

PROSPERITY CAME IN JUMPS

Good Story From Which Private John Allen Drew a Rule to Guide His Conduct.

Private John Allen, during his long service as representative of Mississippi in congress, was impudently on one occasion to make an after-dinner speech at a banquet at which he was to be a guest.

"No!" said the "private." "I will make a before-dinner speech but none after dinner."

When reminded that a before-dinner speech was quite out of the ordinary, and was asked for his reason for desiring to make his speech before dinner, he told the following story:

"There was a ne'er-do-well that lived near Tupelo, my home town, some years ago named Bill Jones. Bill had a brother Bob, who had gone to Texas quite a while before, and reports said that he was enjoying a fair share of worldly prosperity. When a Texan, from the town in which Bob had located, came to Tupelo, he looked up Bob, who said to him:

"Toll Bob that I have a large family, and things are against me somehow, and if he can give me a little assistance it will be greatly appreciated."

He continued on this strain for some time so that the Texan to relieve the situation proposed that they have a drink. The drink was disposed of, and Bill was cheered up considerably; began to tell what a good crop he would have this year, etc. Another drink was taken with a like result, and after about the fourth had been disposed of, he slapped the Texan on the back and said:

"When you see Bob, you tell him he or any of his friends need any money, just draw on me for it, and they will get it."

OLD FRIENDS ARE WITH US

The Wild Man of the Woods and the Man Who Won't Give a Tip Both Here.

Old friends are returning with summer. The wild man, who now emerges from a cave in Connecticut and now prefers the Maine woods with a village near by where he can frighten school children, is reported as caught in Tarrytown, N. Y., but he is probably an impostor, for he gave his name and admitted that he was hungry. The real wild man is nameless, and in trackless solitudes or visiting a settlement is cheerfully omnivorous, and skillful in obtaining food from nature and from man.

And again there is the formation of a National Anti-Tipping association. We read a few days ago of a Londoner who in one year traveled considerably over 100 miles to find barbers' shops where his "unbending attitude on the tip question" was unknown and thus spent about \$30 on bus and cab fares. He soon exhausted London and the suburbs, and now, unable to shave himself, grows a beard.

These anti-tipping associations labor in vain, for there are always footmen and women, who, not sure of themselves and wishing to impress others, tip extravagantly.—Phillip Hall in Boston Herald.

Man of His Word. "Central," he said patiently, "you have given me the wrong number seven times now. If you do it again I shall report you. I want Weasaban 7-50 Y."

There was a whirring, a clicking, then a clicking whirring. "Hello," he said, "is this you, Dolly?"

"Yes," answered a sweet voice, put up to it, of course, by its fair owner. "This is Lawrence Seelingsham. I called up to tell you that if you don't marry me I'll go to Africa and be shot by lions."

"I'll marry you, foolish boy. You've never asked me before, you know."

"What? Who is this?" "Dolly Daringham."

He hung up the receiver as if he had been shot. Central had given him the wrong connection again! On his way to the jeweler's to buy Dolly Daringham a diamond solitaire he stepped in at the Beestone telephone office to report the operator, for in all things Lawrence Seelingsham was a man of his word.—Philadelphia Evening Times.

Improved Gas Light.

According to the Scientific American, experiments are at present in progress in Paris as the result of which it is hoped to secure an increased light efficiency from incandescent gas burners. Under present conditions the gas pressure in the mains is sufficient to draw a certain amount of air into the burner, where it becomes mixed with the gas, causing the characteristic blue flame. But the amount of air thus drawn into the flame is only about three times that of the gas, whereas, for the best effect, the ration should be five to one. It has been found that by compressing the gas in the mains the desirable ratio of air to gas is caused to enter the flame. One of the boulevards in Paris has lamps working on this system, and the results are exceedingly satisfactory.

Has Learned Without Language.

Mrs. H. J. Camp, the first white woman who ever made a permanent missionary home in Central Arabia, is now engaged in special charitable work in Maine. Mrs. Camp speaks and reads Arabic like a native.

OPENED WEST POINT IN 1802

Great Training School Has Turned Out Some Efficient Officers for Uncle Sam.

The selection of West Point as the place for the national military academy was due, says Mrs. C. R. Miller in Leslie's Weekly, to its advantages from a military viewpoint, for its rugged beauty and its severe climate were calculated to be beneficial to the foundation of that sort of character so essential to a successful officer. The academy was formally opened July 4, 1802, with ten cadets and five officers as instructors. Its success is said to be due to the administrative ability of General Sylvanus Thayer, who became its superintendent in 1817 and served as such for 18 years. This officer is known as the Father of West Point. Since the opening of the academy, including the class of 1911, more than five thousand officers have been graduated.

A cadet's education costs the government about \$3,500. All cadets are on the same footing. The pay of a cadet is \$600 a year and one ration per day, or commutation thereof at 30 cents a day. The total is about \$709.50, to commence with his admission to the academy. Immediately after his admission the young man must spend about \$160 for uniforms.

After graduation the cadet is eligible to the rank of second lieutenant and is appointed to whatever branch of the service his record entitles him. Those who are highest in class honors are generally appointed to the engineer corps.

An act of congress authorizing the expenditure of \$5,800,000 for the reconstruction of the United States Military Academy was passed in June, 1902, and at a later session of congress \$1,700,000 additional was allowed.

WILL STICK TO WATER WAGON

No More Convivial Times for Boston Man, After an Experience in Rhode Island.

The confidential clerk of a Boston financial establishment, who is noted for his scrupulousness, explained thus to a party of friends the other evening why for two months he has confined his convivial exercises to the consumption of buttermilk, apollinaris and other innocuous beverages:

"I hit it up pretty strong one week in March," he said, "and when I came to I was in Providence, broke, I hadn't the heart to wire home for money, and set out to walk the forty-four miles between me and Boston. I got lifts from farmers and slept in a barn one night, and the next day got along as far as Stoughton. I was passing a humble home in the woods when I smelled corned beef and cabbage cooking. I simply couldn't pass that house without eating."

"Resolved to send the housewife a dollar if she fed me, I made known my almost agonizing hunger. She promptly set me down to the best tasting meal I had ever known and I was working at it man fashion when the young hopeful of the house, about 4 years old, began a dismal wailing. 'Keep still, Mikey,' said the mother, 'or I'll have the bum ate you.' I felt a lump in my throat that stopped the passage of food for more than a minute. I then realized as I hadn't before just what my spree had done to my appearance."

"Mikey immediately checked his grief, and was maintaining perfect silence when his mother addressed me, saying, 'If Mikey cries again you'll ate him, won't you, Mr. Tramp?' 'I would if you'd wash him,' I answered. 'I've been on the wagon since.'"

Park Seats to Make Money.

San Jose, Cal., is trying in its park a bench devised by E. W. Allen for use in connection with the free seats. It is a swinging seat so arranged that until a nickel is deposited in a slot, the back is tilted forward and the seat downward, so that it can not be used. A coin releases it, however, and provides a rocking seat for two persons. As soon as they leave the seat swings back to its former position, and requires another nickel to unlock it. In sunny places the bench is placed under a canopy. The inventor believes that on Sundays and other times, when there are unusual crowds in the park, many people will be willing to spend a nickel for a comfortable seat for their exclusive use.—The Survey.

The Time of Her Life.

The new colored domestic, fresh from Kentucky, took her first "Thursday afternoon off" and failed to return to prepare the seven o'clock dinner for the family. Next morning she reappeared rather "domestic." "Why, Sibbie," said the lady of the house, "you look sick. What is the matter?" "Yes'm, I done been sick, awful sick, but it was wuth it. Dat dollah you given me, I spent every cent of it an' I done had de time of my life. What I done with it? Well, missus, I tell de truf an' no more'n de truf. I bought ten glasses of soda and went to ten of dose movable pictuh shows. My, my, one can't have no stich time in Kaintucky."—Indianapolis News.

Will "Nest" Life Boats.

One of the great trans-Atlantic steamship companies has determined to make use of the system of carrying boats on deck known as "nesting." Nesting requires a boat of special construction, for the standard lifeboat could not be nested above two, or at the outside three, deep.

AWAKE FOR 30 YEARS

Man's Eyes Open Since Stricker With Sorrow.

Spends His Nights at Work and Com plains of No Weariness—Furnishes Puzzle Physicians Cannot Solve.

Trenton, N. J.—Having been with out sleep for thirty years, Albert E. Herpin, a Trenton man, at last complains of feeling weary. Mentally he experiences no weariness, but he says he is physically weak and believes a nap of only five minutes' duration would give him new life. Physicians who have been following the sleepless wonder's case for years say he is merely suffering from overwork, and do not agree with the theory that so many years of wakefulness has caused his physical health to fail.

Since the power of sleep left him Herpin has never before expressed a desire to even doze. He has shown no lassitude day or night. The only rest he gets is when he sits in a comfortable chair for several hours each night, but he does not even then close his eyes.

His sleeplessness has brought him considerable money, as he thought out inventions during some of his resting periods that proved successful. He works every day, excepting Sunday, in a local pottery, and he spends most of the night working out inventions or decorating pottery for friends.

Herpin is always in good spirits and when he reports to his employers in the morning he seems as fresh as any of the other workmen who had hours of sound sleep. Those who work with the sleepless man assert that he keeps constantly busy and exhibits not the slightest symptoms of drowsiness. The only complaint that Herpin has made because of his condition is that he becomes lonely frequently at night when he has nothing to keep him busy.

Herpin lost his ability to sleep after the death of his wife, 30 years ago. He was then 30 years old. He consulted physicians, who studied his strange condition, but who were unable to help him. From time to time he has been secretly watched at night. The medical men who undertook this task are convinced the man has not slept a moment since first attacked by the strange malady from which he is believed to be suffering.

Experts from all parts of the United States have visited Herpin's home and studied his condition and have gone away convinced that he has been awake longer than any man in the world. Herpin enjoys the visits of these experts, as many of them remain with him for nights. He says he never believes he will sleep again.

GERM IS SLAIN BY HOT AIR

French Physician Discovers New Method Which May Revolutionize Treatment.

Paris.—A remarkable new treatment of diphtheria has just been communicated by the distinguished physician, Robert Rendu, to the Lyons Medical association.

In the course of his experiments with the bacilli of this disease Dr. Rendu found that they were extremely sensitive to heat, and he was able to kill them in fifteen minutes at a temperature of 50 degrees centigrade (122 degrees Fahrenheit) or in one minute at 80 degrees (176 degrees Fahrenheit).

To apply such heat to the mucous membrane in the throat in which diphtheria microbes congregate the inhalation of hot air seemed a possible method, and in experiments with himself the investigator found to his own surprise that he was able without any difficulty to inhale air at 100 degrees or the boiling point (212 degrees Fahrenheit) for two minutes at a time.

Cases in which this treatment has already been tried on diphtheritic patients are stated to be completely successful, but some doubts exist as to the hot air or to the serums, applied at the same time.

BACHELORS FORM NEW CLUB

Vancouver Men Organize to Promote Wife-Seeking Activity Among Members.

Vancouver, Wash.—Bachelors of Vancouver have organized a club for the sole purpose of obtaining wives. The formation and election of officers occurred Thursday evening.

The head of the organization, Clement Scott, a prominent business man, says that all love-sick maidens of various and uncertain ages may put in their bids for the would-be benefactors, and they will receive the prompt attention of the board, who will act upon them.

Boothes His Conscience.

Washington.—A conscience-troubled citizen of Shepherdstown, W. Va., forty years old, who used some canceled postage stamps, has sent ten cents to the treasury to pay the debt. He wrote Secretary MacVeagh that while he used only three canceled two-cent stamps, he was sending ten cents to "make sure."

Ball Breaks Man's Nose.

Venice, Cal.—Oscar Hildner tauntingly told Miss Ruby Dunn that he never saw a girl who could throw a baseball hard. The girl threw it. Dunn wears a broken nose.

FEAR TO DISPLAY EMOTION

Mistaken Sense of What is Dignified is a Common Fault of the Times.

This is not an age in which clear distinctions are made in the meaning of terms. Grotesque errors arise through haphazard conclusions drawn from this loose method of reasoning. One of the popular misconceptions is that the display of emotion on the part of men is belittling and indicates a weakness of character, disgraceful and shameful to the victim, says a writer in the Pittsburg Gazette Times. It is claimed by some that the natural processes of materialism and the hardening of men's natures by the struggle for success that the age demands has brought about this contempt for anything like a display of emotion on the part of men. It may be questioned, however, whether this explains the assumed respect for calmness that is so marked a feature of the times. There is a false idea around as to what emotion is, and a mistaken conception as to its proper expression. Hysteria is one of our national diseases. The excesses into which it leads men and women have become the subject of widespread contempt, sensible people, feeling an instinctive aversion for this sort of exaggerated feeling, have fallen into the error of mistaking sane, human emotion for hysteria and have gone to the extreme in their effort to avoid any expression of feeling as "womanish," puerile and unmanly.

MARKET AFFECTED BY STRIKE

Scarcity of Drugs in New York Result of Cessation of Work in English Coal Mines.

An aftermath of the recent coal strike in Great Britain has been that the New York market for crude drugs has become almost bare of many botanical products usually brought to this port from the sources of supply in British ships.

The scarcity of supplies has stiffened the crude drug market in many spots, despite the meager character of the buying within the last few weeks, and the approaching total exhaustion of the stock of several commodities is strongly suggested.

The demands of the city trade are still relatively greater than from the west and south, but it is believed that purchasing of quinine and other drugs will soon be greatly augmented in the southwest by the disastrous floods which have inundated that section of the country.

Among the most important advances in prices noted have been sharp uplifts in menthol, short and long buchu leaves, Cassagena ipecac, celery seed, cloves, cascara sagrada, gum canadac, matico, kava kava, decorticated cardamoms, balsam tolu and Para balsam copaiba.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Ticked Buffaloes.

How a Yankee railroad man once tried to protect telegraph poles in western Kansas from the buffalo and signally failed is related by H. J. Barber, a pioneer of pawnee country:

"Early settlers remember that for miles you could see a white polished belt on every telegraph pole where buffalo had scratched their shaggy hide when tormented by buffalo gnats. I was told that many poles were broken by the vast army of scratching animals. A certain railroad official who lived in Boston, where the shoes were made, bought all the pegging awls on the market and had the section men drive them into the posts until they look like giant castles."

"The herds came and saw and conquered. They fought for first place at the poles and ticked their mangy hides with the awls, which were broken by the joyful bulls that still scratched on the remnants, until the poles fell. Needless to say, the remaining awls were withdrawn from service at once."

Towns Without Taxes.

It was recently reported from Germany that there was a little town within the empire in which there were no taxes. The town possessed benefactions, the revenues from which enabled it to pay its way without the intervention of the tax gatherer.

France never likes to be outdone by anything German, so a Paris contemporary has set itself the task of finding a parallel has been discovered, for not only are there no taxes, but the timber on the communal lands are sufficient to grant each person a small annuity. This happy land is Montmarin, in the Midi. There are seven electors in the hamlet, so to avoid anything like rivalry the seven return themselves to the local council.

Cutting down the trees and selling them is sufficient to provide a livelihood for these simple people, whose tastes are so modest that they may be termed by some uncivilized.

Dependent on Wood Pulp.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, at the annual dinner of the British Wood Pulp association, spoke of the serious effect upon the industry of the drought in Scandinavia, and, referring to the rapid development of the industry, pointed out how dependent paper makers now were upon wood pulp. If they had to rely on straw, etc., was the case only about twenty-five years ago, his mill at Sittingbourne "would alone require a string of cars over four miles long, and at least 40,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours."

MUD GOOD AS STOVE

Earth Heated by Volcano Hot Enough for Cooking.

Los Angeles Physician Tells of Visit to the Taal Crater in the Philippines, Says it is an Individual Type.

Los Angeles.—Writing from Manila, P. I., Dr. J. N. Martin of Los Angeles, says he had the pleasure of visiting the Taal volcano. "I passed a whole day and night on Volcano Island," he writes, "which was longer than I had intended, because the launch that conveyed us there and was to have brought us back failed us through an accident to her machinery."

"My interest in Taal was out of the ordinary, as I had already seen every other type of volcano except that represented by Taal, and was greatly entertained and deeply impressed by the wonderful results of the explosion of last year."

"Taal is, undoubtedly, one of the places that should be visited by all who have not seen it, as it is a type of volcano the equal of which is not to be found in any other part of the world. At the present time the heat is increasing and at a depth of a few inches below the surface the mud is hot enough for cooking purposes."

"One of the things I was most agreeably impressed with in Manila was Bilibid prison. Manila has the model prison in the world. I have never seen anything anywhere in any country in which I have traveled, and I have traveled much with my eyes open, that will compare with Bilibid as a prison or with its administration."

"The same I must say as to the Iwahig penal colony and its management. It is a model colony and a credit to any government."

"There is one thing I think of now and which I would like to mention before I overlook it, and that is the cockpit. I have not much to say on the subject, and may confine my remarks to saying that a people, any considerable part of which spends its Sundays in the cockpits, will never be able to rise to the level of the respected or progressive nation."

"As far as political relations with the United States are concerned I am a strong advocate of the retention of the Philippines as a part and parcel of the nation."

BOY BRIGAND IS A TERROR

Youngster, Sentenced to Prison, Tells of Daring Deeds He Had Planned to Court.

Duquoin, Pa.—When the law through the instrumentality of Judge Maxwell, put its hands on Peter Striney and sent him to the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia from five to ten years, it made short shrift of a young bandit who, by his own confession, had started on a career of crime incited by lurid reading and a natural bent for adventure, and had not been captured as he was—and that was at a point of a pistol—this part of Pennsylvania ere this summer was over would have been infested with a band of robbers whose leader at least would have stopped short of nothing, not even murder.

Even before the court, as he stood to hear sentence pronounced, Striney, with not a little braggadocio, declared that he had spent part of his money to buy firearms, so that he would be equipped for highway robbery. His prospective fields of operations were the lonely roads of Sullivan and Bradford counties, a territory with which he is well acquainted, having been reared in Sullivan county, and before his last escapade, for which he is now sent to prison, he was sent to the reformatory at Huntington, for a crime committed while yet only a stripling of a boy.

Striney was sentenced by Judge Maxwell for robbing the Susquehanna & New York railroad station at Powell in broad day.

CALLS RAW SULPHUR PURE

United States Appraisers Held Japanese Product Must Pay \$4 a Ton Duty.

Washington.—Sulphur emitted by the geyser craters of Japan in an almost pure state is refined sulphur in the meaning of the tariff law, although the substance has been untouched by the hand of man. The board of general appraisers at New York, the treasury department is advised, has held that such sulphur is dutiable at \$4 a ton. The importers asserted it was entitled to free entry as crude sulphur.

The issue was raised over an importation from Bungo province, Japan, which was 99.98 per cent pure, although it had been subjected to no artificial process. In that province there are, perhaps, a hundred geyser craters from which sulphur is emitted. The board held that it was immaterial whether the heat necessary to the refinement of sulphur was supplied through the existence of some abnormal condition in the earth or by artificial means.

Warms Mother by Phone.

Dixon, Ill.—Calling her mother over the telephone to tell her she was going to commit suicide, Mrs. Frank Messer drank carbolic acid and was dead before her relatives could reach her.

ON THE TRAINING OF GIRLS

English School Teachers Do Not Agree on the Subject of Educating Young Women.

London.—"No man, however good he may be, understands girls, neither does he understand women."

This pearl of wisdom fell from the lips of Miss Cox of Birmingham at the conference of Head Teachers of Stoke. She moved a resolution asserting that mixed schools and combined departments under the charge of a headmaster are not conducive to the best training of girls.

"The decreasing proportion of women teachers who can become mistresses of girls' schools is," she said, "very discouraging to the large body of women, who, by sex, ability, training and qualifications, are best fitted to take charge of girls. Something should be done whereby women teachers should have justice. I think the time has come when the women should stand up for their rights in this matter of the training of girls. I firmly believe that men should have the training of boys and women the training of girls."

Miss Cooper of Birmingham said they all knew that boys and girls developed their mental capacities at different ages, and it was impossible for them to be taught together in a group.

"It has been asserted," she said, "that where boys and girls are taught together discipline is better. I deny that. It is infinitely worse. Discipline cannot be administered to both sexes at the same time in the classroom. I do not wish to see the effeminate boys we see in some of the mixed schools. You will also see much more forwardness in girls in the mixed school than where the sexes are separated. Boys should be manly, bold, and strong, and the girls tactful and kind."

Mr. Harwood of Halifax declared that when boys and girls were taught together the boys learnt a great deal from the girls, and the girls learnt much from the boys that was good.

"And something that is bad," retorted a lady delegate. "Comradeship of the boy and girl in school," continued Mr. Harwood, ignoring the interruption, "is an excellent thing. There is nothing which fits a girl to a better understanding of a boy than sitting beside one another at a desk. For my part, I always find the girls love the men teachers, and I find the boys get on better with the women teachers."

DOCTORS TO DECIDE THEORY

New York Dentist Will Work Out General Opinion by Treating School Children.

New York.—That receding chin breed weak character rather than that weak character is indicated by a retreating facial alignment, is the theory advanced by a New York doctor and dentist, who is to be given an opportunity to test his unique theory upon the pupils of one of the city's industrial schools.

The serious contention is made that the conformation of children's teeth has much to do with their mentality. The lower jaw controls the development of the bones of the head. "These are expanded or contracted according to the position of the lower jaw, which in turn owes much to the condition, or, more particularly, to the placing of the teeth."

A missing tooth is said to be a calamity which will impede mental progress. As the children upon which the experiments are to be made are the wards of charity, an examination disclosed plenty of material for the beneficent ministrations of science. Whatever may be the result, as proving or disproving the chin and character theory, the subjects of experiment ation will at least be the gainers in point of appearance and will receive a lot of expensive dentistry gratis.

STAMPS OF 1847 SELL WELL

Block of Ten-Cent Black Variety Goes to Philadelphia for \$845—Were Purchased by Pioneer.

New York.—A record price for the five and ten-cent 1847 issue of United States stamps is shown in the summaries of an auction sale of rare postage stamps held here recently. An unsevered, uncancelled block of six of the five-cent brown variety and a similar block of six of the much rarer ten-cent black variety went for \$815. The scientific collectors of the present day are not content with single stamps, but prefer unsevered blocks of two or four.

A block of six such rarities as these 1847 United States stamps, which formed the first national issue, created more than usual interest in the stamp world. They were bought for a private collector in Philadelphia, who has one of the finest collections in the world.

By an odd coincidence, they were also sold by a Philadelphian, who found them a few weeks ago by accident while looking over his deceased father's papers. They were in a small envelope, where they lay forgotten after being purchased at the post office more than sixty years ago.

New York to Have "Fly Squad."

New York.—A picked squad of New York policemen will hereafter be known as the "fly squad," being assigned to duty with the city health department to make war on the house fly. The "fly squad" will not kill flies, but will turn attention rather against breeding places, such as refuse heaps, uncovered garbage cans, and other sources of the fly nuisance.