

The fifteen brass white men who attacked one old Negro and his boy and got licked now assert "he must have had hooks in his cabin."

A St. Louis man, in giving his wife a good-by kiss, pulled her off a street car platform and broke her leg. No man with so dangerous a kisser as that should be permitted to roam about at large.

Indianapolis is considerably stirred up by the depredations of a mysterious "Jack the Huggler." He has been nearly arrested several times, but has always managed to get away by a tight squeeze.

One of the St. Louis papers made a loud call for "more water for St. Louis." A rain followed a few days later, which, a telegram says, "drowned two men in St. Louis." After this who will say "the prayers of the wicked avail not?"

An annual pass is the prize offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the farmer on its route who is most successful in beautifying his grounds adjoining the line. This is an excellent idea and will put money in the pocket of the enterprising farmer, whether he takes the prize or not.

Though Mr. Gladstone gives promise of many years more of life, that he knows his powers are failing is evident from a remark he recently made to President Faure at Cannes. He said: "When one is old, deaf, and half blind, it is better to remain at home with one's relatives."

An ingenious New York bicyclist has got around the Raines Sunday-closing law. He has converted the center-post of his wheel into a storage tank, with a small faucet near the bottom, and he finds he can carry more than a pint of whisky in it. This gives a new and pleasing significance to the manufacturer's announcements that "all tubing is being made larger this year."

That is an interesting story of the set-to between the sailors of the American gunboat Petrel and the British cruiser Spartan, away out in Shanghai. The Britishers ashore attacked half their number of the Yankee tars and were licked out of their boots. The British Consul himself officially placed the blame on the men of the Spartan, and assessed the damages, amounting to several thousand dollars, against that ship.

Speaking of an anonymous person who has given \$100,000 to Harvard College, an exchange remarks that the recording angel will have no trouble in identifying him. This is probably true, but the sort of credit mark that will be set opposite his name may depend upon the angel's opinion of the benevolence which unloads money on the higher colleges that are very well without it when so many worthy undertakings suffer for funds. When, for instance, will it occur to some one to endow a kindergarten?

The genius who told how by a stroke of retributive justice the Iowa Y ray alchemists were smothered in their own moaten gold is a pretty good one. But he has a first cousin down in Georgia who is a length ahead. The Georgia cousin told how a man had his jugular vein completely severed, and how five able physicians took turns in holding the two ends of the vein until the arrival of a surgeon from a neighboring town. From later advices it appears that it was a plumber, and not a surgeon, who was sent for. He wiped the joint of the jugular, and the patient, though in a dangerous condition, may survive.

Damage by forest fires is already being reported. Most of the States have laws on this subject, but they are seldom enforced. Deliberate setting of fires is punished with fines of from \$20 and three months imprisonment to \$2,000 and six years in State prison. Some of the laws impose fines for leaving unextinguished camp fires, and for refusing to assist in extinguishing fires. The Oregon law requires the governor to issue a proclamation annually in July warning people against forest fires. In Connecticut, burning can only be done Feb. 15 and March 31. Georgia and some other States have similar provisions, and in these cases notice must be given to all residents within a mile. A useful synopsis of forest fire legislation has just been published as circular No. 13, forestry division, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It contains the new law of Minnesota, which is considered the best on forest fires in the country. Our forests need far better care than they have been getting.

Much rye bread was eaten in this country in the beginning of the century, and much rye and Indian—a healthful compound that disappeared when stoves superseded the huge brick oven in which the maize ingredient was rendered digestible by being cooked all night. The starchy wheat loaf, as the single bread of the land, dates only back to the cultivation of the wheat-fields of New York in the early part of this century; and simultaneously there commenced to arise a "fashion" of white bread. The using of bread made from anything less than "the best Genesee flour" was thought a mark of poverty. About 1860 there appeared about an even distribution of dyspepsia throughout the Northern and Eastern States, more especially among those well-to-do

people who used only the "best Genesee." One investigator announced that the root of the mischief lay in robbing the wheat of its best elements in the process of milling, and taking away its outer coating. This man was Sylvester Graham—a monomaniac on his own hobby; but he rendered an important service to the science of alimentation, though the epithet "bran bread" was derisively applied to the sort that still bears his name.

Phineas Fogg's tour of the world in eighty days can be beaten by a fortnight now. Starting from London, one can go to Brindisi, Italy, in two days, and thence, by the P. & Q. steamer, to Bombay in 164 days from London. Thence one goes to Yokohama in 32 1/2 days from London, and the remainder of the trip—across the Pacific, the North American continent, and the Atlantic—can be made in 21 days, making a total of 63 1/2 days. When the Trans-Siberian Railroad is completed, one can go from London to Moscow by rail in four days, thence to Tomsk in six days, and thence to Vladivostok in ten days more. Two days will suffice to cross the Sea of Japan, and twenty-one days more will take the traveler to London, the entire journey having taken only forty-three days.

In the death of Henry Cuyler Bunner, the American people lose something more than the editor of their chief comic weekly. For fifteen years Puck has been a recognized force in the political and social life of the nation, and during all that time he was the hand that directed its energies. But he was more than an editor and more than a funny man. He appealed not only to the judgments of men, but to their hearts as well, and it is as the writer of quaintly beautiful sketches of life in its quieter aspects and of dainty bits of verse that he will be longest remembered. Bunner knew humanity and looked upon it with an indulgent eye which yet recognized its follies and its weaknesses. That surprising series of little classics, "Short Stories," published in Puck five years ago, is still treasured among the literary jewels of many a household, while "Rowen," his volume of poems, which appeared a couple of years later, will be read when the works of more pretentious rhymesters stand undusted on the shelves. Dainty and delicate, they never sacrificed feeling to form, and the human element is strong enough in them to make their place permanent. Mr. Bunner lifted vers de societe to the level of real poetry and broke through that strongest of barriers, a reputation as a jester, to find himself a seat in the higher places of literature.

HOW THEY WERE CAUGHT.

Bill Jones Will Take a Machine Built for Two Next Time.

The old man was thoughtful. "You say Maria has run away," he said. "She's eloped with Bill Jones, and they're started for town." "Hosses?" inquired the old man. "No, bicycles," replied his wife. "One or two?" "Two—one for each." "That settles it," said the old man. "We can catch them before they get to the parson's." "They're both good riders," suggested his wife. "That's so," admitted the old man, "and they could beat either one of us alone, but we're a powerful team when we get together, Hannah. Can you leave your bakin' for a little while?" "If anything burns I can bake again," she said sentimentally, "but if Maria gets away with Bill Jones she's gone for good."

"Git on your bloomers in a hurry, then," exclaimed the old man. "I'll be gittin' the tandem wheel out of the woodshed meanwhile, and if we don't make those two scorchers think there's a whirlwind after them it'll be funny." "Do you s'pose they forgot about the tandem?" "Maybe they thought we'd forgotten how to ride it," replied the old man grimly, as he made his back into the form of an arc just to satisfy himself that he had not forgotten how to do it. And that night, as Bill Jones looked longingly up at the window of the room where he knew his fair one was confined, he bitterly reproached himself for his foolishness in thinking that a single wheel could get away from a tandem, and he swore softly to himself, that when next he tried to take the maid away he would have a sextuplet, fully manned, and with an auxiliary gas engine attachment.—Chicago Record.

Sharp Reporting.

An amusing story is told of the editor of a go-ahead evening newspaper, who, in the eternal rushing to press to get ahead of the opposition, was constantly impressing upon his reporters the necessity for condensing all news. "A terrific boiler explosion had taken place on board a big ship lying at Portsmouth." "Get down there as hard as you can," he said to one of his men. "If you catch the 11:40 from London bridge you'll be there shortly after 2, and can just wire us something for the fifth edition, but boll it down."

New Woman Embassier.

A woman clerk in the Memphis post-office has been arrested for embazzling \$3,000. If a man should suddenly become perfectly happy, it would feel so strange that he would think he had the smallpox.

OUR PATENT OFFICE.

Thousands of Improvements Upon Labor-Saving Machines.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1894 is a handsome volume of 700 pages, and is a summary of the contents of the fifty-two numbers of the Weekly Gazette, with over 8,000 pages, in which drawings and specifications are given in full for all patents issued by the government.

During the year 1894, 29,863 patents were awarded to inventors and 12,929 patents expired.

There were 36,987 applications filed during the year. The expenditures of the office were \$1,100,047, the excess of receipts over expenditures being \$87,393. There is now \$4,369,136 to the credit of the patent office in the Treasury of the United States. The volume of business transacted by this office is in marked contrast with that done during the time of Jefferson's first administration, when cabinet meetings were called to pass upon applications, the President himself carefully examining models and specifications and passing judgment upon their merits and awarding or refusing patents.

Patents to Citizens of Foreign Countries.

Of the patents issued 2,161 were to citizens of other countries, as follows: Six hundred and eighty-nine to Englishmen, 582 to Germans, and 196 to Frenchmen, 283 to Canadians, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Natal, New Providence, Porto Rico, and Peru each took one patent.

Patents were issued to citizens of thirty-eight foreign countries.

India took 4, Ireland 11, Russia 18, Spain 4, and Sweden 40.

Number of Patents.

By the close of the year 1895 our government had issued 562,450 patents, inclusive of those issued prior to 1836.

All other nations have issued 981,963 patents up to Jan. 1, 1895.

For sixteen years prior to 1883 the average number of patents issued each year was 14,248, the number in every year exceeding 13,000.

In 1865 the number issued was 6,616, in 1866 9,458, and in 1867 13,926.

In 1883 the number passed the 20,000 mark. The highest number reached was in 1890, when 26,292 were issued.

In 1893, 23,769 were awarded and in 1894 29,867, or about 3,000 less than during the preceding year, the smaller number, no doubt, being one of the natural results of the business depression.

Since 1836 to Dec. 31, 1894, the following patents have been issued: Upon advertising devices, 1,922; air and gas engines, 1,025; patterns and devices for making and forming apparel, 5,479; devices for boring and operating artesian and oil wells, 1,771; baths and closets, 3,274; beds of all kinds, 5,014; book-binding, 2,596; boots and shoes and machines for making them, 9,348; devices for brushing and scrubbing, 3,184; builders' hardware of various kinds, 7,792; rubber and other plastics, 1,864; cording, 1,329; cars, carriages, trucks and wagons, 20,996; carpentry and tools, 3,717; chairs of all kinds, 4,389; clasps, buckles and buttons, 11,795; clay and its uses in pottery, 3,090; clutches, 1,535; coin controlled apparatus, 818; cordage, 1,549; crinolines and screens, 2,435; cutlery, 2,103; the dairy and its devices, 4,435; dentistry, 1,283; driers of all kinds, 2,481; electrical patents of all kinds, 16,773, exhibiting the marvelous development in this comparatively new field of industry; elevators took 1,639 patents; excavating devices, 2,106; explosives, 500; fences, 6,807; firearms, 4,356; fire escapes and ladders, 2,487; fire extinguishers, 1,025; fishing and trapping devices, 2,967; furniture, 4,854; games and toys, 4,453; gas and its manufacture, 3,999; glass, 1,351; grinding and polishing devices, 2,598; harness and harness making, 7,409; harrows and diggers, 4,801; harvesters of all kinds, 10,155; hoisting apparatus, 5,538; clocks and watches, 3,640; hose and belting, 1,932; hydraulic motors, 2,572; jewelry, 1,106; journal boxes, pulleys and shafting, 4,352; kitchen and table articles, 1,747; knitting and netting machines, 1,580; lamps and gas fittings, 8,211; laundry work and machinery, 7,633; locks and latches, 5,979; lubricators, 1,469; machine elements, 4,785; marine propulsion, 1,583; measuring instruments and devices of all kinds, 9,344; medicines and compounds, 1,332; metal bolts, nuts, rivets and screws, 2,396; metal coring and drilling, 1,242; metal founding, 2,310; metallurgy, 4,985; making metal tools and implements, 2,686; metal working tools, 3,205.

Feeling a Malignant.

Under the head of metal, inclusive of tools, founding, forging, etc., 24,180 patents have been issued. For mills, 9,720; musical instruments and aids, 3,928; nails and spikes and machinery for making them, 1,523; nut and bolt locks, 1,540; oils, fats and glue, and methods of treating them, 1,830; packing and storing vessels, 10,854; paints and painting, 2,043; paper-making, 3,307; paper manufactures, 8,381; paving, 1,060; photography, 1,481; plows, 10,122; pneumatic devices, 3,947; presses, 3,708; printing and printing devices of all kinds, 5,833; projectiles, 2,078; pumps, 4,240; railway brakes, 2,987; railway draft appliances, 6,780; railway rolling stock, 5,827; railways, 8,334, or 24,000 in all upon railway features; refrigeration, 3,408; roof jigs, 1,182; seeders and planters, 7,477; sewing machine patents, 6,048; patents upon sheet metal work and were numbered 2,296; ships, 2,743; signals, 2,692; spinning, 2,298; stationary and all office conveniences, 4,532; steam boilers, 5,883; steam boiler furnaces, 2,947; patents upon the steam engines numbered 8,237; steam engine valves, 2,468; patents upon stoves and furnaces reached 18,340; sugar and salt making and refining, 2,401; surgical appliances, 3,335; telegraphy, 8,075; telephones,

2,297; thrashing machines, 4,130; tobacco and its manufacture, 2,274; typewriting machines, 1,112; umbrellas and canes, 947; undertakers' appliances, 690; vegetable crushers and cutters, 2,005; velocipedes, 2,388; wagon, car and truck irons, 1,074; water distribution and all devices connected therewith, 7,707; weaving, 3,732; wire working devices, 1,449; woodsawing, 4,256; wood-working machines, 5,524; wood-working tools, 4,235. The whole number of patents upon tools, machines and devices for operating upon wood to date is 14,814.

Numbers by States.

In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Connecticut took the largest number of patents during 1894, or one for every 963 persons of her population. South Carolina took one patent for every 25,581 persons of her population; Massachusetts took one for every 1,335 of her population, and Mississippi one for every 21,857 of her population; New Jersey took one for every 1,557 of her population and North Carolina one for every 18,587 of hers; Illinois took one for every 2,344 of her population and Arkansas one for every 19,792 of hers. DUANE DOTY.

For Poor Spellers.

It would be inexcusable to encourage a habit of ignorant or careless spelling. A perfect mastery of orthography is not essential to goodness of heart or strength of intellect, but it is eminently desirable, nevertheless, and all young people should be taught to so regard it. And yet, if a man is one of the unfortunate who possesses no spelling gift, it may not be wrong for him to console himself with the knowledge that he is by no means alone in his infirmity.

Editors of all men, know that weakness of that kind may consist with much learning and an excellent English style. Some of their favorite contributors—schoolteachers, professors, and even college presidents—are given to expressing their most original thoughts in equally original orthography. In part this may be due to hasty writing, but when the same word is misspelled in the same ingenious way throughout an entire manuscript some less charitable explanation is forced upon the reader.

In old times, as is well known, the most scholarly men spelled very much as they pleased. Dr. Samuel Johnson was perhaps the first—certainly he was among the first—to "set orthography on a sure footing," and it is all the more surprising, therefore, to find him one of the worst offenders.

Dr. Hill, in his edition of Dr. Johnson's letters, remarks upon this singular fact, and cites a long list of examples, worthy of a very dull school boy: "Persuence," "I cannot butt," "happyest," "Fryday," "pamfers," "inventer," "barels," "acknowledgement," "distresful," "Pilmouth," "imbecility," "enerivating," "devide," "lness."

Influence of Beauty on Men.

Some women know the influence of beauty upon men; men rarely admire a beautiful invalid, but they do admire a woman in whom are blended good features and perfect health. There is no secret about a woman's beauty; it all lies in the care she devotes to herself to removing all poisonous impurities from her system and purifying, vitalizing and enriching her blood. If the blood is impoverished and thin there is a wornout, tired, rundown, debilitated feeling and appearance, followed directly by dyspepsia, loss of appetite, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, belching of wind, biliousness, heartburn, liver and kidney troubles, weak stomach, pains in the back, failure of vital force, sleeplessness and catarrh, which, if allowed to continue, may develop into serious and probably chronic illness. The blood must be purified and strengthened.

Reception Toilet.

A lady, dressed according to the fashion of the advanced woman of the time, in a man's hat, periwig and riding-coat, met a tenant of Sir Roger de Coverley. She asked whether a house near at hand were not Coverley Hall. The man, seeing only the male part of his querist, replied, "Yes, sir." But upon further question whether Sir Roger was a married man, chancing to drop his eye to the lady's skirt, the embarrassed man changed his note to "No, madam."

No New Thing.

The tendency to ape men in their dress, so noticeable at the present time in a certain type of woman, far from being modern, is as old as the Spectator, at least, if not older, and Addison in an essay comments upon it with gentle humor.

A lady, dressed according to the fashion of the advanced woman of the time, in a man's hat, periwig and riding-coat, met a tenant of Sir Roger de Coverley. She asked whether a house near at hand were not Coverley Hall.

Natty Belts and Buckles.

Belts and girdles are to be worn with every variety of feminine garment. And every style and kind of material has been pressed into service—elastic, silk, leather, lace, satin, moire and metal, both stiff and woven. The leather belts appear in a diversity of styles, of which the very latest are the "horned alligator," in dull and russet browns and fancy dyes. White seal is equally popular, and is much worn in half mourning, with a fine cut steel buckle as a clasp. For full mourning the preference is for dull, grograin silk.



THE tall, statuesque Archduchess Maria Therese of Austria, consort of the brother of the emperor, who is the next heir to the throne, is a noted equestrian. Two years ago she was losing the elegance and elasticity of her fine figure and she began a course of calisthenics. She soon acquired a remarkable proficiency with the Indian clubs and dumb bells. This led her to other methods of developing the muscles, such as punching the bag, wrestling and putting the hammer and the shot. Austrian journals and officials say that she has now developed such an astonishing amount of strength that she is able to raise a full-grown man from the ground by one hand, and to hold him aloft on her extended arm for several seconds. The archduchess once rode horseback from Reichenau to Güns and back, a distance of considerably more than 100 miles, without stopping. A court dignitary ventured to remonstrate with the emperor about the matter, urging that the archduchess was, by such imprudences, endangering not only her health, but also the succession to the crown. "Ah,

belts finished with rich jet clasps. Patent leather belts are worn with trim-fitting costumes and clasped with plain steel buckles. For white satin or leather belts the appropriate finish is found in gold fillagree, in tinted miniatures or mosaics. Rhinestone buckles are also effective with white belts for very dressy toilets.

With tight-fitting bodices belts should pass through the side seams and never show all the way around, while with full effects they should circle the waist and clasp conspicuously. The girl with



SPRING BELTS AND BUCKLES. The slender, "slender waist" may be adorned with the narrowest threads of belts. An excellent width of belt for a stout person is two and a half inches.

Advance of Women Since 1870.

Three thousand women writers against 150. Two hundred and forty women lawyers against five. Eleven thousand women sculptors and painters against 412. Three hundred and thirty-seven women dentists against twenty-four. Eight hundred and eighty-eight women journalists against thirty-five. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine actresses against 692. One thousand two hundred and thirty-five women preachers against sixty-seven. Sixty-four thousand and forty-eight secretaries and clerks against 8,014. Twenty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-five shorthand writers against seven. In 1890 there were in the United States 4,455 women doctors against 527 in 1870. Thirty-four thousand five hundred and eighteen women musicians against 5,735. One hundred and eighty women land surveyors and engineers against none at all.

Mrs. M. S. Warren of Colorado.



Only woman foreman who has ever served on a jury. When asked by the judge if the jury agreed upon a verdict she said she didn't think they'd agree in three weeks.

Japanese Umbrella Decorations.

A complete novelty, and one that will give an air of brightness and elegance to the hall or boudoir, is made simply of a Japanese umbrella, three or four yards of cheap satin ribbon, and a little ingenuity. Take a length of firm, thick string and tie the umbrella end round at the degree of openness you wish it to remain. Now line the top with a band of calico or strong brown paper several times folded, catching it at the ribs here and there to keep it in place. Your ribbon must now be arranged, a third of it to hide the string already used, and the remainder to hang the bibelot up by. The ends that hang it should be disposed at equal distances around the umbrella. Fill your novelty with branches of early lilac or hawthorn, which will imbibe sufficient moisture from a small tin can placed in the base of the umbrella, or even with fresh, young leaves, and say whether you don't think it a distinctly charming acquisition to your freshly garnished home.

May Be Made at Home.

A very pleasant perfume, which is also a preventive to moth, may be made of the following ingredients: Take of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans each one ounce, then add as much Florentine orris-root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder and put it in little bags among your clothes. This will retain its freshness for a long time and will daintily perfume the clothes.

Capabilities of the Bee.

A single bee cannot collect more than a teaspoonful of honey in an entire season. So say the best authorities on bees and beekeeping.

Probably a Mormon.

A burglar recently went through a store at Garden City, Kan., and stole 100 thimbles.

Time flies so fast that if you think a certain event occurred a year ago, but that it was ten years ago to win.