

A mosquito net factory has failed. Its net earnings were too small.

One thing that makes the way of the transgressor hard is that there is so much publicity about it nowadays.

"A magazine writer says that every married woman should have an income of \$5,000 a year." That would be nice.

Astrolgers announce that Mr. Taft is going to have an eventful career. It is our impression that he has already had a career of that kind.

Every now and then we hear the announcement that "China is awakening." China must have the habit of turning over and going to sleep again.

Baron Rothschild is going to build a home for aged theatrical writers. The man who wrote that "Merry Widow" waltz ought to be old enough to get in.

It is reported from Siberia that the natives fled to their homes when the New York-to-Paris automobiles appeared in a village. People are alike the world over.

It is estimated that the gold output of Alaska this year will amount to \$28,000,000. This makes the \$7,200,000 paid for Alaska look like a bargain-day affair.

If some of the men who are bald headed, bow legged and otherwise homely, were self-made men, it's dollars to doughnuts they would have chosen other plans and specifications.

A New Bedford, Mass., captain has gone on a whaling voyage taking his wife along as first mate. The second mate on that boat will have to be a diplomat if he doesn't get into trouble.

A New York policeman was tried for cowardice because he ran from a woman with a revolver. Had she gone after him with a hatpin he would have been commended for his discretion.

The old-fashioned barn-dance has been denounced by the convention of dancing masters. It is easy to understand why. The barn-dance doesn't have to be learned; it is born in a fellow and comes out naturally when he feels good.

E. H. Harriman is optimistic. But why shouldn't he be? He controls railroads which stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and one of his daughters recently married an American in spite of the fact that there were plenty of titled foreigners left on the market.

Japan has been learning and teaching a lesson in business. American and European governments and private exhibitors did not respond warmly to Japan's great exhibition, which is to be held in Tokyo in 1912. One reason was that Japan has had no proper trade-mark and patent law, and Occidentals were not eager to send over new inventions and manufactures, to have the Japanese copy them. So Japan passed a patent law harmonious with American and British practice, and entered into negotiations for trade-mark treaties. Thereupon Congress appropriated a million and a half dollars for the exhibition.

In a report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City the assistant chief examiner says that, as a rule, the biggest and strongest men are mentally brightest and best informed, and that very few of the candidates for employment in the fire department who are rejected for unintelligence or ignorance stand well in the physical examination. This is expert evidence that the old saying, "Men are in corpore sano," is a condition as well as an ideal to live up to. In our time two not irreconcilable ideals are widespread. One is a proper contempt for the merely physical, a belief in their soul power. The other is an increasing respect for the admirable, intricate functions of the body, a return by way of modern physiological knowledge to the Greek delight in a strong, beautiful animal organism.

Many people will feel an interest in the recent annual meeting of the Cremation Society of England and the report of its work. This society was organized in 1874 by Sir Henry Thompson, and its first cremation took place in 1885. According to John Storer Cobb's "Quarter Century of Cremation in North America," the number of cremations in London in 1900 was 801, and the number in Great Britain was 451. The total number in London up to that time was 1,824 and in Great Britain 2,482. The number in England in 1907 was said at the anniversary meeting to be 765. Cremation is much more popular in this country than in Europe. Down to and including 1909 there had been in all Europe only 14,084 cremations, the largest numbers in single countries being 4,231 in Germany and 4,110 in Italy, while in the United States there had been 27,065. Up to 1909 there were in this country twenty-five crematories, and the spread of the usage is indicated by the years and cities in which they originated, as follows: 1876, Washington, Pa.; 1884, Lancaster, Pa.; 1885, Buffalo and New York; 1886, Pittsburg; 1887, Cincinnati, Detroit and Los Angeles; 1888, Philadelphia and St. Louis; 1889, Baltimore and Scranton; 1890, Troy, N. Y.; 1891, Davenport, Ia.; 1893, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Waterville, N. Y.; 1895, Pasadena; 1896, Milwaukee; 1897, Fort Wayne, St. Paul and Washington, D. C.; and 1899, Cambridge, Mass. Only two considerable objections are urged to cremation. One is that it incinerates the remains of surviving friends and the other that it

sometimes obliterated the evidences of crime, as in the case of poisoning. Both of these objections might be obviated, perhaps, by the adoption of the Japanese practice, which is to preserve the bodies for a few months and then cremate them.

Some parents grieve because their children do not get on rapidly in their school work. In most cases the parent is wrong. The old idea of pushing children in their school studies is no longer held by the best educators. Most teachers hold with President G. Stanley Hall who says "today children need retarding in their development more than they need pushing forward." The utterance of such a sentiment would have been accounted heresy a few years ago. President Hall says: "Precocity is the great danger now. Our children rush ahead and become adults before they should. The best way to broaden is to retard—to delay, to allow children to linger in their paradise and get the full benefit of the rich and manifold benefits of heredity." This age is a faster one than that in which the child's parents were reared. There is danger lest the child learn too much, mature too rapidly. Above all it must be remembered that education is a growth. Growth requires time. Education is development. Development comes by slow processes. It is little less than a crime to cheat a child out of its childhood. And a child may be pushed out of the paradise it deserves to occupy by cramming it with information it cannot digest, by trying to force a culture that comes only with years. The very first thing to be looked after in the education of the child is its physical health. First of all, make it a good, strong animal. You can't get mental power without physical power. Build up a good body. The strain of after years will test it to the utmost. There's danger in forcing the child mind. You are likely not only to stunt the body, but also to blunt the faculties and even lower the moral strength of the child. After good health, education consists in making a good working organ of the brain. A good brain, like a good body, must be slowly matured. It is built up by processes that require time. Mushrooms may be quickly grown, but not brains. Hot house methods will not produce gray matter. Do not try to force your child's education. Give the child time.

The Harriman system has commenced construction work on the Snake river cut-off between Huntington and Lewiston. This line down Snake river canyon will give the Harriman system an uninterrupted stretch of water-level grade reaching from tidewater at Portland to Pocatello, Idaho, a distance of 729 miles, practically one-third of the distance between the Pacific coast and Chicago. No other transcontinental line has anything approaching such an economic advantage as this will give the Harriman system.—Portland Oregonian.



A college education never hurt anybody if he was willing to learn something afterward. An attractive thing about some of the clothes women wear in summer is they aren't. There is no way you can insult a man more than to take advice from him, except to give it to him. One of the most delightful things about a trip abroad is the way you can lie when you get home about the distinguished people you met. Domestic bliss depends most on talent in the kitchen and a balance in the bank. There is nothing more disappointing to a woman than to find scandal isn't, after all. A woman can figure out from the way her child says its prayers what a smart man it is going to be.—New York Press.

Making It Plain. Henri was paying his first visit to London and was already wishing himself home in gay Paris, for he knew not a word of English. He had been very unfortunate and had lost all his luggage, a toothbrush. So he determined to buy another. But how was he to make his needs understood? At last his neck turned, however, and he espied a chemist's shop with a notice outside, "Tel on Parle Français." In he went and told the assistant in French what he wanted. But that assistant knew no language except English, and another who came to help him was just as far at sea.

But the proprietor was an intelligent man, and he knew at once from the cut of the customer's clothes that he was speaking French. "Leave him to me," he said, with a superior smile. Then, forming a megaphone with his hands, he shouted in the Frenchman's ear: "Our assistant who speaks French is out at lunch. You'll have to wait!"—London Scraps.

She Knew the Piece. The elderly matron with the bundles, who was journeying to a point in Wisconsin, and occupied a seat near the middle of the car, had fallen asleep. On the seat in front of her sat a little boy. The brakeman opened the door of the car and called out the name of the station the train was approaching. The elderly woman roused herself with a jerk. "Where are we, Bobby?" she asked. "I don't know, grandma," answered the little boy. "Didn't the brakeman say something just now?" "No. He just stuck his head inside the door and sneezed." "Help me with these things, Bobby!" she exclaimed hurriedly. "This is Oshkosh. It's where we get off."

Filled the Bill. Belle-Jack said I looked so sweet in my new gown he couldn't help kissing me. Maud—Well, the modiste guaranteed the dress would give you satisfaction. A girl who is always fishing for compliments seldom looks one worth while. Anger is a composite picture of all the baser passions.

FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

At a recent exposition in Lucerne 12,000 different stamps of various countries were on view. Stiffening of the brain, a rare disease, was given at the inquest as one of the causes of death of a boy 17 months old, on whom an operation was performed at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Massachusetts has a town of 900 inhabitants which receives \$2,750 annually from a single hotel for license to sell liquor. This is believed to be the highest license fee paid in the United States. The fee is nearly double the amount paid in Boston and other large cities.

That great and prolific English painter, J. M. W. Turner, bequeathed to the British nation when he died, in 1851, pictures of his own the value of which was in 1902 estimated at \$5,000,000. These pictures consisted of 362 oil paintings, 135 finished water colors, and over 20,000 studies and sketches. In Great Britain city debts are becoming enormous, even when due allowance is made for the extensive investments of public money in property of a kind not owned by municipalities in America. Sheffield has a bonded debt of over \$43,000,000 above its sinking fund, and Leeds owes \$62,000,000. The bonded debt of Liverpool is over \$72,000,000, and Birmingham owes \$82,000,000. Glasgow's debt is \$86,000,000.—Cleveland Leader.

Enormous as it is, the \$16,000 paid at Christie's the other day for a pearl necklace has been exceeded at least once in a sale by auction. At the sale of the jewels of the late Duchess of Montrose the bidding for a necklace of eight rows of 422 pearls opened at \$5,000 and rose rapidly, by bids of \$1,000, \$500 and smaller sums, until it reached \$11,820, at which figure it was knocked down to J. Hill.—Dundee Advertiser.

More than half of our drugs are compounded from coal tar; nearly everything we wear in the way of dress goods is dyed by coal tar; artificial perfumes, saccharine, which is 500 times sweeter than sugar; explosives, medicines, food preservatives and photographic developers are all provided by coal tar. Chemists have evolved from coal tar no less than seven hitherto unknown acids, fourteen alkaline substances and ten neutral bodies.—Oil City Derrick.

The imported pheasant, a splendid bird of surpassing plumage, and possessor of all the gameness to be found in any wild fowl, has come to take the turkey's place. All attempts to propagate the wild turkey in captivity have proved fruitless. Given a chance, the pheasant, which to a certain extent takes kindly to the ways of man, will be in evidence by the thousands. Experiments made in Colorado, dating back ten years, have proved that the bird will thrive in all parts of the State. At the present time the State of Oregon is the home of hundreds of thousands of these birds; yet it was only twenty-five years ago when the first lot of pheasants, eighteen in number, were imported into Oregon and liberated. The Illinois game warden has sent out these birds to reliable farmers, and they will soon be numerous in this State.—Brighton News.

While the Republican and its predecessor, the Whig party, never named a citizen of New York for the presidency until Theodore Roosevelt was named, and the Democracy named only three—Martin Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland—yet New York in the entire hundred years since Jefferson's second administration had been represented in the Vice President's chair by George Clinton, Eldridge Gerry, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Chester A. Arthur, Levi P. Morton and Theodore Roosevelt.

A French scientist, M. Bertin, in dealing with the subject of coast erosion, mentions that the island of Jersey once formed part of the continent of Europe. He has also brought to light the interesting fact that there still exists an ancient charter by which a certain abbey was compelled to furnish the necessary plank for communicating with the island from the mainland at low water. The extent to which the sea has encroached on the land is evident from the fact that the journey from the mainland of France to the island by steamer now takes an hour.

Prof. A. Herschel, in the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, describes the extraordinary effects produced by lightning in the midst of an open moor in Northumberland. A hole four or five feet in diameter was made in the flat, peaty ground, and from this half a dozen furrows extended on all sides. Pieces of turf were thrown in various directions, one three feet in diameter and a foot thick having fallen seventy-eight feet from the hole. Investigation showed that in addition to the effects visible on the surface small holes had been bored in the earth radiating from the large excavation.

Japan's share in the sailing fleets of the world only amounted in 1885, when its flag first made its appearance in European registers, to 0.23 per cent of the whole; her place among all the other nations was the seventeenth. Now Japan owns 2.32 per cent of the world's sailing tonnage, and her rank among the other nations in this respect is now the tenth. A still more brilliant result is shown with reference to steam tonnage. Reckoned in net register tons, the share of Japan in 1885 was 0.88 per cent; in 1907 it had grown to 5.33 per cent. In 1885 her rank in steam was fourteenth; now it is sixth.

The finest songster among our Scottish warblers is undoubtedly the blackcap. I am afraid I cannot describe its song. It has to be heard to be truly appreciated. Once heard, it is never forgotten—the rare sweetness, the pure quality of the note. I cannot compare the blackcap's song with that of the nightingale, for, unfortunately, I have never heard the song of that bird. I could never be in England at the proper time. But I have often heard our lark, and its song is bolder, louder, more overwhelming in its grand outpouring of melody. But for sweetness nothing has ever thrilled me like the song of the blackcap.—The Scotsman.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer has collected some interesting accounts of the phenomenon known as beaded, or pearl, lightning. Several engineers in California last year saw lightning discharges, which struck the earth, and left beautiful strings of fire-beads in their course, that remained visible for perhaps a quarter of a second. "There seemed to be a bead of fire at every angle in the course of the spark." Other observers have noted beads which remained visible for at least a second. Doctor Lockyer regards this phenomenon as a sort of afterglow caused by the incandescence of the air traversed by the discharge.

The discovery of new chemical elements goes on, although some of them are interesting to the general public, at present, only on account of their singular names. It seems that the stars and constellations are to be called upon to aid chemical nomenclature. Auer von Welsbach has separated two elements, of different atomic weight, from Marignac's ytterbium, one of which he calls aldehydium, from the star Aldebaran, and the other cassiopeium, from the constellation Cassiopeia. G. Urbain claims to have separated these same elements earlier than Von Welsbach, and he calls them respectively lutecium, probably from the ancient name of Paris, and neoytterbium.

R. H. Chapman recently entertained the Geological Society of Washington with an account of some curious relics of ancient over-crafting operations found near Gadag, 300 miles southeast of Bombay. A surface of bed-rock, sloping toward the channel of a stream, contains a shallow trench, running along the upper part, from which water was fed to more than 100 saucer-shaped holes in the rock. These holes served the purpose of mortars, in which the ore was crushed with stone pestles. Similar primitive mortars, on a larger scale, are known in India, instead of pestles worked by hand, huge boulders, some as much as a ton in weight, were employed with the aid of a wooden framework. These operations are believed to have been conducted 2,000 years ago.

Sportsmen will probably be interested in the movement which is being made in the West to replace the wild turkey with its first cousin, the Chinese pheasant. The imported pheasant, a splendid bird of surpassing plumage, and possessor of all the gameness to be found in any wild fowl, has come to take the turkey's place. All attempts to propagate the wild turkey in captivity have proved fruitless. Given a chance, the pheasant, which to a certain extent takes kindly to the ways of man, will be in evidence by the thousands. Experiments made in Colorado, dating back ten years, have proved that the bird will thrive in all parts of the State. At the present time the State of Oregon is the home of hundreds of thousands of these birds; yet it was only twenty-five years ago when the first lot of pheasants, eighteen in number, were imported into Oregon and liberated. The Illinois game warden has sent out these birds to reliable farmers, and they will soon be numerous in this State.—Brighton News.

EGG-SHAPED HEADS. Fashionable in the New Hebrides—How They Are Secured. The egg-shaped heads of some of the natives of Malekula, in the New Hebrides, were once thought to be naturally conical, says the National Geographical Magazine. For that reason scientific men decided that the Malekulans were in the lowest rung of the human ladder.

Later it was found that the conical heads were produced as the Chinese women distorted their feet, by binding them in infancy. The egg-shaped head is still fashionable in Malekula, where some extraordinary results are achieved. A conical head retreats from the forehead in such a manner that one is amazed to know the owner of this remarkable profile preserves his or her proper senses, such as they are. I could not hear, however, that the custom was supposed to affect the intellect in any way. The conical shape is produced by winding strong sinnet cord spirally about the heads of young babies and tightening the cords from time to time. A piece of plaited mat is first put on the head and the cord is coiled over this, so as to give it a good purchase. The crown of the head is left to develop in the upward and backward fashion that is so much admired. One fears the poor babies suffer very much from the process. The child I saw was fretful and crying, and looked as if it were constantly in pain; but the mother, forgetting for the moment her fear of the strange white woman, showed it to me quite proudly, pointing out the curls with a smile.

She had a naturally shaped head herself, and it seemed that she had suffered by her parents' neglect of this important matter, for she was married to a man who was of no particular account. A young girl who was standing beside her had evidently had a more careful mother, for her head was almost spherical-shaped. It is interesting to know that this well-brought-up young woman has married a chief.

Human Nature. "Good morning, parson." "Good morning, deacon. As I was coming along just now I saw a fight between a brindle bulldog and a mastiff. And, upon my word, deacon, more than fifty men were standing around. How can people take an interest in such things?" "I dunno, parson. Which dog won?"—Washington Herald.

An old bachelor and a poor house-keeper always strike their matches on the wall.

If a man expects a woman to be reasonable she thinks he is unreasonable.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE DANGER OF AROUSING THE MOB.

By Ex-Governor Black of New York. Whoever arouses the mob or the mob spirit plays with fire. He may not himself be burned, but others will. It is seldom that an incendiary is burned or loses anything in the flames, but the incendiary is in a class far higher than the demagogue.

One destroys only property and occasionally a human life, while the other undermines society itself, arrays class against class, arouses, stimulates and clears the grosser passions, which in full swing may bring the government itself to its knees. The one sets fire that he may gather booty, the other arouses popular distrust that he may retain or acquire power.

No case has ever arisen in the world where a so-called reform was proposed which would injure the man who proposed it. We seem now to have subjected, or, at least, to have set aside our old-time rules of law and reason and justice, and to have summoned to our seats of power the baser attributes more easily aroused, but harder to subdue. The policeman never had so little authority in a crowd as he has to-day.

Our courts of law, the most complete development of civilized society, a shield to the lowly a check to the proud, are viewed with gradually diminishing respect and fear by those who, without the courts, would be a menace to the State. And this spirit is often fostered and encouraged by those who are chosen and sworn to administer the laws.

WHY WE MUST HAVE COMBINATIONS.

By Seth Low, Ex-Mayor of New York. Common carriers, business corporations and business men, labor organizations and labor men, have all had it brought home to them, one after another, that under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law a large part of the business done in the United States at the present time is being done contrary to law. Co-operative associations and other associations of farmers are subject to the same statute. Common carriers should be permitted to combine and to make traffic agreements in proper cases and under suitable governmental supervision; for combination and traffic agreements often mean more effective service to the public.

What is wanted is effective public supervision and not an absolute prohibition of the very thing that may se-

cure the best public service. Regulation, not prohibition, should be our watchword in all such matters. The trade agreement, which determines for a fixed period, by mutual agreement of employer and employe, the rate of wages to be paid and the conditions of employment, offers the most hopeful method which has yet been discovered to promote and to make permanent industrial peace under modern industrial conditions; and to classify such agreements as though they were contracts in restraint of trade would be a public calamity.

The attempt of cotton growers to protect themselves by combination against the combinations that deal in their products is just as certainly unlawful under the Sherman act as the business combinations of which they complain; but even a law of the United States, powerful as this country is, cannot set aside the universal law that leads men in these days to combine, and that leads men to do so precisely in proportion as they are intelligent and free.

EUROPE'S JEALOUSY OF AMERICA.

By Rev. A. B. Hepburn. The one thing that most strongly impresses itself upon the mind of a careful observer in Europe at the present time is the fact that the continent of Europe does not like the United States. They regard us as a bumpkin people, that ought to be spanked into some sort of decorum, and they would welcome and rejoice in any international complications, not involving themselves, that would bring us into difficulties. It is our growing importance as a naval and military power that most disturbs them. It disturbs the international balance of power as it heretofore existed and upon which their diplomacy has heretofore been based.

Neither does the continent of Europe like Japan, and for similar reasons. Her recently-achieved naval and military prestige and her English alliance have brought Japan to the front in the family of nations, an aggressive force that must be reckoned with in world politics. It calls a halt to territorial acquisition in the East, and from now on is likely to mark a recession in European influence in Asia.

It follows from this condition of affairs that nothing would be contemplated with greater complacency by the continental powers than a war between the United States and Japan. A taxing of the strength and a wasting of the resources of these two powers, not involving themselves, would tend to restore their relative power and precedence in the council of nations.



Although of late years the building in Washington set apart by the government as the residence of the President of the United States has been identified as the executive mansion, it is much better known as the White House, from one end of the country to the other. It is a very old house for a new country like ours, and within its walls the drama of life has been enacted in millions of other homes in the land.

It had been built, however, nearly half a century before a President brought his bride home there. John Tyler, the 10th President of the United States, was the first who brought a bride to the White House. He had been married in 1813, and brought his wife with him to the Presidential mansion, when, in April, 1841, he succeeded President Harrison, but he sickened and died at the White House, and in 1844 he brought Miss Julia Gardiner, of New York, as his bride. She had married her at her home on Staten Island, New York. President Cleveland was the only President that was married at the White House. The 2d of June, 1886, he was married there to Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Washington never entered the White House as its mistress. Mrs. John Adams came first in the line of eminent ladies who breathed the Washington air within its precincts. Mr. Jefferson, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Arthur were widowers; Mr. Buchanan an old bachelor, and Mr. Cleveland a young one. Mr. Jefferson's daughters did the

MANER OF DEATH OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

The dates and manner of death of the ex-presidents of the United States, all of whom have passed from this world, are shown in the following table:

Table with columns: President, Age, Cause of Death, Time of Death, Place of Death. Lists presidents from Washington to McKinley.



honors for him. Mrs. A. J. Donelson and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, the younger, were the leading ladies of Gen. Jackson's household. President Van Buren's daughter and daughters-in-law made the White House gay in his time, and Miss Harriet Lane, who did the honors of the White House for her uncle, President Buchanan, is still remembered in Washington by hosts of friends she entertained.

Miss Elizabeth Cleveland presided over her brother's household at the executive mansion until Miss Folsom became the President's wife. The wives of all the other Presidents have enjoyed the triumphs and troubles which attend what is called "the first lady of the land," nobody having discovered the second lady.

WIRE FENCES FOR TELEPHONES.

Used by the Signal Corps in Directing Military Movements. In the West and Northwest, where there are long stretches of unbroken wire fences, these wires are frequently used to convey telephone messages from one point to another, said Capt. John G. Souder, of San Antonio, Tex., here on business before the departments, according to the Washington Post. "In some localities the fence wires are converted into regular telephone lines, with permanent equipment for practical use. These lines are often from ten to thirty miles long, and are a great convenience to people of the ranches."

"The United States signal corps is well trained in the use of wire fences for telephone purposes. In the military maneuvers that take place in the ranch region the signal corps plays an important part in directing the movement of the troops by improvised telephones. "In some localities where the country is rough or heavily wooded it is impossible to convey the signals from one point to another by the usual methods of flags or other visual signals. It is then the telephone is brought into play. "Each detachment of signal corps men is equipped with a field telephone attachment. It requires the work of but a minute or two to connect this attachment with a fence wire and to get into direct communication with headquarters."

"The use of the fence wire for telephone communication obviates the necessity of constructing temporary field telephone lines by the signal corps. It sometimes happens that a little difficulty is encountered in using the wires on account of some poor connection or break, but it usually does not take long to discover and remove the cause of the trouble. "On some of the big ranches straight lines of wire fence fifty to seventy-five miles long are frequently found. These afford excellent opportunity for military field service. "As a matter of necessity all ranch fences must be kept in good repair. To do this fence riders are constantly employed. "Thankfulness. "Anything to be grateful for?" replied the optimist. "I should say so. Have you noticed the awful shrinkage of stocks?" "I guess everybody has," growled the pessimist. "Well, I don't own any stocks."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Agricultural note: Only one thing may be said in favor of the Cucurbit: it stands shipping well. Learning from the mistakes of others is the only philosophical way of acquiring an education.