TANKER'S CLEVER SCHEME

Easy Solution of a Mystery That Kept bome i lab Members Guessins for Ambile.

The men at the club never could , understand how Tanker ever managed to reach home. He would never Reave the chib until just about time to arrive at the depot, with margin enough to permit of his climbing on the rear platform of the train as it was pulling out of the station. He could never get down from the club without a referred bellboy on each aide of him to goide his wavering Tooteteps, and he never could have found his way to the depot inside of three years, if it had been only a book away, but he was put into a mab and taken over there in state. At the depot the combined efforts of the (abman and two porters were require to escort the joycons Mr. Tank: er to the train, and after a stern chase down the platform to harl him by main strength on the last coach. A friendly brakeman finally would get him inside of the car, and consfortally placed in a scatt, relates the Chicago Tribune.

The men at the club knew that this kame considerate brake man assisted Mr. Tanker off the train at East Vicution the lovely suburban spot where Mr. Tanker resided, but the question was. How did Mr. Tanker get from the station to his house? It was well known that Mr. Tanker lived a full mile from the station. East Viewton, while a charming place, is darker at night when the middle of a bushel of tar. Moreover, Shetween the station and Tanker's home were wide meadows, deep woods, a graveyard, a village church, a golf links, and on either side of the read, here and there.. was a pond, and none place a stone quarry.

Tanker always left the club in much a condition on these nights that he tarried late that he seemed to have lost absolutely all sense of direction or location. He was always tractable, and anybody could guide him by putting out a hand, but withbut this aid Tanker would have missed the Masonic temple by 50 feet, If he had started for it, alone from across the street,

The mystery of how Tanker got home became so deep that finally one night two of the men at the club decided to pursue him, and see for themselves how it came about. Most of the club were willing to bete that Lone friendly native met Tanker at the depot in East Viewton, but others maintained that the town marshal took charge of Tanker when he arrived, and piloted him homeward. The idea was dropped when it became known that lovely East Viewton had no town marshal. So the two volunteer detectives decided to deg Tanker's footsteps, and see for

themselves. Just before 12 o'clock clife night the two sleaths followed Tanker from the They saw him part into a cab and then, getting into another cab what they had waiting, they pursued Tanker to the depot. They ran ahead and got abourd the train for East Vication before the cabman and porters Ehd loaded Tanker out. They kept. well out of sight, but as theiltrain slowed up for East Viewton they jumped himbly of and wood in the shadow to watch Tanker. They saw Tarker and the brakenam getting of together, The brakeman took Hatker. by the arm and rushed him over to a place where he seemed to give him a sudden push. Tarker disuppeared and the brakeman turned and rushed back Me the train and scrambled aboard as it was pulling out.

"Great "Scott!" gasped one of the scouts. "Did you see the brutal thing that brakeman did? He pushed poor and Tanker into that hole and left him. the real

"Let's hurry," said the other horrified detective, "perhaps he's badly hurt." The two rushed over to the hole and

called down. "Tanker, old man, are you there?" There was no responsed. There ore

of the amateur detectives lit a match and tooked into the hote. "By George,", he saidly "he isn't here."

"No," said the other secout, "but this thing is a ditch. Maybe he has got on his feet and is running along the ditch trying to get out."

The detectives decided to follow the ditch until they should entelesight of Tanker. So they rat down the road, now and then previou over into the direkt. There was been's felor prooflight, and by it they subdon's saw Target's whole fedora bo bloom tarakit SATE.

"There's Traker," said one of the seems, suddenly. "He seems to be all "say nothing," courseled the other:

"jost follow ofergr": So the two began along the read when lander's at to hat buline extense. In the trench . They had gove on the Bru e when eliterate they saw I alone The opening of the attention of the by a bog dog to sheet from a become to the Was test mere than he were trees also was not the treest. They don't exact Tarker collete 1 15 of the arrivals. tail and the doc reptent up to the This co who to The ket opered the door and were inside

The parameter seeds but fown or The extension perpet with anyze need The second was solved. The dated that Torker had travely was an adverthat had been by detree or forevears. before and rever imported to will about food or five feet even and all that larker had to do to find his To se after the brakernau despect him was just to keep group, for the other and of the dirch was only defect from his next for F

"tree," sand one of the scouts, "but that Tanker is a genium."

LIGHTENED FOOTGEAR.

Medern Progress Has Done Away with Brany Boots for Ordinary Wear.

withe evolution of the shoe presents a rather interesting study," said an observant man, "and it would be interesting to kin w just what changes will take place in the future," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Boots have about disappeared except in plays of a remantle kind. Boots are mostly found on the stage now. Of course, one may find them in remote sections of the country, in lumber camps, where men are forced to work a great deal in marshy places, and where they often sink up to their knees in mud and water. But in modern life boots are, as a rule, in the way. They are, too heavy. They are a handicap in the race for success. Men have taken to lighter footwear. They want to carry just as little weight as possible. They do not want anything that interferes too much with the suppleness of the limbs. They have got to keep on the go. But I was thinking more particularly of the influences in detail which have worked out the changes in footwear. The modern method of living has been at war with the old-style of shoes, just as it has been at war with old fashions in the matter of clothes. Why should a man or woman wear heavy shoes in the cities of to-day? There is no reason for it. There are too many conveniences. A man can step in a car at his office door and ina few minutes can step out again right at the door of his home. It is cheaper to ride than it is to buy shoes. We find in these conditions an explanation of the popularity of low-quartered shoes in these latter days. I suppose after awhile men and women will be able to wear toe shoes without any nort of inconvenience, and they will be able to get around quite as well as their forefathers did in hoots and shoes of a heavier kind. Besides the development of sidewalks in cities has had much to do with changing the character of shoes worn now. It is possible to keep out of the mud and water, to keep one's feet dry, without crawling into a cab or a street car. So I might go on and mention many other influences which have been at work to bring about the changes we observe in footwear. But these things will naturally suggest themselves to

in touch with modern styles. It is an be pursued with profit." interesting study, and one which may

TEACHING THE ART.

How a Policeman Was Initiated Into the Mysteries of Hyp-

notism. "The greatest graft now in the solence of hypnotism" is teaching the 'grand art.' There are always suckers who want to become hypnotists, and I don't believe that one of them ever succeeds. I have traught 55,000 men through the country how to do the trick and after I got through they couldn't ere any more than when they started. However, they were separated from their meany and had the experceion," say's an account jie the Chi-

eagost brondele. of have strack some finy things. but they count seem very fainly to me. Once when I was beeng a sleep in a small city in New Highard there was a Hig fat policemar watching me to see that acting was bruched. Of course. I wasn't hypertized. I was being fed regardly by my painting, but the cope per wasn't on, much less was the innover popule. Wenn the fak fellow becalled interested a byperti-mafter resist me sping quietly for a couple of

wasay, professor, could I be a thipentice 2 I heard him ask one day after the 'professor' had finished his lecture or how he had put me to sleep.

when course my dear officer. It is the essent thing in the world for a man of your personality,' said the some term of that, eager for the instruction fee.

mil have a baby home that cries day and right, and I thought that if I could learn. I could put it to sleep like you have this young man, explained the policeman.

"I fearly spoiled the sleep by laughing while the 'professor' was explaining how easy it was to learn. The policeman went out and pawned his watch and took three special lessons - extra streng to learn he were put the maby to sleep. We burried away after the last moon, and never went back to see if the buby stopped cry-

COMMUNICATION A CONTRACT A CONTRACT OF THE Highting a Wrong.

theer Soul are come you told That I could know any more than your vellow it go Brown Never same anything of the kind, old mate-

Secretal Abertastate discussion. However I want that you are deg of There were knowners become than you. ger beitet.

It Made a Difference.

Temperature met auten anderhilles he was regions profty force, once the Special type of the Browns. He food me to expreshing. the specifical met benedict be want

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. Prompt Action

ing the eage Chatterne.

The country of the country of the Protection for the approximation of "We I see with there's a fathall. green begren. Take the both work at it. What am I s ftered to start the Assistant and the consumation of it, stailed it with a kile, and when rest bears there at wes stong ong gr

WHEN BIRDS MAKE MISTAKES.

Dangers of Contact with Civilization and the Demand of Innatural Conditions.

Probably in a state of will and ure birds never make mistakes to where they come in contact with our chillization and are confronted by new conditions they very naturally make mistakes, writes John Burroughs, in "The Ways of Nature," in Century. For instance, their cunning in new building sometimes deserts them. The art of the bird is to concest its pest both as to position and as to material, but now and then it is betrayed into weaving into its structure shows and hizarre bits of this or that, which give its secret away, and which seem to violate all the traditions of its kind. I have the picture of a robin's nest before me, upon the outside of which are stuck a small muslin flower, a leaf from a small calendar and a profegraph of a local celebrity. A mere incongruous use of material an bird architecture it would be hard to find. I have been told of another robin's nest upon the outside of which the bird had fastened as wooden lakel from a near-by flower hed, marked "Wake Robin." Still another nest I have seen built upon a large, showy foundation of the paper-like flowers of Antennaria, or everlasting. The wood thrush frequently weaves a fragment of newspaper or a white rag into the foundation of its nest. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." The newspaper and the rag bag unsettle the wits of the birds.

The phoebe bird is capable of this kind of mistake or indiscretion. All the past generations of her tribe have built upon natural and, therefore, neutral sites, usually under shelving and overhanging rocks; and the art of adapting the nest to its surroundings. blending it with them, has been highly developed. But phoebe now frequently builds under our sheds and porches, where, so far as concestment is concerned, a change of material, say from moss to dry grass or shreds of bark, would be an advantage to her. But she departs not a bit from the family traditions; she uses the same woodsy mosses, which in some cases, especially when the nest is placed upon unevenly sawed timber, makes her secret an open one

BOUNTY OF A BARREN SHORE.

to all eves.

Wreckers of the Newfoundland Coast Are Allowed One-Half the balance.

In bygone times it was the practice of the Newfoundland coast folk to appropriate everything they secured, but this lawlessness had to be sternly repressed. Now the unwritten rule is that they get "half their hand." or 3) per cent, as salvage, says P. T. Me-Grath, in McC'ure's. In portable and valuable articles, such as silverware. there is still a strong temptation of keen the whole, but the punishment is severe. Champagne, aliquors, cabinargres, and the like have also a trick of disappearing, and in the poorest fisher's cottage you will come upon rare china, dy typnapery, Silveryeare tof. price, and wines to tempt an epicure. The salvers are reckless and dunthinks ing, and as they gather in bancreds every man preempts what he can. In the rush there is a schoosettoxet. When the Herder was lest in 1882, they burn: wholehope waith a for a ton to save leather costing 20 cents a pound. In the Emmeline wreck of theothey trampled grates of costly glassware to get of four cases of French. prayer books valued at 27 certs apleve On one occasion two savers had got ashere a piane, and were accoping the Solomonlike expecient of sawing it in half, when a shrewder chain bought it of them for a bottle of whicky looted from the captain's cabin. When the Grasbrook went ashore in 15%) every man on the shore provided bimself with a German concertina, of which instruments of torture she had a large consignment, and to secure them packages of much more costly freight were thrown overboard. When the Orion, from Baltimore for Copenhagen, struck the back of Cape Race and went to pieces, she had a large consignment of bieveles en board, and they were auctioned off in St. Johns and disposed of all overabe island. The Abbeymore's lading in 1898 included some cases of spiendid English ritles. for Canada, and and these are now to the seen adorning every fisher's cottage

a ong the shore , Not Wasted.

One of the principal's ghts in Tangriers, to a contain class of tourists, is the city jail, wherein the sultan of Mar access subports are kept a hained. am d surreundings that are inconcersable to Editopean názda Her he "plippers" do not see the old

enternal process that did duty in Moory Times and with the control of That was built deep down below sealeve, and was see undiffering a carb. some that it was, in beforehee to the prejudices of the foreign consuls, closed outright by his magnety's ex-

picess orger. Tris. however, aid not suit the then green to Clangiers It seiner to him are, legand waster, wasterf talmable space so he had the horrist. place perfunctorily cleans I in coschemie to those to bottoms con durper la constituent and ut a zert it as as states, use for repenty laustines -

Stay States Paserts. Mr. Newrocks West sort of fills. are the Danchicoos next door, Ma-

Mrs. Newpocks (patronizingly) Present but they must be frightfully Lard up. They naven't got any me changest attachment for their plane and have to play it by hand. Judge

 r_{i+1} .?

COAST DEFENSE SYSTEM.

Elaborate Scheme Perfected by the Officers of the Army and the Navy.

Keen interest is displayed by asmy and navy officers in the elaborate some for the defense of the Atlantic, Pacific, great lakes and gulf coasts of the United States, plans for which have been completed by the naval general board. This is considered the most elaborate system of our coast defense ever drawn up and approximates an impregnable defense of the entire coast line of the United States and its foreign possessions.

Acting Scoretary Darling has signed the instructions to the commandants of the 13 naval districts into which the country has been divided regarding the establishment of a permanent basis of the naval patrol. The duty of the patrol will be to secure and forward information and to communicate with ships at sea. The treasury, war aid agricultural departments will cooperate with the navy in this work. The general lines of the coast signal service put in operation during the war with Spain will be followed.

Special naval patrol stations, lifesaving stations, lighthouses and light ships, army signal stations, coast stations of the weather bureau and auxiliary scouting, lookout or patrol ships, all will be called on to participate in the scheme, and at appropriate stations telegraph, telephone, cable and wireless means of communication will be provided and kept constantly in working condition. The naval militia. to a large extent will be called on to make up the naval patrol crews.

According to orders issued, putting the scheme into effect, should war break out the commanders in chief affoat will be furnished as list of the naval patrol stations within the limits. of their command and also the private signal to be used in communicating with them. Until this signal shall have been given the naval patrol stations. are forbidden to give any information to ships.

NERVE WINS PROMOTION.

Clerk in Hotel Attracts Attention of totion King by His Remarkable Self-Possession.

Daniel Sully, the cotton king, has a new secretary, and because he has a

has to engage a new information will be to take the place of William A. Me-Cusker, whom Mr. Sully won from the botel proprietors. For eight years McCusker had served at the information desk, meeting all comers. It might be anwoman who wanted to know a good dressmaker, or a manfrom Liewedyn, N. J., who desired to learn where he could buy the largest gold brick, McCusker possessed a wonderful control over his nerves, and never became ratted. Mr. Sully, now ticed these traits in the promaginan, and the more becaw of him the better be liked his imperviousness for ex-

ertement. The climax came when a woman inquiled of the energy if he knew how to spell "promaine" and "neurasthenia." Without turning a hair the information clerk wrote the words for her ona card, and then sett a bay to jut a do tionary on the table in the writing

room. That settled it, and within the ensuing two mirrors the cotton king had a new private secretary and the hotel proprietors had teen given due notice of the cierk's intention to leave.

RAISES PROTEST IN EAST.

Club Women of Yen York Criticise Illinois Momen Who, Object to Education of servants.

Club women of New York are indignant over the state; taken by their sisters at Belleville, Id. who would linus education for girls for fear of the servant market becoming depleted.

The storm was raised when a desire was expressed to do away with the Belleville high school on the ground that highly educated girls will not work as servants.

A large majorny of the eastern club women oppose such a proposition . One prominent member in club circles at New York summed up the general feeling in the following opinion:

This is the first time I ever heard of education as an evil. It remained for Bel eville, ill, to give that idea to the world. Education never ruined a woman, and surely a woman is better off with than without knowledge. Why should the comfort of a few women who have trouble with servants be compared to the advantage and future of American women?"

KILLED BY SNAKE'S GLANCE.

The Strange Story Which is Told Regarding a Woman's Death tu Ohlo Town.

From Rio Grande, O. comes the story of the strange death of Mrs. Cena. Bandy, a widow of that village, who is said to have died from snake-charming Mrs Bandy's eat was transfixed by the glance of a black stake six feet long scatching a ciub, the we man rushed to the garden to rescue hereat, and after dealing the stake a blow, fed to the ground, and, despite medical sid, died in a short time without regaining consciousness. The make was killed, and many believe that Mos. Bandy was charmed by the snake, her death resulting.

A Possibility. England has just served three islands in the Pacific ocean. It is remarkable. save the Chicago Record-Revald, that England deesn't now and then loss track of them and seize a few islands. which were already herm.

*AFRICAN DIAMOND THIEVES.

Shrewd and Daring Tricks Employed In Purioining Precious Stones from Kimberles Mines.

For many years the owners of the great South African diamond fields have been pitting their brains and ingenuity against the shrewdness and daring of the men employed by them in order to prevent the theft of diamonds, says the Chicago Inter

Still the thieves and their confederates and tempters, the men known as "illicit diamond huyers," are constantly at work devising new tricks and one of these diamond beyons managed to rob a mine in defiance of their most elaborate precautions and in spite of the fact that the owners suspected the man and that he was surrounded with keen watchers. It happened that this particular

man had not been in Kimberley more than a week or so before the diamond mine officials learned positively that one or more of their native workmen had succeeded in concepture and smuggling out a valuable for of diamonos, despate all the precantions. It was also known to a moral certainty that the suspected diamond dealer had succeeded in meeting the native thieves and purchasing the stones from them.

However, there was a vast difference between moral and legal proof. and when the police called on him, he laughed at them good nathredly and invited them to search him.

This they did most thoroughly, They stripped him completely in the open air. Wherever there was a double seam in his clothing, they ripped it open. They combed his bair and beard almost hair by hair. They prodded his teeth and examined every inch of his body. But they found nothing.

Then they tackled his horse, They elipped it to search for a possible hiding place under the skin and they examined mane, tail and cears, nostrils and mouth without result.

Then the police took the harness off the beast and pit another set on it so as to proclude the chance of the gens being smuggled away in that manner.

When this work was completed at last, they turned the "illieit diamond buyer" loose with a chuckle and ex-

he had been fourt, that fine atgeaut, But a few days afterward they began to have their doubts, for a party of mounted constabulary reported that they had found the horse a few miles outside of Kimberley It had been shot and them out open.

Some months later the European agents of the South Africa diamond companies reported that the lovepects I man had sold a targe package. of diamends in the rough to Authoria diamond merchants, and they seem ceeded in learning through for r spies, how, the man had ourwater the Der leier.

July to held on he have segreted and where the real wave water for his every nonemark by for his hardward defity staged . . seg of stylen diamonths into the mark. The horse gu ped it, and after the search he Trade aways. When the work in the of sight of Kimberpin het shot the animal and recovered the damends from its sto magh.

PHILIPPINE MARRIAGES.

Igorrote Children Are Mared in Tema der Years and Enffed at the Age of Inche

Townrote etifelten bied marri ding their cor at swhen still quite young, and although the contract is bin ing. capit productions, having grown, process how less, the two do not become man and wife until the first eer mony has been perferred this taking place when the male reaches the age of 45, says and leasters excharge. To rightfully perform the externory, a kanayan is held, and after the oidest man in the barrio. has united thedrive, there is Concing. enting and drinking. In this affair the pig, which animal, the Igorrores deen, most shored, takes an important part. At the beginning of the kanayand the pig is tied and killed, first by curring a triangle over the heart. then by the insertion of a stick in the opening, which causes the pog to inwardly bleed to death. During this performance, the girl about to become a bride, holds on to the string to which the pig is tied. When all, signs of life. devo disappeared, the pig is est open. and the bloom taken out and passed around guerry those present, who art he ir as readily as though it were the best of wire of a crimson rolor. This empressed shered blood serves at the wedding of an Igorrate as deem a piece of wedding cake an one civi seed a pointe. After the pig has been farleand, all proceed to the girl's beme. at which place the first reference; is performed, after which there is eatng and drinking description in usic. After all have enter of the baboy, and drupk of the tapes to their beart's content, the beating of a big brass. Brun in beneft, which in toda from the people, far and rear, that caseing in about to begin

. A Dry Land Lighthonse. There is at least one with the se in

the world that is not piaced on any mariner's chart. It is away out on the Arizona desert, and marks the spot where a well supplies pure, fresh water to travelers. It is the only place where water may be had for at least 30 miles in any other direction. The "house" consists of a tall correspond pole, to the top of which a lantern is hoisted every night. The light can be seen for miles across the plain in every direction. Indianapolis News.

A CITY OF GHOSTS.

Depopulated by the Deadly Pever Gos. In India. Is Now a termsbrown Rule.

It was said that during the prosperons times of the Portuguese in Indiayou could not have seen a piece of irom in any merchant's house, but sil gold and aliver. They coined immense quantities of the precious metals, and used to make pieces of workmanship in them for exportation. The very soldiers enriched themselves by com-

But then at last came the Jesuita and the holy tribunal of the inquisition, which celebrated its terrible and deadly rites with more fersor and vehemence at Goa than in any other place. Religious persecution, pestilence, and wars with the Dutch, disturbances arising from an unserfled government, and above at the slow but sure workings of the short-sighted policy of the Fortuguese in intermarrying and identifying themselves with the Hindus of the lowest caste, made her fall as rapid as her rise was sudden and prodigious, says the St. James' Gazette.

In less than a century and a half after Da Gama had landed on the Indian shore, the splendor of Gos had departed forever. The inhabitants fled before the deadly fever which soon fastened upon the devoted precincts of the city, and in 1718 the Landscan vicerny transferred his headquarters from the ancient capital to Parjina, about eight miles distant. Soon afterwards the Jesuits were expelled, leaving their magnificent convents and churches all but afterly deserted, and the inquisition was suppressed upon the recommendation of the British government.

The place is now a grass-grown wilderness. But still the firm and wellbuilt causeways of this olden city and its moldering splendors are reminjurent of echoing pageants and the tramp of armies which once sounded there. As we tread the ancient wharf. a dong broad road, hard with a double row of trees and faced with stone, a more suggestive scene of descintion. can hardly be conceived. Everything around teems with melanchody assoelations, the very rustlings of the trees and murmur of the waves sound] like a dirge for the departed grandeur. of a city.

●Michaely Baltheras Halles The to the Strada Diretta, the Straight ! Street, so called because almost all ... the streets in old Goa er laid out in curvilinear form. It was through this portal sormounted by the figures. of St. Catherine and Vasco i Coma that the newly, applefored vice, sys of tion passed in triumphal procession to

1.00

Beyond the gate a level road once a populous thorough face, lead to the Terra di Sabalo, a large appare fronteing the Francolation Cathedral of St. fatherine, who became the patron maint of God when the place was cap turned by A lengtherque on the day of her feeting. Green of moderat pains as imange toges new encounter. the irrivated ones covered by troops of h ree. The wealth, the birty life, the many of other and place are dead. Kites and column infer the crumber g hard which ones reversible with the banquer and the founder and naught. but a few old mount and touts step wight and its description to-slay. . But took processes ofto their she of

great interest. This is the touch of France. Navier, the great destat his: monary to the east off is to be found. in the anarchited Bor described It is a masterpiece of art which is best to all nur the cashal visitors to 6 d 600. Some have ventured to Suggest that no other ma soleum in ledia or even in Ama, except the Taj Mahal, can equal it. It is built of rich marole of varietated colors. The lowest stage is of red and purple susper and tarrara stabaster, adequest with statuettes and cherules. The moddlet stage is of green and pellow jasper decorated with beautiful broaze plates representing incidents in the Life of the saint. The highest of the three stages is surrounded by a lovely raining of red jasper marked with white spots, the adornments being nigures of angels, while its middle portion is graced with columns elegantly carved, whose intervening spaces are surmounted by arches showing further incidents in the life of the saint. The friezes of the four lateral columns are of black stend. and the plinths of yellow jasper. Surmounting this last stage . es the coffin overlaid with sliver, a gorgeous receptacle embellished with many exquisite specimens of renef work. Lumps of elver depending around complete the adortiment of the shrine. It is a worthy relic of tou's departed glocy.

The belt of the Augustine convent still rings forth its vesper peal above this old city of ghosts, and discussepossible to forget the effect of the deep, mournful notes as they strike upon the car. Never was heard as more beautiful or more sadly mu-, significant signif in vain from the tower of the Au-1 gustines to the forsaken and soutary

It is all summed up in the clogreat apastrophs of There's "took the golden exists no more. Goals where the age of the Games closed his plor ous life, God, where the ammortal Cambers sing and soffered. It is now but a vast and grassy tomb, and it seems as if its thin and gloomy population of priests and friars were only spared to chant requiems for its departed soul-."

Dress and Redress. The man who but one suit of clothes has no red! Checago Daily News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Let très strandus et Leuisiane et dans tous les Etats du Su ... Se publisité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Priz de l'abonnement, met l'anné : Estition Ouctidienne 1912.05% Edition hebdemadain 88.CQ.