PUNGENT PARAGRAPES.

Vangingerbilt-"I say, old man, give me a good diaguise for the fancy ball." Balkinghorne-"Chalk your nose and go sober."-The Schoolmaster.

'No," said Mr. D. Spepsia to the restaurant keeper, "I didn't say the rare roast beef was good; I said good roast beef here is rare."-Indianapolis News. Toe Much Work in That .- "He says

the world owes him a living." "Well, so it does. All he has to do is to go to work and collect it."-Philadelphia

Beensway-"And what of Willie Put-Mipate, whose mother considered him a budding genius?" Staidhome-"Oh, he turned out to be a blooming idiot!"

"I've called," said the patient, "to see what you would give me for an attack of rheumatism." "Nothing," conspeed Dr. Crotchet, "I've got an attack myself that I'd like to give away." -Philadelphia Press.

Entitled to It.-Client-By what right are you keeping that \$5,000 damages you recovered for met" Lawyer -"Didn't you tell me in the first place that all you wanted was satisfaction?" -Obio State Journal.

"I wonder if there'll be much of a flight," mused the funny man as he paced the promenade deck with his wife. "Much of a fight?" she queried. "How? When?" "When they set the Mog watch on this ocean greyhound." -Philadelphia Record.

The Latest Fad .-- Mrs. Nebb--- I am going to an observation party this afternoon, dear." Husband-An observation party? Whatsort of a party is that?" Mrs. Nebb-"Mrs. Quisser's mext door neighbor is moving, and Mrs. Quisser has invited a few friends to watch through the windows and sec-what they have."—Boston Traveller.

A MISCALCULATION.

otor Didn't Stop to Comsides That Mis Morse Could De Beat,

When there is told a real-thing horserace story, out of the common, it is orthodes and traditional to introduce a descen. This being a true story, based upon the veritable information of a breeder and owner in attendance upon the Blue Ribbon meet, it is obsigntery to cut out the dencon, remarks the Detroit Free Press.

In a Mille Pennsylvania town there were two doctors. By a judicious combination they might have coined mmoney, but they were rivals. Each was a horse fancier and they pleased "their bucolic constituency by having one or more entries at the county fair races, where the local flyers tried conelusions over a quarter-of-a-mila Mirack; four times around and am eighth of a mile extra before the foaming chargers could be halted.

One year the doctors got into a wrangle over their respective steeds and reached a moint in their howling could talk.

"Say." attaounced the younger dec-"tor, who had only been in the community two years, "your horse is a pacer, mine a trotter. That calls for a time allowance."

"Not from me," shouted the old doctor, who had beiped plat the town. "You've been making your cracks that you have a faster critter than I have. Here's a hundred dollars that says you baven't, and no gait is barred."

"Well, I'm not the man to weaken," declared the younger one. "'No gait arged' seems to be in your favor. nowned by either of us is barred."

This was done. The old doctor appeared with his famous pacer and the young one with what looked like a secompromise between a greybound and a wild Texas steer. The first score was good and the doctors got away amid the wildess excitement. The pacer settled to his work like a clock. The nondescript made a few kangaroo jumpe and was then off with the low. level leaps that would win a derby. The pacer got the flag and the old doctor kicked in vain, for "any gait" went. A year later the old man was running a truck farm and the younger gone was a monopolist.

Called Bown by Lillian.

Lillian Russell has never made any great fame for vivacity on the stage, but this has not been from any want of a feeling for the humorous side of things, and the has often flashed out a caustic bit of reply when an opening was presented. Not long ago she was a guest at a banquet given to a certain Russian noble, a small gathering, and the noble and Lillian hapipened to be placed side by side. He was a rather humptions fellow, with a supercilious sniff at everything American. In his estimation Americans are little better than savages. He found fault with the various dishes served, went near to declaring the cooking outrageous, and made himself generally disagreeable. "Is It possible you est that stuff?" he asked, when some corn was served. Why, in my country we feed that to the hogs." "Help yourself, count," said Lillian, quietly, sliding the dish toward him. He is believed to have "tumbled."-Chicago Journal.

A Velled Sarenem. Customer-Say, I thought you told me that parrot I bought of you last week was highly educated? Dealer-Yes, so I did.

Customer-Well, all I've got to say is that he must have been educated in the attic of a deaf and dumb institution.-Chicago Daily News.

A Friendly Tip. Biggs-I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?

Diggs-I don't know-unless it's because they are in a weak place .--Chicago Daily News.

DISEASES IN PLANTS.

Some That Contain Germs Which Cause Ruman Ills.

Consumption, Diphtheria and Kindred Diseases Communicated by Certain Noxious Vegetable Growths.

Science has now decided that many of the most dreaded disease germs are really plants.

As plants they agree fairly well with various members of the fungi, with which they are commonly associated in classification, says the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden. They obtain their food for the most part in the same general manmer, by tearing down organic compounds, and by making use of the simpler chemical substances thus produced, which they take in by a simple process of absorption over the

entire body-surface. They are, like other plants of cellular structure, though of but a single cell. They are noted for their small size, the united length of many thousands being required to measure an inch. A great many of them, like other lowly-organized plants, possess the power of locomotion, and travel about by means of cilia. They show the same variation in healthfulness and luxuriance, according to the special suitability of their growing medium of environment, that other plants do in regard to their

soil, climate and exposure. Though certain forms are grown for utility, those which cause connumption, diphtheria, typhoid and kindred diseases are studied chiefly to discover what conditions will destroy them or at least tend to inhibit their development or physiological activity, or counteract the injurious

effects of the latter. It is known that in the same body the germs will be able to thrive at one time, but mot at another. It is also notable that in the case of some disease-producing bacteria the luxuuriance with which they develop and even more particularly the violence of the diseases which they produce, depend in a high degree upon their sesseistion with other species. Thus the species which produces tetanus, or lockjaw, cannot live where there is a free access of fresh air or oxygen; but if it can associate with itself another species, which consumes

oxygen, the two can thrive together. Upon the other hand, there are cases in which such association is adverse to the welfare of the germs. This fact has been utilised by introducing the plants of erysipelas to the systems of those suffering from sarcoma, a disease producing many simflarities to cancer. The latter has been entirely cured in some cases. greatly benefited in many others.

Two quite distinct methods exist for the production of the poisons. One is the same as that followed by ordinary poisonous plants, like the toad-stool or the aconite, belladonna or strychnine plants. In each of these the poison results as a waste product from the nutritive processes going on within the plant-body, so that the substance of the poison has previously belonged to the substance of the plant-body. While this poison can be of service to the plant as a protection, yet it cannot be allowed to accumulate indefinitely. The aconite plant gets rid of it, by storage in its tuber, which then decays in the soil after producing the plant of the following year. The belladona plant stores most of it in the leaves, which fall and decay, while the strychnine plant does the same with its seeds. In the case of bacterial plants growing within our bodies, these poisons can be discarded from the plantbodies only by excretion directly into our blood, and this we have already

seen is proved by observed effects. The other method of poison production is that by which the bacteria tear apart the organic substances of the tissues of fluids which surround them, extracting the very small portion which they can use, and leaving the residue, or part of it, in the form of a poisonous body. So far as the result is concerned, this method does not differ from the other, though it explains the extremely destructive nature of these organ-

"Extract from a Historical Novel. My mind was dwelling upon my last encounter wherein seven rogues were spitted upon my trusty blade and a score more put to flight sore frighted by my prowess. Hence it was but natural that when my enemy confronted me I should suspect there was some-

isms in disease.

thing doing. -"Draw, oaitiff!" I hissed. "Drawfor thy heart's blood or mine!" and I flashed my sword before his eyes in a quarte treacle, a peste bezique and a troisquadrangle. "Allons!" I shouted,

"A la mort!" "Hold!" he screamed. "We have not yet decided upon the way things shall transpire! Shall we pierce an ear?-or

simply tear each other's pants?" Then of a sudden the truth flashed upon me and I wotted that this was the twentieth century and we were in France; so I, being a ghost of ye olden time, when fighting was a different graft, sheathed my blade and taded sadly away. -- San Francisco Bulletin.

All the Same. ""Boys will be boys," quoted the

apologist for the youngsters. Boyn will be fuisances, you mean," retorted the man whose garden had been wrighted.

"Same thing," was the reply. "Wording alightly changed, but the underlying idea is the same."-Chicago Post.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The number of ants in five nests bas recently been counted. They varied from 93,694 down to 12,933.

The largest nest in the world is built by the mound bird, a sort of Australian fowl. It makes mounds sometimes 150 feet in circumference, in which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

The fishes of America north of the Isthmus of Panama, as listed by Jordan and Evermann, embrace three classes, 30 orders, 225 families, 1,118 genera, 335 aubgenera, 3,262 apecies and 133 subspecies.

The total output of coal in the United States in 1900 was 237,540,000 short tons, an increase of 13,800,000 over previous year. The value of the product was \$297,920,000. This shows that the United States leads the world.

An interesting meteorological station is that of Mammoth Tank, on the line of the Southern Pacific railway, in Diego county, California. The mean annual rainfall for 23 years has been 1.81 inches; maximum temperature 130 degrees, on August 17, 1878; hottest month July, with a mean of 98.5 de-

Grains of the same plant differ much in color, and M. Hoedefleiss has been trying to show a corresponding variation in germination. Comparing green and yellow rye, he has found quicker germination in the former, whose plants, however, seem to have smaller development and to form their grains later.

According to the distinguished French anthropologists, Gabriel and Adrien de Mortillet, there was a junction between Europe and America by way of the British Isles, the Faroes. Iceland and Greenland, in what is known as the Chellean epoch, which is supposed to have ended a hundred and fifty or sixty thousand years ago.

Torpedo tubes made of aluminium instead of steel have been placed on board of two destroyers at Portsmouth. The use of these tubes at present is experimental, but so considerable will be the saving in weight -an important matter in connection with light craft like destroyers-that. if successful, aluminium tubes will be generally used in place of steel tubes.

The best test for rubies and emeralds, says Dr. Immanuel Friedlaender, of Berlin, is microscopic examination. Nearly every ruby and all emeralds have many defects which are so chafacteristic that the expert can recognize them, and which cannot be produced in artificial stones. True emeralds have minute inclosures of liquids and curious dentrites. Sapphires also show peculiar neatlike formations. A magnifying power of 100 dismeters suffices to reveal the characteristic

HOT WEATHER PHILOSOSHY.

Sensible Resolution of a Southern Man Regarding the Tiresome Heat Subject.

"In the summer I make it a rule hever-yes, never-to talk about hot weather, and to think about it as little as possible," said the man in the linen suit, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and I find I am able to keep comparatively cool, and I certainly get more enjoyment out of the long months of summer than do my neighbors. I never greet my friend with the query: 'Is it warm enough for you?' and when they put that question to me I treat it as a joke, change the subject and think of something else. I never look at a thermometer on the street or unywhere else, and I never permit one in my office.

"I hold that thinking about hot weather makes a man hotter, or he thinks he is hotter, and, after all, imagination cuts a big figure in standing any weather that might be sent along. If a man meets a thermometer staring him in the face at every street corner and in every store or office into which he goes, and finds one thermometer records 95 degrees, another 97 and a third 9734, he naturally wonders which is right, and keeps his eyes out for another thermometer, to compare its readings with the others. First thing you know that man gets the thermometer and the hot weather habit. He looks at the thermometer to learn how warm he is, and no matter how comfortable he may feel he gets hot and uncomfortable when he sees a high temperature record. and he gets hotter, or thinks he does, which is the same in the end, every time he sees the mercury in the

"On the other hand, the man who keeps quiet and does not think about the weather is never worried about the weather."

Thirsty Horses on a Hot Day. How much water can a horse drink without feeling any ill effects? Here is a question that several people connected with a Kennington mill are asking themselves. A man left his horse and buggy in front of the office for half an hour the other day, first tipping the boy a nickel to give the horse a bucket of water. Soon after the manager went out, and, seeing the horse, with its little bonnet, getting dry, he wet the headgear and gave the animal a second bucket of water. A clerk going out for lunch was moved with compassion to water the horse, and he was followed by a traveling salesman, who offered the apparently thirsty animal a fourth bucket. The horse drank them all, as well as a fifth bucket held up to him by a benevolent boy. Finally, the proprietor came out and exclaimed: "That horse must have some water." He was told that it had already had five buckets, but said: "No matter; give it a chance at a sixth. It won't drink unless it wants it." The horse drank a sixth bucket of water and still lives.-Philadelphia Record.

WOMAN SILENT TEN YEARS.

Denied the Ballot Lucretia Hillman Made a Vow of Silence That Has Not Been Bruken.

Lucretia Hillman, "the silent-womean" as she is known in the country about Jacobstown, N. J., where she lives, has not spoken to a human being for ten years. If she is faithful to her yow she will remain silense

until death, says the Chicago Record, Miss Hillman has taken care of herself for a quarter of a century with great success. She is now about 50

years old and has a mind of her own. She has always held to the idea that women who pay taxes should have the privilege of voting at the general elections. In 1886 she refused to pay her taxes and it was not until she was threatened with jail that she

handed over the money. When she had delivered the cash and received a receipt for it she raised her right hand and swore that she would work from that day to bring about woman suffrage and until the right of voting had been granted to women she would not speak a

word to human kind. Prequent attempts have been made to get her to talk, but without avail. She has contributed money to the cause of woman suffrage and feels sure that some day she will be permitted to vote.

She owns and manages one of the best farms in her locality. She pays especial attention to truck gardening and manages to put a snug sum away in the bank at the end of each year. She hires men to do most of the work, but it is not an unusual sight to see her mounted on a mowing machine behind a pair of horses or following a cultivator through a potate

Miss Hillman is nearly six feet tall, brown as a berry, has a step as firm as a grenadier, and when she gets hold of the plow she handles it like a plaything. She knows all about horses and cows, and she isn't to be fooled on any subject that pertains to farming.

A NEW DISEASE.

"Strassensohen" Is the German Name Applied to Extreme Timidity.

Many persons in cities are affected with what the Germans call "strassenscheu"-this is, they are timid in the streets, "shy at the trolley," fearful of wagons and vehicles and scared to death generally while they are out on crowded thoroughfares, says a Lon-

It is not uncommon to see some cautious and timid old lady stand for 15 minutes on a corner, fearing to cross the street as long as a street car or a carriage is in sight.

It is in reality a species of nervousness and persons so afflicted will often start several times from a street corand if a wagon appears in sight half a block away they will run. panic-stricken, back to the curb and start over again. The affection has no apparent relation to any physical infirmity, and is found as often in young persons as in old, and among men as well as women.

To such persons the protecting offices of the policemen are a heavensent rescue. One old woman the other day, after vainly trying for half an hour to get across a downtown street and repeatedly scurrying back to the curb at the approach of a vehicle, waved her umbrella frantically at last to the policeman, who came and piloted her safely to the haven where she should be, on the other side of the street.

A proper regree of prudence on crowded highways is quite a different thing from the nervous anxiety of

those who are "strassenscheu." The innate distaste of many persons for crowdeef any kind is doubtless due to this cause.

A SLIGHT DEFICIT.

One Member Short of the Dozen and-Thought He Couldn't Get the Pietures.

A weather-stained, creaking wagon drew up in front of a photographer's establishment in a Georgia town. Beneath its body a lean hound came to a standstill. Strapped on behind was an armful of fodder, and from the whiffletree awang a clanking wooden bucket, says Harper's

A man clad in jean trousers, homespun shirt, and guiltless of coat or vest, emerged from the vehicle's anterior extremity. His length of limb, of face, of articulation, stamped him as one of nature's own. Settling his soft slouch hat on the back of his head, he adjusted his lone gallus and gave the lines to the wife and baby within. Behind these, from the dome of canvas beyond, peered, big-eyed and solemn, numerous editions of the lord and master, merging one into the other with almost imperceptible gradations of size.

Entering the shop, the stranger paused before a case of sample photographs, and, pointing to one, said: "Mister, what d'yer charge fer takin' picters like that?" "Three dollars a dozen," replied

Thrusting his hands into his pockets, he turned thoughtfully toward the wagonful of offspring. "Wasl, I reckon I'll have ter wait a bit," he said, softly to himself; "I 'ain't got but 'leven."

Local Pride. Visitor-I understand that your local millionaire has been given a great many degrees from different colleges.

Native-Yep. He's got so many degrees now that we call him the human thermometer .-- Baltimore American.

Pretty Adjuncts to the Up-to-Date Summer Contumes-Dainty Triffes, Etc.

Broud shaped collars are worn with many thin gowns, says the Chicago

Good advice to the woman who wants variety at little outlay is to lay in a stock of laws, lace and embridery collars in white, black, coffee

Red parasols sing such a gay note along the highways and hyways of summer resorts that they are chosen by many because of their decorative

Belt buckles are pointed downward to give the fashionable long waist effect. Some belts of stitched satin have small buckles in the back also, by An excellent way to bring skirts up to date is to flounce them with shaped

flounces up to the knee. Cloth may be flounced with glace silk or vice versa. For evening wear black pin-spot net, chiffon or net may be used. There is a fad for some very elegant white suede shoes, but it is ever a dangerous thing to play with foot-

gear; dark brown and black are always safe. There is a tendency also for the high-heeled shoe with a big tongue, a compromise between the Cromwellian and the Louis XV. shapes. There are seen any quantity of black suede gloves, though black glace kid

gloves are distinctly out of favor. White kid are immensely smart for many occasions, especially in the country, as well as thick white suede. White suede are also used for evening, as well as every shade of gray and other pale tints. Less gold is seen on millinery and

dresses, but evening dresses glitter with sequin and paillette embroidery and the new colored Roman pearls. Pearl pear drops are used to finish off lace ends, ribbons, etc. Ribbons play a part in ball dresses, the leveliest of gauze ribbon, shot with gold and embroidered with colored silks.

Tussah silk, which is wide and costs only \$1.25 a yard, is a silk which promises to be serviceable, and it is stylish. and attractive in appearance. It has something the appearance of pongee, but it is rather darker in color and of a different weave. Trimmed with Plain linen laces or linen laces combined with colors it is very stylish and will make useful and economical

WOMEN OF POISE.

They indulge in Few Exclamations and Are Never Given to Gushing.

The dictionary defines poice as "the state or quality of being balanced; equilibrium; equipoise; hence, figuratively, equanimity; rest." Poise instills grace and symmetry into the workings of the mind, just as physical exercise does into the movements of the body. It is rarely a natural endowment, but may be cultivated to the point where it becomes second nature. Poise always carries with it a suggestion of reserved force, and the woman who wishes to acquire it must learn to husband her energy as well as her. time: she must not fritter away words. moments or emotions, writes Ina Brevoort Roberts, in Woman's Home

The woman of poise indulges in a few exclamations or superlatives, and does not waste enthusiasm over trifles. She is gracious, but never gushing, and she has acquired the habit of listening attentively, not awaiting with ill-concealed eagerness a pause in the conversation to enable her to rush in and take the floor. The woman of poise never lingers after her good-by is spoken; never, in fact, nnder any circumstances, talks long while standing. She does not experience the difficulty too many people have of taking leave gracefully. She says good-by, gives you a bright smile, and is off to the pleasure or duty that awaits her. You do not find out all there is to know about the woman the first time you meet her; you become acquainted with her by degrees, and grow gradually into her friendship.

Why Some Children Are Timid. How many children have been terrifled by stories of the "Bogy Man," of "the wolf that will come and eat them," of "the policeman who will put them in the lockup," till their fear of the dark amounts to a positive agony. Bedtime should be an hour inseparably associated with the prayer at the mother's knee, followed by a quiet talk, after which the little one settles down to a restful sleep. But instead how often does it happen that the child is tucked in bed with the admonition: "Now go right to sleep, like a good boy, for if you don't there's a big dog over there in the corner that'll come and bite you!" Go to sleep! Sheer nervous terror keeps the child awake. How can he be expected to grow up anything but timid?-Arthur W. Yale, M. D., in Woman's Home Companion.

Snow Padding, Make lemon jelly with one-fourth

box or one slightly rounded tablespoonful granulated gelatine soaked in one-fourth cupful cold water, dissolved in one cupful boiling water, one cupful sugar and one-fourth cupful lemon juice; strain and cool; beat whites of three eggs very stiff, and when the gelatine begins to thicken combine the two, and beat with a perforated wooden spoon in a large bowl to give wide sweep to rach stroke, till very light; pour into a wet mould or into a pretty glass dish. Serve with boiled custard, poured around if moulded, or from a pitcher if not moulded .- People's Home Jour-

DICTATES OF FASHION. PORCUPINE PARADISE

Where the Prickly Animals Are Protected in Wisconsin.

Queer Wisconsin Provision Which Husbands a Recognized Nuisance and Destroyer of Property.

*Suppose you took your gun and your dog and went into Wisconsin on a hunting and fishing trip. Suppose you saw more porcupines, of the common hedgehog variety, than you did game. Suppose one of them sneaked up behind your camp, and made off with the string of black bass that was all you had for dinner. Suppose your \$150 dog made a dash at the thief, and came back with his nose so full of quilts that you had to sit down and pull them out by main force, while he howled loud enough to be heard in the next county, writes John Dickinson Sherman, in Youth's Com-

panion. Then you would probably pick up a club and start for that porcupine, determined to send him where there are no black bass to steal, and no huntug dogs to maim. And suddenly your guide seizes you and prevents you by main force. In answer to your argument that a porcupine is of no use on earth, he tells you that itin against the state law of Wisconsia. to kill one. Wouldn't you think that law was a queer law?

And suppose you saw acres of dead basswood and birch and maple trees that the porcupines had killed. Wouldn't you be inclined to think that the people of Wisconsin were crazy to keep such a law on the statute books and enforce it? And wouldn't you think Wisconsin should be called, instead of the "Badger State," the "Hedgehog State," or the "porcupine paradise?" This queer Wisconsin law, the like

of which exists nowhere else in the United States, is apparently designed to establish the right of the porcupine to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness within the state boundaries. It has been on the statute books ever since there have been any such volumes, and there has never been an effort made to reperlift. Of course it is often violated, but nine out of ten country justices of the peace will inflict the full penalty under ordinary circumstances. This is severe: the law provides a heavy fine or imprisonment for the killing or snaring of

a porcupine. At first glance, one of the queer things about this law is the fact that no effort has ever been made to have it repealed. One would suppose that the lumbermen would have had it scratched off the books long ago. Lumbering is one of the principal inmen naturally have considerable influence in the legislature. Now, the lumberman does not love the porcupine; on the contrary, he holds him in undying hatred. The animal rains thousands of dollars' worth of timber every year, and the agreegate of the damage it has inflicted is almost beyond computation.

Of course, the porcupine does not go about killing trees for fun; but nature has given him an insatiable appetite for the inner bark and tender buds of the barkwood, the birch, the maple and other forest trees. He picks out a good-looking tree, begins at the top and ends at the bottom. When he gets through with that particular tree, there is nothing left but the bare trunk and the stripped limbs. Then he picks out another maple or birch, and repeats the performance. Meanwhile, his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, to say nothing of the male relatives, are doing the same thing all round him. So it is easy to see why the lumberman

does not love the porcupine. Why, then, does the law of Wisconsin protect the animal? This is the reason: The porcupine is a life-saver. Nature seems to have designed him. as a food supply for lost and unarmed and starving men. Wisconsin forests are vast, and human habitations in certain parts of the state are few and far between. But no man need starve to death while the porcu-

pine flourishes. For the animal is everywhere, waiting to be killed and eaten. He cannot escape if he would, and he does not try. He curls up into a ball and fancies himself secure, but a blow from a club will kill him easily. In short, the porcupine is the only eatable animal that an unarmed man can catch and kill. Every year many a lost and hungry man in the pathless forests of Wisconsin has dined heartily on roast porcupine and come out alive and unharmed, whereas otherwise he would have chewed his beltand boots, gnawed bark and died.

The porcupine is a princely banques to a starving man, even when roasted over an open fire without sait, and indeed, he is as delicious as a 'possum. His bones are small, his flesh tender and his flavor good. The bark and buds on which he lives give him a wild taste that is decidedly appetizing.

So the porcupine flourishes in the Wisconsin forests. Wild animals cannot harm him, the farmer's dog has learned by experience to let him alone, and man is forbidden by law to molest him. The animal breeds by the thousands and lives a long life of ease. He does thousands of dollars" worth of damage every year to the forests. But every year the porcupine makes return, giving up his life that some human being may live. It will be many a year before Wisconsin repeals its porcupine law.

Est ute standes en I-picione et deux trus les Bists de Sed. Che publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abronnement, vous l'années Bélition sur-sidien de 212.001