WOULD YOU VOLUNTEER TO GO OR BE DRAFTED?

in the Event of War the Militia Would Not Be Recognized, but the Governors of States Would Be Called Upon For Volunteers.

Here are some facts about the enrollment of volunteers by Uncle Sam in the event of a war with a foreign power, many of which will be news to a very large proportion of eligible citi-Unless pushed to an extremity, the old fellow wants none to wear his uniform unwillingly. Should cirsum-stances demand it, however, he could put 10,000,000 fighting men in the field. Am I eligible for military service

against Spain should war or declared is a question that naturally suggests steelf to every male citizen in these The war department is estimating the

number of men who, in case of a great war, might be drafted into service in The rough estimates of the adjutant general's office, it is announced, is that we can if needs be raise an enormous army of ten million males of fighting

Every man mustered into service in case of war with Spain must submit to examination by an army surgeon. Uncle Sam has become very exclusive as to the choice of his soldiers and sailors since our last war. The first army to be sent into the field would be composed of a very choice set of men. As greater numbers were mustered in the restrictions would grow less and less se-

The greater part of the popular mind has the mistaken idea that men in the National Guard, the organized state mil-Itia, would be pressed into service next after the regular army, but such is not the case. At the first bugle call every member of the militia will have a chance to volunteer, but until a draft is ordered no militiaman will be quired to take the field against his demire. Men who go unwillingly are not wanted. They make the poorest sol-

MILITIA NOT RECOGNIZED. There will be no such arm of the service as the militia in the event of the next great war with a foreign power. It would be illegal for President McKin-Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to order the militia outside of our boundaries for the purpose of invading Spanish territory or any other foreign domain. No governor would be required by law to honor the president's call for militia. To avoid possible complication, therefore, the president would act on the assumption that there is no militia in any of the states. The regular army proving insufficient, he would

first call upon governors of states for a certain number of volunteers. Organized bodies of militia might volunteer in body and offer themselves already organized, every man consenting. Officers from and including the rank of colonel down would be appointed by governors of states to command bodies of volunteers, but for the president is reserved the privilege of appointing all general officers.

DRAFTS AND BOUNTIES.

The war department has prepared a diagram, dividing each state into districts, and has calculated the quota of troops which might be drafted into service from each should volunteers prove insufficient. Before a draft would be ordered in a district slow to volunteer its full quota, bounties would be offered by the federal government, and perhaps by the state. During the late war

bountles to men unwilling volunteer. Men in those days were known to receive bountles aggregating \$1,500 from the national, state and governments. High bounties, sometimes as great as \$450, were offered by the federal government for veterans who had seen their three years' service and had been honorably discharged toward the end of the war. Should the bounty system fail to bring out the required number of men the draft would then be resorted to.

ELIGIBLE VOLUNTEERS.

Should you volunteer your services at the first call for an addition to the army, you may stand a chance to enter ranks if you are between twenty one and thirty years old, of good charodied, not less than five feet four niches tall and between 128 and 199 pounds in weight. If you measure above we feet ten inches in height, or weigh above 165 pounds you can enter the in fantry or artillery, but not the caval-ry. These are the requirements for entrance to the regular army. They would remain in force during the mustering of volunteers until men should be pass •d in with insufficient speed.

Then the restrictions in regard to age would be made less exacting. In great emergency the fighting age would toubtless be stretched from eighteen to forty-five. The restrictions in regard to weight would perhaps be changed, but very heavy men would not be accepted Fat men do not make as good soldiers as thin men. The war department has prepared a table showing what it considers to be the correct proportions height, weight and chest measurement. If you correspond very nearly to these you may consider yourself of military physique. A man 5 feet 4 inches tall should weigh 128 pounds , should have chestmeasuring 321/2 inches without breath and a chest expansion of at least two inches. A man 5 feet 10 inches tall should weigh 155 pounds, should have a thest measurement of 35 inches when without breath and should have an ex pansion of at least 21/4 inches. Similar by, if he be 6 feet 1 inch tall, he should weigh 176 pounds, should measure 364 inches around his chest after breathing out and should have a chest expansion of at least 2½ inches. Weights between these are given proportionate measurements for the other details.

In the event of war many requirements prescribed for enlistment in the regular army during peace must be eliminated. For instance, it would be mpossible for you to enter the army now if you are married, if you are not citizen of the United States or a canlidate for citizenship, or if you cannot spead, read or write the English lan-Married men and foreigners would be readily accepted as volunteers case of war, and it would count for dttle whether a private could read or

Similarly, in the navy certain restrict tions would have to be eliminated in case of war. Males may enter the nav f they are between fourteen and thirty we years old. In time of war the max imum age limit would doubtless be raised ten years. According to the printed regulations, persons enlisted in the naval service must be "of robust intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits.

PLACES FOR THE BOYS. Many vacancies for patriotic boys will

occur in the event of a war. Boys between sixteen and eighteen may enter the army, but only as musicians. To be drummer boy in the war would be very picturesque. To enlist for such service, however, a boy must have "the written consent of his father, only surviving parent or legally appointed guar-With similar consent boys tween fourteen and seventeen may enter the navy to serve as apprentices, but they must be "of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution," and free from a long list of physical defects. A boy fourteer years of age must not measure less than four feet nine inches, weigh not less than seventy pounds, and while breath ing naturally must have a chest measurement not less than twenty-eight Inches.

In case the president should call for volunteers, great trouble would be caused by those who are ambitious to enter the field as officers and not as enlisted men. During the late war annoyance was caused by the mustering o. men by companies. In the next great war the government would doubtiest sections of the various states, in turn and assign them to brigades, divisions corps and armies, without particular regard to the states from which they might come.

liaving been mustered into the service of the federal government, the governors of the separate states would not have authority over them-not over the lieutenants, captains, majors and colonels which the governors might would be called out directly by the president, but those from the territories

through the territorial governors. AS TO PAY

To begin with, each volunteer would of course, get the same pay as now al lowed the soldlers of the standing army of equal rank. This pay might be raised to encourage recruits, but it is very unlikely that it would ever be low ered. To reduce the pay of troops would mean the ruination of the esprit du corps. In the land service you would as an enlisted man, earn from \$13 to \$34 a month, according to your gradewhether a private, musician, wagoner, artificer, saddler, farrier, blacksmith, corporal, trumpeter, sergeant or sergeant major. If enlisted in the navy you would receive from \$16 to \$60, ac cording to rank.

There would be little chance of your becoming a commissioned officer in a future war of importance, unless you might be an officer of militia or a graduate of some military institution. officer ignorant of military tactics and appointed for political reasons would do more damage to his own army than a body of enemy equal to his command. Hundreds of old veterans of the late war would doubtless apply for cimmissions in the event of a sudden out break. A wise government, however, is careful to select only able bodied men for military service, leist the pension roll be swelled to enormous extent after the conflict. Therefore it is economy for recruiting officers to discriminate closely between healthy and unhealthy

WE HAVEN'T RETROGRADED. "Is the male element of our population physically as capable of military

service as it was at the outbreak of the civil war?" This question has been put to many high authorities during the last week. The surgeon general of the army said that although he had no data whatever to prove that youth of today is physically superor to that of 1861, he would venture to state on his own responsiblity that the former is certainly on an equality with the latter. Another well known army officer said: "There are no longer the conditions existing at the time of the battle of New Orleans. Troops drawn from Kentucky, Tennesee and such states had all the elements of a soldier to begin with. They were in the habit of carrying rifles from They were crack and in many respects like the Boers of today. Now, however, the old frontiersman has been changed into American farmer. We can find no such marksmen as there were in Jackson's day among the common people. To organize an effective army today would have to teach the men how to

takes long practice to make a good marksman ' PLENTY OF ENTHUSIASM As to the tendency to enlist, one officer said that it would be much stronger among our youth today than it was in 1861. "There is scarcely a boy in the world," said he, "who hasn't found enthusiasm in the war experience of some relative," One officer said that it is the general belief among modern authorities that city boys make better soldiers than country boys. Therefore the rapid absorption of the suburbs by ou. large cities would tend to raise standard of youths eligible for military service, rather than lower it. School athletics, the bicycle and above military drill, have raised the vonthful fighting strength. Ten thousand boyr are receiving military instruction from the regular officers of the army, and

shoot as well as how to march, and it

cers and other teachers with militar; knowledge. Why She Prayed.

many more are drilled by militia

This story will be appreciated by those ho went to Sunday school Sunday and studied the lesson, which was "How to Pray:" says the Omaha World-Herald In a North Omaha Sunday school the teacher of the primary class was en-

little tots the meaning of the Lord's "Can any one tell me," she asked, why we should ask God to give us

gaged in the task of explaining to the

this day our daily bread?" A little girl sitting in the front seat raised her hand and shook it with all the vigor of a pupil who knows the answer to a question and wants a chance

"Susie knows," said the teacher "Su sie, you tell us why we should ask God to give us this day our daily bread?" Cause papa is out of work, and if God don't give us bread we'll go hunwas the startling but practical

Marriage, according to Dr. Schwartz of Berlin, is the most important factor in longevity. Of every 200 persons who the age of 40 years 125 are married and seventy-seven unmarried. At 60 years the proportions are forty-eight twenty-two; at 70 years, twentyseven to eleven, and at 90 years, nine to three. Fifty centenarians had all been married. The doctor asserts that the rate of mortality for husbands and wives between the ages of 30 and 45 is 18 per cent, while that for unmarried

persons is 28 per cent. "Mind you," said a Boston man testifying concerning his application for divorce, "I never saw my wife until about a half-hour before we were married. I vas standing on the sidewalk near my ouse and she was on the opposite side

f the street. She beckoned to me and crossed over. She treated me to two rins of beer, and when I awoke I was s married man." Such was the testiin a divorce suit last week-q sad case, indeed, of rushing the matri-

monial growler.

CONNUBIALITIES.

"So he married in haste? Did he repent at leisure?" "No, he repented in haste, too

Belle-And so they were happily married? Nell-Yes; each of them married somebody else.

A married woman can't thoroughly enjoy a love story without forgetting for a time the existence of her husband and children.-Atchison Globe,

The Fair One-I suppose you will marry, though, when the golden oppor-tunity offers, won't you? The cautious One-It will depend upon how much gold there is in the opportunity.-Harper's Bazar.

John Wind and Evelyn Wreck have just been married out in Sedgwick county, Kansas. An irrevent southern editor thinks with such names as these merged into one it is no wonder that Kansas is so often visited by cyclones.

Chinese brides, when putting their bridal garments on the eventful morning, stand in round, shallow baskets during their lengthy toilets. This is supposed to insure them placed and well rounded lives in their new homes. An old lady in Mexico, whose age is

said to be lie years, was recently mar-ried to a man of 98. She has been married several times, and each time a husband has died she has picked out as his successor the oldest man in the neighborhood

William H. Kroger of San Francisc thrashed the clergyman who married him because was asked to pay what ne have originally commissioned. Volun-teers from the District of Columbia print; and we succumb today. In the ger then refused to live with her husger's style of argument.

It is hard to resist the unkind temp band, evidently being in fear of Kro-Thames side suburb the local paper says that the bride "looked charming in a long-trained shirt."-London Globe.

An Atchison girl last week married an out-of-town man, and there is every reason for believing that he amounts to something. At least no one has told that he is a capitalist, a big cattle dealer or a banker. Such stories are usually told where the man is poor and

worthless "Before a man is married," said the minstrel orator, "before a man is mar-ried he is only half a man." "There" said the married women to their escorts, "How do you like that?" "And after he is married," continued the orator, "he is nobody at all."-Indianapolis Journal.

"No," said the rich old bachelor, "No," said the rich old bachelor, "I never could find time to marry." "Well," replied the young woman with the sharp tongue, "I am not surprised to hear you said: say so. It certainly would have taken a good while to persuade any girl to marry you."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Corea's emperor, now that he has buried the ashes of his late consort, is looking about for a new wife. The Corean people do not care whom he selects, but wish him to marry soon, so that they may have lawful marriages again, all marrying and giving in marriage throughout the country having come to an end according to custom the moment the late queen was murdered, more than two years ago.

Cause of Nervousness.

Dr. G. Hudson Makuen of the chair of Defects of Speech at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, in an address of "Defects" of Speech and Their Relation to Mental Development," said:

The future of the profession of medicine will be along the line of preventive medicine, and therefore it will be more and more the duty of the physician to teach the lessons of health to the well rather than to administer drugs to the sick. The organs of speech are closely and intimately connected with the most sensitive and delicate parts of our nervous organization, and the slightest friction or disturbance in the action of these organs may have the most serious many of the symptoms of eye-strain, instance, but we do not appreciate the fact that what may be called speachstrain presents symptoms that may be

far more serious. The records of 400 cases of defective speech showed that in the great majorof them the defects were not due to nervousness, but that speech defects have a deleterious effect upon the general health of the sufferer, and especially upon the mental condition of the

Among special diseases of the throat responsible for mental defects the ade noid growth interferes not directly, but at last, however.' indirectly, through the speech. Situated in the respiratory tract, immedimechanism, this growth interferes with the normal development of speech, and, as speech is absolutely essential to highest brain activity, there follows in impairment of all the mental faculties. The vacant stare, the stupid expres sion, the open mouth and the slow mentality-all hitherto considered characteristic symptoms of the adenoid vegetation-are present in many other abnormal conditions of the vocal organs which cause defective speech. The cleft palate case, for instance, will present exactly the same symptoms. The point that is to be emphasized then, is that the dull, listless expression and sluggish mentality that we find in children with hasal or post hasal obstructions, or with faulty vocal organs, are due directly to the difficulty experienced in the development of speech. The mind is deprived of an important stimulus to activity by making it difficult to use

its chief working instrument. Defective speech is often a symptom of brain lesion and not a disease in itself, and it is, therefore, a most important guide to the diagnosis of many serious lesions of the brain and nervous

Dr. Mauken described in detail i number of interesting cases of speech defects, giving their causes and methods pursued in correcting them. He explained that in many cases the trouble arises in the formative period of the child's life when, perhaps, the circulation is bad, and he suffered from cerebral anemia, or a lack of sufficient blood supply to the brain, and a particular convolution of the brain controlling speech, probably on account of the complexity of its structure and of its functions, is affected most by anemia and improved least with his improvement in general health. is a functional disturbance in this cen ter among the nerve units, and instead of normal speech there is developed a jumble of meaningless sounds. The child himself knows as he grows older and stronger that these are not the correct sounds which he is accustomed to hear and understand so well, but he is unable, much to his own disappointment, to make any other sounds.

for speech defects is the physical training of the various mechanisms speech. Various exercises should carefully shown day after day make the elementary sounds of the language, how to shape the lips, where to place the tongue, etc.

Dr. Makuen said that the treatment

The Colonal Spoke.

Celonel Hastings had advertised the fact that he was going down into Iro-quois county, the stronghold of Judge Barses, his rival for the state senate, to make a campaign speech. Three or four days before the proposed meeting he was waited upon by a delegation of Barnes' men, and the leader said:

"Kurnel Hastings, I'm a truthful man, and though i don't want to burt your feelings, I must tell ye that not a man in old Iroquois will vote fur ye. "I'm not asking anyone to," replied

the colonel. "But ye ar' comin' down to make a

'Yes, I'm going to do that. It has been said that I'm afraid to do it, so I've got to let the people know to the contrary. "Kurnel, the boys ar' a purty hard

lot down thar," said the spoke with a solemn shake of the head, said the spokesman "Yes, I know they are." "I'm afraid they'll hoot ye down." "They will get tired of hooting after a while," said the colonel.

"If they find hootin' won't do they'll begin to throw eggs and things. They've bin savin' up eggs fur the last ten days.

So I hear, but I shall appear on the

platform just the same."
"Kurnel," said the spokesman as he grew more earnest, "our boys ar' a bad They don't want you, and if eggs won't keep you off they'll try clubs and stones. I've heard some of 'em say they'd even hang you to a limb."
"Yes, I've heard so," quietly replied

the colonel, "but you go back and tell them that I shall speak as advertised." The delegation departed, each man looking upon the colonel as one standing upon the threshold of death; and when they got home and reported his words, there was great indignation and a general determination to bring low his head in sorrow. When the advertised day came around there were 400 Barnes men on the ground preparing for business. As they waited for the enway from Anderson. Behind him came a portable boiler provided with a fog horn. Following that was a four-horse wagon loaded with brick bats and twenty men to throw them. Just in the rear was a second boiler on wheels, with hose to throw hot water. Then there was a cart full of ax-helves, base ball bats and pickax handles, accompanied by fifteen men. Bringing up the rear was a wagen holding two doctors, an undertaker and ten coffins. All the men and vehicles closed around the open air platform, and Colonel Hastings mounted the steps and looked around and

"Gentlemen of Iroquois county, I am here today to speak on the issues of this campaign. Here is a fog-horn that can be heard nine miles. If you want to try to out-hoot it go ahead. Here are hot water, brick bats, coffins, doctors and an undertaker. If you need them they are yours. Has anyone anything to say.

No man had a word in reply until he had spoken for two hours and finished. Then the leader of the Barnes faction raised his voice and asked: 'Kurnel Hastings, will ye take

bluff? "Never, sir!" "Will ye take the senatorship?"

"Then ye shall hev it by a thousand majority, and anything else old Iro-quois kin give ye, fur what we love above all things on airth ar' a critter with sand!"

Not in Their Line.

"Talking about railroad accidents," said the lame man as he rubbed away at his knee "I've been railroading for fifteen years and have had a few close calls in that time."

"And the rear car is always the safest on a train isn't it?"

the group "That's a question. Five times in my life I've been in the rear car when al consequences. We are all familiar with the rest of the train was derailed and piled up, and we hardly felt a jar. On or eight other occasions it has been the rear car which dropped thro' the bridge or went off the rails. Providence has anything to do with it. as some argue, it seems to divide the thing up even. No, I couldn't say tha any particular car was the safest. A railroad man is pretty certain to

get hurt sooner or later," was observed.
"Oh, of course. I've known a man kiled the first day he begun business. and then again I've known 'em to puil through for twenty years and not get a scratch. An accident is sure to come

'As in your case?" "As in my case, sir. I was conductor ately behind the nose, and between he for fourteen years and never got nose and throat, it interferes with respiration. As the respiratory organs I shall be lame for life. It is no partic-are an important part of the vocal ular consolation, of course, but nearly ular consolation, of course, but nearly twenty people were killed at the time of the accident '

Being pressed for particulars he ele vated his lame leg to the seat oposite

and said: We were running out of Chicago in the darkest kind of a night, and for the first hour we lost time. Then we reached a prairie level, and the engineer gave her extra steam to make up. were running full fifty miles an hour when we struck a horse on the track. He wasn't thrown off by the catcher, but rolled under the trucks and threw every coach off the track. It was a big smash-up with twenty ple killed and ever so many wounded.

"And you were caught in the wreck" No, I went over with the smoker, but didn't get a scratch!"
"But you are lame," persisted the

"Yes, I know, I got my hip broken, but it wasn't in the wreck. killed and injured, but I escaped."

"But-but-"It was this way, sir. I had got out of the wreck and started for the nearest farm house, to ask the owner why in thunder he didn't keep his old horse tied up in the barn, when I fell into a and was lamed for life! wasn't hurt in the wreck. Railroad men hardly ever get hurt on the road. They over fences, get hit by cable cars tumble down stairs, or cut themselves while splitting wood."

"Then you didn't find the farmer?" was sarcastically inquired. 'No, never found him; and to this day I can't tell you even the color of that old horse!"

Black taffeta shirt walsts are tucked corded or shirred in every possible manner, and trimmed with horizontal lace insertions, clustered rows of black vel vet ribbon, brier stitching in black or bright colors or made perfectly plain, with loose fronts, fitted seamless backs, a deeply pointed yoke, and machine stitched revers and a turn-down collar, with which is worn a scarf tie in tartan colors, or a wider one in net or muil, edged with fine fancy lace in one or the other of its countless delicate and beautiful patterns.

At the university of Michigan there are more than three-fourths as many Presbyterlans as at Princeton, and fif teen times as many as in the Presbyterian college in Michigan.

He Wanted to Be Obliged.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as traveled the road on foot, I met an old mule, who was lame and half-blind and hobbling at a slow pace. A mile further on I met a man with an ax on his shoulder, and we stopped and exchanged a few words. An hour later I came to I man standing in the road in front of a tumbledown cabin, and as I drew near he began jumping up and down and

"He's got him! He's got him! He's got my mewl, and I'll hev him in jail befo

"Have you lost a mule?" I asked, as came to a halt beside him. 'Yes, sah, I hev! My mew! has bir stolen this very mawnin, and Pete Dissel is the dratted critter who got him

Did you meet him on the road?"
"Yes, I met a man and a mule. "And the man was Pete Dissel, and

he had my mewl?" "No, the man was a mile or so behind the mule, and when we parted he turned into the woods. I don't think he ever the mule. He was a small man with black eyes and long, black hair.

"That's Pete!" yelled the squatter a he jumped up and down and waved his "He's bin dyin' to steal that mew! y'ar back, and now he's got and I'll hey him in jail! Stranger, I'll go with you to Colville and you'll swear you saw Pete Dissel leadin' off my mewl.

"But you seen him." "I saw a mule and I saw a man, but the man was a mile behind the mule. As I said, I don't think he even saw the mule.

"But he must. That's Pete Dissel, th meanest man in all these parts, and he' bragged that he would steal my mewl Wasn't he leadin' that mewl with a hal

"Then with a bark rope?"

'No, sir." "Then he was drivin' him. Yes, he must hev bin drivin' him."
"I told you how it was," I replied. 'The mule was so far ahead of the man that he couldn't be seen. I am also sure that the man turned into the woods.

"Is that what you'll swear to" "If I have to swear at all, which I don't think I will." "Look vere, stranger," continued the squatter in a pleading voice, "won't you do me a mortal favor? That Pete Dissel is one of the meanest critters you ever

did hear of. If he didn't steal that mewl it's because he didn't see him." "Well, I wan't you to swear that he was leadin' the beast away with a rope If you'll do it you'll obleege me to the end of my days and he'p me git even

"But I can't do it," I said.
"Not to obleege me?" "Not to oblige any one. I don't pro-pose to commit perjury."
"And I can't coax you to swear?"

with a cantankerous man.

Then, sir, lemme tell you that you ar' a blamed mean critter-just as bad as Pete Dissel, and sah-and-whoopee But I dodged his onslaught and took to my heels. He was close after me for forty rods, but then I began gaining and at the end of haif a mile he flung a stone or two after me and gave up the chase.

Infection and Contagion.

Infectious diseases are those due to the introduction into the body of some disease-producing agent, and much confusion arises from the fact that all contagious diseases are infectious, while not all infectious diseases are contagious. Knowledge gained chiefly during the last twenty years shows us that the disease-producing agent shall be a living organism, capable of reproduction in the body of the infected individual. It matters not, says Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg, whether this living organism is large or small, whether it bethe animal or vegetable kingdom, whether it is located in the skin as in scables, in the muscles as in trichinosis, in lymphatics as in erysipelas, in the solid viscera as in amoebic abscess of the liver, in the intestines as in cholera, or in the blood as in relapsing fever, the introduction and multiplication of the living infectious agent constitute infection. A disease is contagious when it is transmitted from the sick to the well by personal communication or contact. Smallpox, scarlet fever, measles. diphtheria, influenza, etc., are infectious diseases which are contagious; while malarial fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, cholera, pneumonia, peritonitis, etc., are infectious diseases which are not ordinarily contagious.

Canning Sweet Corn.

The canning of sweet corn is an in dustry of remarkable growth, the first corn having been packed about 1853, while 72,000 tons were put up in the United States in 1870. Recent large losses from souring have led to an investigation at the Massachusetts institute of technology. The souring is found to be due to fermentation set up by bacteria, which exist on the corn in the field, and are not destroyed by the temperature of 180 to 190 degrees at which the corn is cooked in the cans. To effect sterilization the packer places the cans in retorts heated by steam under pressure. Experiment has shown that a temperature above the boiling point of water must be reached through the corn to kill all bacteria, and that exposure of the cans for sixty minutes to 250 degree Fahrenheit insures complete sterilization, but the minimum time and temperature of safety are still to be determined. Considerable time is essential on account of the slow con duction of heat through the corn. demand for corn of light color seems to have led the packers to reduce too much the time or temperature of the sterilizing process, and the soured corn of late years has resulted.

Elect-ic Aid in Dentistry. A new electric heater for the use of

dentists has been patented. In preparing cavities of teeth for filling, the canal in the root is often found exposed and this also requires to be treated and cleansed preparatory to being filled. It is important that this canal, which in some teeth is tortuous instead of being straight, be effectually dried before the For effecting filling is inserted. absorption of moisture many methods have been tried with indifferent success The process hitherto found most effect ive is the use of a small beliews for blowing heated air within the tooth The air from the bellows passes over a wire which is made red hot by the passage of current, the current being turned on by the pressure of a button within the handle of the device. sought to produce the drying more di-rectly by a flexible metal probe, electrically connected, which is inserted while cold, or moderately warn, in the root canal of the tooth. As the current is admitted the heat generated in the probe dries out the moisture within the

A new padlock has been invented with chamber which carries an explosive to be fired by a hammer inside the lock and gives an alarm when the lock is tampered with.

CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

"Mamme," said a certain little man, "when you go to town buy me a whis-tle and let it be a religious whistle, so that I can play with it on Sunday." "Willie, have you and Johnny been fighting again?" "Yes'm. We was outdoors play n' we owned the stars and seein' who could own the most, and he rung in a spy glass on me."

Bennie had never before seen a Brahma fowl; accordingly the feathers on its legs seemed very strange. Turning to his father, he asked: "Pa, do all her have whiskers on their legs?"-Judge. "Whose little man are you?" asked the physicists of a bright-looking youngster aged 4, who was playing on the steps of a patient's residence. "I'se my mamma's, replied the little fellow; "whose big man is 'ou?"

After the dinner at the cafe, Robby noticed with bulging eyes the heaping noticed with buiging eyes the heaping pile of change which the waiter brought back to his father. "Oh, papa!" he exclaimed. "Oh, papa! I'd like to have a plate of that, too!"—Harlem Life.
"But, Tonamy, unless you forgive everybody you can't be good, and you can't go to heaven." "Is it because Adam sinned that all of us are horn so head?"

sinned that all of us are born so bad?" "Yes, dear." "Well, then, I am going to stay bad awhile. I can't forgive Adam."-Chicago Record 'Mamma, have I any children?" asked

little 5-year-old Ella upon her return home from Sunday school. "Why, no, of course not! What put that idea into your head?" replied the surprised mothr. "Because," answered the little lady, our lesson today was about people's children and their children's children. A clergyman was in his library one day preparing his Sabbath discourse. He paused frequently to review what he had written and would often erase a word and sentence and substitute another, and his 5-year-old son, who was watching him, asked: "Papa, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my son," was the reply. "Then, why do

you scratch it out?" queried the little observer. Tommy, aged 4, had been taken with a slight attack of prevarication and his father, wishing to impress upon his infantile mind the sin he had commit-ted, related the story of George Wash-ington and the cherry tree, concluding with the remark that little George was a good boy and never told a lie. Tommy sat in deep thought for a few moments and then said: "Say, pa, toodn't 'ittle George talk?"

A Flying Machine.

The steam-propelled aeroplane of Messrs. V. Tatin and Charles Richet has a very light silk-covered wood frame, to which are attached by steel wires two similarly constructed fixed wings and a tail. A steam engine drives two screw propellors—one at each end—rotating in opposite directions. An experimenta apparatus recently tested had about fourteen and a half square yards of wing surface, weighed about seventy-three pounds, including water and coal for a flight of three miles, and developed a speed of twenty yards a second, the size and speed being considerably more than those of Langley's aerodrome. The longest flight thus far has been about 150 yards, the machine having a tendency in its present stage to take headers. The start is made on a car rolling down an incline plane eighty-two yards long, at the end of which the aeroplane is automatically released for free flight.

Cork Pavement.

A new cork pavement is favorably regarded by the municipal authorities in several cities. It is noiseless and soft to the tread, but at the same time durable. It is a variety of asphalt paving, in which cork is substituted for the sand of the ordinary kind, preventing slipperiness and deadening to a greater degree the vibrations from passing vehicles. Snow does not freeze to it. and as it is non-absorbent, its sanitary qualities seem much superior to those of wood pavements. It is said to "stand" on heavy grades upon which the ordinary asphalt pavement cannot be used at all, and still afford a perfectly safe footing. For schools and hospitals it would seem to be the ideal pavement especially for court yards, play grounds and streets around the building. For purposes the noiselessness cleanliness of the new pavement give it marked advantages.

Germs Killed by Heat.

In view of the destructive effect of sunlight, especially of the blue to the ultra violet rays, upon bacteria in winter, Prof. H. Marshall Ward would explain the comparative freedom of river waters under the blazing hot summer sun from bacteria, as against the more abundant infection of the same waters in winter. Pasteur and Miguel found that the germs floating in the air are, for the most part, dead-killed, the author holds, by the sun. Yeasts which normally vegetate on the exterior of ripening grapes, are destroyed, according to Martinaud, if the heat be very intense, and Guinti has observed that the ingres sof sunlight hinders acetic fermentation. When the typhoid bacillus falls tato turbid, dirty summer it finds a congenial propagat-ing place. The dirt furnishes it food, orbs heat to increase the warmth and keeps off the hostile blue and violet rays.

Automatic Package Packer.

An improved packer is in the market for the packing of small quantities of self-raising and Graham flour, all kinds of cereal foods and pulverized, granular and fibrous substances. The packages for which this machine is available are one-eighth pound, one-fourth pound, one-half pound, three-fourths pound and from one pound up to sixteen pounds. Wrappers of any shape or material can be used, and the work is done evenly, accurately and rapidly. skilled operator will turn out as many as 4,000 packages in a day. This is an ordinary day's work where a mediumsized package is used. The machine is compactly built, takes but little has almost noiseless gears, and is easy to operate, ts automatic friction clutch pulley is simply constructed, has no frail parts to get out of order, and can be operated by hand or foot.

Chicago Tribune: "What do you call it, uncle?" asked a scoffing youth in the crowd.

"That is a lantern." answered Diogenes, peering restlessly around with his dim old eyes, in his vain quest. lantern!" rejoined the scoffing wouth striking a match in order the better to inspect it. "T'row it away, unan' get a good 'un. Honest men ain't thick enough around here to be scared up wit' a 4-cent glim from a

In the Church of England 250 of the clergy are Jews or the sons of Jews. and in Great Britain more than 350 of the Christian ministers are Hebrew

department store."

movement has been started in London to erect a monument to Rev.

"Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me."