

Borrowing Trouble

Now, the very worst things that might happen, you know,
Are the things that don't happen at all.
We fidget and worry, lamenting and sorry,
In the grasp of expectancy's thrall.
Apprehensive forebodings encumber our souls,
Depression weighs down like a pall.
So we wear a long face with a very poor grace
And then nothing happens at all.
When we prophesy storms it is sure to clear off,
When our money's gone, something comes in—
And the thoughts of those bills which have given us chills,
Every month shouldn't make us grow thin—

For they fly down the past like the leaves on the blast,
We settle up, somehow, and why
Do we bother and fret over what we forget
Before many days have passed by?
We were not carried off by that terrible cough,
And in fact, 'twasn't much, come to think—
All our pains and our aches and our dreadful mistakes,
Why, they too have slid over the brink
Of the gulf that forgets; yet we still wring our hands,
Predicting some ruinous fall.
Approaching disaster we hail as our master—
And then nothing happens at all.
—Elliott Walker, in Spare Moments.

The LITTLE HEROINE who SAVED MAMMA



MRS. WILLIAM JOHNSON

KATIE JOHNSON

Mount Holly, N. J.—Many a mother has saved her child from death. Here is a child who has saved her mother from death—death under the grinding wheels of a locomotive tearing along the rails at 60 miles an hour.

The child is 12-year-old Katie Johnson; the mother, Mrs. William Johnson. If it hadn't been for little Katie Mrs. Johnson would be in her grave now and Katie a motherless little schoolgirl. But Katie kept her wits where another child might have lost them.

The train was the five o'clock mail from Philadelphia. It was behind time. The engineer was trying to catch up to his schedule, so he pulled the throttle out to the last notch. He took a chance on the curve near this city and was about to take the bridge at top speed when he was horrified to see a little girl standing on the tracks, not 200 yards away.

She was tearing along toward the on-coming train, waving something. It was red. The engineer knew.

Stopped Just in Time.
He threw over the throttle and jammed down the brakes—the child's signal meant danger. The heavy train came to a stop with such a shock that all the passengers were thrown from their seats in the coaches. The pilot of the locomotive wasn't 20 feet from the little girl when the wheels stopped grinding along the rails.

"What's the matter?" cried the engineer, jumping down from his seat in the cab, followed by his fireman.

The passengers piled out, too, curious to know. There in front of them stood a little girl, waving her red muffler still, right in the path of the giant locomotive that would have ground her to pieces had it gone two rods further.

"Quick, come quick!" she cried, for answer.
Then she started to run back over the tracks, followed by the train crew and scores of the passengers. When they got to the bridge they knew what the matter was.

Woman Caught Between Ties.
There on the bridge, which the train would have crossed in five seconds more, they found a woman, badly hurt. She had tried to walk across the bridge and had slipped, falling between the ties. There she was tightly wedged. Her head and shoulders protruded above the ties. Any locomotive that crossed would have decapitated her instantly. And she was so tightly stuck in between the ties that had any train passed over, there would have been no chance for escape. It was Katie's mother.

"I fell," she gasped, "while Katie and I were crossing the bridge on the way to town. I was caught fast." Gently the train hands and some of the passengers pulled Mrs. Johnson out of her perilous position. Then they found that her left leg had been fractured. She never could have helped herself; she would have been killed instantly.

Katie Not Excited.
The women passengers turned to little Katie, who didn't seem to think she had done anything out of the ordinary. There she was, standing on the bridge trying to comfort her mother, who was suffering intense pain from her broken leg. The women covered her with kisses, which Katie didn't seem to relish, because she was excited over seeing that somebody would get a carriage to take her mother home.

The carriage was called and injured Mrs. Johnson was taken home, glad that she had suffered only a broken leg.

But after they got back to the cars the train hands began to tell stories of old railway men who had forgotten to wave anything red when to do it meant saving lives.

Katie is a slight child with flaxen hair, cold steady blue eyes, and clear waxen pink complexion. She has about her an air of one who thinks and acts quickly and with fearless resolution.

How Accident Occurred.

"We all had been to Philadelphia that day," said Mrs. Johnson. "I had with me a little four-year-old boy, Herbert Durand, and Katie. When we got back to Mount Holly I was pretty tired and thought I would walk home the shortest way. This led me over the bridge near the station. The children were ahead of me but a short distance, and were getting over the bridge nicely. We walked on a plank that runs across the middle of the bridge. I was about half way across, I think, when my foot slipped off this plank and caused me to fall, knocking down little Herbert, and nearly rolling him into the creek. After I had put him on his feet I started to get up, and in doing so made a misstep that plunged both my feet and then my body between two ties, until only my head and shoulders were above the bridge.

"I saved myself from dropping into the creek below by spreading out my arms when I felt myself going down.

Child Thought Quickly.
"I screamed as I fell and this attracted the attention of Katie, who was a little distance ahead of me. She came running back and taking hold of one arm tried to help me up, but I could not lift myself enough to get out. While I was thinking what to do, whether I should drop into the creek below or try some other means of getting loose, I found Katie had left me and started for the station for help.

"She had gone but a few steps when I heard a whistle, and saw Katie, white as a sheet, with big tears in her eyes, give one look at me and then turn about and fairly fly across the bridge up the track toward the train that was just visible around a curve. "I could not understand what Katie intended to do to help me, but somehow I had absolute confidence that the child would save my life.

The Mother's Agony.
"Hardly had she gone off the bridge than she snatched from her neck a red muffler that she wore and waved it frantically at the engineer, at the same time planting herself in the middle of the track, apparently with the belief that if the flag did not stop the engine she would. When I saw this I looked at the engine for an instant, and not being able to see that the train was slowing down my blood turned hot and cold by turns, and I shut my eyes, determined that I would not move, for I knew that if the engine ran past Katie and her signal it meant that death had come to her, and might just as well come to me.

"In that moment I lived over a good many years, before I realized that the train had stopped and I was being lifted from danger.
"I remember thinking of an accident which I saw several years ago on this very bridge, when an old man was killed there by a fast train. I re-

membered that his heart had fallen right near where I was standing, and that as I looked at it I could see it beat two or three times. The memory of this night came flashing over me as I waited for the train, and I think for a moment I must have fainted.

Realized Child's Bravery.

"I did not open my eyes until I heard Katie's voice at my side and felt the strong arms of the trainmen lifting me and carrying me to the station. And there I wept, I guess hysterically, for I then realized just how brave the child's act was, for I knew that when Katie started up the track waving the muffler she never intended to get off the track until she had stopped the train."

At that Katie would say about her part in averting a tragedy was:

"You see, the engine had to stop, for I had a red signal. You know that that always stops a train, and I waved it at the engineer because I didn't know anything else to do to make him stop. I couldn't lift mother out and so I just had to stop the train. I don't think there is anything funny in that.

"No, I wasn't afraid. What should I be afraid of? Didn't I have the red muffler? Don't trains always stop when the man at the flaghouse waves a red flag? Well, then, what should I be afraid of?"

That's the kind of a girl Katie is. She knew no fear. She had absolute confidence that the red flag controlled the motion of the wheels of the ponderous "iron horse" and made her mother's life perfectly safe.

EFFECT OF WOMEN VOTING.

British Writer Tells of Conditions in New Zealand.

"New Zealand was the first British colony to adopt women's suffrage—as far back as 1893," says a writer in the London Chronicle. "The New Zealand woman was given universal adult suffrage. Though she had not sought it, she immediately used it. Out of 140,000 women 109,000 had placed themselves on the register in a few months, and 90,000 voted in the general election of November, 1893. They voted peacefully and in order during the day while the men were at work, and left the booths to the men in the evening. They have voted with similar regularity and orderliness ever since. How do the women use their powers? Very calmly, by all accounts. Roughly, women make very much the same use of the franchise as do men. The result has not produced either a new heaven or a new hell. Men have not been deprived of their rights. There has been no disorder or unseemly behavior—no strange revolution in dress or manners. Enfranchisement has led neither to divided households nor divided skirts. Families, as a matter of fact, generally vote on the same side. But on the other hand, there is a general agreement that family life has become brighter, that husbands and wives have more subjects in common to talk about, and that women are really setting themselves to study and watch public affairs.

"The effects, in fact, have been rather social than political. Women seem to be treated with more real respect—and not merely at election times. There has arisen between the sexes that sense of equality which is perhaps the only permanent and enduring social basis. Speaking generally, they have simply become citizens, whose part in public affairs is not sharply distinguished from that of men. New Zealand women have simply stepped into equality. And 14 years of political life have shown them equal to that equality. Working side by side with man, woman still keeps her place—not like to like, but like in difference."

"The word pictures of which colonists used to have so many given them of domestic discord, of children forgotten, husbands uncared for, dinners uncooked, dress and appearances neglected—have already almost passed from memory. It is the commonest sight to see husband, wife and grown-up children walking or driving cheerfully to the polls together. The head of the family has become a more important factor in politics than of old."

The Horse Doctor.

Little Mattie flew into the house last evening very late for nursery tea, and hurried to her mother's chair. "Oh, mother," she cried, "don't scold me, for I've had such a disappointment! A horse fell down in the street and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so of course I had to stay. And after I waited and waited he came, and oh, mother, what do you think, it was only a man!"—Harper's.

Children Should Eat Fat.

Fat is essential to the proper growth of the tissues of the nerves and brain, and is peculiarly important to children, as the brain enlarges rapidly during childhood. Next to butter and cream, bacon is one of the most palatable forms in which it can be given. It should not be over-cooked, as then too much of the fat is fried out. Sometimes bread soaked in bacon fat will be eaten with relish.

Ventilation by Columns.

Ventilation through iron columns is an interesting feature of a mill at Preston, England. Air is drawn in at ground level, forced by fans through a water spray, heated by coils in the usual way and then distributed through subducts below the basement level to the different rooms, the iron columns having registers near their tops. Flues in the walls provide for the escape of air from these rooms.

Gathering Crude Turpentine.



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Scene in one of the great pine forests in North Carolina.

RAISING CANARY BIRDS.

GERMANY CONTROLS WORLD'S MARKET OF SINGERS.

Exceptionally Good Ones Command Fancy Prices—How the Young Are Trained—Are Very Sensitive to Drafts.

Washington.—Writing from Madgeburg, Consul Frank S. Hannah says concerning the business of raising canary birds in the Harz mountains: "The breeding and selling of canary birds in Germany, which has reached such proportions that it now controls the markets of the world, is conservatively estimated of a value of \$238,000. In St. Andreasburg alone 50,000 canaries are yearly raised for export. For an exceptionally good singer and breeder at least 300 marks (\$71.40) must be paid and 100 marks (\$23.80) is often paid for a good so-called 'Vorsaeuger,' a bird used to teach the younger canaries to sing by example. The normal price for good singers varies from \$2.56 to \$5.57. Absolute quiet and undisturbed intimate relations exist between the breeder and his birds. Similar conditions are attained by the Madgeburg breeders. Many of the so-called 'Harz canaries' which are exported to the United States are bred in the city of Madgeburg, where some of the best singers are produced.

"The training of the young birds to sing correctly is one of the most important and laborious features of the breeder's activity. The young birds, learning by imitation for the most part, acquire bad singing as well as good, and while it is the plan of the breeders that the birds should only hear the good singing of the 'Vorsaeuger,' yet some of them naturally chirp and whistle in an unpleasant manner, and care must be taken that these birds be removed before the other birds have acquired the same bad habits and are rendered unsalable. The art of the breeder lies in his being able to discover the slumbering talent in the bird at an early age, developing the same to its highest point of perfection in its particular line. These birds are divided into classes and kept in separate rooms, those having harsh and sharp voices being often placed in covered cages, where instead of singing they are forced to listen to other good singers, through which their faults are often overcome. The better singers, after passing a certain stage where their habits are established and they do not require the close daily watching of the breeder, are taken into a room reserved for the best singers. The elementary training for the singer is generally finished by the end of November and the singing is at its best at the be-

ginning of January and again after the mating time. Canaries are very sensitive to drafts and some singers, the results of years of careful breeding and training, have been ruined by a few moments' exposure by an open window.

"The exports of canaries from this district for the calendar year 1905 was \$37,685 and for the calendar year 1906 \$40,048."

NEGROES AFRAID OF COMET.

Report in Indian Territory Towns That Earth's End Is Near.

Muskogee, I. T.—The ignorant negroes throughout Indian territory are greatly excited by the reported approach of a destructive comet. In many places they have quit work and are assembling nightly in churches and holding religious services.

It is reported at Fort Gibson and at many other points along the Arkansas river where there are large negro settlements that the comet is the only thing talked about, and the negroes believe that the world is coming to an end. This condition has reached such proportions that the Times-Democrat, a local newspaper, telegraphed Prof. P. J. J. See, of Mare Island, asking his opinion about the comet. His reply was:

"The comet is a ghost of the air. It is going from the earth instead of toward it. There is no danger of contact."

A great many Indians have also become alarmed over the agitation, but they are not demonstrative about it, as are the negroes. At Westville it is reported that meetings are being held nightly and prayer offered. These reports come from the smaller towns and rural communities. There is not much excitement among the negroes of the larger town, although it is understood that in nearly every church service Sunday reference was made to it.

Would Manage Whole Town.

Armour, S. D.—One man may run this town—not a political boss, but a business manager. J. C. Cantonwine is, with other taxpayers, disgusted with the city debt and high assessments. He will put up a bond guaranteeing that if given the management of the city's affairs he will demonstrate that a town and city can be run profitably when conducted along business lines.

Some of the aldermen look askance at the proposition, but the taxpayers generally would like to try it. Armour has 2,000 inhabitants and is a thriving town, but it has a bonded debt of \$40,000, and city warrants have to be sold at a discount.

WATER CURE FOR THE INSANE

Innovation Will Be Introduced at Philadelphia Almshouse.

Philadelphia.—Treatment of the insane by water with the idea of washing away insanity germs will be an innovation in the new quarters for the insane at the Philadelphia almshouse, which will be opened soon. Dr. Coply, director of the department of health, is confident of the success of the movement.

The plant is designed primarily for the treatment of cases of acute mania by a system of bathing by which the body of the patient is kept completely submerged in running water for as long a time as is deemed necessary to effect a cure. The plant, in its present form, is composed of a number of rooms, of which two are specially set aside for this kind of treatment.

In each bathroom a hammock is arranged on which the patient's body rests. Above are hot and cold water faucets with a thermometer attached for gauging the temperature. There is

a special appliance for emptying the tub instantly. The water generally is kept at a temperature of 100 degrees and is kept continually flowing.

The patient remains in the hammock for a period varying from four to eight hours at a time. At the end of each period he is taken from the bath and placed on a cot, rubbed down, and allowed to rest for half an hour.

He then is returned to the swinging hammock and immersed in water. The only purpose for which he is taken from the water is an occasional rest. His meals are given to him in the bath.

The head, which rests on a circular rubber cushion, is the only portion of the body not submerged.

Should Have Bright Future.

A professor at Berne university is Mlle. Gertrude Woker. She is 26 and passed all her examinations some time ago with great distinction. She lectures on physics and chemistry.

GAIN IN POPULATION

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW MARVELOUS GROWTH IN SIX YEARS.

Nearly 8,000,000 More People in United States in 1906 Than in 1900—New York Still Largest City, Chicago Second.

Washington.—The population of continental United States, according to the estimates of the census bureau was 82,941,510 in 1906. This is 7,946,935 more than the population in 1900. The estimated population of the United States, including Alaska and insular possessions, in 1906 was 93,182,240. The growth in population in continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,315.

The population of continental United States in 1905 as obtained by adding to the returns of the states which took a census in that year the estimated population of the remaining states and territories is 82,575,195, an increase over 1900 of 6,579,610, or 8.7 per cent.

Computed on the basis of the estimate the density of population of continental United States in 1906 was 23 persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900.

Chicago remains the second city in the union in point of population, New York being first with 4,113,043. The figures for Chicago are 2,049,185. In 1900 it was 1,698,575. The gain in six years therefore is 350,610. New York is twice as large as Chicago. Six years ago its population was 3,437,202, so that its increase has been 665,841. Philadelphia has 1,441,735, against 1,293,697 six years ago. St. Louis has passed Boston in the race, the Missouri metropolis having 649,320 in 1906 and 575,238 in 1900. Six years ago Boston had 595,083, while in 1906 the bean eaters' city had 602,378.

Illinois is the third state of the union in point of population. In 1906 the census bureau estimates that it was populated by 5,418,670 persons, as against 4,821,550 in 1900. New York is leader with 8,226,990; then comes Pennsylvania with 5,228,575; Ohio, 4,448,677; Indiana, 3,710,898.

The rapid growth of urban population is noteworthy. The total estimated population of incorporated places having 8,000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., is 23,466,524 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 per cent., while the estimated population of the United States exclusive of these cities showed an increase of 4,480,003, or only 8.8 per cent.

The 88 cities with an estimated population of 50,000 or more in 1906 had a total estimated population of 19,771,167, an increase of 2,766,863, or 16.3 per cent., over that reported at the twelfth census.

The states that took a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4."

The population returns for these states was 26,263,877, an increase since 1900 of 1,901,572, or 7.8 per cent. For the remaining states and territories the population for 1905 as determined by the method adopted by the bureau was 56,283,059, an increase over 1900 of 4,374,040, or 8.4 per cent. The population of the 14 states making an enumeration, if estimated in the same manner, would be 26,204,762, a difference of only 0.2 per cent. from the actual returns.

PENSION TO POOR PARENTS.

Ohio Official Proposes New Method of Preventing Child Labor.

Columbus, O.—State Shop Inspector Morgan in his annual report submitted to the governor makes the novel proposition that the state of Ohio set aside a fund to be devoted to paying parents in poor circumstances who are now compelled to let their young children work in factories, to enable them to take the children from the factories and put them in school.

Gov. Harris is inclined to look on the proposal with favor and may recommend a law to the legislature covering the matter.

Mr. Morgan says that Ohio leads all the states in child labor legislation, but he is openly opposed to giving employers discretion to employ children where parents need their wages. Instead he suggests a school pension law by which the parents may be paid an equivalent sum out of the public treasury and the child sent to school.

MAKES HIMSELF AT HOME.

Burglar Breaks Into House, Bathes, Sleeps and Then Robs.

Stamford, Conn.—After breaking into the home of two wealthy maiden sisters, the Misses Frances and Cornelia Smith and finding it untenanted a burglar calmly took a sleep in one of their rooms before selecting the articles which he wished to steal.

He set the alarm clock for five o'clock. When he awoke he took a bath, ate a hearty breakfast and then commenced a leisurely inspection of the valuable articles in the house.

The Smith sisters are in the south and when the caretaker found the broken window in the kitchen he ran to summon the police. While an officer was climbing through the broken window the burglar walked out of the front door with several hundred dollars' worth of booty and escaped in the direction of Greenwich unseen by the officer.