

UNCLE SAM'S STATISTICAL EXPERT



Copyright by Weston Forester

William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population of the census soon to be taken by the government, is considered an expert in this branch of work.

HAS NOVEL SCHEME

COLORADO MAN PLANS TO REAR WILD BEASTS.

Will at Once Start Reservation on Which Will be Bred Game of All Sorts and for All Purposes.

Denver, Col.—M. F. Kendrick of Denver, has established a reservation on which he will rear wild beasts for market.

For several years the founder of the new enterprise has maintained a pheasant exhibit at the city park in Denver, expending for that purpose several thousand dollars of his own money each year.

For the first few years only animals that inhabit North America will be raised, but in time lions, tigers and even elephants will be supplied for the market.

An electric line now runs near by, and it is expected that the reservation will become as much of a resort for sightseers as is the famous ostrich farm near Los Angeles.

It requires no more feed to produce one pound of buffalo or elk than the same of cattle and sheep, said Mr. Kendrick, while the care and protection in housing are less, and the prices are high either on the foot or the butcher's block.

Mr. Kendrick has been invited by the United States government to send to the national chemist the body of any bird or animal that has died of a disease with which he is not familiar, and the government agrees to send him without cost a full description of the disease and its cure.

Monkey Rang Up Fares.

New York.—"Jennie the Monk," mascot of Hook and Ladder No. 22, at Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-eighth street, wasn't feeling well the other day, and Fireman Muir offered to take her up to a dog doctor.

Then grasping the leather line connected with the conductor's indicator, she began to ring up fares. Before Muir could induce her to let go she had 45 cents to her credit. The fireman paid the toll, but Jennie was tied and hand foot when she was brought back from the physician's.

FINGER MADE INTO NOSE.

Unique Surgical Operation Performed on New Jersey Man.

Paterson, N. J.—Cornelius Snyder of 132 Goffe road, Hawthorne, will soon be going about wearing a finger cut off one of his own hands in place of his nose, provided one of the most interesting and unique surgical operations ever performed in this city be successful, and at the present time there is every indication that it will be.

Snyder was a sufferer from cancer of the nose for several years, and a year ago an operation was performed in which the larger portion of his nose was amputated in order to completely take away the cancerous growth.

The flesh about the remainder of the nose was scraped and laid open. The nail was taken from the third finger of the patient's left hand and the skin and flesh back of the finger cut and laid open. The finger was doubled at the middle joint and laid in the nasal opening and securely fastened.

The entire upper part of the patient's body and head were then incased in plaster casts and bandages to assure the utmost rigidity and to guard against disturbing the sutured parts.

When this is assured the finger will be amputated at the middle joint, and when the wounds are healed it is expected that Snyder will leave the hospital with a nose as nearly perfect as the one he originally had.

GAVE HORSE PEACEFUL END.

Kind-Hearted Man Bought Animal to End Its Sufferings.

Philadelphia.—Albert H. Krouss of St. Peter's, Chester county, came to Philadelphia to buy a horse. He found one for \$8.50, and started to drive into the country late in the afternoon.

"How much did you give for that horse?" asked William R. Green, a manufacturer, who was in the crowd.

"Eight dollars and fifty cents," admitted Krouss, somewhat abashed.

"Will you take that amount for him?" asked Mr. Green.

"Glad to get it," responded the Chester county man. The sale was concluded, when Agent Lepper of the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A., who had witnessed the transaction, made himself known to Mr. Green.

"What are you going to do with the horse?" asked Agent Lepper.

"Turn him over to you so that he may be disposed of kindly," said Mr. Green.

Agent Lepper led the horse away to a peaceful end.

Man's Bank Account Safe.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Although it may be the legal right of a wife to go through her husband's pockets as he sleeps, she must draw the line at his bank account, as has just been held in the suit of Ernest C. Quick of this city against his wife.

REQUISITES FOR THE MINISTRY.

Pastor Must Carry Earth's Freshness to Do Effective Work.

A minister in these indoor days needs all the open air he can beg, borrow or buy. Consider a moment. Through the week his privilege will call him into close and curtained sick rooms—sick rooms of the soul, most of them; he can never go, to any good purpose, unless all the clear winds of heaven and health are buttoned freely under his coat.

PRIOR TO DAYS OF COPYRIGHT

Golden Opportunity That Cassandra Overlooked.

Xanthippe, Cassandra, Queen Elizabeth and Dido were walking along the Styx one afternoon not long ago and the conversation between these eminent ladies turned upon prophecy.

"Tell me the honest truth now, Cassandra—could you really see into the future?" asked Dido with a skeptical smile at the prophetess.

"I could, honestly," said Cassandra earnestly.

"How far, Cassie?" queried Queen Elizabeth.

"All the far there was," said Cassandra.

"Humph," said Xanthippe. "Could you see as far ahead as—Rudyard Kipling?"

"Yes," said Cassandra. "I'd read all Kipling ten years before the fall of Troy."

"Then all I've got to say," said Xanthippe tartly, "is you were an awful fool not to copy the stuff down and publish it as your own."

A Rural Enoch Arden.

"In our little town in a western state," said Brown, "there was a half-witted sort of a fellow named Bill Wilkes. One day Bill took to the railroad tracks and never reappeared for about six years. In the meantime his wife, Bettie, took in washing and supported the family. One day Bill came back. He went around to the kitchen door, softly opened it, stuck in his head and said, 'Boo, Bettie.' Bettie turned around from her washtub. 'Te he,' said Bill. 'I scared ye, didn't I, Bettie?' Wherever I see a stage husband return to his family I think of Bill's greeting after six years' absence. 'Boo, Bettie. I scared ye, didn't I?'"

Why and Wherefore.

A minister one day found a little boy in tears and questioned him as to the cause of his distress. The youngster replied that his father had punished him for being naughty, and he was mighty glad that his mother hadn't done it.

"Why do you prefer to have your father whip you?" questioned the minister. "Is it because he is less severe than your mother?"

"No," replied the boy, "but when he licks me ma says he's a brute and always gives me money to buy candy."

Just to Make Sure.

An old farmer, who by hard work and thrifty habits had got together a small fortune, decided that the time had at length arrived when he was justified in ordering a family carriage.

"Now, I suppose you want rubber tires?" said the carriage builder.

"No, sir," replied the old farmer in tones of resentment. "My folks ain't that kind. When they're riding they want to know it."

The Value of Books.

A young girl once asked Mark Twain if he liked books for Christmas gifts.

"Well, that depends," drawled the great humorist. "If a book has a leather cover it is really valuable as a razor strop. If it is a brief, concise work, such as the French writ, it is useful to put under the short leg of a wobbly table. An old-fashioned book with a clasp can't be beat as a missile to hurl at a dog, and a large book, like a geography, is as good as a piece of tin to nail over a broken pane of glass."

Wheeled a Sheep for Charity.

When a young woman asked a farmer at Shavington, near Market Drayton, England, for a contribution toward a bazaar to be held at the village of Calverhall on Saturday next he promised to give her a live sheep on condition that she pushed it in a wheelbarrow from Shavington to Calverhall, a distance of nearly three miles.

The offer was promptly accepted, and in the presence of a large crowd the woman wheeled a sheep weighing 90 pounds from one village to the other and thus won the wager.

WANTED ONLY MONEY'S WORTH.

Example of the Workings of the "New England Conscience."

A woman who has spent many summers at Haines' Falls in the Catskills tells the following story:

"A mountain wagon full of summer excursionists stopped at the hotel one morning. They wanted to see the falls 'turned on.' In order to assure a good flow of water there is a sort of lock built above the falls. The lock is always kept closed except when somebody makes application to see the falls; then, on payment of a quarter, the gates are thrown open and a fine flow of water pours forth. The old man who had charge of the falls went out and opened the gates. The visitors were delighted, paid their quarter and drove away. About half an hour later another wagonload drove up to the hotel and asked to see the falls. Again the old man went out and opened the gates, but owing to the previous drain on the water supply the result was far from satisfactory, and the spectators were not enthusiastic. The old man noticed the dissatisfaction of the visitors, and was, perhaps, somewhat conscience-stricken, for when he was offered a quarter to pay for opening the gates, he hesitated a moment, then said:

"No, it wasn't worth that much. I think there was just 'bout 17 cents' worth that time."

CHILD'S CONFIDENCE IN DADDY.

Wanted Papa to Emulate the Historic Act of Moses.

The Sunday school lesson that day had been about Moses leading the children of Israel through the wilderness to the Promised Land, and little Bobby had been particularly impressed by the incident of the prophet striking the rock with his staff and causing the water to gush forth. After Sunday school he took a walk with his father, and could talk of nothing else.

"Now, Bobby has an overwhelming respect for his father's prowess, which was not even overshadowed by the remarkable achievement of Moses. He was thoroughly imbued with the idea that there wasn't a thing in the world that his father couldn't do if that thing were at all possible of accomplishment. So when they came to a pile of large bowlders, with the Sunday school lesson still uppermost in his mind, he rather startled his father by exclaiming:

"Say, pop, hit a rock. I want a drink!"

Couldn't Place Horace.

"They say that Horace wrote his poems in praise of wine," the school teacher said to the Billville citizen.

"Who? Horace Greeley? Never knew he write poetry."

"No, no—the other Horace, who comes from antiquity."

"Never heard tell of him, n'er the place he come from; but it's my opinion, whoever he wuz, that he had mighty little to do be wastin' words on wine, when the country has more 100-proof corn tiker than it kin consume convenient, but, come ter think of it, the less said 'bout corn, new or old, in the north Georgy region, the better. The blannet of government is mighty watchful!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Gratuitous Advice.

A man had sat for some time in a restaurant, looking thoughtfully at his saucer of melting ice cream. At last he left his chair and made his way to the proprietor.

"I see you advertise that you make your own ice cream," he said, in a confidential tone.

"I do, sir," said the proprietor.

"Well," said the man, "would you permit me to give you a little pointer? I won't charge you a cent, and it'll be money in your pocket."

"Glad to hear it, I'm sure," said the proprietor.

"Get somebody else to make it," said the man, in a hoarse whisper.—Youth's Companion.

All in the Mind.

On the opening day of one winter session the late Prof. Tait of Edinburgh university entered the natural philosophy classroom in the midst of the uproarious applause common to those occasions.

Presently he looked up at the tumultuous benches above him with the smile of one who had known the ways of students for a lifetime.

At last, when a momentary lull came, he remarked, his gray eyes twinkling:

"Gentlemen, I must remind you that there is really no such thing as noise. It is merely a matter of subjective impression."—Youth's Companion.

Flowers for the Prima Donna.

It is said that the opera stars do not receive as many flowers as formerly. The treasurer of a certain company said to me the other day: "Ten years ago it was nothing for a prima donna to receive in a single night \$2,000 or \$3,000 worth of flowers. If one of the best gets \$500 worth after a great performance nowadays she is mighty lucky. It used to keep most of our ushers busy handing floral pieces over the footlights, or spilling them on the heads of the musicians. One usher can take care of the job now."—N. Y. Press.

The Bird in Hand.

Lonny—Say, let's promise to marry each other when we grow up.

Gracie—Oh, no, I might like somebody else better then.

Lonny—Me too.

Gracie (hastily)—Oh, yes, let's do promise.

WILL SUPPLY GLAMS

GOVERNMENT TO COME TO AID OF BUTTON INDUSTRY.

Experts Make Discovery That the Clams Spend Babyhood Days Clinging to Fins and Gills of Fish.

Washington.—United States fish experts are about to establish a fish hatchery to hatch fish to propagate mussels and clams in the Mississippi valley rivers so that a permanent supply of the "raw material" may be assured to the pearl button manufacturers of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. This hatchery probably will be located at Manchester, Ia.

Researches and experiments made at the University of Missouri, and by government experts working at Manchester, Ia., and La. Crosse, Wis., led to a discovery which makes the establishment of the fish hatchery necessary to "plant" the rivers with mussels and clams. Congress will be asked to provide an appropriation of \$15,000 for the hatchery, and probably will do so.

The government has been working upon a plan for two years looking toward a renewal of the supply upon which the pearl manufacturers depend.

It looked easy at the beginning. The clams were propagated without difficulty. But their distribution in the streams met with unvarying failure. When introduced into the water the embryo mussels sank to the bottom and gave up their slight hold on life.

It was then found that clam life depends upon fishes, which act as nurses and foster parents. The young mussels are parasites in their early existence, and live on the gills or fins of the fish. In the natural state the mussels spread slowly because few of the young mussels catch on to the gills or fins of fish.

The experts in charge of the experiments have evolved a method whereby they can inoculate fish with thousands of the embryos, though, under natural conditions, a fish would carry very few. This plan will be put into operation according to the present calculations.

The experts are at sea as to the actual results. They do not know how long it will take the young clams to develop to merchantable size. Nor is it certain which species will be best adapted to the various waters. At least 100 varieties are found in the Mississippi valley, and 25 varieties are in commercial use.

"Some of these develop in the spring, and some in the fall," said Dr. Barton W. Everman of this city, who is in charge of the government experiments. "Some develop in warm water, and some in cold. Some cling to the fins, some to the gills, and some to the tails of fish."

NEW DOCK FOR PEARL HARBOR.

Government to Build the Largest One in the World.

Washington.—Specifications have been issued by the navy department for the construction of the new dry-dock at the proposed naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which will be the longest dock of the kind in the world. Bids will be opened at the department February 13. The dock will be large enough to take two battleships at the same time.

Its all-over length is 1,135 feet, whereas the longest dock previously constructed, at Philadelphia, is 799 feet over all and the Puget sound dock, recently contracted for, is 853 feet over all.

An innovation, so far as American docks are concerned, is that there will be four caisson seats, two as usual at the entrance to the dry dock, and two others near the middle of the dock, dividing the main structure into an inner and outer dock. There will be two steel caisson gates and the arrangements will be such that with a ship in the inner dock the outer dock may be filled and emptied independently, thus allowing the ship upon which the most extensive repairs are to be made to remain in the inner dock while ships with minor repairs are being docked in rapid succession in the outer dock.

Expensive Piece of Pie.

Muncie, Ind.—The fact that a piece of pie cost Charles Scott (colored) \$9.95, tied up about \$100,000 worth of brick street paving work in Hoyt avenue.

Scott, an expert bricklayer, went into a restaurant, so he told the police, and ordered a piece of pie. With him were several friends.

He placed on the counter a "roll" containing \$9.95 while trying to find the exact change, and somebody took the money.

The witnesses in the case were so numerous in the police court that the contractor in charge of the street paving work was compelled to abandon the job for the afternoon.

Roof Garden Skating Rink.

New York.—New Yorkers have many novel diversions, but an ice skating rink 300 feet in the air is believed to be the latest.

According to plans announced here such a rink will be opened on top of the new office building at Broadway and Twenty-third street. It is thought this almost aerial sport will not be enjoyed until next winter, as the building will not be ready for occupancy until May 1. The proprietor of a similar skating rink in Montreal is said to be behind the project.

OUR NAVY STANDS SECOND.

Great Britain Most Powerful in Sea Fighting Force.

Washington.—Our navy stands second among those of the great world powers at the present time, according to the "Navy Year Book," prepared by Pittman Pulifer, clerk to the senate navy committee, and now in the hands of the public printer.

Germany follows third, while France has dropped to fourth place, and Japan is fifth.

The "Year Book" shows that Great Britain has 61 first-class battleships, with a tonnage of 910,330; the United States 31, with a tonnage of 419,790; Germany, 31, with a tonnage of 414,486; France, 26, with a tonnage of 337,132; and Japan, 15 with a tonnage of 233,444.

Including armored cruisers also, however, France ranks Germany, her navy tonnage of both battleships and armored cruisers being 573,364, while that of Germany is only 548,254. The tonnage of United States battleships and armored cruisers is 607,241. That of Great Britain is 1,395,939.

France takes precedence of both the United States and Germany if the tonnage of all the vessels in the navy, including submarines, torpedo-boats, and so forth, is counted. All told, France has 516 vessels to the credit of her navy, their total tonnage being 891,188, while the total tonnage of the entire German navy is 872,559, that of the United States 770,468, and that of Japan 444,903.

The book says that Japan is doing little ship building, the only vessels now in course of construction being two battleships.

HE CANNOT SERVE QUAIL.

Arkansas Attorney General Denies Landlord the Right.

Little Rock, Ark.—An Arkansas hotel proprietor is worrying over the question: "Can a hotel-keeper serve quail to the patrons of his hotel?"

He has asked the attorney general to help him out in the matter, since there is evidently some doubt in the afore-said hotel proprietor's mind as to the advisability of feeding boarders fat quail on toast or any other way.

Mr. Kirby has not replied to the query, but will probably inform the hotel man that it would not be a wise policy for him to add quail to his bill of fare. He may go out and kill a quail, have it served on his own table, give it away, etc., etc., but he can't sell it. When he serves it to his patrons in the hotel it would take some reasoning to distinguish between that and any other method of selling what the house has to eat.

Incidentally, the plan would be very much like the old plan of selling a sandwich for 50 cents and giving a bottle of beer as a relish, in districts where the sale of intoxicants was prohibited.

The laws of Arkansas relative to the disposition of wild game are very strict, and there is a strong tendency to enforce them very rigidly, owing to the habit of many hunters in indulging in the wasteful slaughter of unprotected game.

FRANCE HAS IMMENSE WEALTH.

Surprising Figures Shown by Report of M. Leroy-Beaulieu.

Paris.—Although general trade conditions in France, as in other European countries, suffered in 1908, largely because of the reduction in American demand, following the financial crisis, figures submitted by M. Leroy-Beaulieu and other statisticians at the end of the year regarding the wonderful wealth of the French people demonstrate the imposing strength of France's financial position and her right to the title of "The World's Banker."

France's fortune is growing steadily as the result of an annual saving of \$1,000,000,000, much of which must seek investment abroad. Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu's figures show France now receives \$380,000,000 as an annual income from foreign holdings which are principally government stocks, the amount having been almost doubled in the last 15 years.

He estimates the present wealth of the French people at \$15,000,000,000, or more than \$1,100 for every man, woman and child, and as the estimate is based upon declared succession taxes, it is admittedly much below the real figures.

Clock Gives Faithful Service.

Dowagiac, Mich.—John May, the well-known auctioneer, recently came into possession of a clock which can boast an age of 125 years. This relic was procured by him while buying second-hand goods recently. For three generations it was handed down in the Milke family, of which Mrs. M. Milke of Dowagiac is a representative. Her great-great-grandfather owned the clock in Germany. Mrs. Milke's mother owned it 40 years. At the latter's death, ten years ago, it was shipped from Germany to the United States and became the property of Mrs. Milke.

During all the many years of its existence it has shown good service as a timepiece.

Gets Civil War Prize Money.

Franklin, Pa.—Fred Claus, a civil war veteran, is convinced that while Uncle Sam may be a little slow sometimes, he will, if given time, pay his honest debts.

Claus was a member of the crew of the Union ramboat Tuscumba, which, after running the Confederate blockade at Vicksburg, captured a quantity of cotton at James' Landing in 1863.

He has just received a warrant for 66 cents, his share of the prize money.