

The State Campaign.

Rosewater Editorial Answered in Plain Language.

Two Candidates—Stuefer Bluffs Republican Committee—Are the State Funds Loaned on Chastel Security?

The little comparative table sent out by the fusion committees last week aroused the ire of Brer Rosewater of the Omaha Bee. The showing in that little table was a stunner. Comparing the last six months of Poynter's term (that is, the last semi-annual period of that term) with the first six months under republican administration, it is found that the republicans expended \$197,664.17 in caring for 1,919 inmates in nine state institutions, while the fusionists expended but \$149,644.64 in caring for 1,869 inmates six months. In other words, the increased population of fifty inmates cost the taxpayers of Nebraska \$48,019.53 additional, or \$96.29 apiece. That was more than Mr. Rosewater could stand; so he relieved his mind by writing an editorial in which he said:

"There is nothing so misleading as figures when they are wilfully juggled for a purpose. This truth is again strikingly illustrated by the statistical tables which the popocratic campaign managers are putting out with a view to making the people believe that a great setback has taken place in the conduct of the state institutions since they passed from fusion to republican control.

With shrewd cunning the figures have been prepared to show the expense of maintenance of nine asylums, schools, and reformatories for the first six months under republican administration and the last six months under Governor Poynter."

If the fusionists wanted to make a fair comparison of the management of state institutions under successive administrations, why would they not compare the same months of the year? Is not the fact that they have selected periods not properly subject to comparison simply further proof that they prefer to fool the people? Speaking in all candor, we believe there is still room for reform in several directions in our state institutions, but juggling the figures for political purposes will not help to effect the desired improvements."

Anything to oblige Mr. Rosewater, he is doing a noble work in his efforts to have State Treasurer Stuefer comply with the resolution passed by the last republican state convention. He demanded an explanation or a withdrawal from Mr. Gould—and he got a withdrawal. And he deserves credit for his frank statement that he believes there is still room for reform in several directions in our state institutions. Hence, he would be hard hearted in deed who could deny Mr. Rosewater the pleasure of examining a comparative table showing the management of state institutions under successive administrations, and comparing the same months of the year. Accordingly, the following table showing the number of inmates, total cost of maintenance, and cost for each inmate, in maintaining the same nine state institutions (Hastings, Lincoln, and Norfolk asylums, Milford soldiers' home, schools for blind and deaf, two reform schools, and home for the friendless) during five different semi-annual periods, each beginning December 1 and ending May 31 of the next year, for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901:

Six months ending	No. Inmates	Total Cost	Cost for each Inmate
May 31, 1897	1,754	\$146,501.93	\$83.62
May 31, 1898	1,668	144,222.25	86.46
May 31, 1899	1,758	162,685.76	92.54
May 31, 1900	1,854	166,756.16	89.46

Averages	1,761	155,941.52	88.04
May 31, 1901	1,919	197,664.17	102.01

There's your comparison of winter months with winter months. How does it strike you? That increase of practically \$15 in the keeping of each inmate for six months represents substantially the amount of republican extravagance and incompetency in the mere routine work of running the institutions. It does not include about half a million dollars loss from fires resulting from incompetent republican officials and employees. At \$15 a head additional cost, 1,919 inmates means a loss of \$28,785 clear as a whistle in six months. It means that much money absolutely wasted—because the inmates had no better clothing or board than they had under fusion government; doubtless they were not so well fed and clothed—but the officers lived fatter.

Let us look at three different periods in the history of these nine state institutions. We will make each period three years. The years 1892, 1893, and 1894 are republican years; 1895, 1896, and 1897 are mixed, part of the institutions and part of the time are chargeable to the republicans, the remainder to the fusionists. The years 1898, 1899, and 1900 are wholly chargeable to the fusionists.

Year	No. of Inmates	Total Cost	Cost each Inmate
1892	1,275	\$311,897.86	\$244.62
1893	1,489	304,755.73	204.00
1894	1,632	304,452.74	185.42
Av.	1,469	307,035.28	209.01
1895	1,716	315,611.95	183.93
1896 (a)	1,777	287,413.65	161.74
1897	1,716	287,309.11	167.43
Av.	1,736	296,778.24	170.96

1898	1,690	280,701.98	166.09
1899	1,515	301,408.11	166.09
1900	1,849	316,400.80	168.76
Av.	1,791	299,523.63	167.24

These figures are taken from the public records. They are official. They tell the tale. It has been demonstrated that the average inmate can be fed and clothed and cared for at a cost of about \$168 per year—unless re-

publican officials attempt the job; then the cost may run up as high as \$300 or more.

At the usual ratio of 11 to 10 for winter and summer, the cost of running these nine state institutions for the next six months, ending November 30, 1901, will be about \$179,694.87; that will make the cost for a whole year \$377,358.87, on the basis of 1,919 population—a cost of \$196.64 for each inmate, or a waste of \$29.40 per inmate.

It would be much better if comparisons could be made of the cost of maintaining ALL of the state institutions, the whole thirteen. But this can not now be done, because under this "new" republican administration four of the institutions have no report on file in the governor's office. Four superintendents are delinquent more than four months with a report that is expressly required by law. They should be required to report at once—or resign. Hence, we are obliged to take into consideration only the nine institutions whose heads have made reports. Are the above comparisons to your taste, Mr. Rosewater? Always glad to oblige you.

TWO CANDIDATES.

As has been said before, the personality of the two principal candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court is one of the features of this campaign. Some days ago a representative of the World-Herald called at Fremont, the home of Judge Conrad Hollenbeck, and the result of his interviews with the citizens of that place makes a column or more of interesting reading. We quote his remarks in regard to Judge Hollenbeck's legal qualifications for the high office to which he has been nominated. "As a lawyer and jurist Judge Hollenbeck's standing is high. The cause of this is not far to find. In the first place he has never been anything but a lawyer since he was admitted to the bar. He has taken in no make-shift side issues. The law has been his love. He has studied it assiduously and with all the application of a strong and powerful mind—studied it not, primarily, as a money-making device, but as the instrument of order, equity, and justice. He has been that kind of a lawyer who seeks to discourage and not to promote litigation. He has revered the law as the protection guaranteed the weak man against the strong and discountenanced it as a means of delaying or thwarting justice.

"In his three years' service on the district bench Judge Hollenbeck has won a reputation that extends beyond the confines of the Sixth judicial district, as a justice-dealing magistrate. With him facts and the equities outweigh subterfuge and the technicalities of law. He has no patience with pettifoggery or the pettifogger. His conception of the court is the old-fashioned one of a place where the truth is laid bare and justice administered according to the broad and fundamental meaning of the law."

Aside from Judge Hollenbeck's ability as a lawyer and a jurist, there is another matter which should endear him to the heart of every loyal American. Again we quote from the World-Herald:

"The little bronze emblem of the Grand Army of the Republic is found ever on the lapel of Judge Hollenbeck's coat. When a boy of sixteen years, not yet out of school, Conrad Hollenbeck enlisted as a volunteer in the Union army. This was in the summer of 1864, and he served as a private until the next summer, which brought the great civil war to its close. His regiment was the 207th Pennsylvania Infantry, and it saw service in the Army of the James and the Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the bloody battles that preceded the taking of Richmond and Lee's surrender, on which occasion he divided his hard tack with the starving rebel prisoners. At Petersburg's bloody fight all of his tent mates were slain.

"Judge Hollenbeck's trying service in the army during the tender years of his youth left an indelible impression on a heart that has always been extremely tender. He rarely can be induced to talk of his war experiences and when he does his eyes still fill with tears.

"Judge Hollenbeck has always been a democrat, as was his father before him. He is a good type of the democrat that is bred in Pennsylvania, where democrats are few but uncompromising and not to be dismayed. His first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley, and it is a vote of which the judge still feels proud. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention on the Bryan delegation, and in 1900 attended the Kansas City convention as a spectator.

"The Chicago and Kansas City platforms," he says, simply, "voice my political creed."

In striking contrast to Judge Hollenbeck's record as a loyal American citizen, stands the record of his principal political opponent, Judge Sedgwick of York, the republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Sedgwick is a man some two or three years older than Judge Hollenbeck. Today this republican candidate stands a physical giant among men. A man of powerful physique, notwithstanding he has passed the noon-day of his manhood. He does not wear the little bronze emblem of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has no right to wear it. Although old enough, large enough, and physically strong enough to serve his country in her hour of peril, Judge Sedgwick did not enlist as a volunteer in the Union army. He was never a soldier, and has never explained to the people why he did not go as a soldier to aid his country in her time of need.

Members of the G. A. R., if not wholly blinded by partisanship, will think twice before casting a ballot for Sedgwick, the stay-at-home, in preference to Hollenbeck, the hero.

THAT \$267,524 OF TRUST FUNDS.

The Holt County Independent is one of the most wideawake country weeklies in Nebraska. Very few good things ever get away from Editor Eves. He has made a discovery up in his county that is quite startling to say the least. Probably we had best let Mr. Eves tell the story himself.

"Holt county is known as the hotbed of republican boodles. It was the republican leaders of Holt county who first said that it was none of the people's business what the county treasurer did with the county funds; it was the republican leaders in Holt county who forced the nomination and election of Barrett Scott when he was

known to be a defaulter; it was the Holt county republican leaders who condoned Hartley's crime and demanded that he go free, and it is the Holt county republican leaders who are now making excuses for the present state treasurer not taking the people into his confidence as to the disposition of state funds and who are lauding his "independence" in refusing to account for the same.

"If a republican state treasurer wanted to speculate and use state funds for his own personal benefit, there is no doubt that he would select Holt county as one of his fields of operation, and knowing this fact, your correspondent made a diligent search of the Holt county records for traces of any such distribution. The result was rather more startling than he had hoped for.

"Treasurer Stuefer is president and manager of the West Point National Bank, a comparatively small banking institution, having less capital, surplus and deposits than our First National Bank of O'Neill, which does not solicit business from without our own county. The West Point National Bank is about two hundred miles from here, yet what do the records show?

"The West Point National Bank, of which State Treasurer Stuefer is president, has seventy chattel mortgages on file in Holt county which are given to secure loans aggregating \$12,664. Is it not a queer and a suspicious coincidence that the little bank of West Point should branch out over the great state of Nebraska in the loaning business as soon as its president gets control of the state's finances? A like amount loaned in a very few counties might account for the \$267,524 of trust funds, and furnish a most reasonable excuse for Stuefer's refusing to tell where these funds are. \$267,524 at 10 per cent per annum amounts to \$26,752.40. This handsome rake-off is a very nice thing for Mr. Stuefer—a shrewd steal. Should prices go down and a panic ensue the principal undoubtedly go with the interest and the state would again be disgraced and humiliated by a second half million dollar raid on the treasury."

It might not be a bad idea for interested persons up in Stanton, Madison, Pierce, Wayne, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Knox, and Antelope counties to take a little look through the chattel mortgage records of the county seat and see if the West Point National Bank is doing a thriving chattel mortgage business there.

An amusing incident occurred at the Republican State Committee meeting last Thursday night when, after selecting E. C. Calkins of Buffalo county to fill the place on the ticket made vacant by the resignation of H. L. Gould, Dr. Victor Rosewater got the floor, and, in a ringing speech, demanded that the State Central Committee take further action in demanding that State Treasurer Stuefer divulge the whereabouts of the trust funds under his control. The Committee was about to take some steps when the State Treasurer appeared on the scene and bluffed the whole caboodle to a standstill. "If you again demand a statement about the funds," he exclaimed angrily, "you will get my resignation instead of a report." There was a long silence, and Dr. Rosewater's insistent demand was quickly hushed. The Treasurer was in dead earnest about it. He absolutely refuses to tell anything regarding the whereabouts of this vast sum of money and the Republican State Committee are too cowardly to call his bluff. However, it may be that the Treasurer would rather resign than tell where he has these trust funds. It might be he would have to resign if he did tell about them.

NIT-GHAUT.

Nit-ghaut (pronounced ne-te-gawt) is the name of a pass of the Himalayas, between Kumaon and Tibet, at an elevation of 16,814 feet above sea level. It takes its name from the village of Niti, in the Kumaon, thirteen miles south of the pass. The pass is regarded as the easiest between Kumaon and Tibet, and is consequently one of the principal channels of trade between Hindostan and Chinese Tartary.

Tramp Nuisance on Railways.

The tramp question in the United States has been a most serious one ever since the introduction of railroads. It is estimated that no less than 10,000 are carried nightly on trains and that 10,000 more are waiting to steal a ride at the same time. One of the eastern roads has taken a firm stand in the matter and has equipped a special police force for the purpose of preventing trespassing.

Live Snakes on Irish Soil.

St. Patrick's decree and the experience of hundreds of years to the contrary, snakes have been found in Ireland. Two specimens of the ring-snake have been found at Bruy. They immediately paid the penalty of death and the skins are kept as great curiosities. The Irish press maintains that the reptiles were imported from England.

Cuba Improving.

Last year 332 students were matriculated at the Havana University. This year the number was 628. We congratulate the young men of Cuba on their opportunity to settle down to study amid general tranquillity. The pen shall yet in their fair island be mightier than the machete.—Boston Journal.

Chinese Emperor's Tea Garden.

The tea used in the household of the Chinese Emperor is raised in a private garden surrounded by a high wall. At the time of harvesting the pickers must wear gloves, must bathe three times a day, and must abstain from eating fish, lest their breath should taint the aroma of the tea.

Birthplace of Conan Doyle.

It may surprise some to learn that Dr. Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. His parents were of Irish descent and his father was one of four brothers, each of whom distinguished himself.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Eight Immense Monoliths—They Are to Be Used as Columns in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine Being Erected in New York.

LARGEST EVER QUARRIED.

Eight of the largest blocks of stone ever quarried in this country are lying at the works of the Bodwell Granite company at Vinal, Maine, awaiting the completion of a great lathe which is to turn and polish them. They are to be used as columns for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city.

The weight of the stones in the rough is from 120 to 130 tons each. They are from fifty-seven to sixty feet in length and about seven feet in diameter. When ready for shipment each stone will be a round column six feet in diameter and fifty-six feet in length and will weigh more than sixty tons. The contract price for the eight stones is \$220,000, something more than \$25,000 for each column.

As there was no lathe in existence large enough to turn the columns, John Pierce, the contractor, is having one built at a cost of about \$50,000. The shafts of granite are so long that they will not hold their own weight when suspended from the ends to be turned down to proper shape. To obviate this difficulty a central support will be put in the lathe, which will turn with the shaft, and after the stone is made into a cylinder the machinery will be moved ahead to take off the uncured section.

In 1856, when the columns in front of the treasury building at Washington were cut on Dix Island, Maine, stone workers said they were the limit of size in granite work. From that date until the early '80s the treasury columns, which were twenty-seven feet in length, were the greatest feat of the stonecutters. Then the monument to Gen. Wool, which is erected at West Point, was cut at Vinal Haven, and held the record until the architect of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine came forward with a plan for eight columns, each of which was to be fifty-six feet long.

TO KILL MOSQUITOES.

Some time ago we illustrated in detail the experiments which are being carried out in the Roman Campagna, Italy, for the reduction of the mosquito plague. It has been established beyond doubt that these insects are the cause of the dissemination of malarial microbes, and further light has been thrown upon the subject by Maj. Ronald Ross, R. A. M. C., who returned to England from West Africa on September 2, after having conducted extensive investigations into the origin and spread of malarial fever. At Freetown the investigators employed workmen to destroy mosquito larvae and within thirty-four days they had cleared more than 2,000 houses, with the result that the number of mosquitoes has been largely reduced, and it was hoped that there would be a corresponding abatement in cases of malaria. This week we illustrate an experiment which has been made at Staten Island by Dr. Alva Doty, health officer of the port of New York. His method was to destroy the mosquitoes with petroleum, and he attacked Muller's pond, which has for years been a breeding place, to the discomfort of the inhabitants of Concord, where malaria has been prevalent. Doctor Doty proposed to distribute oil over the water, and for that purpose he contrived a wooden float eight feet long and four feet broad. Within this, in a manner somewhat resembling a harp, were placed pipes perforated with small holes six inches apart. A hose, connected with a tank filled with crude petroleum, and a pump were then attached to the pipes, and petroleum was driven down through the water with considerable force. There is thus formed upon the surface an oily scum which



FLOAT FOR DISTRIBUTING OIL.

destroys the floating larvae of the mosquito. During the process of distribution the float is pulled backwards and forwards over the ponds so that every inch of the surface is treated with petroleum. The ground around the pond has been cleared of rank vegetation, and the bank has also been saturated with oil. Doctor Doty will now watch the health reports of his district for some indication that his experiment has been successful.—Pennsylvania Grit.

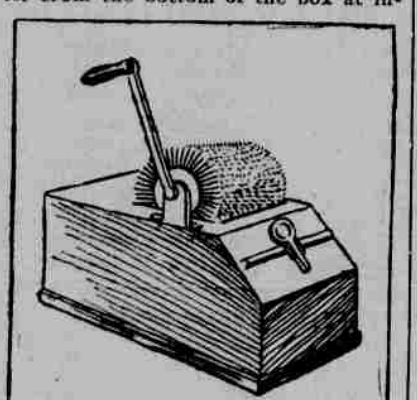
MINES OF WAX.

In several parts of the world a resinous substance called ozocerite, and bearing considerable resemblance to beeswax, is found, usually in connection with rock salt and coal. There are deposits in Austria, Russia, Roumania, Egypt, Algeria, Canada and Mexico, but, says our consul at Trieste, Mr. Hoesfeld, ozocerite has, so far, not been discovered in sufficient quantities

to pay for mining anywhere except in the district of Boryslav, in Austrian Galicia, and on an island on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. In mining this mineral wax, shafts are sunk until a bed, or "nest," of ozocerite is struck. Then connecting galleries are driven. There is considerable danger, and many lives have been lost in consequence of the sudden forcing up of the soft wax into the shafts by the enormous pressure to which it is subjected. It is used largely for manufacturing ceresin, which is employed, together with beeswax, for making wax candles, as well as in the manufacture of phonographic cylinders, and for many similar purposes.

RAPID COMB-CLEANER.

The invention shown below has been designed for cleaning combs of hair, dandruff and other matter which clog up the teeth after the comb is in use a short time, the machine being especially useful in barber shops and hairdressing parlors, where the combs are in constant use and it is necessary to have them always clean. The arrangement consists of a box with a removable top in which is mounted a rotary brush of wire or stiff bristles with a crank at one end by which it is revolved. In the bottom of the box is a row of curved fingers, which serve to remove from the bristles whatever the latter dislodge from the comb, it being a small task to remove the matter from the bottom of the box at intervals as it accumulates. To operate the cleaner the comb is placed on the slanting end of the box underneath the thumb rest, being adjusted in relation to the brush, when a few turns of the latter will force the bristles between the teeth and dislodge the hairs, etc.



TO REMOVE HAIR FROM COMB.

Why the Minister Failed to Go on an Expected Vacation.

"Our minister did not go on his vacation this summer, as he expected," said Brown, with an amused smile. "He fully intended to, and had made his arrangements to that effect. But circumstances over which he had no control were such that he decided at the last minute to remain at home. My wife and other enthusiastic women members of the church hit upon the happy idea of raising a fund sufficient to defray the good man's expenses, as he has a large family, and finds it difficult to make both ends meet. With this end in view they held several 'affairs,' and at last were the proud possessors of something over \$50. Then they decided to make the presentation a gala event, and give the members of the church a chance to send the Rev. Mr. Blank away with the good wishes of the whole congregation. It occurred to my wife that a little music would add to the happy occasion, and she saw that some musicians were engaged. Another member of the committee thought that a light lunch would be a happy idea, and took it upon herself to see that it was ordered. Another one conceived the idea of having the church decorated for the auspicious occasion, and hired a man to do the work. Early in the evening, when they met to compare notes, they discovered to their horror that their expenses had not only eaten up the amount that they had raised, but had left them a matter of \$2 or \$3 in debt; so the presentation had to be omitted. I asked my wife who she expected was going to make this amount good, and she snapped: 'The Rev. Mr. Blank, of course! It was all done in his interest!'"—Detroit Free Press.

IS THERE A PLANET BEYOND NEPTUNE?

This question was revived before the Royal Society of Edinburgh lately by Prof. George Forbes, who called attention to the fact that there are seven comets whose aphelion points, according to their calculated orbits, correspond with the position of a planet revolving around the sun at a distance 100 times greater than that of the earth, and having a period of about 1,000 years. He suggested that the disturbing attraction of this supposed planet had altered the elements of the orbit of the great comet seen in 1264 and 1556 so that it did not come back when expected in 1848. This comet, he thought, might be identified with the third comet of 1844 or the second comet of 1843, its return having been hastened by the perturbation of the planet.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Making Light from Smoke.

A Belgian engineer, Tobiansky, has invented an apparatus for producing light from smoke. It appears that the origin of the smoke is a matter of indifference. It is simply forced into a receiver, where it is saturated with hydrocarburant, and can then be burned, giving a brilliant illumination.

Germans and English in Antarctic.

By mutual agreement, the two principal exploring expeditions which are to start for the Antarctic this year, one under the auspices of the British government and the other under those of the German government, will respectively confine their attention to opposite halves of the unexplored regions. The Germans will study the side facing the Atlantic and the Indian ocean and the English the side lying south of Australia and the Pacific.

Danger in Insulating Gloves.

According to the results of experiments recently reported to the International Society of Electricians, India-rubber gloves and sandals, and gloves made of glass pearls interwoven with cotton tissue, ought not to be trusted to afford security to workers about electric apparatus. They should be depended upon, not for touching direct conductors of high tension, but only for touching the already insulated attachments of such conductors as, for example, the non-metallic handles of interrupters. The danger is especially great when the gloves are moist.

HOUSEWORK AS EXERCISE.

Fall of the Washtub Not Healthful—Effects of Sweeping.

Take the washtub first. Nothing can make that toil hygienic. One has to bend over the tub, using the arms with a steady, strenuous motion, and at every breath filling the lungs with hot steam. Washing may develop the muscles of the arms, but it cramps the back and contracts the chest. The only relief possible is to take a few minutes frequently for rest. I do not mean sitting down; that is not resting. Go to the door or window and take several long, deep breaths. Straighten up the body, throw back the shoulders and strike out with both arms. Exhale the breath and drop the arms. Repeat this exercise ten or twelve times during the morning's wash, and you will be astonished at how much less tired you are than usual. When sweeping make both sides of the body do the work. Many a woman who would be classified by a dressmaker as a figure with one hip larger than the other has cultivated this figure by constantly using the muscles of one side while sweeping or mopping. It is remarkable how a few years of doing certain work in a contracted, bad position will alter the poise of the body. I have heard it said that the student of physical development has a strange faculty, almost Sherlock-Holmes-like, of telling by a glance at a man or woman what his or her calling is. Of course there are certain conditions—that they should have followed that calling a certain length of time and that it is a body physically untrained. Bread kneading affords a better exercise than washing, says Good Housekeeping. The steam is not present and half an hour of steady motion such as given to well-made bread means good exercise for the forearm, provided the molding board is at a proper height and that one keeps the back and shoulders erect.

NOT A SUCCESS!

Why the Minister Failed to Go on an Expected Vacation.

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What Would Happen.

In the good old days when we were greatly pestered by the neighbor's sow or mule, or bull, or dog, invading our premises and taking unwarranted liberties, we loaded the old shotgun with powder and fat meat, and after serving due notice upon said neighbor, and said notice being ignored, set out to uphold the first law of nature—self-defense. The amount of execution that can be done by a wad of fat meat on top of a good charge of powder is amazing. Wherever it strikes, hair and hide disappear. It seldom, if ever kills, but leaves scars that time does not obliterate. The fat being salty causes excruciating pain which lingers long in memory, and the stricken animal does not offend again. A tallow candle can be shot through a two-inch oak board without injury to the candle. In like manner, a tallow bullet, if driven by a sufficient charge of powder would penetrate a man's body and grease him so well internally that he would not care to go dueling again. A glancing shot would plow ugly furrows in the skin.—New York Press.

Girls with a Twang Are Barred.

When girls are chosen for the new government telephone service in London the educational examination sinks into insignificance before the physiological test. No girl will be employed if she be below 5 feet 2 inches high in her stocking soles. She must possess good hearing, have no defect of speech, and must be tested by viva voce examination, in which particular attention is "to be paid to articulation, pitch of voice and general self-possession." Any candidate showing any indication of nervousness, hysteria, want of self-possession, or a strongly-marked twang shall be rejected. The majority will probably pass in self-possession, but dialect is a severe test.—London Express.