Admitting the Meat, Owner Wanted to Be Shown Feline.

A certain family living in one of the suburbs of New York owned a kitten of which they were very fond. When they went away for the summer it was decided after various consultations to leave the kitten with the butcher, on condition that he should treat it with the greatest kindness and give it about a pound of meat a week, besides its daily allotment of cream. Some weeks after the family had closed the house for the summer the nominal head of the family visited the suburb to attend to some business matters, and decided that he might as well drop in at the butcher's to see how the kitten was

getting along. He found the kitten curled up in a corner asleep and apparently at peace with the world, but, far from being sleek or well fed in appearance, it was so thin that he felt constrained to call the attention of the butcher to the

"Do you mean to say you have fed that cat a pound of meat during the last week?" he asked." "I certainly have," responded the

"Put him on the scales and see how

much he weighs." The butcher did as requested, and gently deposited the kitten in the balance. The pointer indicated exactly one pound.

"Well, grunted the owner of the animal, "there's the pound of meat all right, but where's the cat?"

TREES THAT ARE A MYSTERY.

One a Vegetable Freak and the Other a Greedy Monopolist.

California has one tree which is the personification of mystery. Found nowhere else in the world, it had a mysterious origin and thrives in a region of mystery.

The Mojava yucca is a vegetable freak which has developed into a species. It has the characteristics of several plants, to which no relationship can be traced.

It is an endogen, yet its bark shows concentric rings such as characterize the exogenous stems. It lives and thrives in great numbers in a region early devoid of vegetation, in a land of heat and thirst and barrenness.

Another tree in California which has a peculiar personality is the creeping oak of Monterey.

Nowhere in the vegetable kingdom man be found so true a representative of monopoly. This tree is of gnarly growth, its limbs, like those of the sycamore, bending and twisting in all directions.

Wherever a branch touches the earth it takes root and becomes, as it were, another trunk, though still a branch of the main stem, drawing nourishment both from the parent stem and from the new source. In this manner the tree is spread till it has taken possession of five acres of ground and it is still advancing.

Advice to Wives. Nothing is so consoling to a worried man of affairs as to know that he can always find a harbor of refuge in

his home. Hence (advises an observant woman), the wife should seek always to make the home an abode of peace. Her troubles and perplexities should be reserved for discussion when he is comfortable and at leisure, and not sprung upon him the moment he enters the house at the close of his day's work

Many men fight their way success fully through years of anxious toil only to be broken down at last by the frets and jars of ill-managed households and the incessant gabble of wives who insist on deluging them with their domestic grievances.

Ship's Remarkable Voyage. A remarkable voyage south to Buenos Ayres was made the last part of last year by the barque Strathisla, of Boston, details of which were related the other day, when the barque arrived back at Boston. She started with a cargo of lumber and had nothing eventful happen until September 26, when a hurricane was encountered. The barque was thrown on her beam ends and by a shift of cargo there she stayed and did not right herself for the remainder of the voyage of 4,000 miles. Fortunately she met no more very bad weather and with her heavy list to starboard she made Buenos Ayres in 99 days, a voyage so protracted that the agents deared she was lost.

Implicit Obedience.

The famous Field family, Cyrus and his brothers and sisters, were brought up to obey. The father was a clergyman with \$800 a year for nine children, and frugality and right living were absolutely necessary. Once a useful rat trap was missing. The father gave orders that when it was found it should be brought directly to him. A few days afterward during service, when the sermon was in full swing, there was a clattering up the susle. It was two of the Field boys carrying the rat trap. They gravely set it down before the pulpit. One of them said simply: "Father, here's your rat trap." Then they turned and went out.

The Motive.

"If Miss Hoamley-Rich wants that flance of hers to do anything for her she's merely got to command him." "Yes, he's like dough in her hands." "Huh! you mean he likes the

Sough in her name."

DISCOVERY OF DRESDEN CHINA.

Valuable Secret Entirely the Result of an Accident.

Dresden china was discovered through accident. John Frederick Bottcher was a chemist's assistant in Berlin about 1700. At that time all potters were endeavoring to discover a means of making translucent china,

but in vain. Bottcher, having fallen under suspicion of being an alchemist, was obliged to leave Berlin and take refuge in Saxony. Augustus II. was elector of Saxony, and in a hope or finding the secret of the philosopher's stone he placed young Bottcher in a laboratory with orders to carry on his experiments. While working along the lines designated by the elector, Bottcher surprised himself by discovering something akin to Chinese porcelain. He was at once bidden by the king to pursue the quest of making china. He might have continued his endeavors for many years, had not an accident given him the key to the translucent

china. A wealthy iron founder was riding on horseback near Aue, in Saxony, when he noticed that his horse lifted its feet with difficulty. On examination he found that the animal's hoofs were filled with a peeculiar white adhesive clay. More out of curiosity than anything else, he took some of this clay home with him, and succeeded in making it into a fine white powder. Through chance Bottcher obtained some of this powder and found that it was the long-sought kaolin.

The secret of the translucent china was solved, and the king ordered a china factory to be built, of which Bottcher was the head.-Sunday Magazine.

LOVE FOR OLD FURNITURE.

Pride of Ancestry as Common Weakness of the Human.

We all know the woman who would not own a stick of old furniture unless it came from her ancestors, and I think most of us have been wicked enough to wonder if her opportunities in this direction have been very extensive

The woman has yet to be discovered who would not own diamonds unless they came to her by inheritance, and it is quite as unreasonable to deny ourselves the possession of beautiful furniture simply because some one in the past was not wise or thoughtful enough to provide for our need. It is possible that some kinds of "ancestor worship" do take as violent a form as this, but it is to be hoped they are not very prevalent. Doubtless in cases where ancestors are well and favorably known to one, furniture inherited from them is enhanced in value if the furniture has of itself any rightful claims to appreciation, but no amount of noble ancestry should even reconcile us to some kinds of furniture.

Few, too, are fortunate enough to have possessed ancestors with the proper amount of foresight, and in many cases, where beautiful old furniture was possessed in abundance, it was carelessly passed along to the washerwoman or exchanged for modern pieces before the owners became aware that it had any value.-Indoors and Out. ' ...

Floral Fancies.

To arrange flowers in a bowl first fill the bowl with dried moss, water it well, and stick the stalks of the flowers into the moss. In this manner half the number of blossoms will suffice. When flowers are scarce it is a good plan to arrange them in vases and bowls placed in front of a mirror, by which means their value is doubled. Bright colored blossoms such as poppies, azaleas, etc., should always be arranged with their backs to the light, so that the full abundance of their beauty may be shown. Corsage bouquets should have their stems neatly covered with silver foil, so as to prevent them from staining or wetting the delicate silks, chiffon or lace on to which they are fixed.

No Doubt of Their Standing. A Washington correspondent told the other night a story that he claimed to have heard from President Roosevelt at a Gridiron club dinner. "Two women," he said, "were discussing some new neighbors who had moved into one of the most sumptuous houses in their city. They seem to be very rich, said the first. 'Oh, they are, said the second. 'Shall you call?' 'Decidedly.' 'You are sure, are you, that they are-er-quite correct, quite-er-good form?' Oh, my dear, I'm positive, said the second woman. 'They have 30 servants, 18 horses, 12 dogs, 11 automobiles and one child."

Use Compressed Air. Compressed air is now used in the large fron foundry at the Schenectady works of the General Electric company for almost every operation connected with the making of a finished casting. Although the machinery in the other adjacent shops is operated entirely by electricity, in the iron foundry, where the operations are scattered and intermittent, compressed air was found to be advantageous for small power services. The

No Danger. "Aren't you afraid that dog will bite some of your neighbors?" "Not a bit. He's bitten several already and it didn't seem to hurt him

air is supplied at 80 pounds pressure

by a number of electric motor-driven

compressors of different capacities.

INHERITANCE OF THE DOG.

Some Breeds Are Born With Strong Friendship for Man.

By the environment of his forbears for generations back you may know the dog. An Eskimo or sledge dog or a Chinese chow chow could never create the deep friendship that a deerhound or an English sheep dog or collie or a bulldog or a terrier is

capable of inspiring. Years before any of us were thought of the sledge dog was a beast of burden, tolerated because human lives depended on his "motor" power, begrudged the necessary wherewithal to keep his "machinery" in good order and treated not as a companion but as a pariah and as a brute without feeling, without thought, without hope. †

How expect a descendant of these half starved, cuffed and buffeted animals not to shrink from the uplifted, hand and treat with suspicion all, friendly overtures? All man has done for him and his forbears has been to play the brute and make life a weary bondage.

And in all parts of the globe where the struggle for life is most desperate and people, according to our estimate, are brutes or semi or whole savages, so are the dogs of that peo-

Persian wolfhounds, chow chows, "dingoes" in the wilds of Australia, Tibet mastiffs, all more or less dread man, who many years ago beat them into subjection, not affection.

ARTICLES LOST AT SEA.

Hats and Other Wearing Apparel Perquisites for Neptune.

Did you ever speculate on what becomes of the hats and other articles of wearing apparel that find their way into the sea from the steamers that are constantly plying back and forth? Hardly a ship steams from one port to another without somebody's hat or boa or shawl blowing overboard. Thousands of them have been lost that way and scarcely a single one has been recovered. They are dashed to bits by the waves, blown to shreds and otherwist destroyed.

But once in a blue moon a hat does come back to land, as in the case not long ago when a large fish was caught. In cleaning it a woman's hat, almost intact, was found in the stomach of the denizen of the deep. There is reason to believe that this bit of feminine wearing apparel had not lodged very long in its curious resting place, for even a fish is not proof against indigestion or its equivalent when it comes to eating straw braid, feathers and flowers. This hat has been preserved as a specimen of considerable interest on account of its unique travels. Of course if the fair owner ever makes a claim on it and can identify her property it will be returned to her.

Skillful European Horsemen.

Gen. Louis Berta, inspector of calvary in the Italian army, is one of the finest horsemen in Europe. The general has trained man and horse to negotiate serious obstacles and to arrive at such a pitch of perfection that there is hardly any obstacle which cannot be overcome.

Chief among these conquered difficulties are the now famous "glissades," or slides down steep slopes made with such astonishing success by the Cavalry School of Tor de Quinto at Rome. After having excited the wonder and applause of all sportsmen, civil and military, these glissades have taken their place among the regulation exercises of foreign cavalry schools.

Not only does the general himself perform the glissades which he has thus made so popular and important a part of his system but he has a daughter, Mlle. Inez Berta, an accomplished horsewoman, who can do the glissades as well as her father or any cavalryman in the Italian army.

Lacemakers Will Not Leave Home. "One reason that the imported laces will always hold good is that the Swiss workmen, who are most expert, will not live in this country," said D. E. Schwab. "While domestic manufacturers can do right well in copy they cannot turn out the fine finish.

"The Swiss workmen live content on a small wage, and with their families and relatives about them they are happy. But in this country it is different; they don't stay long. The importation of these lace manufacturers has been tried often, but without

Success.

Success is the most badly abused word in the world. The railway magnote who, by manipulating stock markets gains possession of great properties, regards himself as a successful man. The burgiar who blows open a safe and escapes with the money he was after considers himself successful. The buccaneer who filled his ship's hold with booty felt that he had won success, and the man who, for the graification of his own selfish desires, destroys the home of another, feels, we may be sure, that he, too, has been successful.

The Reason for It. Mrs. Hiram Offen-Why did you leave your last place? Pretty Servant-The couple I lived

with didn't agree. Mrs. Hiram Offen---Why should their disagreements bother you? Pretty Servant--Why, the mistress didn't like me, but the master was quite fond of me.

ODD DROUGHT FOR A TOWN.

Grant, Mich., Will Go Dry Till Some One Builds Hotel.

Grant, Mich.-At a special meeting of the Grant village council the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 5 to 1:

Resolved, That we, the council of the village of Grant, Newaygo county, Mich., do declare that we will hereafter approve of no saloon bonds within the corporate limits of said village of Grant, except when the proposed saloon business is to be connected with a hotel, as hotel bar, such hotel to be constructed of brick, stone or other substantial material, other than a frame building, and steam heated.

"Provided, that whenever any responsible party or person shall own, in fee simple, a suitable location within said village, and shall contract for the erection thereon of a suitable hotel building, to be erected within three months of the date of said contract, of sufficient proportions, then we, the said village council, will immediately grant a license for a saloon, to be conducted in connection with a hotel.

"Provided, further, that a copy of the contract, giving specifications for the building proposed to be erected. shall be filed with the clerk of said

village council." Grant has long ago outgrown her hotel service, every day from one to ten persons being unable to obtain accommodations. This condition has so interfered with the welfare of the town that the council has said "to the first man who contracts to give us ample care for our growing hotel business we will immediately grant a liquor license. Until such time, we go dry."

As Grant, with her numerous little industries and a genuine building boom now on, is a splendid location for a first-class hotel, it is probable that the field will not be open ten days.

IS TOO FAT TO DROWN.

300 Pound German Floats Like Cork When He Attempts Suicide.

New York.-Discovering after repeated efforts to drown himself, that he floated like a cork, an obese German bent on suicide decided to try to end it all by some other method than that of immersion. His efforts at suicide in the Atlantic basin moved the dock loungers to unfeeling mirth. The unhappy Teuton, who appeared to weigh about 300 pounds, walked to the end of the Porto Rico line pier, and with a last look around jumped into the water.

"It's all over," he said as he took

But it did not end. Coming up from his dive, the fat man floated face upward. Again and again he tried to dive under the surface, but his body merely rolled over, and each attempt found him floating with his face upward.

He was trying for the fifth time to sink himself when Watchman William Walsh jumped in tnd tied a rope around him and hauled him ashore. He was taken into the boiler room nearby, where he was dried out. While the watchman was deciding what to do with him the German slipped out and disappeared.

HETTY GREEN TO PAY RENT.

No Longer Free Private Office in Chemical Bank.

New York.-Hetty Green will have to pay office rent in future. No provision whatever has been made for her in the new banking home of the Chemical National bank. For many years the "richest woman in the world," who is one of the largest stockholders of the bank, had a private office in the old bank building rent free. She will now have to content herself with sharing the handsome quarters provided for all the women stockholders and depositors on

the first floor. Whether or not Mrs. Green is dissatisfied with this arrangement is not

The new building is built of granite and marbie, only three stories high. It cost \$600,000. Six different kinds of marble imported from Italy have been used in decorating the interior, and figures of Ceres, Boreas, Hellos and Neptune, representing earth, air, fire and water, join the arches. The doors are of bronze, artistically molded.

DATES WILL YEARS AHEAD.

Gives Nothing to Husband, So It Will Be Contested.

Middletown, N. Y.-Because Mrs. Mary E. Blakeney, of Central Valley, dated her last will and testament 90 years ahead and cut off her husband, Otis Blakeney, from participating in her property, the instrument is being contested and about \$10,000 in a Newburg bank will stay there for some time to come. . Mrs. Blakeney, who was a promi-

nent resident of Central Valley, died there recently. Her will, which she drew up herself, was dated 1993. It bequeathed all her property to a niece, Mrs. Virginia Weeks, of Fairfield, N. J. It is believed Mrs. Blakeney meant to date her will 1903. On the back of the instrument is a codicil which provides that anyone trying to break the will or start any litigation shall be excluded from any benefits in it. She leaves nothing to her husband, but states that if the niece wno gets the property should wish to give the husband anything she is at liberty to do

## COLD IN THE TROPICS

EXPERIENCE OF FRENCH EXPE-DITION IN WILDS OF ANDES.

Average Height in Which Explorers Lived and Worked Was 13,000 Feet Above Sea Level-Hard ्र<sub>्र</sub>्रto Secure Servants. 💥 द

Paris.-A scientific expedition which has spent six years in the wilds of the Andes has just returned to France and Col. Bourgeois, its chief, has given some remarkable details of its experiences. It was organized to make a new set of observations from which to verify the length of a degree on the equator-the unit upon which the French standard of measurement and the metric system are based.

The site chosen for the work was the neighborhood of Quito, Ecuador. It was so high up in the mountains that although in the very center of the torrid zone the men lived under arctic conditions. The party consisted of ten commissioned and 27 noncommissioned officers. With three exceptions the entire party spent the entire six years in the work. One of those who gave up was Commandant Massenet, who preceded Col. Bourgeois at the head of the expedition.

Loneliness was one of the things the men had to fight hardest against. They lived to a large extent amid fields of snow and ice. The country below them was often invisible from clouds hanging about the mountains.

Yet their situation differed from that of arctic explorers in this respect, that they knew thousands of people were within comparatively easy reach. The temptation to descend to the seacoast cities was therefore almost irresistible at times.

Of course the men did not spend the whole time in the mountains. This would have been almost impossible, because they had not merely the vigor of the cold to contend against but also the enervating effects of the rarefied atmosphere of the mountains. The average height at which they lived and worked was 10,000 feet above sea level. Cooking was difficult at that elevation and the proper feeding of the men was one of the most difficult problems. Another practical difficulty was securing servants and laborers. The natives consented to go into the hills only at high pay and on urgent persuasion and they deserted at the least provocation. The winters were especially trying. Bands of wolves wandered about the camp and devoured the refuse thrown out even to old leather straps and the wornout

saddles of mules and horses. Notwithstanding the obstacles, 74 geodetic stations were erected. A chain of geodetic and astronomical observations covering the entire six years was secured, including the establishment of the meridian of Quito with the nearest approach to scientific accuracy that is possible. The remaining error, it is said, is infinitesimal. The result of the observations was not worked out. This is to be done in Paris now by a corps of scientists.

The expedition cost a good deal of money. Besides the pay of the menibers the French government contributed 40,000 francs (\$8,000). The balance of the expenses, about \$20,000, has been subscribed by Prince Roland Bonaparte.

While the members of the expedition confined themselves strictly to their mathematical work, Dr. Paul Rivet, staff surgeon in the French army, who was detailed as its medical attendant, made a remarkable collection of photographs of the country and people and brought home also an invaluable ethnological gathering of native implements and fabrics.

MACHINE FINDS OIL WELLS.

Terre Haute Men Organizing Company to Sell Device.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Business men of Terre Haute have formed a \$25,000. stock company to put a device for locating oil wells on the market. Oil. well men call it an "oil smeller." Its owner, Harry Kurtz, of Princeton, Ind., says it will tell if there is oil

even at a depth of 1,650 feet. The machine is not disclosed to the public yet, but Kurtz says he has been experimenting with it for two years and that it has never failed. The presence of oil under the surface of the earth is made known by an electrical reaction process, and Kurtz says that with the machine he has selected the location for 80 wells, mostly in the Illinois field, with which it is now thought Terre Haute is connected.

The Standard Oil company's representatives have leased many thousand acres in this part of Indiana, and big independent operators have done like-

Taking advantage of the speculative fever, local promoters have formed companies and are offering the stock under flaring advertisements in the newspapers.

Harmless Duels Fad in Paris. Paris.-Pistol duelling clubs are the latest fad of French sporting clubs. When Dr. Devillers last year introduced the harmless bullet to Parislans it immediately "caught on." Now there are several chibs, and a tournament is being arranged this month in the Tuillieres Gardens. Madrid and Berlin seem likely to follow suit. The Devillers bullet can be used in any pistol. It carries wonderfully well. The duellists wear masks and gauntlets, but otherwise the conditions are those of the real duel.

H & BULLY ONE BRICKLAYER.

hard Student in School Founded by Andrew Carnegie.

Pit'sburg, Pa.-The School of Bricklaving, intended to be one of the most Important départments of the great \$10,000,000 technical schools which Andrew Carnegle founded here, has one scholar. The daily routine which the future knight of the trowel goes through and the staff of instructors maintained solely for him is causing much comment.

When Mr. Carnegie founded the technical schools he insisted that the departments first opened must be those for the purpose of teaching young men to become expert artisans. Bricklaying looked as if it might be popular here, and the school of bricklaying was the first in commission, While other departments were quickly filled up with scholars the bricklaying game didn't seem to appeal to Pittsburg's young men, but finally one student applied.

After passing the necessary examination Daniel Chisholm was enrolled and began his studies at the school after paying his fee of \$20 a year. To teach prospective bricklayers there had been engaged by the school a professor at a salary of \$15 a day and an expert bricklayer, who receives six dollars, or the union wage.

A NATURAL BAROMETER.

Stone That a St. Louis Man Says Fore tells the Weather.

St. Louis.-A storekeeper on South Broadway has a piece of stone about as large as a man's fist in which he places more confidence as a weather indicator than he does in all the weather bureaus of the country.

He brought it with him from Germany when he came to St. Louis many years ago, and although his German neighbors told him that the stone would not work in America he finds that it operates about as well in Missouri as it did in the old country.

He says there is a mine of it in Saxony and another somewhere in Russia, and that in parts of both countries near to the mines many country people provide themselves with lumps of the stone for use as family barometers. It is composed of limestone, almost as soft as chalk, with nitre, clay and rock salt.

When the air is dry the stone is a light gray, with white spots of sait and nitre, but when the air is filled with moisture and a storm is coming on the salt and nitre turn black. The principle is recognized in the manufacture of one or two patent fancy harometers, but whether the inventors took the hint from the stone cannot be ascertained.

MAKES COPPER IN LABORATORY.

English Chemist Discovers New Method of Producing the Metal.

Baltimore.-Dr. Ira Remsen, president, of Johns Hopkins university, is authority for the statement that Sir William Ramsay, a famous chemist of Cambridge university; has discovered the method of making artificial copper, and the great discovery will be made known to science when Sir William will read a paper on the subject before the Royal Chemical society of Great Britain.

Prof. Remsen, who is prominent as a chemist, has a private letter from the famous Englishman stating that Sir William has succeeded in accomplishing the production of copper by the synthetic or combining process from the elements, sodium, lithium and potassium.

A combination of these elements treated with radium vaper, gives as a product copper sulphate, which is readily broken down into copper.

Make Clothes from Paper. Washington. - Correspondence be-

tween Consul W. J. Pike, of Zittau, and the president of the chamber of commerce of that German city reveals that there is a firm in South Germany which makes paper clothing. Just who wears these garments is not divulged. Following is an extract from the letter to Consul Pike.

"In our district, so far as we are informed, yarns of woolen and cotton, mixed with paper, are not produced. If such is the case in other parts of Saxony we are not aware of the fact. From parties versed in this matter we learn that a material is spun, outside of Saxony, from a paper stuff obtained from wood and known as silvalin. The spinning of this silvalin yarn has up to the present only been done by a firm in South Germany. In Saxony the manufacture of such materials has never passed the trial

KAISER'S PHONOGRAPH CLOCK.

Novel Timepiece Reminds Him of Day's Engagements.

Berlin.-It is not generally known the kaiser possesses the most unique clock in the world, a so-called phonograph clock made by a German inventor. The clock reminds the emperor of business and other engagements. When the kaiser, for example, wishes to be at the chancellor's house at ten o'clock in the morning, he speaks into the phonograph the night before, which moves a pointer and is called at the hour indicated. The phonograph graciously announces: "Your majesty, it is now time to call a carriage and go to Chancellor von Buelow's." Moreover, when the kaiser is at breakfast the clock tells him a dozen or more things which he spoke into the phonograph the night before so as not to ferget them.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

très rénandre en Louisiage su dans tous les Etats du Suds. Er publishé effre dons les commerce des avantages exceptionnels, Prix de l'abonnement sur l'anné : Editi » Ouetidienne 332,0 Bittles bebiemedale) \$8.00.