

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

Squan Creek was rummin' along as smooth as grease and that was never a better reason for fish and oysters, when Moses Parker gets up at a meetin' of the L.A.s club one night and says:

"That ain't no reason on the face of this airth why this town shouldn't be as good a summer resort as Atlantic City or Cape May. We've got the same ocean, a heap more marsh land and 'skeeters, and the crabs, clams and fish ar' every mite as good. We orter hev 20,000 people here instead of 1,500."

"I've known plenty of Americans to make a failure of it in Guatemala," said the colonel in answer to certain inquiries, "but I think the sole reason was that they did not understand the climate. I didn't do anything for the first six months there but study the matter from every standpoint. They all desire to know more about it."

"Do they seem to need special study?" was asked.

"They do, sir. They have got their little idioms and characteristics, and if you try to break over them things are sure to go wrong. Let me instance the case of the machinery we landed in the bay of Honduras. There was a forty horsepower boiler which had to be conveyed inland for a distance of three miles and the whole road was over hills and of the roughest sort. I figured out that the only way was to use about 200 natives with ropes and pulleys and levers, and that if we covered the distance in a month, we'd be lucky. I had a talk with a native boss, and he wanted 1500 for moving the boiler alone. There was an engine beside, together with 2,000 bricks, and a big flywheel and a lot of other stuff. His figures on moving the whole outfit were close to \$1,000, and he wanted sixty full days to do the work."

"And that was where your study of the people came in," was laughingly observed.

"The laugh doesn't come in yet," replied the colonel. "If I hadn't studied the native I should have had to pay out \$1,000. As it was, I went off fishing for a week. I had an American in charge of my stuff on the wharf, and I gave him a vacation, also."

"And what happened?"

"Just what I had planned for. One of the idioms of the Guatemalan is never to work when he can steal. He'd much sooner steal a quarter from you than to have you present him with 50 cents. There was only one way to get that boiler and machinery back into the country and that was up the road leading to the mill. They wanted ninety days to move it for you, but I figured that it wouldn't take over seven if you stole the outfit. I was correct to an hour."

"Do you mean that they stole your outfit?"

"That's what I mean sir. As soon as our backs were turned about 300 natives gathered and began to hunt themselves. They worked day and night, and on the eighth day, when I returned, boiler, engine and all were within five rods of where I wanted 'em. I went up to the boss, who had figured on \$1,000 and complimented him on his work, and he felt so good over it that I offered him \$200 in cash. He wouldn't look at it. He just called off his crowd and marched away, and though they must have been a disappointed lot I didn't hear even a word. I got a new gang and paid 'em \$25 to put the outfit where I wanted it. If I'd only been an hour later in my return I wouldn't have had to pay out a dollar."

"Perhaps you didn't have to pay wages to your mill hands over there?"

"I was asked after a long silence, "Well, not regularly," cheerfully replied the colonel. "On Saturday afternoons, if I happen to think of it, I leave a bag with four or five silver dollars in it lying around loose, and the crowd prefers to steal it and divide up the loot rather than to be paid twice or three times as much by the cashier."

"Blind Boy Graduates."

Franz Joseph Dohmen of Austin, Tex., ranks above any of his fellow students of the present senior class of the university of Texas. At the next commencement will receive a long and honorable diploma of literature. The fact that Mr. Dohmen is the first honor man of his class is only remarkable because since his tenth year he has been totally blind. He is 24 years old and was born at New Braunfels, Tex. of German parents. His father, Dr. Dohmen, was at the time of his death the state oculist. When young Dohmen was 10 years old he was seized with an attack of typhoid fever which settled in his eyes, and when his strength was restored it was found that he had completely lost his sight. His fondness for study and his natural musical taste have apparently afforded him ample recompense for the loss of his sight. He was placed in the blind asylum at Austin, where he has since developed an art at the same time received splendid preparatory training for his university career. While he is studying in the blind asylum he received training in a system of writing which has been invaluable to him while a student in the university. This system consists of piercing full of small holes a stiff waxed paper by means of a sharp instrument, the position of the hole being determined by a small metal frame held on the opposite side of the paper; this furnishes projections which the blind learn to read as readily as they do raised letters. Mr. Dohmen is a perfect master of this system, and writes it as rapidly as an ordinary writer does long hand. He comes to the university daily with his note book, attends his classes, takes notes, and goes about the building so easily and naturally that the loss of his sight is scarcely noticed. When a term examination occurs he writes his answers to the questions according to his appearance and answers questions as to his scholarly grasp of the subject under consideration.

Mr. Dohmen graduated from the blind asylum in 1895 with the highest honors and has now been a student of the university for five years. He speaks and writes English, German and French. He is a fair Latin scholar and knows a smattering of Greek. At present he is studying Greek, French, German, mathematics, Latin and political science. Upon these studies next June he will receive his degree, a bachelor of literature, and will leave immediately for Germany to pursue further investigation in his favorite subjects of philosophy, mathematics and political science in some one of the great universities of that country.

Mr. Dohmen is rather tall. His face is sensitive, refined and pleasantly intelligent. His disposition is bright and cheerful. He is popular with every one, and the small coterie of his friends, to whom he reveals in some degree his admiration for the true nobility and greatness of his character. His life after his return from Germany will be spent in teaching.

No citizen of Texas can begrudge the generosity of the state that has provided means for educating the unfortunate blind, and surely every one will rejoice that the honors of the present graduating class of the university of Texas will be taken by a blind boy who received his preparatory education at the state institution for the blind. And patient, persistent, persevering application have won honor for young Dohmen. His record will be left behind him in the annals of the university, and it is phenomenal as it is hoped his success will be in after life.

Understanding the People.

"I've known plenty of Americans to make a failure of it in Guatemala," said the colonel in answer to certain inquiries, "but I think the sole reason was that they did not understand the climate. I didn't do anything for the first six months there but study the matter from every standpoint. They all desire to know more about it."

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Woman Can Drive a Nail.

Thousands of women readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch were interested in an opinion recently expressed concerning the reason why a woman cannot drive a nail. Many of them have written for a further elucidation of the idea. Bright women have discussed the matter from every standpoint. They all desire to know more about it.

"One woman writes: 'In the article I speak of, the physician did not explain the matter with any degree of clearness. In fact, he said that no particular reason could be ascribed for this peculiarity, although he attempted to show, later on, that it was due to a lack of control of the emotional centers. I have heard a number of bright women discuss this matter, and it is my opinion that the physician was scarcely lucid on the question. I drive, ride a wheel and am very fond of outdoor exercise—yet I simply cannot drive a nail without imperiling life and limb. If you could get some other physician to discuss this in your paper, I believe a large number of women all over the country would be vastly interested in hearing about it.'"

Dr. Charles H. Hughes ventures the following declaration: "The main reason why women are not so handy as men with a hammer is because they were not used to it in their childhood. 'The first thing a boy gets from his dotting parents when he is old enough to do anything is a chest of tools. 'The first thing a girl gets is a doll baby and a cradle. 'The boy begins his life by mashing his fingers and ends by learning how to handle tools dextrously. 'With equal opportunities, I see no reason why a woman could not learn to drive a nail as well as she can drive a bargain, and in the latter some are experts.'"

"This lack of training appears to me to be the only reason of woman's inability to hit the nail on the head. 'I also believe a woman could throw a stone as well as a man, if she were trained to do so. Her environments do not accustom her to such practices. 'Women have proved themselves to me the equals of men in the arts requiring manual dexterity, when they have gone in regularly for such things. This proves conclusively that it is not a physical impossibility, but simply a lack of training.'"

"MIND INFLUENCES HAIR."

Many a woman has wondered why her head hurt sometimes—why her scalp was so sore she could hardly bear to touch it, and why every hair seemed like a strand of lead pulling down as she touched it. The answer lies in the fact that the hair has difficulty in keeping their hair in place, and when it hurts their heads, no matter how they may dress it, they probably do not think that there is a cause outside of the hair itself.

The tone and lay of the hair, its dryness, or glossiness, depend on the state of mind, as well as the state of health. "Sometimes the head hurts when the hair is put up, because the nerves are more sensitive than at other times. There is a state of the nerves when the sensibilities are extreme—whenever the combing of the hair produces pain and the stroking of the skin is disagreeable. 'The eyes become over sensitive to the light and the ears to sound, and every smelling apparatus is so impressionable that the odor of the most agreeable flowers becomes a source of great displeasure. 'All of this is the result of an abnormal condition of the nervous system, in some cases amounting to positive disease.'"

"It is a similar condition that makes women prone to shed tears on the slightest provocation. 'Mental proclivities likewise affect the appearance and character of men. In some persons of exceptionally strong will power the hair stands up continually. This was the case with General Jackson, whose hair, a natural pompadour, was a historic source of pride to all the good democrats of his day.

"A Battle Would Cost."

What between the American battleship Indiana and the Spanish battleship Pelayo would wipe off of the face of the earth property worth \$5,375,000. All this in one hour. Each ship cost the same, the Pelayo cost either would mean a loss of \$3,670,000. It is probable that the other would be damaged half its value, or \$1,835,000. Those two incidents of a naval engagement would mean a total destruction of \$5,375,000. Each of the big guns would be discharged twenty times. That is the average number. Each time the sixteen big rifles of the Indiana were discharged it would cost the government \$12,000. In the course of sixty minutes they would belch forth \$240,000 worth of shells. The Indiana's big guns cost \$500 each every time they are discharged; four of them \$1,000 each, eight of them \$700 each.

Besides these she carries two gattling guns. Their capacity is 1,200 shots a minute. To operate each gun \$300 worth of cartridges must be provided every minute. It is not probable that they would be fired for more than fifteen minutes, but even that brief time would mean an expense of \$4,500 for each gun, or \$9,000 for both. That would be the total expense of an hour's engagement up to \$240,000 or \$4,500 a minute, or a little more than \$75 a second. To operate the Pelayo would cost a trifle of \$20,000 less than this total. She carries seventeen big guns. A single discharge of all of them would cost \$10,000. One of her guns costs \$550 to shoot; twelve of them \$200 each; two of them \$300 each; two of them \$400 each. Besides these she carries four gattling guns with the same capacity as those of the Indiana, and operated at the same cost. To fire them fifteen minutes would cost \$18,000. The total cost of the engagement of the Pelayo would be \$219,000—an average of \$3,650 a minute, or \$60 a second, with a few pennies to spare.

Therefore, supposing that one ship should be wholly wrecked and the other badly disabled, the total cost of this one battle between our government and that of Spain, counting \$480,000 worth of ammunition, would be dangerously near \$6,000,000. If the Indiana were destroyed the fight would cost the United States \$3,919,000. If the ship were only disabled we would escape with a loss of \$2,084,000.

Mrs. Bombazine Black is an attractive widow with a host of admirers. She is also the mother of a bright little girl, Fannie, to whom a gentleman who thinks he is going to marry the widow says: "You will love me, won't you, Fannie, when I am your papa?"

"Oh, go 'way," said Fannie, peevishly; "that's what every gentleman has, has ever been engaged to mamma has said, and none of them have married her yet."—New York World.

At Furth, Bavaria, all classes go to work at 7 o'clock; quit at 3:30 for lunch; go back to work at 4; quit at 12 for dinner; quit at 1:30 for lunch; quit at 2:30 for lunch; quit at 3:30 for lunch; quit at 4:30 for lunch; quit at 5:30 for lunch; quit at 6:30 for lunch; quit at 7:30 for lunch; quit at 8:30 for lunch; quit at 9:30 for lunch; quit at 10:30 for lunch; quit at 11:30 for lunch; quit at 12:30 for lunch; quit at 1:30 for lunch; quit at 2:30 for lunch; quit at 3:30 for lunch; quit at 4:30 for lunch; quit at 5:30 for lunch; quit at 6:30 for lunch; quit at 7:30 for lunch; quit at 8:30 for lunch; quit at 9:30 for lunch; quit at 10:30 for lunch; quit at 11:30 for lunch; quit at 12:30 for lunch; quit at 1:30 for lunch; quit at 2:30 for lunch; quit at 3:30 for lunch; quit at 4:30 for lunch; quit at 5:30 for lunch; quit at 6:30 for lunch; quit at 7:30 for lunch; quit at 8:30 for lunch; quit at 9:30 for lunch; quit at 10:30 for lunch; quit at 11:30 for lunch; quit at 12:30 for lunch; quit at 1:30 for lunch; 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