WOULD FORCE FLAT HEATING.

Requires Heat Whenever Thermometer Outside Registers 60.

New York -- Assemblyman Greenburg of the Thirty-first district has introduced in the assembly a bill the Brst section of which provides that wowners of tenements and apartment houses in cities of the first class wherein apliances for the supply of steam are installed shall furnish such appliances with steam for the heatting of the flats and apartments in such tenement and apartment houses whenever the thermometer registers degrees Fahrenheit, or under, in the open air and to continue supplying such steam heat in said flats and apartments during the fall, winter and spring, whenever the thermometer shall register in the open air 60 de-

The second section provides that the "owner or lesses in control of any tenement or apartment house shall have on hand in said apartment house or tenement not less than two tons of coal of the variety generally used for furnaces in generating steam

This clause is inserted because of the frequency with which landlords excuse to their tenants a deficiency of heat by pleading that they have run out of coal and have been unable to obtain a fresh supply.

The third section of the bill provides for a fine of \$50 a day.

MILL WASTE FOR PAPER.

Use of Lumber Waste May Cut Down Cost of Product.

Washington.—Scientists here are are deeply interested in what is believed to be a means of manufacturing paper from ground wood, in which the waste of mills can be used. If successful, the plan will eliminate the cost of wood specially cut for the manufacture of paper pulp.

The pitch which heretofore interfered with the use of wood of this character is overcome in the new process by so treating the pulp that it passes off in vapor, and the fiber is recovered by subjecting the mass to

a system of pressing.

The very much increased cost of paper, which has led many newspapers to increase their price or resort to the alternative of decreasing their size, has aroused experts to a study of means to reduce the cost of paper

Experiments now in progress indicate that the system of using mill waste can be made a success. Such a plant is now in operation in Vancouver, which has proven a success. The project is backed ba a company with \$1,000,000 of capital, and the plant, when is complete running order, will have an output of 360 tons of finished paper a week.

LOOT REVEALED IN DREAM.

Man in Maine Has Vision of Burglar Hiding Booty in Boston.

Boston.—A dream of Fred H. Crouse, as well-known restaurant keeper, has led to the recovery of several thousand dollars' worth of jewels and gold ornaments, the loot of burglars who have been infesting the neighborhood of his home for the last three months.

A week ago Crouse went into Maine on a hunting trip. The first night he dreamed that he saw a masked man enter his bedroom, open the mattress of his bed and hide the loot away. So istrongly was he impressed with the dream that the next morning he wired his partner, A. E. Stoddard, to search the mattress. Stoddard visited Crouse's house and there he found the loot.

He called in the police and the valuables were taken to the station house. Most of it has been identified. Some of it was Crouse's own property. The police now want him to send them a description of what the masked man booked like.

COMPARES BUST AND HIP.

Court Decision Favors Tailor Who Claimed There Was Fixed Ratio.

Atlanta, Ga.—The court of appeals was asked to decide what should constitute the proper proportion between the female bust and hip, the question being brought before the court as the result of a suit entered in the superior court by H. J. Weiler, a Cincinnati tailor against the Atlanta society woman whose name does not appear in the decision, the case being car-

ried to the higher court on appeal.

The Cincinnati firm had received from the Atlanta woman a Persian sampskin coat with instructions that it be cut 40 inches in the hips and in the bust. The tailor enlarged the hip measurement to 43 inches. The owner then refused to pay. The tailor declared that such a figure as the one described in the order was unbeard of in the tailor business, and the change had to be made.

The court of appeals favored the

Hair Ignites in Church.

Burlington, Wis.—The ignition of a celluloid collar from the heat of a mear-by stove set on fire the hair of Mrs. William Runzler white she was in the church, and she was severely burned before the fire was extinguished. Mrs. Runzler was attending mervices at St. John's Lutheran church, and sat year the stove. In an instant ther hair was a mass of flames.

The sight nearly created a panic samons the worshipers but cooler heads restrained the mob and put out the fire. It is feared that Mrs. Runzier thanked the flames. She will be marked for life if she recovers.

ITOWN OWNS PLANT

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN IN-

Last Year's Profit of Light and Water Supply Station at Nappanes Exceeded \$1,000—Has Been Long in Operation.

Elkhart, Ind.—Citizens of Nappanee believe that municipal ownership, is both feasible and practical and boast of a successful municipal water and electric light plant. The town, although the youngest in northern Indiana, with a population of 2,300 has the oldest municipal water and electric plant in the state.

Nappanee has good water and plenty of it, and should there be a fire the pressure can be run up in two minutes as high as the mains will stand. There are no typhoid bacteria in the water. The water is sold by meter at the rate of 1½ cents a hundred gallons. Figures in the possession of the town electrician, J. F. Pfefferle, show that the average cost to families who do not use water for sprinkling is \$2.50 a year and for families who use water for sprinkling and other outdoor purposes \$3.50. Few families in Nappanee pay as high as four dollars

a year for water. The Nappanee water and electric station was installed in 1895 at an original cost of \$22,000, but improvements since make the total investment approximately \$25,000. This includes water mains, wires, poles and equipment. The water tank is 20 feet in diameter and 116 feet high and a steady pressure of 44 pounds to the square inch is maintained. In an emergency the engineer could shut off the valve that supplies the tank and by pumping directly through the mains get almost instantly a pressure of more than 100 pounds to the square

The water comes from three wells 160 feet deep. One is a 12-inch well and two are six-inch wells. Many towns in Indiana of twice the size of Nappanee have not advanced far enough in enterprise to boast of

tubular wells.

Two engines are used in the station.

The larger engine is used to run the water pumps and the electric plant.

The other one is kept for emergency

Twenty-six are lights are used in illuminating the streets, which is more in proportion to the size of the town than is used in any other town in the country. It has been found that the cost of running the electric plant is one dollar an hour. The plant is only run at night, but should any person desire light in the day time for any purpose it is only necessary for him to notify the electrician and the plant is started. The cost to the individual is one dollar an hour, the cost of operating.

For the first time since the municipal plant was established. Mr. Ptefferle is this year keeping a detailed account of the running expenses. From January to June last year the cost of operating was \$952.71, outside of the salaries of the engineers. It is estimated that the tetal expense will not exceed \$5,000 a year. The net profit of the plant last year was \$1.

Nappanee has four miles of water mains and an equal number of miles of electric wires. Only twice in the town's history have the lights been shut off, each time after ten o'clock at

MILLION AND TITLE FOR BOY.

Search for Little Heir to Irish Baronet in America.

New York.—A title and \$1,000,000 are awaiting a five-year-old boy in America provided he can be found. Darwin C. De Golia, a San Francisco lawyer, is here prosecuting the search. The boy is the heir of Sir Malcolm Inglis, who died in Dublin three years

Years ago William Inglis left Ireland after a disagreement with his father and came to America. It is known that he married a New York girl, but node of the Dublin family know who she was.

know who she was.

Not long after the San Francisco earthquake a letter was received in Dublin from Mrs. Inglis in San Francisco, saying that her husband was dead and that she was about to move from San Francisco. She did not say where she was going, and gave no details of her family, although it is known there were two sons and a Maughter.

CAPITALISTS TO SHINE SHOES.

Pay \$124,000 for Stand in New York Tunnel Terminal.

:New York.-An indication of the im-. portant part that the nickels and dimes of the public play in the every-day life of this metropolis is the lessing of the bootblacking privilege in the new twin McAdoo terminal buildings on Cortland street for 12 years at a rental aggregating \$124,000. This is at the rate of \$10,333 a year. To handle the apparently insignificant job of shining the shoes of the permanent and transient population of this immense building a corporation called the Hudson Terminal Bootblacking company has been formed. The names of the men who are putting up the money have not been made public, but they are capitalists who have figured in deals involving millions.

"RAG TIME" IN CHURCH MUSIC.

New York Musician Declares Many Hymna Are Mere Doggerel.

New York.—That much of the present-day church music has deteriorated util it is a disgrace is the opinion expressed by Prof. T. Esen Morgan, choir leader at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, before a methodist ministers' meeting the other day. Prof. Morgan made a plea for better music and surprised the clergymen by declaring that "too often in evangelical churches the music, supposed to be sacred, is of the 'rag-time' variety and the words set to the music doggerel."

"The music has deteriorated and retrograded," he said, "and has lost its inspiring influence in many churches. Many of the so-called hymna are a disgrace to the church and to music.

"You wouldn't approach the mayor of this city with a two-step, rag-time measure of jingles. That's what much of the church music is composed of. You wouldn't walk into the presence of the governor of this state to the airs of the silly and unsacred music frequently heard in our churches. Surely the church should be the last place for anything but the best- in music."

Prof. Morgan litustrated his remarks by playing several airs on an organ; then he played the "Pilgrim Chorus" from "Tannhauser." "Now, gentlemen," he went on. "do

you regard that music as sacred or profane?"

Many of the clergymen declared that, despite the air being taken from an opera, it should be classed as sa-

BERRYHILLS ARE RICH INDIANS.

cred music.

Seventy Members of Creek Family Draw \$20,000 Monthly.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Berryhill family is one of the largest in the Creek nation. There are more than 70 members of its various branches. This family draws more money for oil royalties than any in Oklahoma.

They are mixed-blood Creeks, some of them being almost white, cultured and refined citizens. Nearly every one of the family secured allotments in which was later developed the Glenn oil pool, the greatest oil pool

In the world.

As a result of the oil wells that have already been drilled on Berryhill allotments the family now draws from \$15,000 to \$20,000 each month. Some individual members of this family have the richest producing allotments in the oil field.

ments in the cil field.

One draws \$3,000 a month royalty and another draws \$2,000. There are many members of the family whose allotments have not yet been drilled, and there are others whose allotments are outside of the present development, but they are likely to be brought in most any time.

brought in most any time.

Tobe Berryhill is an Indian preacher, and was one of the men most active in the movement to have the indians sell their allotments and go to Old Mexico, take up a land grant there and live according to their old customs. There has not been much heard about going to Mexico since the Berryhills commenced to draw big royalties from their allotments.

SPENDS HIS WINTERS IN BED.

Aged Man Sticks to Blankets from Fall Until Spring.

Flint, Mich.—Going to bed with the advent of rigorous weather late in the fall, and remaining there until the temperature moderates in the spring, has been the voluntary and peculiar practice of Peter O'Connor, an old resident of this city, for the last 30 years.

O'Connor is 87 years old, and makes his home with his nephew. He has a pronounced aversion to cold weather, and at present is observing his usual custom of spending the winter ensconced in blankets on a cot located within a few feet of a stove in which a fire is constantly kept burning. He is in no sense an invalid, but, on the contrary, has an unusual capacity for work for a man of his years, and puts in a good deal of his time making himself useful.

TRAINS BEAR FOR A HUNT.

Owner is Confident That Bruin Will Take Care of Himself.

Lenoxdale, Mass.—A, black bear, owned by P. J. Tyre, is being systematically exercised and dietod preparatory to acting the principal role in a bear hunt which Mr. Tyre proposes to hold in North Adams at a time to be announced later. Mr. Tyre is skeptical of the courage of the average gentleman sportsman. He is confident that the bear will be able to take care of himself and, perhaps, of one or more

hunters.

Mr. Tyre has written to North Adams friends suggesting that mothers be cautioned to keep their children indoors the day of the bear hunt, and that farmers would do well to watch their stock at that time. Mr. Tyre's bear hunt is not contemplated with any noticeable complaisance by rural residents of northern Berkshire.

First Family Meets in Barber Shop.
Vineland, N. J.—While Adam
(Craig), a barber of a Biblical turn of
mind, was shaving (George) Cain the
other day, and (Edgar) Abel was
awaiting his turn in the chair, Eve
(Jackson), negress, entered the shop
to get some cigars for her husband.
Adam thinks it strange that all the
members of the first family should
meet in his shop.

AND OF SUICIDES

SELF-DESTRUCTION FOR TRIVIAL CAUSES IN ITALY.

All Classes of the Population Involved

—Cause Ascribed to Several Reasons But Ne Remedy to Check
Evil Yet Found.

Rome.—Suicide in Italy has become almost epidemic, and it is resorted to as the easiest remedy for all the troubles of life. It may safely be said that about 15 out of every thousand deaths are due to this cause.

In past years when suicides could act be buried in consecrated ground, and when those persons who attempted to take their lives and recovered were punished with a fine and imprisonment, suicide was regarded as a disgrace. But at present the deaths of suicides receive the publicity of an ordinary occurrence of life, and the phrase "has taken away his life" is substituted for the word "died" in the customary obituary notices.

A curious feature characterizes the majority of suicides committed in Italy. They are hardly ever the outcome of serious difficulties, such as financial ruin, loss of health, etc., but are very often the result of unhappy love affairs and an attack of melancholia.

Nor are they limited to the lower classes. There is a case of a cabinet minister who committed suicide because he was tired of life, there are several cases of army and navy officers who have blown their brains out because they were overlooked in promotion, of students who failed in their examinations, of women who had domestic troubles, of girls forsaken by or jealous of their lovers. A prevalent cause of suicide among young girls is paternal reproof because of neglected household duties or the refusal of some trivial pleasure, as, for instance, that of going out after dark.

The means used to commit suicide differ. Poison of violent quality, generally corrosive sublimate, is perhaps the most common. The Tiber and the high wall back of the Pincian hill both have many-victims. The following are some typical suicide cases:

A young girl of the middle classes wishing to marry a young laborer obtained her parents' consent and her idyl appeared to be going on smoothly. Then an old uncle, who by the way was a deaf mute, paid a visit to her house and objected to the match.

Being unable to do this verbally and probably being of a nervous temperament he expressed his disapproval by wildly waving his arms and contorting his features to such an extent that the young girl grew hysterical, and without waiting for further developments she went to her bedroom and took poison. Within a few hours she was dead. The meddlesome old man, conscience stricken at the outcome of his opposition, afterward explained that his only objection to the young man was due to the fact that he had red hair, which made him, excessively

nervous.

A Roman shoemaker, industrious and successful in his work, who owned a small shop where he employed two apprentices and did, a brisk trade, fell in love with a young servant girl who often brought shoes to be cobbled at his shop. After a year of courtship he decided to marry her. One morning shortly before the wedding the shop was closed and the shoemaker disapprenated.

peared.

The police, having forced the door, found the man hanging from the transom with a bullet hole in his temple. A note written in pencil was found pinned to his coat, and in it he explained that as he feared a vendetta on the part of some of his enemies who might kill his future wife, he realized that the best and only solution to the difficult was to kill himself.

tion to the difficult was to kill himself.

A bricklayer of 70 finding it hard to get work on account of his age went home one evening and turning to his wife he said: "We'll meet in the next world," and so saying he jumped out of the window.

A family composed of five persons, father, mother, two sons and a daughter, committed suicide almost simultaneously some time ago. The father left a letter saying he was tired of supporting an ungrateful family. This grieved the others so much that they's decided to follow his example.

The increase of suicides in Italy has been explained in various ways. The anti-ciericals ascribe it to courage, as they say nobody except a person of courage will take his own life. The clergy attribute it to lack of religion.

The opponents of the government affirm that suicides are due to the fact that there is no law in Italy to punish them. Travelers who are in the habit of writing books on Italian customs after a residence of a couple of months say suicides are the result of the excitable and passionate nature of the natives and they mingle sentiment and poetry in deploring it.

No doubt all these explanations are more or less correct, but the fact remains that meanwhile suicides are daily increasing and no remedy to stop the evil has been thought of or attempted.

Quits Puipit; Gets Car Joh.

St. Joseph. Mo.—Rev. J. W. O'Bryant, who has been pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist church, has resigned to become a street car conductor on a suburban line here. He says he can make more money as conductor than as preacher.

VARIED USES OF THE ONION.

Homely and Strong Smelling Vegetable Not Without Virtue.

The ancients frowned on the onion as a food and classed it with garlic and looks, as of an acrid nature, of unwholesome juices. "When twice boiled they give little nourishment, but when unboiled they do not nourish at all," says Paulus Aeginèta, and Burton, advising as to the diet of the melancholy, dismisses the onion as troublesome to the head. The people at large pay no heed to these sayings. To the man who smiles at the conflicting opinion of dietists, the onion is healthful, when plainly boiled. As a child he was taught that it was good for a cold. These same ancients thought highly of it as a medicine. It occasions a rapid growth of hair, it breaks hard tumors; chewed, it is beneficial in paralysis of the tongue; it is eminently rubefacient; its juice is useful in suffusion and dimness of vision from thick humors. Discordies recommends it as a cataplasm with sait, rue and honey for the bite of a mad dog. There are many to-day who believe that onion juice is of assistance in deafness. Italians in the north end eat the insides of, little onions and stuff them in aching ears of their children. They leave them there for weeks. An union put under the pillow will bring dreams of the loved one. The thickness of the skin determines the mildness or severity of the coming winter. But to dream of ontons is a bad sign. In some countries it presages sickness.

MR. BOGGS KNEW THE AMOUNT.

Possibly He Had Often Computed the Water He Carried.

It was by no means a holiday task for Amos Beggs to carry pail after pail of water from the old well through the orchard and across the henyard to the kitchen, where Mrs. Beggs washed for the family and a dozen or so of customers. Therefore he was in no mood to enjoy questions.

"How many years have you been at this sort of things?" asked the elderly person of wealth, on whose white skirts Mrs. Boggs was then expending her energy and the heat of a heavy

"Ten years," responded Mr. Boggs, striding on with his pails.

"Dear dear!" said the woman, in a commiserating tone. "Why, how much water do you suppose you've carried in that time?"

in that time?"

"I've carried all that's been in the well during that time, and isn't there now, ma'am," and Mr. Boggs entered the kitchen and set the pails down with as near a thump as the nature of their contents would permit,—Youth's Companion.

Only Mortal, After All. "When I went to church last Sunday," said a young woman visiting in Washington, "I sat directly behind a high executive officer whom I have regarded as almost more than mortal. I tried not to be rude and stare at him too much, but I could not help my eyes wandering toward him occasionally. I glanced at him just once, near the end of the sermon, and what do you think he was doing? He was yawning, and he yawned a large and vigorous yawn, which came on him so suddenly that he did not have time to hide it behind his hand. I must confess that I was delighted. My veneration for the executive officer is just as great as it ever was, but I am glad I found out with my own eyes that he is subject to ordinary human weaknesses and cannot help yawning during a sermon." TV.

German Shipping Trade.

The activity of the German shipping trade is demonstrated by the fact that the number of vessels built in the empire in 1906 was 760, of 398,151 registered tons, against 646 of 310,771 registered tons in 1905, and 535 of 267,991 registered tons in 1904, Among the vessels built in 1906 were 11 menof-war of 30,831 registered tons. In addition to the foregoing, there were built in foreign countries, on orders for German firms, 119 vessels of 122, 845 registered tons.

Children's Favorite Toys.

A hundred and thirty-two schoolboys of Paris and 72 girls were invited to describe their preferences in the way of toys. Among the former 31 a voted for a railway train, 23 for tin soldiers, ten for steam engines, nine for building bricks and eight each for toy sypewriters and mechanical horses. Forty girls—a solid majority—declared without hesitation that a doll was superior to any other implement of recreation. The super-child seems, happily, a long way off.

P. T. Barnum had just added the woolly horse to his wonderful collection of curiosities.

"That's an entirely new kink in horses," he said.

Regretting that the animal's woolk was not finer, so it could show fur,

Regretting that the animal's woors was not finer, so it could show fur, and thus be to some extent a forerunner of the automobile, he instructed his press agent to send the news of his find to his friend, the editor of the New York Herald.

When the Band Played "Dixie."

Judge Sam White of Baker City, the
Tom Paggart of Oregon Democracy, a
few years ago threw a five-dollar hat
through a skylight 75 feet from the
ground in Baker City when the band
started up the tune of "Dixie."—Pendleton Rast Oregonian.

HAVE RIGHT TO RETAIN NAME.

Advantage English Women Possess Over American Sister.

"The English woman has at least me advantage over her American siser." said a young woman who has ust returned from a two years' stay n London. "The English law does not require a wife to take her husband's surname. She can please her self. The point was settled several years ago when Mrs. Fenwick Miller was elected on the London school poard. She had never taken her husband's name, merely altering 'Miss' into 'Mrs.,' and a formal protest was entered against her election because it was claimed that she had not stoo." under her legal name. This prowas referred to the law officers of the crown and they decided in her favor. Now, there are a large number of society women in England, most of them widows, who have never taken ! the names of their busbands. They refuse to give up the title and position they already possess for the sake of using their husbands' names. Of course, the question of changing the name and thus losing their identity in marriage is even more important to the professional woman whose well-known name is often of commercial value. In America, where the women use one name for business purposes and another for society, it would seem dreadful never to take the husband's name at all, yet it is much simpler, and the almost invariable rule among English women."

OCCUPATION FOR "REAL-GENT."

Ignorant Englishman Could Not Understand Where Laugh Came In.

When Jack McAuliffe, the retired lightweight champion, was in England a few years ago he met Jumper Howe, a noted pugilist of Newcastie Jack and Jumper became fast friends and in a burst of confidence Howe told McAuliffe one day that he could neither read nor write. He afso asked Jack to read for him a letter he had just received from a sweetheart. McAuliffe readily consented to read the love note and was getting interested when Howe exclaimed:

"I say, Jack, 'old up there' Yer don't care to know just wot she writes, does yer?"

"No, it's of no interest to me, Jumper," replied McAuliffe, with a yawn.
"Well, then, old pal, jest put yer
fingers in yer bloomink hears so yer
won't 'ear it!" McAuliffe laughed so

much at this saily that Howe, red hot, grabbed the letter, saying.

"You bleedin' Hamericans are great kidders, aren't yer? I'll get some Englishman to read, who'll plug up his bloomink hears like a real gent!"

McAuliffe tried to explain, but it was of no use.

Paper Foe to Rheumatism.

Rheumatism being such a universal complaint, it is hardly to be wondered at that there exists a paper entirely for the benefit of rheumatic sufferers. This is published in Germany, and in it rheumatic patients discuss their symptoms and tell of anything that has proved a relief to their pains. while medical men contribute articles to it on the different phases, symptoms and species of rheumatism and the progress which the cure of rheumatism is steadily making. Needless to say, most rheumatic patients in Germany make a point of seeing this strange publication.

Why Turbines Shake.

Passengers of the new turbine steamers often express disappointment and surprise to find that the vibration experienced on ocean-going vessels has not been entirely eliminated. As a matter of fact, the vibration, so far as it relates to the engines, has been suppressed and the conditions greatly improved, but there is a certain amount of vibration resulting from the passage of the propellers through the water, and this never will be overcome so long as propellers are

In tearing down an old farmhouse in northern Michigan the other day the men toppled down a chimney that had not been in use for 30 years, and two coops were killed by the bricks

and five others got away.

The cunning animals had seen that the chimney was a safe retreat and they had been making a lair of it for years and years. They reached the chimney by climbing a tree and them jumping to the roof of the house

The Bible tells us that John the Baptist fed on "locusts and wild honey," and most persons seem to take it for granted that the locusts were the insects that we call by that name. It is probable, however, that they were not insects at all, but the fruit of the carob tree, the dried pods of which are the "locust-beans" now sold as food for cattle. The carob tree is sometimes called the honey tree, from the sweet puip contained

With Thanks.

in its pods when they are fresh.

John Budd was a most sedate, precise and altogether exemplary young
man. When he wood and won Susan
Smiley, the belle of the village, everybedy rejoiced at John's good fortune.
However, he bere his triumph with
medesty and decorum until the day
of the wedding. Then, for one awful
mement, his air of aplomb failed him.
When the officiating clergyman asked,
"Will you, John, take this woman te
be thy wedded wife?" John respended,
blumhingly: "Yeq, please."

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS