SILK HATS HINDER PIETY.

Gentlemen Wearing Them Shun Church Because of Fear of Damage to Them.

It is a matter of historical record that our forefathers in the seventeenth century wore their headgear at divine service and also at dinner, but it has remained for an English newspaper to testify that in its opinion gentlemen sometimes refrain from going to thurch because of their hats.

A daily paper has recently suggested that the very irregular attendance of upper class males at church may be due to the respect with which they regard their headgear and the inadequate accommodation provided in sacred edifices for the safe bestowal of the cherished "topper."

They quote a Piccadilly hatter as saying: "I receive more hats to block on Monday morning than on any other day of the week, and judging from the observations I hear, I should say that the owners benefit very little by going to church.

"If they place their hats under the seats they are kicked by the occupants of the pews behind, ladies being almost as careless as mischievous boys in this respect. Then if they deposit the hats on the seats, some one probably the owner himself—is sure to sit upon them.

"Why can't every West End church have a cloakroom where gentlemen can leave their hats? A small sum could be charged, and devoted, let us say, to the clothing of the heathen in West Africa."

A West End vicar who was asked if this difficulty explained why men did not go to church, gave an unsympathetic answer.

"I cannot conceive," he said, "even in these artificial and finnicking days, of a man who would avoid going to church out of consideration for his hat. At regular intervals male members of my congregation complain to me about this matter, and I invariably tell them to wear caps."

A verger at a neighboring church who offered as a remedy the suggestion that men should wear opera hats told the amusing story of an experiment.

"One gentleman always used to put his hat outside the door of his pew," he said; "others followed, until the whole aisle showed a row of silk hats. This was all right till one night an old gentleman who was shortsighted and infirm, came late. He helped himself forward by 'esting his hand on each pew. In this way he kicked every hat into the aisle, and 'dribbled' his way, so to speak, up to his seat."

FURROWS FIVE MILES LONG

Farms in Oklahoma Where Binding
Twine Comes in Immense
Lots.

It gives one a vision of farming on the hugest scale to see nine five-mule teams move down the long rows of a 3,000-acre field, turning three furrows apiece of the rich earth, says World's Work.

When the hay is ready to cut 20 machines mow the thousands of acres of grass and the 500 acres of alfalfa. In some places they go five miles before they turn to come back. Ten thousand tons of hay is the crop.

Forty-two reapers and binders garner the wheat, and it takes five busy ateam threshers to thresh it. Binding twine is bought by the carload—\$3,000

worth at a time.

Last year was a poor one for wheat throughout Oklahoma. The Millers' 29,000 acres produced only 50,000 bushels. Yet so careful are their methods of planting and cultivating that they sold all but 20,000 bushels of this for seed wheat at 95 cents a bushel.

The wheat and the best of corn are sold at a high price for seed. The hay, the alfalfa, the outs, and the rest of the corn are fed to the stock. Corn is put into automatic feeding racks, and the hay and the alfalfa are pited in stacks out in the rolling pastures, and the beeves, the nules and the hogs are permitted to eat as much as they wish.

In addition to this, the stock are turned into the aifalfa fields between the five cuttings, and they are grazed also on the growing wheat. What they manage to consume merely thins the growth down to the proper luxuriance.

The late Mr Miller used to keep a sign in the 1,200-acre patch which read: "Five dollars fine for anyone who goes through this patch without taking a meion."

Trapper Who Never Carried a Gun. Isaac Tichenor Pratt, one of the old residents of the village, is dead, reports a recent Bennington (Vt.) correspondent of the Boston Herald. His father was an old resident and gained a wide reputation as a hunter and itrapper, which was well upheld by his son. He commenced trapping when a boy of 12 years, and when he was obliged to give up the practice he had 79 bears to his credit, all of which he had caught in a trap. The only wild animal that he had not had in his traps was a catamount, and he always loped to get one of those before he retired from the business. One of the last catches was a wildcat, one of the largest ever seen in the village. It was the boast of Mr. Pratt that in all his trapping expeditions he had never carried a gun of any kind with him; he never took any companion with him; he never was away from home -over night; he was always accompanied by his faithful dog, and as a weapon to be used in emergency he carried a small hatchet, with which he had killed many a bear that he found valive in one of his trans

BORNEO KINGDOM ENDED.

Ancient Country Has Been Absorbed by Great Britain Through Assimilation.

The ancient kingdom from which the great Island of Borneo derives its name ceased to exist on January 1, 1906, and Great Britain made yet another addition to her oversea possessions, for this, of course in crude words, is the interpretation of the diplomatic announcement that "an agreement has been concluded with the sultan which provides for the appointment of a British resident, with powers to control the general administration of the state."

The conclusion was one long foregone. There is no commination service in the law of nations and the white man has been busy removing the eastern potentate's landmarks for many years past. Southwestward the British North Borneo company has been pushing till its boundaries rested on Brunel bay, while the territory of Sarawak has been, as steadily working to the northeast. Nipped between these two opposing forces the ultimate fate of Brunel was only a matter of time and after existing! finally as a mere strip of territory on either side of its solitary river, it has at length come to form a part of Greater

Very different was Brunel in earlier days. Varthema touched here in 1905, but only long enough to remark that the people were "Ydolaters of sharp wyt, and maner of lyuyng not greatly to be discommanded." It is from Pigafetta, Magellan's friend and comrade, that the first real account of the place comes.

Here he was royally entertained by the king, who had numbers of trained elephants and horses, forts with heavy ordnance, gold vessels and spoons, silk embroideries, porcelain dishes and, in short, all the adjuncts of a high civilization—a good deal of it, no doubt, borrowed from the Chinese, whose money was in sole use.

These people were Mohammedan Malays, who must have established themselves on the islands centuries before, for the Dayaks were the subject race even in the south, Malay rule extending, nominally at least, throughout the island.

Brunel, like Labuan, which is now to be administered with it, is rarely visited by travelers, but it is, nevertheless, one of the most remarkable cities of the far east, being built entirely on piles in the water in a lake-like reach of the river and thus meriting the title frequently conferred upon it of the Venice of the east.

Vessels anchor in its main streets and the children can swim almost before they know how to walk. Its market is not less singular—a dense pack of canoes, now dispersing, now swarming like a hive of bees, the occupants being nearly all women, wearing hats as big as umbrellas. The busy scene, the incessant shouts of the crowd and the marvelous dexterity of the paddling aro not likely to be soon forgotten by the spectator.

But there is little in the way of trade in Brunel. Coal, indeed, there is, and in this respect the British territories in Borneo may some day prove a very useful asset, but otherwise they cannot be said to produce much except krisses.

JIMMIE'S CLEVER TRICK.

The Happy Bridegroom Contributed
Largely to His Own
Happiness.

Some years ago, when the west was wilder than it is to-day, relates an exchange, a young man, since grown rich and now famous as a financier and capitalist, was a regular boarder at a hotel in a frontier town. He and a number of his friends were wont to resort every evening to the smoking-room of the hotel, which they used as a sort of club, and their wants were attended to by a fair waitress who may be called Miss White.

She was a nice, quiet girl, and attended to the wants of her patrons with regularity and promptitude.

One evening after she had retired for the night the landlord informed the company that this was the last time she would wait upon them, as she was going to be married next day. When the landlord had gone out Jimmie Hughes, the young man referred to, got up and said he thought it only right that they should show their appreciation of her services by making her a little present on this auspicious occasion.

He took a sheet of paper, wrote his name down for \$200 and passed it around. The girl was popular and the idea caught on, and when it came round again to generous Jimmie the total amounted to something over \$2,000. They summoned the landlord, handed over the amount to him, and asked him to give it to Miss White next morning with their hearty good wishes for her happiness.

Next day she was married, and the happy bridegroom was — Jimmie Hughes!

Stemless Flower.

The flowers of the Persian iris are stemless, and the usually produced here in February or March as "weather permits." It is a dainty little thing, of a "pale blue russetish color," with a dark purple blotch on the full, and a bright orange-yellow crest. The flowers appear before the leaves have made much progress.—Country Life in America.

Bopes for Use at Fires.
Asbestos ropes for fire departments are made entirely of asbestos with a core of steel. With the steel wire core a three-quarter inch rope carried nearly 2,000 pounds. Without the core the three-quarter inch rope carries over 300 pounds, and suffices for firemen's purposses.

HOW TIGERS KILL PREY.

Sneaking Animals Always Make
Their Attack Upon Flank
of Victim.

I have taken considerable trouble to find out how tigers kill large game, writes an assistant controller of forests at Perah to the London Field. Some time ago I was asked to come and see a full grown bullock that had been killed by a tiger. On examining it I found the animal had its neck broken and there were claw marks on the nose and shoulder, but nowhere else. There was no doubt that the tiger had jumped at the bull and landed on the shoulder and when the bull turned his head to gore the tiger he must have put his claw out and with a sudden jerk broken the neck.

On another occasion I went to see a young buffalo which had been killed by a tiger and found the same thing had happened. There were similar marks on the nose and also on the near shoulder, which clearly indicated that this animal had been killed in the same way. Malays who have actually seen a tiger killing a buffalo told me they saw the same thing happen, also that in dragging off a heavy carcass such as buffalo or bull he gets most of the weight across his shoulder.

This must be fairly correct, as I have often followed a kill, and the marks left indicated that only a portion of the animal was trailing along the ground. I have known a full grown buil which ten men could not move dragged for two miles by a tiger in heavy jungle, where roots of trees and swamp had to be gone through. In no case have I seen the pug marks facing the wrong way except when stepping to feed, which proves he must carry a portion of the animal over his shoulder.

The old idea of a tiger killing large game by a blow from his paw is nonsense; besides, in this country a tiger
never faces his prey but attacks him
on the flauk, unless charged. Another
curious fact that may seem very like
a fairy tale is that a tiger does not
seem to mind a small lamp being tied
over a kill about ten feet high, but
will come and feed. I have known
three occasions when this has been
tried, and each time a tiger has come
to feed upon the carcass.

QUEER SORT OF COMFORT Suffering Woman Solaced by Being Well-Companioned in

The next-door neighbor had run in to "pass on" the latest book purchased by the book club in the little village. It happened to be Trowbridge's "My Own Story," relates Youth's Compan-

Misfortune

"Did you enjoy it?" her friend asked.
dipping into the pages in the
absorbed fashion of the born booklover.

"Enjoy it? I should think i did!"
was the enthusiastic response. "I
don't know when anything has comforted me so."

forted me so."

The bookwork looked up in amazement. "Comforted you!" she echoed.
"Yes," the neighbor nodded, "I mean
it. You know the effect Miss Carter

it. You know the effect Miss Carter always had upon me—how she leaves me as limp as a rag if I talk with her only 15 minutes? Oh, I know, of course, that it's my fault. I get so provoked because I can't think of anything to say that will not seem absolutely tame in contrast with her cleverness, that I wear myself out whenever she calls. Well, that book says that Mr. Longfellow nearly always had a healache arter a conversation with Dr. Holmes. Think of it —Mr. Longfellow! Wasn't that comforting?"

Doubtless there are many who will appreciate the sentiment, for they are few and fortunate who have not at some time experienced either the torture of being smitted with dumbness in the presence of the people to whom they would particularly like to appear brilliant, or the exhaustion consequent upon the effort to "keep up" with a witty talker.

A sense of humor, that finest of panaceas, certainly helps, but perhaps, after all, the largest solace to be extracted from the matter is that of being well-companioned in misfortune; even Mr. Longfellow had his headaches!

Navy-Yard Waste.

One of the worst sins of omission of the navy department is the wasteful way in which good ships are allowed to lie idle at navy yards and rot or go to pieces, when with prompt repairs, made in a business-like way they could be made to do good service for years. A ship that a private owner would repair in a month the navy department will sometimes permit to lie at the navy yard for several years. the prey of all sorts of patchwork. Vast sums of money are wasted in this way. Vessels that would be of the greatest value in training the naval militia are allowed to lie idle and deteriorate at navy yards until finally they go to the junk-heap because they become too expensive to repair.-N. O. Picayune.

Corn as Steamer's Fuel.

The London steamer Coulsdon, when in mid-Pacific on her way to Yokohama from Portland, Ore., ran short of coal, and the captain ordered 5,000 bags of wheat to be thrown into the furnaces to carry the vessel into port.

The Right Kind.

Black—Are there any valuable heirlooms in your family?

White—Yes. Two greatuncles and
a grandaunt. They're all rich.—Detroit Free Press.

HISTORIC WEDDIAGS.

BRIDES OF THE WHITE HOUSE SINCE THE YEAR 1800.

Interesting Record of Matrimonial
Alliances Among the First
People of the United
States.

Alice Roosevelt's wedding at the White House was the (welfth which has taken place in that historic national edifice. The first president who occupied the original atructure was President Adams, in 1800, Washington never occupying it, but it was not until President Madison was in office, it 1811, that a wedding occurred in itthat of Mrs. Lucy Payne Washington the youngest sister of Mrs. Madison and the widow of George Steptos Washington, a nephew of the first president. The marriage of Mrs Washington to Justice Todd, of the supreme court, took place on March 11

Just after President Madison had begun his second term another relative of Mrs. Madison, Miss Anna Todd, of Philadelphia, was married in the White House to John G. Jackson, a representative in congress from Virginia, whose grand-nephew was

"Stonewall Jackson, of civil war fame The present structure of the White House, rebuilt on the lines of the first edifice, which the British burned wher they occupied Washington in 1814, in the war of 1812, was first occupied by President James Monroe in 1818. His daughter, Miss Maria Hester Monroe was the first child of a president to be wedded within its walls. Her marriage to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, of New York, acting secretary to the president, took place on March 9, 1820.

The next president, John Quincy Adams, had a son who was married in the White House. His bride was Miss Mary Hellen, a niece of Mrs. Adams, and sister to the secretary of the president. She became Mrs. John Adams on February 16, 1828.

In the eight years that Andrew Jackson was president, in course of which there was so much social disturbance caused by Mrs. "Peggy" Eaton O'Neill, Who broke up the cabinet three weddings took place in the White House The first was that of Miss Delia Lewis, the daughter of one of the president's close friends at Nashville, Tenn., to Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot, of Martinique, the secretary of the French legation at Washington. Another Nashville girl, Miss Mary Easton, a niece of Mrs. Jackson, was married in the White House to Lucien B. Polk. The wedding of Miss Emily Martin a relative of President Jackson, to Lewis Randolph, a grandson of President Jefferson, also took place in the president's home.

In the administration of President Van Buren, his son, Maj. Abraham Van Buren, was married in the White House to Miss Angelica Singleton, a South Carolina lelle, in November, 1838. She was a cousin to Mrs. Madison and became mistress of the White House upon her marriage.

On January 31, 1842, Miss Elizabeth Tyler, third daughter of President Tyler, was married in the White House to William Waller, Jr., of Williamsburg, Va.

It was not until 1874 that another president's daughter became a White House bride. On May 21, of that year, Miss Nellie Grant was married to Algernon C. F. Sartoris, while Gen. Grant was serving his second term as president.

In the administration of President Hayes, his niece, Miss Emily Platt, became the bride of Gen. Russell Hastings on June 19, 1878.

The first and only president to be married in the White House was Grover Cleveland, whose wedding with Miss Frances Folsom took place on June 2, 1886. One other president took a bride while in office, John Tyler, but he was married in the home of Miss Julia Gardiner, in this city, in 1844, his first wife having died at the White House after his term as president had begun.

Railways Save Birda

It was once the common practice of tourists to shoot birds and alligators from the decks of steambooks on Florida rivers and lakes. This abominable, because cruel and useless, warfare was waged until the supply of victims for the brutality was nearly exhausted. The development of the Florida railway system, by which the tide of travel has been directed from the water courses, has had a direct and marked effect on the wild life of the country. Instead of the leisures ly progress by water craft tourists are now whirled through the country by rail, and the bloodthirsty contingent has no opportunity to deal out death at every turn. The waters and the shores are once again becoming novulated with birds of plume and even the alligator is coming again into peaceful possession of his mudbank. -Forest and Stream.

Brazil's Prize for Rubber.

The government of Brazil has decreed a prize of \$10,000 for anyone who exhibits 100,000 Manicoba rubber trees within 18 months from the date of the announcement, and three other prizes for the three next largest plantations, the smallest of which, in order to gain a prize, must not be of less than 20,000 trees.

Literary.

Miss Readlotz—How do you like hackersy?

Thackeray?

Mr. Numschul—I never could order from a French bill of fare.—Terre Haute Star.

DESCRIPTIVE OF A SHOPPER

Specimen of the Irksome Strain Imposed Upon Long-Suffering Clerks.

She enters the millinery department, relates the Chicago Daily News. "Hats, please. I am just looking—oh, you are busy, too? Dear me! I've asked three persons to show me hats, and they are all busy.

"Floorman, I want to be waited upon at once. Thank you—but not that cross-looking girl. Yes, that one will do. You see, I want some one who is willing to show me everything whether I buy or not, and wno understands my style. She must give me her undivided attention, as it is so hard to try to shop when a clerk is talking to her frierin about her beaux or—or something."

To saleswoman. "Please show me something dressy—but not too much so. Well, you know I want it for evenings—and other occasions, too. I suppose they are all marked down at this time of the year. The paper said they were cut in two—I mean the prices, not the hats, though it wouldn't hurt some of them. I remember a big hat I had once and one windy day—
"I suppose you are busy. Yes. I'll

try them on. I like to see the different effects on me, even if I don't buy. "Now, would you advise a large of a small hat? I think I will look at both kinds. No, not a white one; if would be too trying to my complexion. Not a black one-it's too somber. Not that one-it's old enough for my mother. I should think you could tell me what I want. You don't seem to understand what is becoming to me. You must make a study of my face. Yes, I suppose you are too busy to know everyone, but you see. I buy all my things here; and you ought to know a regular cus-

"Certainly, it must be imported. American hats always have a homemade look. My husband likes to have me get the best. He says it is the cheapest in the end, for if I don't like a thing I talk so much—that is, I am apt to mention it, and he can't work unless it is quiet.

"That won't do. The crown is too high, and I would look taller than my husband. Of course, I can't expect you to know his height, but I thought I would mention that he is a triffe shorter than I. I always wear French heels, but I have to have my hats low. Let me see that violet hat. I had a beautiful one just that color the year I was married, and my husband thought it was stunning. Thirty-five dollars? I thought you said they were marked down. I never am sure when clerks are telling the truth-that is. I suppose you don't always know. I try to be nice to persons who wait upon me, for I can get so much more attention. Yes, I'll: look at that one."

IN EVERYTHING BUT RANK.

Inferior Officer Considered Himself
Superior to the Man
Above Him.

The following anecdote, touching the military career of the late Judge Tourjee, was related by Pension Commissioner Warner:

The colonel of the regiment being absent one day, his duties devolved upon the second in command, the lieutenant colonel, a pompous young fellow. One morning that officer called at Capt. Tourjee's quarters and ordered him to make a detail of 30 men from the right of the regimental line for a special duty the following day.

Late in the afermoon the lieutenant colonel again called upon the captain and asked whether his order had been carried out making a detail of menfrom the left of the line.

"Beg pardon, you told me to make a detail from the right of the line," was the captain's reply.

"No sir! I said from the left." on the

"No, sir; I said from the left," came the snappy response.
"You said from the right," persisted the captain in more decided tomes.

the captain in more decided tones.
The lieutenant colonel was white with rage. Drawing himself up to his full height, and at the same time gesticulating with this right hand in a menacing way, he vocitorated: "Who is superior here, you or I?"
"I am, sir, in everything has rank,"

was the cool response.

Capt. Tourjes was ordered to his quarters under arrest, but when the colonel returned the following day

was ordered to report for duty.

New Red Sea Port

Buakin, on the Red sea, has proved an unsatisfactory port and is to be superseded by a brand-new rival which has been built up out of coral work and desert sand by the Egyptian authorities. The rival is Port Sudan, the latest addition to the cities of the British empire, and an enthusiast says that it is destined to be a place of magnitude and importance in the days when cotton shall have made it the New Orleans of the east. The place has hitherte been called Mersa Sheikh Barud. It is about 600 miles south of Sues and is capable of holding a dozen vessels of moderate

size. The entrance is 600 feet across.

and the land around is six feet above

A Problem.

"We managers nowadays," said the vaudeville man, "have more complications to contend with than you fellows

"Is that so?" said the old showman.
"Say, what would you have done if you had been in my place back in the '70's, one day when I had to discharge one of the Siamess Twins?"—Cieve-

A NEW ANAESTHETIC.

RECENTLY - FOUND SUBSTITUTE PROVES A SUCCESS.

Detroit Doctors Become Enthusiastic Over What Was Once Used for Eye Treatment—Streng Points in Its Favor Seen.

Detroit, Mich.—Doctors of this city are enthusiastic over the results obtained by a new use of the substance is called "Scopolamin." This was formerly utilized in eye work for dilating the pupils, but in this capacity it did not give ideal results and has been discontinued.

A recent discovery of its angesthetic properties has caused it to be used in operations where quantities of dangerous chloroform or ether would ordinarily be necessary. A minute quantity, in conjunction with morphine isused. As little as 1-100 of a grain, combined with one-sixth of a grain of morphine in 20 minims of water and injected with a syringe into any part of the body is enough to cause a deepand almost natural sleep within an hour, and this insensibility is deep enough to permit the surgeon to do his work. Lack of feeling persists for at. least two hours which ought to be long. enough for anyone to be on an operating table.

In capital operations it is necessary to give either chloroform or ether in order to sective proper relaxation of the muscles, but when the scopolamin-morphine treatment has first been given only about one-third of the usual amount is required. More than that, the patient comes out of unconsciousness free from the disagreeable experiences that accompany awakening from the average operation, and difficulty in breathing is almost entirely missing.

Another advantage of the use of the new substance is that it relieves patients of the fear that almost always precedes an operation, particularly among ignorant people. One Detroit doctor tells of a Hungarian laborer who took a month to make up his mind that he would undergo a necessary operation. A fight was looked for, since these men usually struggle hard against the chloroform, but an injection of scopolamin and morphine quieted him so that he made no resistance to the regular anaesthetic when the cone was placed over his face.

It is not suitable for emergency. work, owing to the length of time that is required before it becomes effective. One or two hours, or even more, elapse before the patient is fully unconscious. Nor is it suitable for minor operations, because the absence of feeling lasts for five or six hours and the patient must be watched carefully all of this time. Many of the more prominent European hospitals make use of the new anaesthetic, and it has been suggested that it will be of much use in the medical departments of the armies and navies of the world. Its small bulk and the possibility of keeping comparatively larger quantities of it, with morphine, on hand, are strong factors in its favor. Patients wake from its influence without the slightest recollection of pains.

MUSIC AS GRAFT CURE.

Prof. W. L. Tomlins Advances New Remedy for Evil Which Threatens the Age.

Milwaukee.—Prof. William L. Tomlins, of Chicago, says that music will cure graft. In an address to the Wisconsin Teachers' association Prof. Tomlins said: "Give the girls and boys of this courtry the inner conception of the higher life as it can be given unconsciously through music properly taught, and you will have the solution of graft and all other material evils.

"So thoroughly have I been convinced of this fact that for the last nine years I have given my entire attention to this work. When I first began the work with children I saw what could be done with them, but I did not realize the philosophy of it until several years ago. My experience has taught the regenerating effect of music."

Prof. Tomlins then related his experience in New York some years ago with classes composed not only of the lower elements, but of some of the most vicious boys of the Bowery district. Brutality was their fun, he said, because they knew no better. But with their musical training came a new spirit, until when one saw another boy clinch his flat to strike his matche caught the hand and unclinched the fingers with the remark: "Aw, ferget it."

How to Blow Nowes. Withdrawing their attention for the time from the art of deep breathing. British medical experts are now calling > the attention of the public to the impertance of performing the nose-blowing operation in a scientific and hygienic manner. First one nostril and then ther other should be blown without undus violence. Doctors state that the two nasal passages should never be closed at the same time. If they are obstructed, as in the case of a cold, the back of the throat is filled with compressed air, and this, together with the discharge and the microbes which it contains, may be driven through the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and lead to serious re-

It's the Early Bird.

A Franch scientist has discovered a compound that brings worms to the surface and makes them squirm themselves to death, according to the New York Tolegram. However, we still pin our faith to the old reliable early bird.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

land Leader.

sea level.