Boy Had Really Good Joke on Hospital Superintendent.

There is a boy who is no respecter ed persons when he has a joke that he Chinks must be sprang," said the superintrodent of one of the city hospitals, ms he passed out of the elevator in his funtitution. "My men," he continued, "mok upon me as a stern disciplinmetan, and I do not intend to have un change their views if I can help 2. But that elevator boy will spring a joke upon me every time the opportunity comes.

"His latest one made me fairly boil. I was so mad, but it was no use saying anything. I was walking through ear basement which consists of a sewiss of long tunnels. "As I entered one I smelled tobacco smoke, which is an undual thing in my hospital. After a short investigation I saw one of the minumbers at the other end of the tunmel. I quickened my steps to catch up with him, but he entered the elevator and ascended to the upper stories. I gang for the elevator to come down, and after it arrived I asked the boy swho he took up with him just before. The boss plumber, sah, he answered. Was he smoking? was my next ques-'I-I dunno, sah; but he-he had m pipe in his hand, that black rascal said. Thinking that I had caught the effender with the goods on him, I got self at the fifth floor and soon found man. Yes, he had a pipe in his hand but it was three feet of lead pipe "-Philadelphia Record.

FOUGHT WITH A PANTHER.

Indian Native's Plucky Struggle with Furious Beast.

The Indian mail recently brought account of an extraordinary impremptu wrestling match between a mative and a panther in the Banda dis-

The native hearing that a panther was in the neighborhood and had taken refuge in a hole in the river bank, made his way thither. Looking into the hole and seeing what he took be the panther's head, he fired, and was waiting with the other barwhen the animal suddenly rushed est from another opening and reestred the second shot in the lower faw. The injuriated-animal flung itself upon the native's attendant, and the native, with the greatest bravery, rushed on the panther and tried to drag it off his servant, who was carzying his revolver and knife.

After being driven off once, the pan-Ther made another rush at the native, and for 20 or 30 minutes the man and the beast wrestled together.

No.

Ultimately the panther was brought the ground and its end accomplished by a hatchet blow from the serv-

The plucky native has many wounds m his arms, but none on his body, and both he and his servant are doell in hospital.—London Leader

Willing to Try.

The discouraged housewife could mot keep her mind and her conversation long away from the servant problem. "It is really the burning enestion of the day, you know," she mid. "They expect so much money. and they know so little—that is, many of them. I had a girl last winter who thought the finger bowls were a kind wine glass, and another who laid bout the butter knife for me to carve the steak with, but my latest recruit, I am sure, reached the limit. She came to me well recommended-by the way, the worst ones seem able to get good references-and I agreed to pay her \$20 a month. The second day she was with me I asked her if she would make tea biscuit.

"'Well, ma'am,' she said, hesitating, as if not quite sure of her ground, I never did put tea leaves In the dough, but I s'pose I could."

How He Liked Them. Congressman George W. Smith, who has been representing the southeramost district of Illinois in congress ever since John R. Thomas got tired of the job, 20 years ago, was campaigning around Murphysboro one time in a buggy. With him was a driver. They came to a bridge over the Big Muddy river. The sight of water naturally suggested fish. For mek of anything better to say, Congressman Smith said to the driver:

"Do you like fish?" "Yes," was the reply.

Nothing more was necessary and mothing more was said. However, when the next campaign came around Congressman Smith went over the same territory, at the same time of the year, with the same driver. Again they crossed the Big Muddy and again "the sight of water suggested fish.

"How?" asked Congressman Smith. "Fried," said the driver.—Judge.

Well Countered.

"Senator Bevéridge," said a young physician, "addressed the class I was graduated from on our commencement day. He advised us in this address to be broad and generous in our views.

"He said he once saw two famous physicians introduced at a reception. They were deservedly famous, but they were of opposing schools; and the regular, as he shook the other by the hand, said loftily:

"I am glad to meet you as a genfleman, sir, though I can't admit that you are a physician."

"'And i,' said the homeopathist, smiling faintly, 'am glad to meet you as a physician, though I can't admit you are a gentleman."

WAS AN OLD CUSTOMER.

Darky Had Reason to Know Amount He Ought to Pay.

The appearance of the aged negro before the county clerk in a southern city recently occasioned no little merriment when it was learned that he was after his third marriage license in as many years. He stood idly by, a happy smile on his face until the clerk said: "One fifty, please," then sobered instantly....

"No, sah-no sah!" he cried, indignantly. "You're over-chawgin'-hit ain't but a dollah."

"Where did you ever get a marriage license for a dollar?" asked the

clerk. -"Right yere in dis orfice," was the emphatic reply. "I's done been spliced two times 'fore dis, an' I didn't pay but er dollah ary time."

"But one-fifty is the regular price." "No, sah-hit's an outrage-hits de limit, an' I quits right yere!" and he shuffled slowly toward the door. "Say, what's the matter with you?" asked the clerk. "Isn't the lady worth

the price?" "No, sah, no, sah—er—er—yas'r, I reckon she am, but hit ain't justicehit ain't justice!"

The old man's companion, who was there for the same purpose, got his license and paid the fee without a murmur, then turned his powers of persuasion on his friend. Finally the old darky walked slowly up to the desk and laid down the required amount, but he did it with bad grace, protesting with every breath that he was being "done."

"I'll pay hit all right-I'll pay hit!" he said, as he received the paper; "but I ain't gittin' no squah deal." We charged you what we charge every one else," said the clerk.

"No, sah, you didn't, an' you knows hit. I's bought 'em right yere fo' er dollah mahself-right yere in dis orfice-right yere, sah! An' de nex' time I's goin' som'eres else. You don't git no more o' my trade."

SHOWS ALL THE CHANGES.

Thermophone Detects and Transmits Variations of Temperature.

We are told that perhaps the most ingenious invention which has resulted from the cold storage business is that of the thermophone, an instrument which measures at any desired point and transmits it by sound to the ear. The thermophone takes advantage of the physical fact that there is a change of resistance in the electrical conductor with a change in temperature. Stations in all parts are connected with the main office. The central instrument has a series of switches and a dial showing the degree of temperature, just as on a thermometer. A receiving telephone is connected with the switchboard. The operator connects the telephone with any desired station in the plant and hears a slight buzzing noise and the needle on the dial moves. Finally there comes complete silence, and at that moment the needle indicates the exact temperature St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Ready for Last Call. Italy's tragedian, Tommaso Salvini. has got ready for himself a magnificent walnutwood coffin. Salvini has just been into Florence to assist in varnishing his coffin, which, after his death, will be sealed inside an enormous solid block of marble in the family mausoleum at the Porte Sante cemetery, in Florence, with the simpie epitaph: "Tommaso Salvini, nineteenth century actor."

Eggshells for Mantles.

A curious idea just patented in Germany is the use of an eggshell as an incandescent mantle. It is proposed to blow the egg, cut off the two ends of the shell and support the remainder around a gas burner, preferably one using acetylene. This mantle. while supplying a very pleasant light. is claimed to be much less fragile then those commonly employed.

Quite Appropriate. "I understand that the De Styles are to have a real novelty at their next function."

"What is it?" "A society minstrel show."

"That's nothing new."

"Oh, but they're going to have skeletons from family closets to rattle their bones."—Baltimore American.

A Consideration. "A woman should not be valued alone for her beauty," said the sentimentalist.

"Certainly not." answered the French count; "sometimes she is to be valued by the amount of alimony she can pay."---Washington Star.

Sure Énough. Hicks-It costs more to live than it did a hundred years ago. Wicks-And yet few of us would like to be the people who lived then. -- Somerville Journal.

All Alike. Burgiar (to the elderly maiden)-I do not want your life, lady, only

your money. Maiden-Get out, you are just like the rest of them!-Fliegende Blaetter.

All the Difference. "Society dropped the De Lacys be-

cause they had a skeleton in their closet, I understand?" "No-because they didn't keep it

there."

DRESSING ON \$6,500 A YEAR.

Expenses of an English Woman of Fashion-Minor Expenditures.

London - A very exclusive London dressmaker on being asked how much a lady should spend on dress replied: "She could dress fairly well on £1,300 a year." The analysis of a typical bill, however, shows that sum may be very easily exceeded.

Thus dresses cost £628 11s.; mantles, etc., £229 is.; millinery and hats, £147 9s.; gloves, sunshades, etc., £201 4s. 6d.; lingerie, £341 14s. 6d.; boots, riding outfit, etc., £115 1s.; motor outfit, £42 0s. 6d.; sundries, including laundry and cleaning. £431 5s. 6d. The total expenditure on clothing alone in this particular case came to £2,136 and some odd shillings and pence. When to this is added; the actual expense of the gratification of minor tastes it will be realized that the fashionable Englishwoman costs; the community a very useful sum.

There are saddle horses to be hired,\ and, proceeds our instructress, "Ladies nowadays generally belong to one or more clubs. They also smoke. The cigarette merchant is somewhat scornful as regards the lady smoker declaring that she is no connoisseur and seldom gives more than five shillings a hundred for her cigarettes. But-'there are others,' and these when they order the gold tipped variety are a joy to the merchant and a proportionate sorrow to those who deplore the smoking habit in women. There may be bridge debts, but there is no reason to suppose that our fashionable lady will gamble, and even if she does one could not get even an approximate idea of what such debts would be."

SEEK TO HARNESS TIDES.

Engineers Plan to Store Energy Now Wasted.

South Thomaston, Me.—Considerable progress is being made here toward the successful harnessing of the tides, by which it is hoped to save the vast amount of tidal energy now going to waste and devote it to the operation of mills, quarries, factories and other establishments needing a driving force.

Experiments on an extensive scale are being conducted, and, it is hoped. may solve the problem which has taxed the inventive minds of engineers all over the world.

A basin with an area of a little over one square mile is being used for the operations, and a 12-foot rise in the tide there makes it well adapted for the work.

The promoters of the experiment plan to store the tide power in compressed air apparatus and transmit it to lime quarries and factories along the coast by means of a pipe line. It is estimated that at least 5,000 horsepower can be generated by the new process, and the power can be distributed from the plant through the pipe line anywhere within a radius of 20 miles.

The great rise and fall of the tide along the Maine coast is peculiarly adapted for such experiments, and if the present one proves successful it is probable that attempts to save the wasted power will be made at other points along the coast where in many cases the facilities are as good as those here.

GENERAL WASHINGTON HURT.

Old Letter Says Revolutionary Leader Was Injured at Trenton.

Philadelphia.--It has always been set forth in history that Gen. George Washington was not wounded during the revolution, but the members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, who went to New Hope, Bucks county, learned differently when they heard the address delivered by Richard Randolph Parry. A large number of the members of the society left the Reading terminal on a special train to visit the Parry mansion, and the other places around the point where the historic battle of Trenton was fought.

Deep interest was taken in Mr. Parry's address, particularly to the reference to the wounding of Gen. Washington. Of this Mr. Parry said:

"It has been the popular belief that Gen. Washington never was wounded. but an original letter found in an old trunk in Virginia during the civil war would indicate differently, and that he must have been at least slightly wounded in the battle of Trenton.

"A copy of this letter was published in the Doylestown (Bucks county) Democrat on May 19, 1899. It is from Col. William Palfrey at Newton, Pa., January 5, 1777, and is addressed to Henry Jackson, esquire, Boston, per, Capt. Goodrich, and is as follows: 'Dr. Edwards writes from Trenton that Gen. Washington is slightly wounded, and Gen. Mercer is missing, etc., etc.' "

TEXAS TO BAR CONSUMPTIVES

Victims of Tuberculosis in Advanced Stages Will Be Kept Out.

Austin, Tex.—All persons suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced state are to be debarred from entering

Texas. Dr. W. H. Brumby, state health officer, said that within a few days he would issue a proclamation establishing a rigid quarantine against all persons afficted with the disease in an acute degree. In doing this he places tuberculosis in the same category with yellow fever and smallpox.

Dr. Brumby has just returned from. a trip of investigation to points in southwest Texas, where he says he found many health seekers who had just entered the state suffering with tuberculosis.

DON'T BAY HOLD ENGLAND."

Great Britain Dates from - 1801, and We Are 25 Years"Older.

The ages of most countries are recorded as exactly as that of any individual, and many of the nations usually considered old, even ancient, were really born long after those we call

the younger ones of the new world. The Father of Nations, as we know them, is Turkey, with the sultan seated at Constantinople since 1453, the country being thus 454 years old. Then comes Denmark, born 1523,

and 384 years of age; followed by Russia, who is 185, being born October 22, 1721, when Peter the Great became the first emperor. The United States of America, that most readers probably thought very

young, is in her one hundred and thir-

ty-first year, having been born July 4.

1776, and France, possibly imagined

to be much older, is not yet 118, for her birth counts from July 14, 1789. Younger than either is Great Britain, born January 1, 1801. Chill is 96, being born September 18, 1810; Colombia 95, her birthday being July 5, 1811; Holland, still well under the century, is 93, her birthday December 6, 1813, and Sweden starts from February 5, 1818, so that she is just

over 89. Brazil is getting on for \$5, dating from September 7, 1822; Mexico, born October 4, 1823, is nearing 84, and Bolivia will soon be 83, born August 4 1824. Belgium is younger, only 75. being born July 19, 1831, the same year as Ecuador and Venezuela.

It may be a surprise to find Italy so youthful, for she is only 46, her birth occurring February 28, 1861.-London Tit-Bits.

BOAT IN THEIR NESTS.

One Bird's Protection Against Predatory Enemies.

The mother bird sat on her eggs at the water's edge, and when I approached, she pushed off with her foot as though the nest had been a boat. and away she floated calmly down the stream."

"What you saw was a rare spectacle." said the nature student. "The bird was a grebe, the colymbus minor. She always builds on the water's edge, and her nest is always woven of aquatic plants so closely and firmly that it will float herself and her eggs without leaking.

"On the approach of danger the bird pushes off. Nor is she at the current's mercy during her voyage. She uses her foot as a paddle, and I have seen her steer her boat nest with some little dexterity round a bend, landing in a quiet cove as well, say, as the average lady would handle a skiff."

A Handy Box. A new piece of bedroom furniture that is practical as well as novel is the chest of shirt-waist boxes. The ordinary shirt-waist box is not particularly new. They have been seen for some time in the smart shops, with the box covered with cretonne. which, however, quickly becomes soiled if it is continually handled, and the whole set looks unpleasant and ugly. The success of this chest of boxes is the use of sanitas for covering. Sanitas is made now in the daintiest colorings and very pretty designs, and can be readily cleansed when soiled. The various articles for the toilet table, such as the glove box. the handkerchief box. etc.. may be covered with sanitas in the same way.

Warm Times Ahead. Despite his rheumatism and lumbago the old farmer was in hot pursuit of the lads who had been pilfering

his cherry trees. "Keep on running, Billy!" panted the boy with the hat full of red cherries. "He's coming, and coming-fast. I can hear him puffing and he sounds like a steam engine."

"Whew!" gasped the lad who was stumbling through the tail grass. "An' that ain't the worst of it. When he gets us he is liable to turn from a steam engine to a thrashing machine." And soon the lusty yells that

emanated from the old orchard told that the transformation had taken place

Tampering with the Truth. A school teacher trying to explain to his class the meaning of the word

"conceited," said: "Suppose I would go around saying: Look how good I am to my

class,' or bragging about how much I know or how good-looking I amwhat would you say I was?" "A liar," instantly responded his

class.—Judge's Library. Little Pitchers.

Tommy-Why, Mr. Smith, your didn't go in the ocean steamer, after all, did you?" Guest-What makes you ask that.

Tommy? I had no idea of going in the steamer. Tommy-Well, all the same mamma said when papa told her he had asked you to dinner why did he do that, because she was sure you was half seas

es. A Keen Scent. "What's baby so pleased about, Katie?" asked the grandmother. "Oh, his mamma and papa are com-

ing," replied Katie, the nurse. "I don't see them, Katle." "Nor I, ma'am. But the baby's note is very kees. He smells the automobile, ma'am."

WOMEN MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.

Two Maine Girls Ascend Mount Katahdin Over the Snow.

.While camping at Togue pon i ten miles from Mount Katahdin, Misses Jane given and Carrie Crocker of Mile linocket, Me., accomplished the difficult feat of ascending Katahiin over the snow, says the Kennebee Journal. Starting from camp at Toxue pond with a guide, they made a distance of eight miles on snowshoes, and spent the night at Birch camp on Rum mountain, and about two and one-half miles from the foot of the slide. Birch camp is a tiny structure eight by ten feet on the ground, and just high enough to permit one to stand erect when under the ridgepole. It is built of birch logs and has a roof of birch bark. The doorway is so small that one has to bend nearly double in order to enter. Leaving their guide at the camp the next morning the two young women ascended the mountain by what is known as the east slide, and found themselves on a tableland a few feet in width. Farther on was a peak somewhat. higher, but separated from the tableland on which they stood by Pomota guich, which their guide had assured them was impassable in winter.

After ascending nearly to the edge of the guich and taking a few pictures, warned by the approaching heavy clouds, the young women started down the mountain on the otherside of the slide. The descent was rapid, but spasmodic. They were compelled to slide from tree to tree, and though the distance slid was usually not more than six feet, they usually brought up against the tree with much force. They reached the camp at the foot of the mountain considerably the worse for their rough experience, but made their way over the eight miles that separated them from Togue pond that afternoon.

BARREL AS LETTER BOX.

Mail Had Been in Odd Receptacle for Two Years.

Two letters, which had been found under circumstances which give to the matter a somewhat romantic interest, reached the division of dead letters a few days ago, having been transmitted with a letter from Guavaquil, Ecuador, addressed to the postmaster general by Aliejandro Mann. who explained that while on a pleasure cruise in his private yacht be called at the post office of Bay, in the Galapagos or Tortoise islands, a group in the pacific, off the west coast of Ecuador, and near the equator. Upon examining a barrel, which was placed there many years ago by the British government for the reception of mail, etc., for the accommodation of passing vessels, he found in it the two letters mentioned, apparently intended for delivery in the United States. Both were written in October, 1905, and were directed to members of the families of the writers. Though the letters were badly faded and weather stained, as well as somewhat damaged by insects, the addresses aer fairly legible, and it is probable they will reach the hands of those for whom they were intended, through the postmaster at the !ffices of destination.-Washington Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

He Took No Chances. A good old-Lashioned surprise party was given in the West side recently. After the others had turned theirs over to the hostess one young man still lugged a package of refreshments under each arm. Finally a young woman asked:

Why don't you give those things to Mrs. Green?"

"Not on your life!" exclaimed the cautious youth. "The last surprise party I went to we all did that and then the old man came in and said Wilson's house around the corner was on fire. We ran out to see the fire. but there wasn't any. And when we went back the doors ware locked. So your Uncle Henry will just clush these eatables till we are called to the trough. See?"-Kansas City

Little Boy's Answer.

Times.

Two traveling men were conversing in the lobby of the Auditorium Annex when a little boy, a guest at the hotel, sat down near them, says the Chicago Chronicle. They at once drew him into conversation and listened to his childish opinions. The boy had traveled considerably with his parents and was possessed of much worldly wisdom that amused the drummers. Finally the talk turned to what the child would do when he grew up.

"Wouldn't you like to be a traveling

man?" asked one of the men. "Oh.' no!" was the quick answer. "My mamma wants me to be a gentleman."

Worked Both Ways. Percy, kept from school by a cold,

got so noisy in his play that his mother, suffering with a headache, suggested in despair that he play at being a little deaf and dumb boy. The idea struck him favorably, but

"I should think," ventured his mother, that a little deaf-and-dumb boy would not make any noise."

the new play was noisier than the

"Oh, but he would!" said Percy. "You see, he couldn't hear it." His mother sighed. "Dear mother;" his voice broke in

on her musings presently, "if the noise bothers you, why don't you play at being a little deaf-and-dumb boy yourself?"-Browning's Maga-Mue.

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REAP DEATH HARVEST

HEAVY SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIVES IN PITTSBURG MILLS.

Coroner's Statistics Show That City's Industries Exact Awful Toll of Workers-Half of Fatalities Due to Violence.

Pittsburg. - Human lives sacrificed upon the altas of industry," might well be the title of the blotter in the office of the coroner of Allegheny county, a volume that mutely proclaims upon its pages what it costs besides money for Pittsburg and its district of smoky mills and gridironed territory to maintain its prestige in the milling, mining and mercantile marts of the country and retain its title of "workshop-of the world."

This volume, an official record demanded by the laws of the commonwealth, shows that almost 50 per cent. of the deaths are violent and are the result directly and indirectly of the unceasing grind of the industries in the Pittsburg district, that are continually driven, night and day, to supply the demands of the world's markets. Deaths from natural causes. contagious diseases, suicides, murders and accidents met in the ordinary walks of life are not considered in this percentage attributed to the "in-

dustrial juggernaut." Last year 2,660 deaths were reported, of which 819 resulted from accidents in milis, mines or on railroads, the industries most essential to the progress of Pittsburg. Many reasons are assigned to the reports of investigations of individual cases. Some of the victims were burned by molten metal, a blast furance burst. or a huge ladle was upset in the steel mills; others were caught in the rolls of a plate mill and some crushed in the machinery of the mills.

Many were killed in mines by falling state, some by gas explosions and others by falls from derricks, scaffolds and like structures. Not a few met their death while working about the numerous electric cranes, those huge mechanical arms that with almost human precision pick up massive pieces of structural steel about the plants and place them wherever may be indicated, at the simple movtng of a lever.

While in the aggregate these figpres may seem abnormal they are recorded so regularly that their magnitude is not realized. The average numher of deaths reported to the coroner is about 250 a month and there is littie variation from this from year to year. For the first five months of the present year there were 1,905 deaths. 344 of which may be classed as "sacrifices." For the same period im the preceding year there were 1.015 deaths, of which 350 may be put in the same category.

Not all the violent deaths, however can be classed as accidents in the "workshop." The inordinate 'demand for labor necessarily attracts a large percentage of the country's immigrants. Six days in the week supplying the human force and muscular waver to the integral machinery; there aliens, surfeited with the freedom of their newly adopted country. resort on their own holiday to the festivities and customs of their former homes Weddings, christenings, balls and parties are held at which various alcoholic beverages are used most copiously. Quarrels result and frequently knives and firearms are used, and there are hospital cases to be cared Deaths not infrequently result from these sources, and so commonplace are these reports that it is counted as a "slow night" in local newspaper offices if at least a dozen have not been reported by Sunday midnight:

Comparing the loss of life by the accidents with the tonnage and production of the Pittsburg district, one life has been snuffed out for every 50,000 tons of coal that is shipped and the annual shipment of about 50,000,-000 tons. For every 3,800 cars that carry freight out of or into Pittsburg, some soul has given up the ghost. This is exclusive of cars that are carrying freight through to other points. Every 6,700 tons of the 7,000,000 tons annual production of iron and steel has been put out at the cost of the life of one of the manipulators somewhere in its manufacture; and of the 800,000 tons annual output of steel rails every 870 tons has been put upon the market only after some one of its producers has laid down his

And these lives are given up while the incessant rush and grind continues, every day and every night throughout the year, the sacrificial altars marked by black clouds of smoke by day and the glare of mill furnaces on the skies by night, where the dust of the road to wealth is laid by the red dew of human blood.

Replace King Alfred's Church Organ. London.-In the Church of Muchelney, the Somerset village famous for its historical associations with Aifred the Great, a new organ has been placed to succeed the remarkable instrument which has done duty there for the past 100 years.

To investigate Wines.

Washington.-Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry in the agricultural department, has been engaged by the French government to make a scientific inquiry into the charge that French wines have been Detaretuna

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Tout de l'entre de l'