

SHOWN IN SMOKING.

Characteristics of Men Revealed by Their Manners.

The Filling of a Pipe or the Carrying of a Cigar in the Mouth as an Index to Temperament or Habits.

Cigarology is the title of a new art, the rules of which have been formulated after years of study by a European psychologist.

No rules, however, have been laid down as to the manner in which a man shall smoke, and as no two men smoke in exactly the same manner, it is possible, says the inventor of this new art, to learn the character of every smoker whom one may meet.

Here are the rules to be observed, and they apply to all persons, whether they smoke pipes, cigars or cigarettes. The man who holds his pipe carelessly in the corner of his mouth, letting it hang down, is a nonchalant, indolent person, and, on the other hand, the man who grasps it so firmly between his teeth that marks are left on the amber mouthpiece is nervous and high-strung.

Many smokers carry their cigars in the upper left-hand pockets of their vests, and the sole reason why they do so is because they want to have them at hand whenever they feel a desire to smoke. They may have a dozen cigar cases, yet they will not use them, simply because it takes a little longer to open a case and take a cigar out of it than it does to take a cigar from the vest pocket.

Of a quite different type are those who bite off the end of the cigar with their teeth. Prodigals and devil-may-care fellows they are, and woe to him who loans them any money except on the best security.

Fastidious men, after lighting their cigars, hold them, not only between their teeth and their lips, but also with two, three, four or even with all the fingers on the left hand, and, after smoking for awhile, they remove them from their mouths and examine the lighted ends carefully to see if everything is in order, and especially if the fire is burning steadily and evenly.

Men who are quick tempered or of a lively temperament hardly touch the tip of the cigar with their teeth, and after two or three puffs they take it from the mouth and hold it in the hand.

Absent-minded men, on the other hand, frequently let the cigar go out, and, if they are not very choicé in their taste, try to light it again. Akin to them are the men who, after smoking for awhile, let the cigar go out and then throw it away—an infallible sign, according to the inventor of "cigarology," of a mind which may be very intuitive, but which is certainly not able to reason well or logically.

Admirable persons, when compared with those who at any time have the misfortune to place the lighted end of a cigar in their mouth. The mere fact that they commit such a blunder is said to be evidence of extreme thoughtlessness, and for this reason sensible persons are cautioned not to have anything to do with them.

A cigar tilted upward in the direction of the nose is said to be an unerring token of an energetic and impatient character, and, on the contrary, a cigar which is held in the opposite direction—namely, inclined toward the chin—is said to betoken melancholy and the habit of indulging in day dreams.

That a man's profession or trade may, in many instances, be learned from the manner in which he smokes, the inventor of "cigarology" maintains, and as proof of the truth of this statement he points out that politicians, as a rule, jealously guard a cigar between their lips and smoke it until it burns their nose and mustache, both of which acts are to be expected from men who are as class rather selfish and greedy.

AIDS PLANT GROWTH

Electricity Proves Beneficial in Experiment at Helsingfors.

Iowa Farmer Makes a Test of Electricity—Treated Seed Corn and Obtains Larger and Fuller Crops.

Dr. Lemstrom, of Helsingfors university, England, has been for a long period experimenting on the effect of an electrical discharge on the growth of plants.

An interesting connection with the above is the test of W. S. Stacey, a farmer living three miles south of Marshalltown, Ia., who has been experimenting this season with electrically treated corn with excellent results.

A barrow was filled with water and a piece of zinc placed at the bottom and another on top of the water. Then the seed corn was placed in the water and a current of 500 volts run through the barrel for 20 minutes.

ELK PLENTIFUL THIS YEAR.

One Washington Homesteader Brings One of the Big Creatures Down with a Revolver.

A large number of elk are roaming around Humptulips City, Wash., and the killing of an elk is almost a daily occurrence.

A homesteader living near Hoquiam, while on his way to a spring of water, encountered a bunch of ten elk. They stood and looked at him in fearless amazement.

TO SEND STUDENTS WEST.

Japan Is to Be Deprived of the Prestige in Educating the Chinese.

On account of the difficulties with the Chinese students in Japan, and acting on a report of Prince Tsai Chen, who was appointed on his return from America to investigate the matter, the throne has issued an edict commanding the viceroys to send the students to western countries hereafter because of the distance and the cost.

COAT MADE OF HARE'S EARS.

Twelve Hundred Animals Killed to Supply Material for Automobile Garment.

Automobile has been responsible for many curious ideas in the way of coats, but one is a unique sample of the furrier's art.

Wheat Retains Germ Power.

Proof of the persistent germinative power of wheat is forthcoming at Navours, in the department of the Somme, France.

Strenuous Life in China.

The Chinese boxers are being led by a woman. The old emperor, dowerager, says the Chicago Record-Herald, must be out leading a strenuous life.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"I am going to visit the jail. There is a man I want to see there." "Is one all? I know about 40 whom I should like to see there."—Indianaapolis News.

Wigg—"As a painter do you think he will be able to make a name for himself?" Wagg—"He ought to. You see, he's a sign painter."—Philadelphia Record.

Annoying Delays.—May—"Oh, I hate these magazine serials!" Edith—"Why?" May—"You can never tell how a story ends until it is finished."—Town and Country.

Smith—"Brown is certainly a good man. He always speaks well of his neighbors." Jones—"That isn't due to his goodness. He wants to sell his house."—London Answers.

Appreciates Himself.—Minnie—"Evidently Belle thinks herself one of the 400." Kattie—"One of them? She thinks she's the four and all the rest are the two ciphers."—Boston Transcript.

"Now, then," said the teacher, "you've heard the explanation of heat and cold. Can you tell me what is light, Tommy?" "My ma says that most everything is that you buy by weight."—Philadelphia Press.

Some One Will Know.—"The lion tamer says he can tell in a very short time whether a strange lion is safe or not." "That's quite immaterial. If he fails his heirs can give the necessary information."—Chicago Post.

Why He Objected.—"But, papa," pleaded the millionaire's daughter in behalf of the poor young man she wished to marry, "surely, it is no disgrace to work for a living?" "No, my dear—no. What object to being the one who is worked for?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HELEN KELLER'S ISLAND.

How the Wonderful Blind and Deaf Girl Got It in Exchange for Her Excellent Story.

Helen Keller's "Story of My Life" will be published in book form this fall. Its preparation has been of absorbing interest to the author, and a large sale for it is assured; but for a long time the publishers exhausted all their persuasive arts in a vain effort to induce Miss Keller to undertake the work, reports the New York Sun.

She would not consider the most tempting offers, and the effort had been practically abandoned when the editor of the journal in which the autobiography has appeared heard incidentally that she had lost her heart to an island.

In company with friends she had gone to the North Atlantic coast and had conceived the idea of making a summer home for herself on a little island near the shore. She wanted the place tremendously, but buying it was "out of the question, as she hadn't the money.

The editor had vague ideas as to the cost of islands, but he wanted his story and was willing to take chances; so he wrote to Miss Keller that he would buy the island for her if she would write her story for him. She laughed at first, but finding him serious, agreed. He got his story. She got her island.

Moreover, she became enthusiastic over the work, and she has taken the greatest pleasure in it. The ordinary reader of the book will have little idea of the unusual amount of toil it represents and of the obstacles that had to be surmounted in its making.

HUNTING-AX FOR PRESIDENT.

Combination Weapon and Implement Presented to Chief Executive by Maine Man.

President Roosevelt owns the finest hunting-ax ever turned out in America, and he received the weapon, or implement, as a gift from the best axmaker in Maine, John King, of Oakland, on his recent tour east, reports the New York Tribune.

King, who is an expert at the making of edge tools, knew that the president was a great hunter, and weeks before President Roosevelt arrived in Maine the Oakland smith was hammering industriously away on what was intended to be, and is, the handsomest-fashioned and best-tempered blade that ever left his shops.

The ax weighs about two pounds, and is engraved with a deer's head. The oak handle is hollow, and into it screws a hunting knife, nine inches long. The whole is a combination of hunting ax, hunting knife, claw and hammer.

WATER LOBSTER.

Eat a fresh lobster for this dish if you can possibly obtain it.

Heat two level tablespoons of butter and stir in same amount of flour, and when smooth and bubbling hot pour in a cup of milk or part milk and part cream, season to taste with salt, cayenne and juice of lemon. Add the lobster cut into rather small pieces and heat thoroughly. Just before it is taken from the fire add two tablespoons of rich cream. Turn into little patty cases, sprinkle fine bread crumbs over the top, dot here and there with bits of butter and brown in the oven and serve very hot with lemon cut into quarters.—Washington Star.

TRY TO GET PENSIONS

Queer Appeals Received at the Washington Pension Office.

Claimants Present Many Strange Reasons for Expecting Relief and Aid from the Government—Some Specimens.

For specimens of unadulterated nerve the records of the pension office furnish a never-failing supply. The variety of forms it takes is unlimited. In some of the letters received it rises to almost sublime heights, while in others it is lowly and sordid.

In one you will find a touch of sadness; in another quaint humor. One of the officials connected with the bureau said recently:

"The law of the public is ever open. You cannot satisfy it. It wants anything and everything that is not nailed down. The fight for pensions is unending. Unquestionably the vast majority of the people with whom we deal are worthy of all the government can do for them, but we meet, also, so many cases that are absolutely without merit that we become hardened. Life is certainly a great game, and the pension office is a good place from which to view it."

Some of the letters received at the pension office are intended to be pathetic, but they are written in such a way that they call forth laughter instead of tears.

A widow whose husband's claim had been rejected, the war department showing that his disability existed long before enlistment, wrote recently:

"My husband was terribly bloated in his stomach. It did not look like himself. He could not stoop over and straighten up without helping himself. To ham, beans, pork, mashed potatoes, eggs, veal, cabbage his stomach was repulsive. His rheumatism was the kind called lumbago—at first. His dropsy was terrible; when he died his legs burst from pressure. He was swelled up as big as a barrel all over. I ask that he be taken up and reopened. P. S. When my husband came back from the war, I supported him on my needle till he died."

The claimants sometimes allege peculiar causes for their disabilities. The 100-day soldier of the war of the rebellion, who alleges many diseases as the result of his being obliged to sleep one night in a brick house that had not been properly ventilated, is equalled by the Spanish war soldier who contracted rheumatism, heart disease, and many other disabilities at Port Monroe, Va., in August, 1893, by sleeping one night on the sand without any floor to his tent.

One J. W. alleges that at City Point, Va., in April, 1865: "We were confined in a stockade, where there was hardly room for the thousands of men crowded in there. It rained most of the time, the mud and water was from eight to twenty inches deep, and we were obliged to lie in the mud at night. I saw them with their bodies nearly enveloped in mud and sound asleep, with the mud pouring down in their faces. For two nights I bound myself to an eight-inch beam, 14 or 15 feet from the ground."

In all cases where witnesses to incurable sign an affidavit written by some one else, they are called on to state what they actually know of the case, and some are, indeed, willing witnesses. One H. F. applied for a pension, based on a chronic ailment. In response to an office letter asking as to continuance of claimant's disability, affiant J. I. wrote:

"The soldier came to my cabin, where I was working, when he returned from the army, and went to my house. My whole family got sick from him. One of my children died with it. One of boys is not well yet, and one of his children died of it."

The idea that the president can order anything done he desires is illustrated by a letter addressed to him by a woman, who wrote:

"My pension has been increased to \$14 per month. Now, what I want to ask is that you please ask congress to appropriate enough to build them a house and enable them once more to be independent. I realize that it is asking a great favor of you. Nevertheless, I feel that I want to do something to help this cause. I assure you he is a worthy Christian soldier of the — O. V. I."

One A. applies as the dependent brother of G. A. The soldier, aged 18, enlisted December 21, 1863, and died January 9, 1865. The alleged dependent brother was born October 20, 1869, four years nine months and eleven days after the soldier's death. He filed a claim for pension in 1889. He has not yet been pensioned.

A case recently appealed to and decided by the secretary of the interior stands alone. The claimant, Susan Smith, was convicted of the murder of her husband, in May, 1882, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and pardoned in September, 1894. Shortly after her discharge she applied, under the act of June 27, 1890, for a pension on account of the service of the soldier she murdered. It was promptly rejected by the pension office. She then appealed to the secretary of the interior, who promptly approved the former rejection on the ground that, as claimant, by the willful murder of the soldier, created the condition of widowhood, she is without title as widow under said act.

FLAG WAS UPSIDE DOWN.

Senator Depew Puts Old Glory Right and Delivers Patriotic Speech to School Children.

Miss Nellie Regan, a young school-teacher in charge of a flock of youngsters at a little red schoolhouse at Croton, high among the green hills of Westchester, New York, is one of the proudest young women of that county because of an unexpected visit paid to her school the other afternoon by United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

The senator halted his surrey and climbed up the hill to the schoolhouse. The children were at their studies. Miss Regan came to the door. When she saw Senator Depew she blushed deeply.

"My dear miss, please excuse me," said the senator, as he stood smiling, hat in hand. "I was passing this way recalling the scenes of my childhood days among these beautiful hills and valleys of yours, when I noticed that the flag in front of your school was upside down. In my official position I feel that I have a right to inquire about it."

"I know it's all wrong," stammered the young teacher, calling Mr. Depew by name, as she recognized him at once from his pictures. "But I couldn't help it. The halyards were broken and we couldn't hoist it right side up, so rather than not have it up at all the boys put it wrong side up."

Mr. Depew said that she had the proper spirit. He made a speech to the children, telling them of the importance of patriotism and significance of the flag, kissed a few of the younger girls, and hurried away to fill his engagement.

RICH ARE CRITICISED.

Rockefeller's Sunday School Class Listens to a Remarkable Discussion.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., did not attend his Sunday school class on a recent Sunday on account of a cold. He was to have resumed his place in the gathering at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and a letter had been sent to all the members of the class urging them to be present and bring their friends. There was a good attendance. Addresses were made by several of the 117 members who were present. A member from New Jersey stepped out in front of the class and began to talk upon a socialistic theory which he had worked out and which he said would give to every man a fair compensation for his effort.

He questioned the sincerity of powerful capitalists who came before the class and told them that the secret of success in life was ability in washing windows and doing well the little that was given them to do. He said it was the habit of all men who had accumulated great wealth to tell the poor young men that they must be faithful in little things, be honest and virtuous in all that they did, but he often questioned if the wealthy men of the country had obtained their wealth by adhering strictly to the principles they were teaching. He was not sure that these men had not employed different methods from those they sought to inculcate. Others spoke along the same lines.

INDIAN CHIEF AS CONTRACTOR.

The Head of the Washoe Tribe Farms Out His People to Pick Hops.

A half thousand Washoe Indians, who have been picking hops on the Samuel Talmadge ranch at Mount Olivet, Cal., were taken back to Nevada in a special train the other day. Men, women and children were in the crowd. They are considered expert hop pickers, and this is the third season that they have harvested the Talmadge crop. Their labor is contracted for with their chief, and the employer brings them to this country in a special train and returns them the same way to their homes.

One of the bucks during the period of a spree stole a horse and buggy from the hitching rail on Exchange avenue and drove the animal almost to death, as well as demolishing the buggy. He was obliged to remain over when his brethren departed to answer to the charge of grand larceny.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Premier Laurier Believes the Dominion Can Soon Meet England's Grain Demands.

Premier Laurier, of Canada, opened the new produce exchange at Liverpool the other day, and in his speech he alluded to the expansion of the Canadian produce trade, and said that in the course of the next decade or two Canada would be able to meet Great Britain's total grain requirements, thus insuring her against a shortage in war time. The problem of a fast steamship service between England and Canada, the premier further remarked, had been under consideration ever since he had been premier. He hoped that Canada would be able to solve it, as she had solved others vastly more difficult.

An Anxious Query.

"An eastern scientist predicts that in five years the airship will take the place of the automobile. Are we to understand, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, from this that in five years this airship will get to killing others besides those who operate it?"

EYES ARE ON AMERICA

Commercial Conditions Here Being Closely Observed by Europe.

Comment of the London Financier Which Declares Time is Coming When We Will Reach for Bulk of Trade of the World.

Commercial conditions in the United States are now the subject of very close attention by financial and commercial journals of Europe. A copy of the London Financier, just received by the treasury bureau of statistics, discusses in great detail commercial and manufacturing conditions in the United States and their bearing upon the manufactures and commerce of Europe, and especially of Great Britain. Commenting upon the reduction in exports during the last fiscal year, it says:

"This large decrease is chiefly owing to the partial failure of the Indian corn crop last year, and partly owing to the decrease in the value of iron and steel goods exported. The exports of all kinds of iron and steel, with the exception of iron ore, amounted last year to \$117,319,320. This last year (1902) they amounted to only \$96,552,362, showing a falling off of \$18,766,958."

"The shortage of certain iron and steel goods in proportion to the demand is chiefly due to the great prosperity of the railways. It is estimated by steel rail manufacturers that the railways will require at least 2,000,000 tons of steel rails for the year ending June 30, 1903. Orders for 1,000,000 tons have already been given. It is said that 1,250,000 tons of the 2,000,000 tons will be required for renewals, the remainder being used for extensions. Another great factor in the iron and steel trade is the agricultural implements industry. A third is the unprecedented demand for steel in the building of dwellings and factories. The total imports of iron and steel goods amounted to \$27,180,247, as compared with \$17,874,730 in 1901, an increase of \$9,305,517. This increase is general throughout the whole list of articles, but is largest as regards raw and semi-manufactured material."

"As long as the United States continues in its present prosperous condition, absorbing all it can produce in the way of iron and steel, British manufacturers need not fear serious competition. But this prosperity cannot last indefinitely. The home demand must fall off to a greater or lesser extent when, owing to the present increase of output all over the country, we shall probably see an overproduction exceeding anything hitherto experienced. Preparations are being made to meet this contingency, so that when supply greatly exceeds demand in America everything will be in readiness to carry the surplus to Europe and other countries more economically than ever before. British manufacturers should, therefore, put their houses in order meanwhile."

JEWS PRAY ON BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Structure Jammed with Hebrews Who Observe a Peculiar New Year Custom.

The Jewish new year custom of going to the banks of some river and reciting passages from Micah, Isaiah, and Psalms is rarely practiced in New York on account of the publicity and ridicule it involves. The other afternoon, however, thousands of orthodox Hebrews flocked to the Brooklyn bridge with their testaments in their hands.

They came in the early afternoon, immediately after the prayer, U-Netaneh Tokef, had been said in various synagogues. The result was that about four o'clock the bridge promenade became jammed with praying worshippers, who were so engrossed in repeating the sacred phrases that they forgot the existence of city ordinances. Finally, Sergt. Phillips said ten policemen were sent from the bridge station to "move them on." The police had a lot of trouble in starting the enthusiasts along. Those who were willing to leave the bridge were forced back by newcomers. Many had to be dragged out of the struggling and "forced into line along the side rail of the promenade. It was not down before the confusion was over.

FOSSILS OF HORSES.

Relics of Extinct Species of Animal Having Three Toes Are Found in the West.

Prof. Osborne, of the American Museum of Natural History, has received word that the scientific explorers who went west some time ago to search for relics of extinct species of horses have found fossils of a herd of five small horses. The animals belonged to the Three Toed variety, which hitherto has been known only from skulls and hoof fragments of the frame. One skeleton has been found almost intact. Just where the discovery was made was not stated. The searchers have been working with the fund provided for that purpose by William C. Whitney.

Poor Idea of Fun. The students of Lawrence university, at Appleton, Wis., who painted a freshman with iodine, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, must have a peculiar idea of what constitutes real good fun.

Magyars Increasing. The Magyars are steadily increasing in numbers over the Germans and a dozen or more nationalities prominently represented in Hungary.