advantage to them of a full compliance with the regulation requiring all the papers for a post office to be combined. An urgent plea is made for a retirement and superannuation for the benefit of clerks disabled in line of duty or worn out through long and faithful service.

For a Bear's Bite.

Fourteen-year-old Walter R. Molloy, who sued to recover \$50,000 from John H. Starin for having his leg chewed by a bear, recovered a verdict of \$10,000 in a court in New York. May 26, 1902, the boy was looking at a cub bear on the Starin pier in New Haven, when another bear reached out of his cage and, grabbing him by the right foot, so crushed and mangled it that the leg had to be amputated. The boy's father, a guardian, sued Mr. Starin, who set up the defense that the showman who had the bears in charge and not he was responsible.