END OF THE OTHER SIDE: Private Secretary Makes Two Mistakes, One of Which Was

Laughable

An official of one of the departments at Washington says that whenever he encounters an unknown person he is reminded of an amusing experience of the private secretary of a late accretary of war, relates the New York Times. It appears that this private secretary before he got well acquainted paid little attention to persons he did not Renow to be of importance. One day there entered the ante room a memher of the cabinet whom the private secretary had never seen before. Being ignored by the secretary for a considerable time, the distinguished visitor finally entered the room of the head of the department unannounced. Undoubtedly he made complaint in the matter, for the next day the private secretary received a reprimand from his chief.

The next day one of the first percons to enter the private secretary's room was a distinguished-looking old man with a long, patriarchal beard. Bearing in mind his experience of the day before, the private secretary received his visitor with every mark of consideration. With a polite bow he offered a chair to the old gentleman, who accepted it not without an expression of some wonder, a fact the private secretary himself observed. The latter seated himself opposite his distinguished caller, and with his most engaging smile asked:

"And now, sir, what can I do for you to-day?

'Oh, nothing much," replied the man with the patriarchal beard; "I've -dropped in to wind the clocks."

SEASON OF EXAMINATIONS.

When the Teachers Are Treated to Some Bare Examples of Erudition.

in this examination season schoolteachers talk much of the examination papers that, from subset until the smail hours, they sit and mark. Some teachers the other day were

lunching together, relates an ex-

chanze

"A little boy," one said, "handed me a paper on physiology yesterday, tu this paper, describing shoemaking as an occupation injurious to the health. the boy wrote: This trade is injurious because the shoemakers press the shoes against the thorax, and, theretouches the heart, and if they do not

die they are cripples for life." "In an etymology lesson," said a second teacher, "a little girl defined dust as 'mud with the juice squeezed out. A boy defined a snake as 'a thing that is tail all the way up to the head. A vonne Indian defined a

baby as a 'meat doll.' "Those definitions," said a third known ones that describe a ship as 's prison with the chance of being drowned: dogmatism as 'puppyism come to maturity; anxiety as fear espread out thin, and a prodige as "every mother's first baby."

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.

Russian General Gives an Exhibition of the Brutality of the Czar's Minions. ..

Gen. Dragomiroff, the aged adviser of the czar, rose from the ranks, and always dressed according to the army regulations for the common soldier. One day, relates the New York Times. while driving about St. Petersburg in his carriage, he noticed a soldier with hair longer than the regulations called for. ... He had the horses stopped, alighted, and, taking off his hat, ordered the soldier to seize him by the hair. The soldier hesitated. He feared to lay violent hands on his general; besides. the pair was clipped too close to afford a hold for the hands.

The general surveyed the soldier sternly for a few moments; then, twining his fingers in the latter's locks. he "literally wiped up the street with him. the victim not daring to resist. Finally having impressed the lesson thoroughly, he reentered his carriage and drove on, ordering the soldier to follow. At the first barber's shop they came to be again alighted, and had every vestige of hair shaved from the soldier's head, then turned him loose as a horrible example to his fellows.

Wonder Worker.

James Bruce, the eighteenth-century traveier and explorer, owed his discovery of the source of the Blue Nile to his ability to amaze the Abyssinians. He had some reputation as an astrologer, out his cure of smallbox was more of a teather in his cap as a medicine man His firing of a tallow candle through a table established his fame still higher as a worker of miracles. His taming of savage horses and shooting of kites on the wing were the final maneuvers which opened the way to the river to whose discovery he had dedicated his life.

Collies in the Tropics. Several trained Scotch collies have been used by the Germans in their southwest African campaign, but, according to reports received in Berlin. the dogs have proved an utter failure; Apparently the animals lose their sense of smell after they have been in

the propies for any length of fime. Boyal Artizans.

King Edward has played many parts in his time, one of them being brickmaker and builder. At Osborne there still stands a small fort erected by the king and his brothers. At Balmoral there is a tool shed which was entirely constructed by Prince Albert and SODS

LESSON OF EARTHQUAKE.

Test of Structural Materials Furnished by San Francisco

Disaster.

If argument were needed to show the advisability of an investigation of structural materials it is more than supplied by the recent earthquake in Callfornia

What buildings best stood the shock is a question of very great practical interest. Why they endured when others fell is food for thought to builders all over the country.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Appraisers building in San Francisco, where the United States geological survey maintains a local office, is one of the few business structures in that city which was uninjured either by shock or by flame. Mr. Charles G. Yale, special agent of the survey, reports that a little plaster has fallen but that the building is probably the only one in the city that shows not a single crack in its brick wails. This may be due to the fact that the foundation consists of a sixfoot bed of solid cement placed upon thousands of piles, and that the bricks are put together with cement instead of mortar. The walls are thicker below the sidewalks than above them. When the building moves, it moves as a monolith, and while the vibration in considerable, no damage has been done except to the plaster.

That the geological survey might with profit to the country undertake the investigation of structural materials is attested by the numerous requests which it receives for information on the subject. Twice during the past year the survey was visited by a body of engineers who represented large industrial developments in a number of different states. The survey was unable to supply the information which they desired concerning the strength and codurance of materials to be used in a variety of building shows how desirable it is that the investigations now under way by the sur

vey be enlarged These investigations have thus far had to do mainly with the testing of cements and concretes. It is felt that the work should be continued and am-

COURT'S DUTY DEFINED.

Judge Is Told by Lawyer, Who Lacked Respect, What He Was There For.

A. G. Jewett, lawyer, solitician and man of sarcastic Wit. was once trying a case in the supreme court in Belfast, Me., his home city. The judge presiding, before being called to the beuch, had tried many cases against Jewett, who did not entertain a very high opinion of his ability.

In his closing argument, Jewett, in defiance of the rules of the court, start-The court pounded on the bench and said: "Mr. Jewett, you must not read law to the jury in your closing argument." Jewett kept on reading, without so much as a glance at the court. The court in thunderous tones ordered

him to stop. Jewett, who had by this time read all he intended to read, turned calmly to the judge and said: "Did your

honor address me "I said," roared the judge, "you must 1 of read law to the jury in your closing argument. I will give the law to the jury. What do you suppose the

court is here for?" "What is the court here for?" responded Jewett, in high falsetto. "I suppose you know, sir, to keep order with the aid of the sheriff, sir, with all due respect to the sheriff, sir."

RURAL NORWAY IS HONEST

Incidents Which Are Illustrative of _ One of Its Marked Characteristics.

Norwegian peasants are said to be the most honest people in the world. Several years ago an English tourist, in going from Trondjhem to Christiania, lost 15 or 20 sovereigns on the road. Upon his arrival at Christiania he wrote of his loss to the county judges and in a few days received every cent of the lest sovereigns. The peasants had picked up the coins dropped along the road and had hand-

ed them over to the magistrates. Frugality and thrift are national characteristics of the Norwegians. The social conditions are peculiar to the country. There is no privileged nobility or aristocracy of wealth. Consequently there is no sharply drawn line of distinction between the classes.

The death rate in Norway is the smallest of any nation in the world. The homes of the well-to-do peasants are made up of a half dosen, and sometimes more, separate buildings. Practically all the necessities of life are manufactured at home. There are vast storerooms full of linens and laces, etc., elegantly curtained beds and priceless old furniture, but the

floors are always bare. Getting His Money's Worth. "Does it make any difference which door we go in at?" asked his wife, as the street car stopped at the cross-

"No," answered Mr. Tyte-Phist, "but if we go in at the rear door and get off at the front end of the car we get a little longer ride for our money."-

Chicago Tribune.

Cool One. Stranger (in Yaphank)—That show to be given here next week ought to be suppressed. Would you be willing to start a crusade against it? Local Minister-Who are you, may I

"I'm the advance went"-Puck

REPORTS OF SINKING OF NEW YORK INVESTIGATED.

Changes of Level in "Bench Mark" at Brooklyn Navy Yard Found to Be Merely Sup-

positious.

New York.-Suspicions having been aroused that the site of this city was sinking very slowly, a committee of engineers was appointed to investigate the matter. This was a wise step. If any real alteration in the level of the city were taking place; there would be no telling how long it might continue nor where it would leave buildings that are now high and dry Though no widespread anxiety appear. to have been provoked by the misgivings referred to, owners of property will be glad to know that a reassuring report on the subject has recently been amde to the authorities. The possibility that there may be almost imperceptible changes of level is conceded, but the experts who have been studying the question declare that if any occur at all they are not constant in rate of direction. Of a continued subsidence they find no proof.

One of the facts which the commit-

tee had under consideration is that the "bench mark" at the Brooklyn mavy yard is now only 4.4 feet above mean high water, whereas at some time in the past it was supposed to be five feet above that level. When however, a search was made for a record of the observations on which that belief is based; nothing of the kind could be found. The inference is drawn, therefore, that the five-foot standard was not determined with precision, and was adopted only as a matter of convenience. Under the circumstances no trustworthy conclusion can be trawn from this discrepany be the old figures and the new. Again, the dock department reports that at pier A. North river, the mean tide level is apparently about half an inch lower and the mean low tide level fully three inches lower now than formerly. The accuracy of these statements is not called in question, apparently, but the committee shows that there more than one way to account for the phenomena. It points out that the deepening of the channels of the harbor and the filling in along its shores during the last quarter of a century the tidal flow, and especially of the discharge of water at the ebb. These causes alone, it is believed, might wellhave led to an even more conspicuous result than has ver been detected. The suggestion certainly affords a better explanation of the observed facts than

definite evidence. There have been, it is well known. rent changes in the level of the whole Atlantic coast in the remote past. Geologists have traced the Hudson valley, out along the bed of the ocean nearly or quite 100 miles from Sandy Hook, and they estimate that there must have been A subsidence there of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. According to Prof. George Frederick Wright, it ceased 10,000 years ago. Since that time there have probably been comparatively triffing alterations of height some tending to submergence and some to increased elevation. Something of the sort is believed to be in progress in other parts of the world even now, but it is gratifying to be told that no such changes are taking place in the vicinity of New York.

the alternative theory, to support

which it seems impossible to obtain

NEW RAILROAD HELPS POWER

Germany Will Profit by Completion of Line Coming Close to Austrian Border.

Austria.-One of the most important, international railway developments of late years and one that has been engaging the attention of all European governments, will be completed here when Emperor Francis Joseph opens the new section of the Staatsbahn railway, bringing Trieste within 18 hours of the German frontier. This will about cut the existing time over the Vienna route in half.

Although nothing has thus far been published in the newspapers concerning this great railway project, there is no doubt that it has been watched by every country, and it is certain to: bring about a revolution in the railway affairs of this country.

Viewed in connection with the transporting of German troops for the Boxer war in China and the German campaign in southeast Africa, the event raises the vital question for the Mediterranean powers whether or not the Trieste & Munish railway, via the Gorz-Assling tunnel, near Villach. makes connections via the Brenner pass with the German railways on one hand and another line via Klagenurt reaches Vienna, Prague and Berlin.

Bear's Bold Break.

Early one morning lately a bear came down from the Nescopeck mountain, at Mainville, Pa., and after a fierce fight, in which he nearly killed the two dogs of B. R. Yetter, went to Yetter's corn crib and devoured a large quantity of corn. Bruin then walked through the main street, and after swimming the creek disappeared among the brush on the mountain side. A few weeks ago Mainville was visited by a bear, which came off victorious in a fight with several dogs, and after eating a hearty meal went slowly back to the mountain. Bears appear to be aware of the fact that the law protects them at this season.

BONUS PREVENTS STRIKES

Efficient Employed by Champagne Manufacturers Averts Wage Troubles.

The manufacturers of champagne in France have adopted a pasicy which is an effective preventive of strikes among their workmen. Thousands of han are employed in the great champagne industry, but in recent years strikes among them have been unknown. The employers have discovered a preventive, aid demonstrated its practicability. This is a bonus symtein, which to a great extent, makes the interests of the employer those of his men, inspires the workmen with a feeling of personal interest in the business and which prevents them from taking any step which might endanger

Every employe who merits it to paid anually a bonue in addition to his wages. The bonus is not made part of the contract between employer and employe, but it is well understod that employes who make good records will receive ic. No employe knows what his standing with the firm is until the day for paying the bonuses arrives. Each employe has his record carefully kept, and upon it his bonus depends. In addition to the bonus, the workers in the champagne industry are provided. For far as possible, against the ordinary ilis of the workingman, due to a tack of funds at times of emergency. They have at organization, to which their employers contribute liberally and otherwise encourage. The object of the society is to provide mutual help in case of sickness or misfortune. Every member's wife to whom a child is born has her doctor's bill paid and, in addition, receives 20 francs (four dollars) with which to purchase the infant's Arst elething.

its prosperity

SHEEP KILLER BIG BEAR.

Pennsylvania Farmers Put an End to the Destroyer of Their Flocks

One of the blackest and bloodlest robbers ever known in Potter county Was caught near Profity in a wolf trap. reports the Philadelphia Record. The robber had stolen and killed 14 sheep from various farmers within three weeks, and as each sheep was worth seven collars the mutton was worth almost as much as the robber-a big black bear.

Morning after morning following raids upon the flocks half leaten learcasses of sheep were found at the edge of delds or along old roadways. The farmers at first thought the slaughter was the work of a lynx, of which there are screral known in that section. But one morning they found caught in the biz-jawed walf trap which had been set the night before with a generous piece of mutton the biggest black bear that he had ever seen. And the bear was mad-mad as a hornet-but a bullet from a rine killed him.

The bear weighed a little better than 3 to rounds. The farmers around Prouty who lost sheep each had bear meat for dinner the next day.

SWEDES TAKE FINN NAMES

Curious Form of Recreation That Is Setting In Among That People.

Revent agitations in Finland are producing, a curious form of reaction. The country is full of Swedes, among whom, perhaps, with a view to the possible contingencies of a Russian break up, the Swedish government has always encouraged a movement of sol-

The Swedish party has always been one of the strongest in the diet, and latterly there have been strong signs of anti-Swedish feeling among the other sections, and in public opinion throughout the province. Fortunately, the Swedish population in the country has realized the danger in time, and recognizing that Swedish associations were all in the past, while all future interests lay in Finland, has taken practical steps to merge itself absolutely in the life of its adopted country. The Helsingfors Official Gazette a few days ago contained a list of 20,000 Swedes who were discarding Swedish for Finnish names.

Peasants of Sardinia.

Sardinia was a wild place in the middle of the last century. A traveler says: "The men are clothed in goatskins, one before and another behind, without breeches, shoes or stockings, and a woolen or skin cap on the head. The women have no other habiliments than a long woolen gown and a woolen cap. The peasants always go armed to defend themselves from one another, so that traveling in the interior is extremely unsafe without an escort; and it is even dangerous for ships to send their people on shore for water unless they are well armed. In short, the Sardes are the Malays of the Mediterranean."

Names and Divorcess.

An Australian divorce court judge thinks that there is a subtle connection between high-sounding feminine baptismal names and matrimonial unhappiness. He has noticed that the names which generally come under his judicial cognizance are Gladys, Gwendolen. Ermyntrude and the like, and that he seldom or never in his official capacity hears of a Mary or a Bridget. .

Made a Difference. "How far is it to Oconomowoc?"

arted the autoist. "Jest about eight miles more as the erow files," replied the obliging farm-

"I know, but if the crow was in an suro, how far would it be?"-Milwaukee Sentinel.

SURCEON MAKES NEW HEAD

Cuts Part of Man's Brain Away and Patches Up Fractured Skull

Paris.-Dr Beaussenat of Neutlly has performed a sumarkable operation, with results that seem almost miraculous. A motor car run-into a cyclist, Who was pitched to a distance of 100 feet. The unfortunate man was found literally planted headforemost in the earth. His head had penetrated neveral inches into the ground and was frightfully crushed. The bones of the skull were broken into bits and the cerebral matter had escaped in several places.

The man was not dead, but seemed done for. However, he was put under surgical care at once and an apparently impossible operation was attempted. The brain was forced back into the skulf, except the wounded portions, which were cut away, and the multiple fractures of the bone were not. Now the man is perfectly well, physically and mentally.

The doctor says that the patient's brain has apparently not in the least suffered from the strange vicissitudes through which it passed or from the loss of the portions which were cut away. At first, after his recovery, the man had a few lapses of memory, and for a time could not remember his name. Now his mental powers have become entirely normal again. Presumably, the diminished brain has adapted itself to altered rircumstances by a redistribution of labor among the cells. Anyhow, the cyclist has had sufficient mental grasp to bring a vigorous action for damages against the

WANT AIRSHIP FACTORY.

Army Officers in Germany Think the Government Should Build Them. _____

Berlin.-There is a strong convicit is a patriotic duty to make every found a factory for the construction of and experiment with directly are

Ever since the French war departmen has succeeded in acquiring an airship which is in every way to any seen here, it is resilved that the French army, whose artillery is even now better than ours, is beginning another advantage which may mean disaster to Germany in case of a war. there are many services which may be rendered a fighting army by airships, which, floating at a height which makes them practically invuinerable, may drop large quantities of explosives on the troops of the enemy, his fort-

read and appear Not only would the effect of such a thing be trimendous, but the moral effect can hardly be estimated

It is worth remembering in this con nection that the former international agreements, according to which no explosives may be dropped from airships, have expired.

MAKE RICH COPPER STRIKES

Americans Locate Promising Prospects in Southeastern Mexico.

Mexico City -- Americans in large numbers are invading the unexplored mineral regions in far southeastern Mexico. A short time ago two Affinerican mining engineers, who said that they represented E. H. Harriman, of New York, and associates, made a rich copper discovery in the southern part of the state of Chiapas. Since then they have located a number of other promising compet prospects in that region. The news of these discoveries quickly spread among the mining men in other parts of the country; and a big tailux of prospectors and investors to the scene of the new finds has taken

A !ew days ago a party of 15 American mining engineers and a large number of assistants arrived in the localty of the Chiapas copper discoveries. They are now making a systematic search for the mineral. These enginders represent a powerful syndicate of American capitalists who propose to develop the mines on a large scale.

CHINESE MASONS IN MEXICO

Lodge of One Hundred Mongolians Admitted to Followship.

El Paso, Tex.-Monterey, Mexico, has a lodge of Chinese Masons that is recognized by the Grand Masonic 'odge of the Mexican state of Nueva Leon. The order from the grand. lodge extending to the Chinese the hand of fellowship has just been made. It is understood the Chinese lodge has a membership of 100, most of whom were made Masons in the Celestial empire. Mexican Masons who have been instrumental in having the Chinese lodge recognized assert that their investigations of the matter have shown beyond doubt that the Chinese wasonry is as ancient as the rraditional inception of the rite in the Temple of King Solomon.

Frog Skin a Freight Puzzle. A most unusual question in classifying trog skins as freight was lately asked of the freight agents of several. railroads in Louisiana by their rural agents. The question is whether a frog skin shall be classed with wild animal hides, bird skins, fish, or in a class by itself, for which double rates shall be charged. Dealers have had the akins shipped under each of these headings, buf so large has become the industry of sending them east for manufacture into covers for pocketbooks that more uniformity is demanded.

THE LIBRARY RESEARCHER Men Imployed by Cranks to Delve Into Musty Tomes for In-

______ formation _____

Says the New York Times: in the reading rooms of the New York public libraries one may see almost any day mysterious, often shedy-looking persons surrounded by musty tomes, maxing corious notes. These individuals are frequently the subject of remark. Who employs them, and where the their notes published? The explanation is that most of these mysterious persons are experts in research, and at least two of them are able to scrape together \$1,500 a year, but they are the very princes of their profession. They are not seedy. Both are highly edueated, cultured men past middle age, and were at one time wealthy.

There is a vast multitude of cranks im our country, and as most of them are proble of means, they are often of use to the needler members of society. Many library researchers receive & good siice of their yearly income from these cranks. Thus some unknown gentleman has conceived the idea that Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire is crawling with errors, ! and me has been employing for some time three library researchers at a salary of 120 a week each to make a tystematic examination of every statement of fact in that mighty work and culture all the evidence obtainable on each work! Another gentleman has a peculiar idea about the head of Paul Jones and, contemplating a treatise on the subject, is paying a researcher a good salary to ransack every book its THE NEW YORK DUDIE HERRIES HELT TO yield a grain of information.

GIANTS OF THE AQUARIUM.

New York Has Seven-Foot Sturgeous, Huge Turtles and Mammoth Drum Fish.

In fish society down at the Aquartum. One alligator in 11 feet long. An American crocodile is nine feet long and there are some seven foot sturgeons, reports the New York Sun Cunsiderable sous stock to repr ented by two green turtles, weighing -(w) and 313 pounds. There are also two locgerhands which named the the

scales at 275 pounds each These four specimens are not exactly puny, but on the other hand there will probably make even a better showing in time, for specimens of each THE LAYE WHEN ENDER TO PECKEL 1 and pounds in weight. One of the loggerheads is an old resident at the

Aquarium It has been there six years and does well im captivity. Other sizable inhabitants of the tants are crim feb. cach weighling more than 50 pounds

Last summer the modety of aquarium giants was erriched by the addition of a seven-foot dolphin, but it had been injured at the time it was

PUMPS HARD TO KEEP ON.

Unuleasent Experience of One Woman Who Tried to Wear Them.

"Yes, they are very pretty, but how will I ever keep them on?" asked the woman customer, according to the New York Sun, as she set in the shoe store and gazed at her teet in a pair of mart little pumps.

"That's just what I'd like to know," responded the saleszirl cheerfully. "I got a pair two weeks ago and they looked fine Sunday morning I put 'em on for the first time to go to mass. "In the house they looked grand, but when I'l come two blocks in the gireet they began slipping up and down. , I had to go up some steps, and when I got to the top my foot felt funny, and what do you think? There

stood the usher handing me my shoe. "I didn't know I'd lost it. Mebbe I didn't feel awfut. You'd better get ties, lady ' So she did.

-Lawn Tennis.

Tennis was first played in the early part of the sixteenth century in England and France. Matches for considerable wagers were frequently held. and rather than give up the game many men played for parts of their. wearing apparel after their money wasgone. In England toward the last of that century, covered tennis courts were erected, and nearly all the nobility played, including the women. Henry VII. was a devoted follower of tennis, and Heary VIII. was also tascinated by the sport. The first royal tennis match was played between this monarch with the Emperor Maximilian for a partner, against the prince of Orange and the Marquis de Brandenborow. Charles II. was the first person to adopt a tennis cossume.

Cement Output.

The manufacture of cement in the United States continues to make remarkable, progress. Whereas in 1890 there were 16 factories, producing annually 335,000 barrels of Portland coment, there were, in 1905, 82 plants, with an estimated annual output of 31,000,000 barrels. The manufacturehas increased about a hundredfold in 16 years, for in 1889 the total production was 300,000 barrels. . Since the great extension of the use of this meperial the amount of natural coment produced in America has rapidly 🖿

His Charce.

"I never would marry a doctor," said the grass widew, who had kept him in a corner for over an hour." "Where are you going?"

"To study medicine," he replied, with a sigh of relief.-Judge.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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