



A DOUBLE CHANGE OF OPINION.

It was a minister of the Episcopalian faith, an Anglican priest, as he would have expressed it, and he believed most ardently in the wisdom and advisability of a celibate priesthood.

He had been in England, studying the semi-monastic order of the Anglican church in that country. She had been sketching in France and Germany, closing her trip with a flying visit to London and Liverpool. He was from New York; she from Chicago. Their principles were exactly alike, only they didn't know it.

He was attracted to her because of a certain high purity of face and bearing which set her far apart from the merry, charming, but decidedly flirtatious other women who sat at her table—and his. She came to the conclusion that he undoubtedly "had something in him," because of the quiet reserve of his manner.

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Science Invention

A sheet of water one inch thick and one acre in area weighs 101 tons.

Some of the vast changes which the face of the earth has undergone are indicated by the recent discovery in the small lakes scattered among the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne in France of the survival of certain forms of marine animals.

It has been asserted that insects are particularly attracted by the colors of certain flowers. Felix Plateau, after investigating the conduct of insects in their visits to various flowers, concludes that while they may perceive colors and thus be enabled to distinguish, at a distance, between flowers and leaves, yet they show no preference among the different colors.

The experiments of the French grape growers in Algeria have shown that too much sunshine is unfavorable to the making of good wine. In the more temperate climate of France grapes possess a proper proportion of sugar to acid for wine-making, but the hot Algerian sunshine induces so active an assimilation by the vines that the quantity of acid is reduced and that of sugar is increased.

X-rays have been subjected to a novel purpose in Calcutta. A thief was supposed to have stolen for himself worth \$1000 rupees and for his accomplice secreted it on his person by swallowing it. Expert thieves in India temporarily secrete small valuables of this description in the throat. It is called "pouching," and the thieves undergo special training in order to render their proclivity in the art.

The plan is simple. A small piece of lead is attached to a thread, and the action of his tongue he guides the lead to the orifice of the sac in the throat. The pupil is prevented from completely swallowing the lead by the piece of thread which the teacher holds. When the man has become skillful in this act of swallowing, the leaden pellet is coated with lime, which has the effect of enlarging the sac so that it becomes capable of retaining large articles.

They now know better. A few years ago geologists confidently asserted that at one period of the earth's history the polar regions and swept over North America as far south as latitude 38, carrying with it great boulders—which lie about on slopes and hillsides to this day to prove it—and scratching the record of its movement upon cliffs and ledges. Then this ice cap kindly melted and disappeared. This was taught in the schools, and to doubt it was heresy for science.

These and similar discoveries have put the geologists "all at sea," and they now have evolved a theory regarding the glacial period. It is that a big glacier did not at one time cover all the North American continent, but that several glaciers, moving at different times from different centers of distribution, made their way in different directions and left the glacial record which are now found. They have even given names to these glaciers, such as the "Cordilleran glacier," the "Laramie glacier," and the "Keweenaw glacier."

Prof. Lawson of the University of California, in writing on the subject in the International Monthly, says that as yet it cannot be said that the succession of these great glaciers in time has been established well enough to warrant an unqualified acceptance, but he seems to have little hesitation in accepting the theory of different glaciers moving from different points.

He found one honest tout. Among the passengers on an elevated train the other night was a party of men returning from the race track, and from the unmistakably good humor they displayed it was clear that they had succeeded in getting some of the bookies' money. They were talking of the dishonest people whom they had seen at the track, and the general opinion seemed to be that to find a half-way decent sort of tout was a task few cared to undertake. Everybody was pessimistic till a man who had refrained from expressing an opinion said:

"I've been listening to you folks tell your experiences, and when you say that there isn't a honest tout I want to tell you of a little experience I had with one of those fellows last week and I'm sure that when I get through you will say as I do, that there is a good one to be found now and then. I'd been playing in the hardest kind of luck all day, and when it came time for the fifth race I had no great trouble in

counting my roll, which amounted to just \$2.80. I picked out a long shot as a last hope, and I went around in quest of the best odds. Soon I ran across a book that was laying 10 to 1 to win. And to a place and I was about to lay my bet of \$2 to win \$20 when a look-in, when an arm was thrust over my shoulder and a voice exclaimed: 'Five straight and place,' and the owner of the arm mentioned the name of the very horse I had intended to play. The bookmaker took the money. Then, before I could open my mouth he put down the odds. I said: 'I was blue, and he should have taken my bet first, and it was tough to be shut out that way when a fellow was down on his last few dollars, but it wasn't my

fault. Just then the man who'd got ahead of me said: 'Say, I can understand just how you feel, and I'll take you on for a place bet, at least.' This struck me as being a kind proposition, and we settled that he should take my whole \$2 for a place at 4 to 1. He hurried away from me as soon as he got my five, and then it occurred to me that maybe I was up against it, for I had recognized my kind friend as one of the best-known tips at the big track. The horse I had picked won the race, and with a little help of even seeing the fellow again I got over to the free field to find him. I couldn't, and was on my way back to the grand stand calling my name, when I heard some one say: 'I'm at me and saw one of the bookies' boys beckoning. I walked over to the bookie on the bet I was going to take, and he was the man who had the odds on me with a fellow here a while ago, and so for a place?' he said. I answered that I was, and he told me that he had something that was left by a man for me. You can imagine my surprise when he handed me out \$25 with the explanation that my friend was in a hurry and could not wait so had left the money for me. As I counted the money I thought hard, and since then I take credit for having discovered the first honest tout any of us has ever known.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Concealed fire escape. Always ready for use and takes up no extra space. Here is a fire escape which is designed to take up no extra space in a room, and yet it is always ready for instant use. The design is that of G. Harris of Williamsport, Pa., and his object is to so utilize a chair or divan in the construction of the fire escape that the latter will be effectively hidden from view when not in use. The work of adjusting the ladder for use is slight and no time need be lost

in placing the apparatus. The seat is striped off, when a red or orange cover is presented. The outer end of the ladder is provided with two grappling hooks, which are attached to the window sill and the reel tossed out of the window. The weight of the ladder holds the books firmly, and the ladder is then ready for descent. When the apparatus is in position in the back of the chair it is concealed by a covering of cloth, which is provided with snap buttons around its edge, this being the handiest to unfasten in case of a fire.

Law as interpreted. Franchise and right of way of an elevated railroad company, whose road is built upon a structure about twenty feet high, supported by pillars resting on the street, are held in Lake Street Elevated Railway Company v. Chicago (Ill.), 47 L. R. A. 624, to constitute property subject to assessment for benefits by paving the street.

Right of restorers to maintain an action for the enforcement of the liability of stockholders in a bank for their debts, under a statute making them liable for the amount of their respective shares of stock, is denied in Cohn v. Mayer (Md.), 47 L. R. A. 617, since the fund arising from such liabilities held not to be in any sense an asset of the corporation.

Owner of land on a highway, who places thereon objects of such character as naturally to excite curiosity, has an ordinarily gentle right to be broken, is held in Lynn v. Hooper (Me.), 47 L. R. A. 752, to be liable for the damages thereby caused, and a white cloth over hay, tied by the corners at stakes in the ground, is held to be such an object as the jury might find to be calculated to frighten a horse of ordinary gentleness.

Failure to attach the seal of an insurance company to a policy, when an annuity is held in Cohn v. Mayer (Md.), 47 L. R. A. 617, is held to be a defect which does not vitiate a suit for the annuity after the insurer has received the purchase money. It is held that a contract of this kind by which an insurer agrees to pay an annuity is a mere chose in action, which need not be made in the form of a deed or under seal. With this one exception a note collecting the authorities in the subject: What form of instrument required for the creation of an annuity.

No Political Bosses in England. The British voter knows nothing of delegates, conventions or party managers. He walks into the polling booth and votes for the man of his choice. It is true that both the Conservative (now the Unionist) and the Liberal parties have a paid official who is supposed to undertake general supervision of party interests in the electorate throughout the kingdom. He is generally consulted by constituents in the selection of a candidate. What he does is to advise, not to instruct. Nothing is calculated more quickly to put up the back of a constituency than any movement having the appearance of dictation from London.

Free Mounts for Army Officers. A brigadier general or major general is entitled to the keep of three horses at Uncle Sam's expense; a colonel, lieutenant colonel, major or captain to two only.

People are becoming mighty tired of personal recollections of great men.

ONLY ONE LIKE IT EXTANT.

Cochran, Man Greatly Prices a Sixty-Dollar Bill He Owns. The man who has the only extant tender in the city, outside of the Byron Reed collection, is a \$60 bill, in the possession of A. K. Rhoades, 2382 Spaulding street, says the Omaha Bee. Mr. Rhoades brought the bill with him when he left Maine for the West in his early youth and it has been treasured among the family archives for three years. It would probably have remained far from the public eye had it not been for the boast of a Spokane paper that a residue of that city possessed the only \$60 bill in existence. Mr. Rhoades wishes Omaha to have the credit of a similar possession.

The bill was issued during the first session of the Continental Congress in 1776 and is a document of peculiar appearance. The paper is of a faded yellow material and is coarse and heavy. It is cut almost square, four inches by three. The promise to pay is worded as follows: "The bearer is entitled to receive sixty Spanish milled dollars or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress of the 14th of January, 1776." At one side is an engraving of the earth, with the motto "Deus regnat, Exultet Deo." The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice! On the reverse of the bill are sketches of two leaves, resembling a mint leaf and a sprig of pine, with the printers' signature, "Hall & Sellers, Philadelphia."

The Byron Reed collection contains an \$50 bill and several samples of continental currency of other denominations, but has no duplicate of Mr. Rhoades' treasure. Neither does the rich library on numismatics in the collection have anything to say regarding the history or value of the document. The bill bears every evidence of being genuine, however, and is undoubtedly worth far more than its face value. Mr. Rhoades values the bit of paper very highly, both as a curio and as a keepsake, and has never made any effort to ascertain its commercial worth.

Otto Flecht, of the Comer d'Alene, is said to have offered \$1000 for his specimen spoken of by the Spokane paper, but preferred not to part with it. He submitted the currency to the Treasury Department and after an examination it was reported that the bill was legal; such an issue is known to have been made in the year mentioned. The official signature inscribed in ink is that of George Bond.

EXTRA PAY FOR THE TARS. Captain Given to Swearing Arranged a Benefit for His Crew. The owner of one of the big sloops that has sailed many races in these and contiguous waters is said to be raising the cleanest and most dignified of all sports by raising the wages of his sailors to an unprecedented height. There is to be a general protest all along the line. He explains the situation in this way: "I am given to the most awful swearing whenever I get on salt water and several of my best men left a year ago on account of it, vowing they never would ship again in my boat if I intended to take active command. Well, as I believe in sailing my own vessel, they kept their word. The tars' minds were set on fire, and I was no less than an agreement with my crew that their wages should be doubled provided they never resented my word. I never did my swearing. You see, I can't now go on deck and curse out the whole crew of you without cursing out much as you might. It is a great pleasure to be able to give a man a good word, and I have been obliged to do this for a long time. I have a calendar with a certainty that he won't come back to you."

This bold yachtsman learned the trick from an irascible contractor. Among his office employees was a delicate, meek, milk-and-water youth who drew \$35 a week for the privilege of being sworn at. When over his head he wanted to let off steam, as he called it, he would ring for this queer character and overwhelm him with abuse of the vilest sort. Finally, however, he got tired of the arrangement, saying that there was no variety or spice in cursing a darning fool who couldn't answer back. "Why don't you say something, you?" he exclaimed one day in a towering rage, "I'm going to let you strike. The neck one said: 'Hold on, you — you don't you dare to hit me. It ain't in the contract and if you touch me I'll fill you full of holes.' The boss was stunned by this exhibition of spirit, discharged the man then and there, hired him over again at \$45 a week and made him his confidential clerk. And he never has cursed him since.—New York Press.

IN UPPER BURMA. Weddings and Funerals Are "Bunched" and Celebrated Together. The Karens of Upper Burma, not caring for ordinary weddings till they can celebrate twenty or thirty at once, but make the same occasion serve for their funerals as well. When a man dies his body is cremated and the ashes are kept until the time for the funeral proper. When a bad harvest or a prolonged rainy season occasions the need of a little excitement, and some enthusiasm arranges a burial-wedding, the guests are seated along a low, narrow platform, with the men standing on one side, the women on the other. There are no mourners, for the dead have been forgotten during the convenient interval, and the dresses suggest only the pleasant side of the double function.

Proceedings are commenced by a sort of poetic competition between the men and the fairest maid. If the latter is not satisfied with the compliments paid her she avoids the embarrassment of a direct refusal by bidding her suitor come for her "before he is awake." In this case he consoles himself with a pipe, and after a short interval, transfers his addresses to some less exacting lady. As soon as the young people are equally puffed off the elders compete for the more valuable portion of the dead man's property. Swords or weapons are set waving by a string, while the claimants pass in single file. The one who is nearest when the pendulum stops swinging secures whatever is attached to it. When each has thus secured a memento of the day the rest is handed over to the children of the deceased and buried with their ashes on some neighboring hill.

Padding for Footmen's Calves. One of the greatest essentials with regard to the recommendation of a London footman is not only his height, but the padding of his calves. To suit the needs of those who have not the gift with a well-formed leg the hery-makers supply artificial calves which pad out the leg to a respectable size. A pair of these pads cost about \$1.25.

DESTROY BIG TREES.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS ARE RUTHLESSLY CUT DOWN. Necessary Waste of Lumbering Mammoth Over Fifty Per Cent—Forestry Department Demands That Efforts Be Made to Save Few Remaining Groves. Gifford Pinchot, United States forester, has issued a pamphlet concerning the big trees of California which has created no little comment through its endeavors to state clearly and emphatically the necessity for the preservation of the California mammoths. The writer protests against the rate at which big trees are being destroyed by private owners, pointing out clearly that the chances of a renewal of the wonder growths are to be little considered.

"Most of the scattered groves of big trees are privately owned and, therefore, in danger of destruction," he writes. "Lumbering is rapidly sweeping them off; forty mills and logging companies are now at work wholly or in part upon big tree timber. The southern groves show some reproduction, through which there is hope of perpetuating these groves. In the northern groves the species hardly holds its own."

In introducing a history of the big trees, with facts concerning each of the groves now existing, the writer says: "At the present time the only grove thoroughly safe from destruction is the Mariposa and this is far from being the most interesting. Most of the other groves are either in process of or in danger of being logged. The very finest of all, the Calaveras grove, with the biggest and tallest trees, the most contaminated surroundings and practically all the literary and scientific associations of the species connected with it, has been purchased recently by a lumberman, who came into full possession on the 1st of April, 1900.

"The Sequoia and General Grant National parks, which are supposed to embrace and give security to a large part of the remaining big trees, are eaten into by a sawmill each and by private timbering claims amounting to a total of 1,172,700 acres. The rest of the scanty patches of big trees are in a fair way to disappear—in Calaveras, Tuolumne, Fresno and Tulare counties, they are now disappearing—by the axe. In brief, the majority of the big trees of California, certainly the best of

them, are owned by people who have every right and in many cases every intention, to cut them into lumber."

Forester Pinchot says of it: "The lumbering of the big tree is destructive to a most unusual degree. In the first place, the enormous size and weight of the trees necessarily entails very considerable breakage when one of them falls. Such a tree strikes the ground with a force of many hundreds or even thousands of tons, so that even slight inequalities are sufficient to smash the brittle trunk at its upper extremity into splintered fragments. The loss of the trunk in this way is great, but it is only one of the sources of waste. The great diameter of the logs, and in spite of the lightness of the wood, their enormous weight make it impossible to handle them without breaking them up. For this purpose gunpowder is the most available means. The fragments of logs blown apart in this way are not only often of wasteful shapes, but are usually of such a nature that they are not only of little use in the preparation of the wood itself but scattered in useless splinters."

"At the mill, where waste is the rule in the manufacture of lumber in the United States, the big tree makes no exception. This waste, added as it is to the other sources of loss already mentioned, makes total probably often considerably in excess of half the total volume of the standing tree, and this is only one side of the matter."

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"The big tree stands as a rule in a mixed forest, composed of many species. The result of axmen lumbering upon this forest is almost ruinous. The destruction caused by the fall of enormous trees is in itself great, but the principal source of damage is the immense amount of debris left on the ground—the certain source of future fires. This mass of broken branches, trunks and bark, is often five or six or more feet in thickness and necessarily grows into a fire of great destructiveness, even though the big tree wood is not specially inflammable. The devastation which follows this lumbering is as complete and deplorable as the untouched forest is unparalleled, beautiful and worthy of preservation. As a rule it has not even had the advantage of being profitable. Very much of this appalling destruction has been done without leaving the owners of the big tree as well off as they were before it began."

Series of Pamphlets to be Issued. The pamphlet which was published by the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture is one of a series which will be issued in behalf of the big trees. The report was prepared for the information of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, which was at the time considering a resolution of the Calaveras and Stanislaus big tree groves. It is the first document on the subject which has ever been published by the government, strange as the fact may seem. Prof. W. H. Dudley, of Stanford University, who aided with the work, is now preparing a more detailed account of the big trees and of the big tree groves, which will be published by the government forestry office. The pamphlet now contains an excellent map of the forests of California, containing big trees, together with a detailed account of each of the larger groves.

MISSING OF GREAT THINGS. People Who Have Stuffed Their Trees Against Big Fortunes Unaware. "I have say every great invention, before it is finally hit upon," remarked a New Orleans lawyer to a Times-Democrat man, "has been within a hand's reach of dozens of men who were unaware how near they stood to fortune. There is nothing more singular in fact than the way people can skate around some huge idea without seeing it."

"I had an experience of that kind once myself. It occurred to me that a revolving bookcase would be a handy thing for office use, and I had one built to order. It proved a success, and on several occasions I thought vaguely of having the device patented, but I dismissed the scheme as 'not worth while.' Nearly two years afterward a more intelligent gentleman up in New England did what I wouldn't do, and to-day he is rolling in riches. I have been obliged to buy one of his cases since, and I have had to give up money so badly in my life. Several other instances in the same line have come under my personal observation."

"I have a friend, for instance, who stumbled upon the principle of the Bell telephone long before he was. He was at college at the time, and he and a

Lady—Some weeks ago I bought a plaster here to help me get rid of rheumatism. Druggist—Well, ma'am, I hope it did its work. Lady—Yes, but now I want something else to help me to get rid of the plaster.—Boston Beacon.

Wife to bus and attend to her duties. One week I think. Clock strikes three. Wife—Why? It just struck 3, sir. Husband—Rheumatism, my dear; that clock must stutter.—Fleeting Blade.

A—How did your automobile journey turn out? B—Beautifully! Although I ran over two pedestrians and three bicycles and knocked two wagons into a ditch, my motor was not at all injured and I arrived just on time.—Fleeting Blade.

Jack Suggard—Miss Pecky's father makes a surprising statement to me last night. Dick Dancer—That so? What was it? Jack Suggard—He sneaked into the parlor and cried: 'Alas! That's the time I caught you kissing my daughter.'—Philadelphia Press.

House Owner—You didn't pay the rent last month. Tenant—No? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement. Owner—Agreement—what agreement? Tenant—Why, when I rented you said I must pay in advance or not at all.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A Young Wife's Sorrow. "Isabel writes me that life with her Hungarian count is just killing her." "You don't say!" Has he already ceased to love her?" "No; but he talks in his sleep in his native language and she can't understand a word he says."—Indianapolis Press.

Wife (who has been struck by a bicycle)—Never mind, dear. Don't make a scene of it. Husband—What! Do you think I'm a fool? Clock strikes three. Wife—Why? It just struck 3, sir. Husband—Rheumatism, my dear; that clock must stutter.—Fleeting Blade.

"I suppose you would rather play Hamlet than eat," said the admiring young woman, "is given to colloquialisms." "Well," answered Mr. Stornington Barnes, "I never put it in just that way. But your remark suggests the alternative, that usually presents itself."—Washington Star.

Excited Lady (on the beach)—Why isn't something done for that ship in distress? Why don't some of you—Chief Constable (hurriedly)—We are doing all we can, madam, and have sent the crew a line to come ashore. Excited Lady (to her companion)—Good gracious, Matilda, just fancy, the silly fellows were actually waiting for a formal invitation.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Insecurity. "Our civilization demands a greater or less degree of mendacity," remarked the abstruse person. "We are constantly encountering some empty phrase, some conventional remark which is absolutely devoid of sincerity."

"That's right," answered the book agent. "That's perfectly true. I am reminded of it every time I walk up to a front step where there is a door mat with the word 'Welcome' on it."—Washington Star.

A Matter of Taste. "Beg pardon," said the postal clerk who had sold her the stamps, "but you don't have to put a 5-cent stamp on a letter for Canada."

"I know," said she, "but the shade just matches my envelope, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

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