THIS COURT "KNEW HERSELF !

Origin of Expression is Attributed t A Missourian Named Giackburn.

We frequently hear the expression, If the court knows itself, and it thinks it does," but few persons are aware of the origin thereof.

The individual who gave birth to it was a Pike county Missourian named Blackburn, who flourished in the west many years ago. Blackburn ran away from heme when he was a mere boy and sought his fortune in the west, where he grew to manhood as an indian lighter, hunter, trapper and mountain guide. Although not an educated man he was possessed of great acumen, to which was united a keen wit. When gold was discovered in Califormia Blackburn was one of the first to proceed thither. The miners, as a wort of joke, elected him alcaide, anoffice that combined the duties of mayor and justice of the peace. The first case coming before the new alcalde was that of a gambler who, while drunk, had ridden his horse over young Mexican woman. She was serisusly injured.

The trial took place in the largest cabin in the neighborhood. The gamb-Her, who was rich, had retained able counsel to defend him. Alcalde Blackburn called the young woman to the witness stand. She told a straightforward, honest story. When she had ifinished the alcalde peremptorily ended the trial. The attorney for the deifendant protested vigorously, but the alcalde disposed of his protest thus: "If this court knows herself, and she ithinks she do, I fine you \$50 damages. and assess upon you the cost of puttin' Ithis young woman in good condition."

When asked what he meant by "good condition," the alcalde replied that the gambler must pay the doctor's bill and all other costs of the young woman's sickness."

ONE EVENING IN BUDAPEST

Man Who Wants Window Open In Bedroom is Regarded as a Lunatic.

-My train arrives at Budapest at :20 o'clock. At 7:40 o'clock I am at the hotel, and eight o'clock in the opera house, where "Tristan und Isolde" is the offering. Accounts of that opera house have depicted it as one of the wonders of the world, but it isn't. The building is substantial and of good proportions, but over ornate. A rough guess in that it seats not more than fifteen hundred. The audience was in all sorts of attire. As a critic recently said of a perform ance of grand opera in Chicago. "there was a costume for every hour of the day." The performance was fairly good. Budapest, often referred to as one of the most advanced cities of Europe, gives more than one reminder of Chicago. It is advanced in the sense that under artificial stimnlus it has grown very rapidly in the last generation, and, therefore, has a greater proportion of buildings of modern type, but to say, as many do that it is more cultured than the older cities of Europe is nonsense.

At the hotel in order that I might have a private bathroom it was necessary to assign me to an apartment of the royal suite. As in St. Peters burg, there were double sashes from stop to bottom of each window, and on the sill between the sashes was a small mattress-like arrangement ef fectually blocking the passage of air. Not only this, but the maid on her last round draws heavy damask curtains across each window. When I rebel and insist on having both sashes of at least one window wide open it is necessary to send for the house car penter, who clearly regards me as a lunatic.—An American's "Sidelights on Europe," in the New York Sun.

How He Timed His Talk.

A successful salesman for a hard ware line of goods had a novel way last season of exciting at least s momentary interest in his prospective customers in the new territory he had been given. On entering the office of his prospect his first remark was:

"Mr. Smith, we are both business men with whom time is money. 1 only ask for three minutes of yours as I can only give you three minutes of mine. Let's be sure we keep to the

Thereupon he pulled from his pock et quickly and placed on the deak of his bearer, well within his vision and reach, a neat little article of the same shape as and patterned after the well known hour glass, but containing only sand enough to require three minutes for its passage from the upper to the lower compartment.

"You keep tab and don't let me evertalk the limit."-System.

A 58 Point Deer Head. A Bangor resident tells a story of the largest head secured during the

Maine deer season this fall. The other day-F. K. Smith, a Grind stone guide, brought to Bangor a 55 point deer head, which he sold to docal firm of taxidermists for a nominal sum. The head rivals the 50 point buck killed on Grand lake in October for which E. S. Cuark of Bar Harbon paid \$200 .- Boston Record.

Against the Battleship. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, who is the vice-president of the National Consum ers' league, says that when women get the ballot they will use the money for achools that now goes to build battle ships. When women get the ballo there will be no need for battleships

THE SECRET OF POPULARITY

Woman Who Has Learned to Keep Self in Background Makes A HIL

As a rule the women who are most popular are the ones who have learned to keep self in the background.

Haven't you sometimes come across the woman who talks of nothing but her own personal affairs? As soon as another topic is introduced, her attention wanders and she lets you see pretty plainly that she is not interested. She isn't likely to be popular.

Then there is the woman who is never happier than when she is telling you all about her domestic trials and tribulations, how naughty her children are, and what a great deal she has to put up with.

But this is not the way to become popular, either. Most of us have troubles enough of our own, and do not want to hear too much about the worries of our neighbors. If you want to be really popular, self must be put in the background, and kept there.

It is the woman who is ready to be interested in anything and everything, and always willing to hold out a helping hand to anyone who needs it, who gets the warmest welcome. So, if you want to be popular, learn first to be unselfish, and then teach yourself to be interested and cheerful wherever you are, and you will be well started on the road to popu-

MUNICIPAL KITCHENS PLAN

Former 'Army Surgeon Has Scheme for the Lengthening of Human Life.

A former United States surgeon says that human life may be lengthened if people are taught more about the subject of ventilation, how to breathe, how to dress. In addition, he would have food supplied by municipal kitchens, where the cooks shall be required to pass an examination and not be engaged unless they possess the proper certificate of qualification.

He might have gone further and said that in case we have municipal kitchens there would also have to be a municipal kitchen commission instructed to see that the kitchen provide pure food. Perhaps there would have to be a kitchen committee above them to see that the commissioners

were not influenced by "graft." But many a housekeeper will cling to her kitchen to the last. She may accept ready-to-wear clothing, and send her washing to the laundry to he cleaned with the clothes of a himdred other families, but most families like their food cooked in some particular way which renders the community kitchen whether in boarding houses or fashionable hotels, unsatis-

Deserters' Trying Trip.

The remarkable adventures of two soldiers, who were captured after a 9,000 miles' flight from their regiment in central India, was told to the Guildford police recently. A constable saw the two men wearing engineers' overalls, and he himself being an ex-soldier, his attention was drawn to the men's military boots. Then he saw one of the men "change step," and this so convinced him they were deserters that he stopped them. They admitted having deserted from the Manchester regiment, which was stationed in central India. After a trying march through the jungle they said they reached Bombay and concealed themselves on a troopship bound for England. Afterwards they passed themselves as members of the crew, and when the boat reached Southampton they made their escape in engineers' overalls, and were making for London.

Various Uses for Sawdust. Sawdust may be made to serve a number of purposes for the housewife. 1. It is splendid for removing sediment in glass and earthenware, etc. 2. A handful thrown on a dying fire will bein to revive it. 3. Well dried and heated and sprinkled over grease spots in carpets, etc., it is very useful in removing these objectionable marks. It should be well-rubbed in, left for a few hours, then treated again if necessary. 4. Heat some sawdust on a piece of paper in the oven, and it is an-excellent remedy for mildew and damp spots on metal or other polished goods. 5. Rub some dry sawdust on articles that have been polished and the polish will last longer. 6. Slightly moistened sawdust sprinkled on outhouse floors, veranda or larder, etc., and brushed off with a hard broom will clean the floor without much trouble.

Queer Case of Suicide. An extraordinary case of suicide was described at an inquest held on the body of Alfred Hampson, at Vir ginia Water, in Surrey. It was stated that Hampson suffered from weakmindedness. He was left alone in his private room in a sanatorium for about twenty minutes, and when his attendant returned Hampson was found pressing a red-hot poker into his body. He informed Doctor Moore that he had been told he had a devil inside him, and the only way it could be killed was by means of a red-hot poker. He died next day,

The Limit. Madge-Charlie tells me that football isn't as brutal as many believe. Marjorie-The games I've seen haven't been half as bloodcurdling as

Prof. McMillan of Chicago University Doubts Nebular Theory.

If One Could Throw Baseball Hard Enough it Would Never Touch Earth-Sun Must Eventually Ex-, haust its Energy.

Kansas City, Mo.-Could you stand on top of a high building and throw a baseball around the earth? Certainly, says William Duncan McMillan, professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago, if you throw it hard enough.

"The moon," he said, "is falling toward the earth at the rate of one-twentieth of an inch a second, and the earth is falling toward the sun at the rate of one-eighth of an inch every 19 miles. But the moon never will fall into the earth and the earth never will fall into the sun. The reason is that while the earth is falling toward the sun, at the same time it is falling outward from it sufficiently to keep the same relative distance. If you stand on top of a high building and drop a baseball it will travel to the ground in a straight line. But if you throw it outward 4t will reach the ground in a curve, and the farther you throw it the greater will be the arc it will describe. If you should throw it far enough it wouldn't strike the ground at all, but would continue in a curve all around the earth and come back to your hand. That is what the earth is doing-it is being thrown around the sun every 24 hours and never strikes

Astronomy, the oldest and most exact science, nevertheless, is discovering something new all the time, Prof. McMillan asserts. Great progress has been made even in the last ten

"Most of what we know about the stars," he said, "we have learned quite recently. We know them now as well as though we had scratched them with a nail. We have reached a point where we almost are ready to reject the nebular theory of the creation of the universe. We know more about the sun than we ever did. The only thing about that the science of astronomy has not outgrown is the Newtonian law of gravity-that remains and never can be changed. Mathematically, astronomy has reached a high point of exactness. Astronomy is the mother of mathematics; it has pushed the mathematicians forward to every triumph they ever achieved."

"Could the mathematicians construct a new solar system that would work as well as the present one?" Prof. McMillan was asked.

"On no other theory that mathematics ever could evolve would the solar system work," he said. "Change it a hair's breath, and there would be a wreck on the main line past all untangling. That does not mean that, perfect as it is, the solar system will go on forever. It will not. There is no such thing as perpetual motion, and some time our universe as we know it will cease to exist. The sun has been pouring forth its tremendous light and beat for five hundred million years. Enormous as that reservoir of energy is, it must eventually exhaust itself When it does life on the planets must cease."

"About when will that happen, professor?"

"O say in twenty or thirty million years. It isn't anything new for a sun to go out. The sky is full of ex-

"Is it true that the moon came out of the Pacific ocean? Péople out in California say you can see the edges where it was broken off."

"Well, it's possible, but more likely the moon, the earth and all the planets were born of a tremendous collision be tween our sun and another sun. You can see that there would be sparks flying in such a smash. Well, our earth is one of the sparks."

"Could such a collision happen

seain?" "It could, if the other sun were big enough to stand the heat. Otherwise it would be consumed before it reached our luminary. If a column of ice 40 miles in diameter and as many million miles long, as you choose to make it were projected at our sun at a velocity of two hundred thousand miles a second, it never would get there-the sun would melt it. So you see anybody that reaches the sun must be able to stand the racket, so to speak.

"This collision theory is the basis of the new hypothesis of the creation of our universe, that is displacing the nebular theory. Acording to the new theory the earth never was a molten mass. It was built cold. In the beginning-I am talking humanly now, in astronomy there is no beginning and no end-in the beginning the earth was a relatively small fragment, and its growth has been due to the accretions of meteoric matter. For millions years this matter has been falling on the earth, and is falling today. The heat in the center of the earth sim ply is caused by the compression of the outer mass which sets up friction."

"If there is no end to matter why

should the sun go out?" "The sun is nothing except a reser voir of energy, and it is sending it out and taking none in. I do not say that this energy is ending, it still will be in the universe, but no longer in the sun, and when it ceases to come from the sun that will be the end of the earth so far as life is concerned. The universe will keep on, only we won't be here."

DAMAGE BY WOLVES IN IDAHO

Animals Particularly Ravenous and Causing Much Loss to Stock Owners and hanchers.

Botse, Idaho Wolves are destroying scores of sheep and cattle in the southern part of the state, according to James J. Gordon, an Orryhee county rancher, who is in Boise for a few days. The animals are said to be particularly ferocious this year, for the early season, and many of the ranchers are taking special precaution in the hiring of extra ranch hands to ward off the attacks of the ravenous animals.

"It is the most remarkable early winter I have ever seen," said Mr. Gordon, "in the number of wolves which are infesting the country. Not only sheep, but many cattle are being destroyed by the animals, which are traveling in packs over the country. Even the coyotes are doing more damage than unusual this year, but the greatest danger to the stockman is the number of wolves.

"The animals are apparently ravenous, which is an unusual condition at this season of the year, and much trouble is anticipated when the winter really sets in severely. Many ranchers have had trouble with them. running into the very barnyards.

"Wolves are decidedly on the increase in the southern part of the state, and more have been killed there in the past (month than in former years.

"In the event that the trouble is not abated, it is extremely probable that united efforts will be made by the stockman, and hunting parties will be organized as part of a systematic crusade against them.

"Another means, which has been suggested as an aid in their extermination, is an added reward to the bounty given by the state, which

would be offered by the stockmen. "Large bands of sheep have been removed rom northern Utah and it is generally believed that this has been responsible for a large number of wolves which have come into the southern part of this state, for they have been forced out of Utah, because of lack of food."

ANTELOPE PLENTY IN TEXAS

Game Law Causes Animals to Multi-Ply Rapidly in Remote Part of Lone Star State.

Cuevitas, Tex.-Under the game law of Texas antelopes are multiplying rapidly in this remote part of the state. The other, day forty-nine were counted in one herd on the San Antonio Viejo ranch, a few miles northeast of here. It is known that another herd of more than forty antelopes make their habitat on the Houghton ranch in the upper part of this county. Smaller herds of the animals are scattered all through Starr and Zapata counties. They are more plentiful than for several years. This ranch territory is so far removed from railroads that deer hunters and other sportsmen seldom penetrate the mesquite wilderness where the ante-

lopes make their home. The population is almost exclusively Mexican. In a day's ride from Cuevitas there are not to be found more than half a dozen Americans. The average Mexican is not much of a hunter. In this section the Mexican families obtain practically all of their meat supply from flocks of goats. Occasionally a deer is killed. and should the fresh meat supply run short and an antelope comes within range of a gun in the hands of a Mexican, he will kill the animal, not-

withstanding the game law." In some localities the ranches are literally overrun with deer. Complaint is made by ranchmen that the deer are so numerous that they eat more grass than the cattle. The deer are of the Virginia white tail variety. Where attempts have been made to raise patches of corn and other farm products deer have wrought ruin to the crops.

HUMAN BODIES IN GUN TESTS

Humanitarians Making Fight Against Military Authorities for Ghastly Experiments.

Berlin.-May the bodies of human beings be used for experiments in the penetration of rifle bullets? This questioin is being debated as the result of revelations that the dead bodies of pau pers, criminals, poor hospital patients, etc., are given to the German, military authorities for experimental

Whole armies of dead men and women have, on occasion, been experimented on on maneuver fields to ascertain how bullets penetrate the mat a dis-

Many maintain that this practice is sacrilegious. The air of Protestant pastors, Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis is being invoked to combat the military men on this point.

It also was revealed that live animals are also used for the same kind of experiments, and this discovery has mobilized another section of humanitarians against the military authorities.

Ban on Treating.

Tacoma, Wash.-An anti-treating ordinance was adopted by the city commission the other day, making the buying of an intoxicating drink for another person a misdemeanor. The measure was introduced by Mayor Fawcett and supported by two of the four commissioners. It goes into effect within ten days.

Big Demand for Product From Babies and Adults.

New York Woman Surprises Friends by Successful Operation of Dairy Near Buffalo-Animals Put on Special Feeding.

New York.—A New York woman has surprised her friends by making a success of a goat dairy on her farm near Buffalo.

"No one was more surprised than my friends when I went into this business," she said. "I hardly know my. self how I started. It's one of those things which come to you at times when you feel that you must do someing for a livelihood, yet do not know what to do-the result of an inspiration, perhaps.

"But you are, after leaving the city and moving out on this farm for the children's sake, I realized that there was plenty of room to carry on a profitable business if I only knew what to do.

"The chief reason I took hold of goat raising, I think, is because I heard our family doctor say that the best thing for young children suffering from summer complaint and malnutrition was pure goat's milk. He also said that it was the best nourishment for weak stomachs. Furthermore, he declared it was almost impossible to secure goat's milk in the cities.

"This set me to thinking. Here I was, an able-bodied woman, and here was plenty of room for all the goats I could get hold of. So it was 'goats or give up.' I decided, and I have certainly made a success at it.

"In the first place, the worst thing I had to contend with was that I had no ready money. I went-skirmishing around and was finally able to borrow \$500, which amount I considered sufficient as my first outlay. So I bought \$500 worth of goats.

"These were not of any fancy breed, but just ordinary goats, young and in healthy condition. The goats I simply turned out on my pastures, and the beauty of it is that the goat can live on very sparse vegetation if necessary. He will not eat the proverbial tin can but he will get nutriment out of what ordinary animals would starve upon. Accordingly, he is not expen-

"But to get the proper strength of, milk in its healthy, pure condition, I put my goats on a special feeding. It was my purpose to sell my milk to druggists and physicians. To succeed I wanted the best product I could get to put on the market.

"The eagerness with which my proposition was received by the medical fraternity in Buffalo encouraged me to go in for goat's milk for all it was worth. I assured these people they could depend on me for a certain surply, and they guaranteed to take all I could furnish.

"This constituted a daily routine of work. I got two helpers, but did much of the work myself. Everything I have about my goat stables is as sanitary as it is possible to make it. The milking is done under the same sanitary rules. My bottling is all sterilized and I deliver my milk in pint and quart bottles, fresh and sealed. No sooner is it received each day at the drug stores and dispensaries than it is carried away. I furnish the fresh product to the trade for several cents more than is paid for ordinary cow's

"My milk is bottled and put on the trains every morning in the same manner as the usual dairy business. and the bottles come back to me empty for a fresh supply. In a very short time I was able to pay my borrowed \$500 back. Very shortly I shall double my supply of goats and very likely will soon ship my milk into New York city.

"The goats themselves are easy to take care of and require about the same average space a goat as the common sheep, but I should much rather put all the money I had into goats than the latter. Goats are very hardy.

"For a farmer's wife, or any woman who wants to take up an out-of-door existence, I can say that nothing is better than systematically running a goat dairy. On the size herd I have a woman should be able to clear \$1,500 a year and do it nicely and without trouble when she is once experienced) in the daily routine."

PLANS NEW ALASKAN CABLE.

War Department Considers Laying of Strand From Seattle at Cost of Two Millions.

Seattle, Wash.-The laying of another military cable between Seattle and Alaska, at an estimated cost of \$2,000. 000, is being considered by the war department, according to information received here. It is expected the secretary of war will approve the plans and that congress will be asked for an appropriation. The present cable is inadequate to handle the business. The projected new cable is to run from Seattle to Cordova, a distance of 1.884 miles.

"L" Guard Speaks Plainly.

Boston.—Conductors of the Boston "I," aystem will receive lessons in voice culture. Posters were sent the other day by the company to all its car barns giving detailed instruction th how to breathe, how to twist the tongue, and how to hold the mouth. The conductor is expected to acquire a voice audible in all parts of the car.

SUPERSTITIONS OF SNEEZING

it Was a Thing of Ill-Omen Until the Time of Jacob, Say the Jewish

Rabbis. Many superstitions have gothered

around the practise of sneezing. The Jewish rabbis say that in the first ages of the world sneezing was considered a thing of ill omen, and even a presage of death, and that this terrible state of things lasted until the coming of Jacob, when that astute patriarch, anxious lest he should himself perish from such an insignificant cause, besought the Aimighty to endow sneezing in future with more beneficent attributes.

Among the ancients sneezing was considered lucky or unlucky according to the circumstance of time and

3 For instance, it was considered lucky to sneeze between noon and midnight: also when the moon was in the signs of Taurus, Leo, Libra, Cap-

ricorn and Pisces. But if, on the other hand, you sneezed during any of the hours between midnight and the following noon, or while the moon happened to be in the signs of -- Virgo. Aquartus, Cancer or Scorpi-above all, unhappily, you were just getting out of bed or rising from the table—then you were to consider yourself in a par-

lous state, indeed. The Greeks and Romans entertained the superstition that to hear anyone on their right hand sneeze was of good presage to all concerned, and the Greeks used to say of a beautiful woman that Cupid and his loves had sneezed at her birth.

LIVING BECOMES A HABIT.

Far Those Who Reach Maturity and Form Many Ties, Dying Is No Easy Matter.

Living, like other acts often repeated, grows upon us. It is not the child, it is not the youth, even, who is bound to life. That was a very rare instance of the little boy who, rescued from a runaway accident with his mother, turned to her and said: "Oh, mother! Wasn't it a good thing I was saved! It wouldn't have mattered so much for you if you had died, because you're old. But I am so young; it would have been awful for me to die." As a rule, the young child takes life and death together all as a matter of course, and there is rarely any fear in a child's mind of the hereafter, unless it has been sown there by injudicious reading. But those who have lived to maturity and after; who are married to all the sweet and pleasant habits of living; who have learned to love and observe the boly regularity of nature and to watch the infinite variety of her beauty; who find themselves bound by a thousand ties to their fellow men. kindred friends, and acquaintances: who see their lives all woven into the pattern of the other lives about them; who delve into human history and watch for each sign of progress, each inclination and tendency-for these it is no easy matter to turn one's eyes to the great, dark beyond and go out into the utterly unfamiliar and unknown.—Louise Collier Willcox, in Harper's Bazar.

interest in Old Books. Ladies who are looking for something original in the way of an exhibit might find more than the usual interest in a collection of children's books, as supplied by their friends, no book to bear date of less than twenty years ago. One such collection proved most delightful entertainment. There were quaint Peter Parley books and all sorts of books of grandmether's day. An added attraction was the personal idea each suggested, with the names of the original owners and verses warning not to steal the precious book on danger of coming to the gallows in the end and so on. One woman who is something of an invalid has amused herself by getting together a collection of the old McGuffey schoolbooks that she used in her childhood. She had some difficulty in supplying some of the readers, but finally got them all.

A girl who inherited a snug little fortune of twelve thousand dollars has been rather cramped financially all her life, and she had always longed for the luxuries and frivelities of existence. Her uncle came to talk the

Heirese Plans Investment.

matter over and advise her as to the investment of her little fortune. "Now, my dear," said he, in the tone of a genial but prudent counselor, "of course you have made some planshave some idea of how this is to be invested? What yearly income do you expect from your twelve thousand dollars?" Then the young woman replied: "I expect, dear uncle, to invest my money so that I shall have a yearly income of twenty-four thousand dollars for six months."

A Mosso Hunter's Mistake. A Hartland hunter, starting out after a deer one day recently, put a blanket on his horse before he put. on the harness, so that the animal would be warm. Arriving at a likely piace, he tied the horse beside a wood road and went into the woods. He had not traveled far when he struck

an old road. Following this for about a mile he saw in the distance what he took to be a moose standing in the road. Taking careful aim he fired, and was much pleased to see the animal fall. He rushed up and found he had killed his own horse. The walk home was. a long one.—Kennebec Journal.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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