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#### FIRST AID TO THE FOOLISH What to Do for the Patient While Auaiting the Arrival of the Foolkiller.

For acute desire to speculate-One Throck out drop (mild to medium) in half. a glass of water every morning between breaklast. Repeat to half an hour if patient is still restless. Done need not be ada inistered on Sunday, as on that day the exchange is closed.

For Lawsonitis - Teaspoonful of exacting girup mixed with bromide, every three bours. Get out in the open air as much as possible; take long walks. A void frenzied reading or conversation.

For matinee fever or hero hysteria -A very common and stubborn complaint among young girls and occasionally among old ones. Have a strong mixture put up of chaperonia and common wease, and dose patient freely on Wennesdays, Saturdays, and holidays, Begin about 11 o'clock in the morning and repeat hourly until theater time. Patient may have neither bonbons nor opera, glasses until completely cured, asrelapses in this disease are alarmingly drequent and often fatal.

For chronic versification (humpus litwratum !-- One buck and saw and six Thickory logs every morning before and after breakfast. After luncheon, one ax or baichet. After dinner one bed. For this complaint no medicine is required, simply constant watchfulness on the part of nurse and care that patient rereives neither nen nor naner under any -circumstances. Nurse should carry sandbags for use in emergencies.

For water on the stock-Winglassful of receivertone one hour after meals and Sust before retiring from business. For Liptonitis-For this aggravated

enhaplaint there is nothing better than supping.-Puck.

### NEWTON'S SCALE OF HEAT.

The Great Philosopher Invented a Thermometer Before the Fahrenheit.

According to Sir Samuel Wilkes, Fahrenhelt constructed his thermomgeter from one made many years before thy Sir Isaac Newton

"In the transactions of the Royal so-

ety for 1701 will be found the paper written by Sir Isaac Newton, who was at that time secretary to the society." says Sir Samuel. "He invented an instrument for measuring the degrees of heat in fluids by taking a tube and filling It with buseed oil. On this he marked the freezing point as zero by putting the tube in ice, and in the same way he marked the point when placed in boiling water. The very awkward scale , which we now use is evidently that of Newton, for, the decimal system not be-Ing then in use, he took the number 13 to denote the heat of the body; this he found, and made it the starting point of

"It was some time after this that, for the sake of convenience, the degrees were divided into two, and thus the body heat was 24 above zero and boiling noint 53. When many years afterward, Tahrenhelt made his instrument and used mercury instead of linseed oil, which was far more convenient, he again givided these degrees into four, so if the number be multiplied accordingly we had 212 for the boiling point and 96 for

beely heat. "Fahrenheit, finding he could get a ewer temperature than freezing, made this point zero, which brought the numther 8 of Newton's to 32 of Fahrenheit. In this way the thermometer was con-

# PASSES UP THE ESKIMO.

This Man from Alaska Says There Is No Such Thing as a Sweet One.

."The fellows who write popular songs have weind ideas about things," said the man who had been in Alaska, according to the Chicago Tribune. "Just a few months ago everybody was humming or ringing a soulful ditty that had to do with the romantic love affairs of a chimpanzee for another equally delectable rimian. Gorillas and baboons also had their innings, and nobody complained. Then along came the song about Indian brides and Congo ladies. They may be all right in their way, but to sing their praises-not for mine! But the limit, it perms to me, is a song I had the felicity to hear recently. It is all about a sweet Eskimo girl. Now, anyone who knows anything about the Eskimos knows that they are the limit for lack of cleanliness, and if anybody can find a sweet young garl in the tribes of the frozen north he has my blessing. Y epraises of that sweet waddler . ing at select pauricales and in t wing rooms of a well society. I pas in the Eskimo."

, Seagull Surprises Cigarette Smoker. Walle a number of people were watch-

ring the antics of the seagulls, which rose rentinually to the parapet of London Bridge recently in search of the food which several of the spectators were throwing to them, one gentleman gave a Targe bag of sprats to the gulis, who eagerly took the fish from his fingers, ane at a time. Standing close by was another spectator, who held an unlighted cigarette in his lips. Judge of the latter's surprise when one daring bird, finding no sprat awaiting him, suddenly ewcoped on the cigarette and deftly removed it from the owner's mouth. - Londer Mail

Natural Question. Jenkins- Poor Bjones! It's just about a year now since he passed the great

divide. Tompkins - Dead or divorced?-

Judge. Decided Blonde.

i Bertha is a decided blonde, isn't

"Yes, that's what she decided she would be."- Detroit Tribune.

#### PROMINENT IN SOCIETY.

Local Colebrities Figuring in the Columns of a Sioux Indian Newspaper.

The peculiarity of the names borne by Sionx Indians is aptly shown by the following items, quoted verbatim from the current issue of a little weekly newspaper published at Rosebud Indian agency, the correspondents of the paper at various points on the reservation being for the most part full-blood Sloux Indians: "Charley Dog Eyes hauled a cord of

wood to the school this week." Mr. Pup is not feeling at all well now,

He has bleeding from the lungs." "Mr. Wasmud and family apent Salurday at He Dog's camp, visiting with

"Mrs. Kidney and Elva visited Friday evening and Saturday at C. H. Ben-

nett's." "It is reported that Spider Brave Bird and Rose Crow Head are married without the services of a preacher."

"Circle Fool, one of our most thrifty Indians, died after a brief illness." "Eagle Elk, who is visiting Never Miss a Shot, went to the agency Sun-

day. "Two Teeth visited the school Monday a. m. and Little Baid Eagle ditto

Monday p. m. "Kate Hunts Horse has been sewing for two weeks at the school."

"Oliver Yellow Hair, policeman, returned last Saturday from a two weeks' visit at Pine Ridge."

"Annie Goes to War visited our school last week, Wednesday." "Master Harry and Lucy Roan Horse

have been visiting at home a few days." "Aloysuis Shooting Cat has left a warm, comfortable house and pitched his tent in a sheltered nook of the hills bordering Spring creek for the purpose

of being near school." "Lify Kills Enemy is reported too ill to attend school."

#### PRESIDENT AS POLICEMAN. An Illustrative Instance of the Active

Temperament of Mr. Boosevelt.

"I was once impressed in a rather interesting way," said Julien T. Davies, the prominent New York lawyer, relates Success, "with President Roosevelt's readiness to sacrifice pleasure for business. When he was police commissioner of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley

Martin gave their famous ball. "It was certain that there would be a great crowd outside the Bradley Martin house, on the night of the event, and that the police would have their hands full in keeping a clear passageway for carriages and guests. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt had received invitations to the function. A few days before the day set for it Mrs. Martin happened to meet the police commissioner.

Of course you are coming to my 17' she remarked to him. "'Mrs. Roosevelt will be there,' he an-

swered, 'and I won't be far away. I'll be out in the street in front of the house directing the police."

"It was as he said. While distinguished men and beautiful women. many of them friends of the police commissioner, were alighting from their carriages and passing into an environment that was all that wealth and art could make it. Mr. Roosevelt was conspicuous in the street, as busy as any patrolman with that surging crowd "

# THEY PREFER COLD WEATHER

Hold-Up Men Can Work Uninterrupted When the Mercury Is Low.

"This is the kind of weather for the hold-up men." said an old detective at headquarters one cold night recently. says the Kansas City Journal, "and I would not be surprised if, one were pulled off before morning. They work best on a night like this, when the streets in the residence district are comparatively deserted and there is little chance of being interrupted. It's an easy matter to do a job at such a time. It is so cold that the victim can offer little resistance, and the high wind drowns nis voice. On such a night the average man falls an easy prey to anyone who has nerve enough to stop him and demand his money.

"People have an idea that cold weather favors all kinds of crime, but I do not believe it does except in the one instance mentioned above. It may serve to make some criminals more desperate, but I believe this is counteracted by the ia that detection more easy in winter than in summer, because the fugitive has to seek the protection of the cities, where he is liable to be pick dup. But all this makes no difference to the hold-up man. He does his job on the coldest nights he can find and then takes chances of being caught."

Gladstone-Disraeli Tale. The best of all the Gladstone-Disraeli stories tells how once at a London dinner party the ladies at the table were asked which they would marry if they had to take one or the other, the great liberal or the great tory. All declared promptly in favor of Beaconsfield save one, who hastened to explain that she had rather wed Gladstone that she might elope with Disraeli and so break her husband's heart. This happening was of course, retold to Disraeli, and so pleased was he over it that he suspended a cabinet debate on the chances of a continental war in order to relate it.

Typewriter "Girls." Considering that the typewriting machine is 30 years old, it is astonishing how many "girls" are competing for the honor of having first operated one .--

Euphonious. "I'm clever at inind reading." "Would you mind reading mine?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Experience of American Soldiers Under Fire in Battle with Natives.

There are some graphic touches in the report of Lieut, Fred S. Young in which he tells of a battle in Mindanso last summer. "About 4:30 this morning," he writer, "the enemy attacked us from across the river at our camp, just below the outpost near the Moro camp. The command turned out promptly and drove them off in less than 15 minutes. As soon as the men could obtain breakfast I took 30 across the river to follaw the trail, if possible. We left camp at 6:30 and arrived in front of the enemy at about 10:30. As we approached the enemy's position the trail opened into one more distinct in appearance, through a slough 800 feet from the enemy's position. This is the trail we were in during the fight which followed. We had gone some 750 yards on this trail, and were, I found later, within 50 yards of the river, when the guide stopped and held up his haud. Gampor, the Moro interpreter, who was with him, said to me: 'Mucho heinte.' I kept the command quiet and sent the Interpreter forward to reconnoiter. Our position was on a small piece of ground on the edge of the river, and I could not find more than 20 feet of firm ground to operate on. Although I had the high grass broken on either side of our line nothing but water was found.

"We were cooped on this spot for 46 minutes, during which time we fired and were fired upon incessantly. So soon as the enemy returned our fire my men were ordered to lie down, and I kept them down. It was a brave man who stood up, as the enemy knew our position and had firm ground up and down the river on their side. They had positions from behind which they fired, and they kept their cover well. Four of our men were wounded. The enemy's casualties were unknown. We fired over 1,500 rounds, and 50 of the enemy killed is considered a conservative estimate. The men of our side were hit trying to get good aim over the high grass, and had to rise behind cover to do it. They all deserve great credit for their work. They were hit at various times, and not until the surgeon urgently recommended that they needed prompt attention did the command

"I spent 30 minutes trying to find a place from which I could find the enemy, but found none; we could bardly get room to fire. The men were kneelfog in a mud hole, half under water. We seemed to be on the only firm ground on our side. When the order was finally given to retire we had silenced the enemy's fire, and the command was ordered to fire volleys. There seemed to be no way to cross the river. and as much as I desired to actually stand upon the enemy's ground, we had to console ourselves with a view from our position. Our return was slow. We put the wounded on litters, and they carried well. The men used botos through the jungle; and literally cut our way back to camp."

#### RIGHT THOUGHT BARS AGE There Is Longevity in Cheerfulness, Says a Writer-Forget Trouble.

Bitter memories of a sinful life which has all gone wrong make premaiure hirrows in the face, take the brighings from the eyes, and the elasticity from the step, says a writer in Eur ess, and make one's life sapless and uninteresting. . .

We grow old because we do not know enough to keep young, just as we become sick and diseased because we do not know enough to keep well. Sickness is a result of ignorance and wrong thinking. The time will come when a man will no more harbor thoughts that will make him sick or weak than be would think of putting his hands into fire. No man can be sick if he always has right thoughts and tokes ordinary cure of his body. If he will think only youthful thoughts he can maintain his youth far beyond the usual period.

If you would "be young when old," adopt the sun dial's mosto-"I record none but hours of sunshine." Never mind the dark or shadowed hours. Forgot the unpleasant, unhappy days. Remember only the days of rich experiences; let the other drop into oblivion.

It is said that "long livers are great hopers." If you keep your hope bright in spite of discouragements, and meet all difficulties with a cheerful face, it will be very difficult for age to trace its furrows on your brow. There is longevity in cherefulness.

Filipino Trading.

A traveler in the Philippines gives this experience on the island of Negros. He had gone to the open-air market, where the native women sit squatting in a row, prepared for the long financial arguments that follow the customer's first mention of a price. "How much?" asked the visitor, pointing to some mangoes. "Three cents each." was the answer. There were six mangoes in the basket, and the traveler took them all and laid a 20-cent piece in the seller's lap. But she angrily snatched them back, and also returned the coin. "They are three cents, if you buy them separarely," said she. "If you buy the lot, you will have to pay five cents, for I shall have none to sell to other people." -Youth's Companion.

Medical Tax in Switzerland. The city of Zurich, Switzerland, im-

poses a medical tax of about 87 cents a head on the whole population above the age of 16, which creates an annual revonue of \$100,000. This is divided among 40 doctors, who receive \$2,500 each. In return for this salary they will be compelled to give medical attendance to all citizens of Zurich who may claim their

# FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES. / VAST LOSS OF LIFE IN FIRE.

More Than Five Hundred Sacrificed Each Month in Last Census Year.

So remote do most of us regard, the life hazard of fire that the following statistical excerpts and comparisons will come as a surprise, says the Fireproof Magazine. The calculations themselves are based upon insurance year books, vital statistics and the twelfth federal census. They are taken from the last general statistical period of 12 months covering life loss by this cause throughout the entire country.

During the last census year deaths reaulting from fire reached the unprecedented total of 6,672, or over 500 lives sacrificed each and every month to the destroying element. The proportion of life loss averages during the period about evenly a little under nine in 100,-000, but showing an increase from 5.5 in 1890 to that of 8.8 in 1900 in 100,000 of population.

The figures for states and cities are respectively: Hilinois, 315; Chicago, 136 of the total; Indiana, 173, Indianaplis 14 of the total; Iowa, 91 reported; Michigan, 161, Detroit 25 of the total; Minnesota, 100, Minneapolis 14 of the total; St. Louis. 72; New Jersey, 188; New York state, 561; Greater New York, 342; Obio, 289; Cleveland, 39, Cincinnati. 20; Pennsylvania, 641; Scranton, 24; Wilkesbarre, 15; Allegheny, 20; Philadelphia, 142: Pittsburg, 49: Virginia, 271; Wisconsin, 123; Milwaukee,

One thousand more persons lost their lives through fire than the whole numher of those drowned. The figures stand: Burned, fire, etc., 6.772; drowned, 5.387. Ratirond accidents killed 6.930; fire, 6.772. Rheumatism claimed 5,067 victoms; fire, 6,772. Scarlet fever sacrificed, 6,333 lives; fire, 6,772. Smallpox. of which we hear so much, and which arouses the intensest administrative agitation, satisfied its death claim with 3,482; fire, 6,772.

#### WHAT MAKES SKY BLUE?

Various Scientific Theories Are Advanced to Account for the Phenomenon.

The sky has long been a puzzle to physicists. There are two mysteries to explain about it-its, renection or light and its color, sayathe Success Magazine. The old view was hanthe bine of the sky was due siniply to atmospheric oxygen. Oxygen has a faint blue tint, and the idea was that several miles of the gas, even when diluted, as it is in the air, would have a bright blue color. But this did not account for the intense illumination of the sky, and of recent years Tyndall's "dust theory," or some modification of it, has been generally accepted. This regards the blue color as an optical effect, like the color of very thin smoke, due to excessively fine particles floating in the air, which would also account for the large proportion of reflected light from the sky. Recent calculations by Prof. Spring, of Liege, Beigium, however, indicate that the dust in the air is not sufficient in amount, nor finely enough divided, to support this explanation, and he rejects it for this and other reasons. He has gone back to the old oxygen theory, and accounts for the general illumination of the say on the hypothesis, first advanced by Hagenbach, that intermingled layers of eifferent density, in the atmosphere, give it the power of reflecting light.

## TENNESSEE TOWNS' NAMES The Good Book Was Kept in Mind

When They Were Given Out.

When it came to naming her towns, Tennessee did not forget the Good Book, says the Indianapolis Star. She put an Ark in Meigs county, a Noah in Coffee, a Genesis in Cumberland, a St. John and a St. Luke in Jackson, a Joshua here, and a Caleb there, here an Elijah and there a Samuel, Ruth and Naomi were not forgotten, and two Ebenezers were raised up, one in Knox and one in Humphreys county.

But Tennessee did not lay too much stress on Scriptural names. On the other hand, looking at the map, one may readily ascertain that in the naming of her towns Tennessee played no favorites. From mythology the obtained Juno, Venus, Vulcan, Bacchus, Diana, Hercules, Neptune, Olympus and Delphi; from Shakespeare, Romeo and Othello; from the Greek alphabet, Alpha, Beta and Omega; from the church, Methodist, Baptist, Priest, Pope, Friar and Tabernacle; from the family hearth, Mamy, Bud, Aunt, Home and Family; from the poets, Dante, Milton and Homer.

The Queen of the Harem.

Mrs. K. Daly, who has served eight years as medical officer to the Afghan government and physician to the queen of the country, says, concerning life in the harem and the court, that next to the ameer himself the chief political factor in the country is the royal wife of the late ameer, who is known as the queen. She is about 40 years of age, of considerable beauty. and particularly intelligent and wellinformed. She is virtually a prisoner in her palace, which is regarded with almost as much suspicion as the British agency owing to her pronounced British sympathies. The ameer's wives and other royal women do not live in the voluptuous and idle state usually associated with a harem.-Detroit Free Press.

Time Wasted.

"Many a man." said Uncle Eben, "wastes time in dis life tryin' to push somebody to de rear when he ought to be tryin' to git ahead on his own account."-Washington Star.

#### BPREAD OF PLANT LIFE.

Various Odd Ways in Which Seeds Are Transported from One Place to Another.

Weeds migrate as well as men. According to the recent statement of & professor of botany, there are already 600 varieties of weeds in New England which were not to be found there when the country was first settled. Within less than 25 years after the landing of the Pilgrims, says Youth's Companion, one observer counted more than 40 new weeds which the Europeans had brought with them, to say nothing of the human varieties. Nature employs all sorts of methods for spreading life about the planet, and does not seem to care whether the life be that of a weed or of a plant fit for human use. Indeed it uses such unromantic materials as old rubber overshoes for seed-carriers, as many new weeds have appeared in a river valley in Connecticut since a factory was established there that utilizes such castoff things. The overshoes come from all parts of the world. The cloth lining is torn out before the rubber is used, and from the seeds that have found lodgment in such an apparently unpromising place plants have grown on the dumpheap, and their seeds have found fertile soil, multiplied and flourished. What a romance there is in the life of such a seed: ripened, perchance, in Asia, trodden in the mud and carried on board ship on the feet of a passenger, thence taken to Europe, where it was picked up by the boot of an American, was finally dislodged in the overshoe, and found its germinating place in Connecticut.

# AUTOMOBILES IN GERMANY.

Machine Must Be Noiseless and Free from Smoke and Unpleasant 8mell.

In Germany no automobile may emit smoke or smell. They must be noiseless. even to the exhaust and "chug-chug." and the drivers must first obtain a license, which is to be had only after a rigid examination. What is more to the point, the law is enforced to the letter. The Washington Post says:

"In other words. Germany treats these machines exactly as they ought to be treated. They are a necessary evil. which must be endured because they Mora moune of canid transit and are un affected by conditions which would render a horse absolutely useless. Although tolerated as a necessity, they are, nevertheless, dangerous to life and hunb, and the heavy hand of the law is laid upon them. Irresponsible persons must not operate them, and they must always be identified easily, because no one can tell at what moment they may become engines of destruction. When we recall the recklessness with which the Washington chauffeurs dash around corners and. plunge headlong through crowded thoroughfares, with machines that fill the air with noise and the most disagreeable odors, we wish that we lived in Germany. where they deal with these naisances with a firm and sensible administra-

# FEEDING WILD ANIMALS.

Squirrels Become the Most Friendly of All the Smaller Creatures of the Woods.

Of the animals that we can coax about our houses the gray squirreis become most friendly. Put nuts in convenient places and they will make frequent trips for supplies, but only on comparatively neild days will they remain long outside their comfortable winter quarters where they usually have plenty of food stored, In Central park, New York, says Country Life in America, the gray squirrels have become so accustomed to being fed that they have, to a great extent, given up storing food and rely chiefly on what they can tick up each day. Red squirrels can be coaxed by means of food, but they are very questionable fellows; in fact, the general opinion is decidedly against them, owing to their partiality for eggs and young Lirds. Chipmunks hibernate in their underground homes, so we cannot count on them for winter visitors. The cottontail will condescend to accept dainties in the form of green vegetables (through one seldom has such luxuries In the winter), but as he comes almost entirely at night he is not a very interesting guest.

#### DONE THROUGH INSTINCT. Theory Acounting for Habit of People Preferring Seats Next the Wall.

The inquiring mind of an antiquary has developed the following theory to account for the fact that at a restaurant most people prefer the tables next to the wall, while in railway carriages there is a similar preference for the corner seats.

The tendency in each case is the result of an instinct dating back to prehistoric times. When the primeval man wanted to eat his food in security he selected a cranny in a cliff, or a place in which he could have his back to a rock. In that position he felt reasonably safe, knowing that nothing could attack him from the rear. The habit became so deeply rooted that even to-day it shows itself in a preference for wall seats and corners.

Eskimos Siaudered. Gov. Brady of Alaska profests

against talk of the "vile, dirty Eskimo," saying those who make such remarks are in ignorance. "I don't know what he may be like in other divisions of the frigid zone, but I do know that the Alaskan Indian is as fine a type of his class as can be found anywhere. Take them as a whole, they are sober and industrious, make homes and adopt civilisation readily. They are truthful, honest, hospitable, gentle and kindhearted."

#### ALL HORSES HATE CAMELS.

Circus Man Tells About the Singular Antipathies of Certain Animals.

#moking a clay pipe, the circus actor sat in the winter training quarters. Under his supervision a thin boy was learning to ride erect on a quiet horse with a broad, flat back, says the Philadelphia, Builetin

"In some towns they won't let us show." said the man, "unless we have no camels with us. Camels are a corious grawback to shows. Horses are so much afraid of them that lots of towns won't let a came! enter their gates

"A horse won't go hear a piece of ground a camel has stood on. The very amell of a cainel in the air will make a horse tremble and sweat. And this fear isn't only found occasionally in a horse here and there. It is found in every horse all over the world. Queer, isn't it? I often wonder why it is. Cattle hate dogs in the same way, and cats hate dogs so, too. Here, though, we can account for the hatred. Dogs in primitive times fed on cattle, no doubt, and even to-day, here and there, they kill and feed on kitteus.

"Horses love dogs. I'm sure I don't know why. Dogs fear no animals but pumas and leopards. You can take a dog up to a lion's or a tiger's cage and he will show no fear, but take him up to the cage of a puma or a leopard and he will tremble and moan and slink away out of sight

"All very puzzling, ien't it?"

JAPAN'S CIVILIZATION.

Formerly Called Barbarians, But the People Have Won a Different Title.

When the war began, whatever was the opinion of travelers, and those specially informed, the world in general regarded the Japanese as oriental barbarians. The judgment was based on plausible reasoning says the New York Globe. As the present year is only the thirty-seventh of the Meiji era, and as before Meiji Japan, practically unfouched by western influence, was as she had been for 1.000 years, it was impossible for Japanese regeneration to be genuine However tair the semblance of civilization, it was only veneer, we were told, a mere aping, which should not deceive. In the stress of war, it was predicted, the oriental would cast aside his assumed occidental garb and reveal himself in his true character-as cowardly and cruel, a torturer of prisoners, a murderer of women and children and a mutilator of the dead. Whether the Japanese are to win the war or not. they have effectively exploded this theory in regard to themselves. If they are barbarians, many nations esteeming themselves civilized may profitably go to achool to them.

# PUT A KINK IN THE ASHMAN

Mrs. Young Bride Gets on Her Dignity with the Coarse

Person. Commuter's young bride knew little

about housekeeping consequently she was afraid of her butcher, baker and candle stick maker, for she was sure they know just how ignorant she was of household matters, relates the New York Press She only ordered such thinks as she was absolutely sure of. and always ended her interviews with the tradespeople as soon as possible. She had gone along with few blunders

and was priding herself that she had learned a great deal in one week's experience when the collector of ashes made his customary visit to the street, yelling: "Ash-ees!" Ash-ees!" As he came nearer she grew more and more perplexed, and she kept asking herself: 'What is he saying?' At last he came to her back door and inquired in a husky guttural: "Ash-ees?"

She looked at him hesitatingly for a minute, and then, drawing herself up to a dignified attitude, said coldly: . "No, I don't think I care for any to-

The First Phonograph.

The first words reproduced and uttered by a phonograph are naturally a matter of historical interest. When Edison was at work on his first phonograph many weeks were consumed in experiment. It is said that when the talking machine was first discovered it was as much a surprise to its inventor as to the world. The Wizard was working on some telephone receivers. and was led to put a piece of tinfoll on a cylinder. It recorded sound, and Edison was convinced that the human voice could be recorded and produced. When the time came to make an actual test Edison, with his mind on mechanical details, absent-mindedly tested his contrivance with the familiar phrase: "Mary had a little lamb." The verse was the first record taken by the

machine.

Safe Way Jenkins-I gave it to that man straight, I can tell you, sir. He is twice as hig as I am, too, but I told him exactly what I thought of him and of his conduct, right to his face. Juno---And didn't be try to hit you

Jenkins? "Nor, sir, he didn't. And when he tried to answer back I just hung up the telephone-receiver and walked away."-London Tit-Bits.

A Swell Chance.

Mr. Litewalt—So you refuse my of fer of marriage? Miss Fussanfeather—I have to, Mr. Litewait. I would accept you if yea

were not so small. "Well, you know if you accept me it will swell out my chest and make me look larger!"-Youkers Statesman.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS