Plenty of That Kind.

"Well known charity worker? I never heard of him as such."

"Well, he is. He makes his living by working charitable persons."

A thousand horse-power vertical gas engine, said to be the largest of its kind, was recently put into operation at Runcorn, England, driving an electric generator.

Police Station Amenities.

Boutall Lean—Got a match?

Urs Deddin—Naw. Why didn't ye hunt around an' find one when ye picked up that snipe?—Chicago Tribune.

Gloom.

Wareham Long—How d'ye reckon we'll know it when the prosperity comes?

Tuffold Nutt—It'll hit ev'rybody 'cept h' us.

Continuous Performance.

"Ebenezer," called out Mrs. Jagway from the floor above, "have you been drinking again?"

"No, m' dear," answered Mr. Jagway in the hallway below. "Not again. Still."

A recent church notice in Manchester, England, read: "A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subject for Sunday evening, 'A Night of Agony.'"

Explanatory.

Rivers—I haven't heard anything about Dr. Mary Walker for a long time. What has become of her?

Brooks—I think she has gone into a gentleman's agreement of some sort, not to break into print any more.

PNU No. 2-09

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

British Honduras is short of labor for its increasing fruit growing and is trying to get coolies from India.

Central Park in New York city is assessed at the valuation of $215,000,000, not for the purpose of taxation, but so as to show the amount of real estate value that is exempt from taxes.

There is an agreement among the keepers of first-class restaurants in New York city that the business would not pay, on the scale now followed, if it were not for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Palestine's ancient wells, famous in history for centuries, are giving way to pumping by modern engines and outfits, particularly for watering gardens and orchards. There is a large demand for and import of pumps.

The new docks at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are to be further enlarged at a cost of 65,000,000 milreis ($19,500,000), in addition to the extensive dock work now going on. The docks are owned by the Brazilian Federal government.

Chinese are discarding the old oiled paper umbrellas, in use for centuries, in favor of the kind of umbrellas used in Europe and America. Germany and Japan are fighting for the trade. Last year China imported 1,102,323 umbrellas and the year before 1,380,111.

Introduction of motor boats into the fishing industry is held to be responsible for the steady increase in that industry in Norway. These boats make it possible for the fishermen to make a much larger catch and also furnish better protection in rough weather and are safer than the old boats driven by sails.

Women employed as ordinary day laborers in the construction of buildings mixing the mortar, sifting sand and carrying bricks and for unloading coal, are the unusual conditions described as existing in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia. The women are paid from 32 to 40 cents a day. The working day for these women is from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

Japan's second largest steamship company, the Alaska Shosen Kaisha, is starting a semi-monthly service to the United States with six vessels, using Tacoma and Seattle as starting points and Hongkong as the terminus. An agreement to this effect has been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, to begin in August, 1909. The six vessels are now being built at Kobe and Nagasaki.

Here is a possible explanation of the strong predilection J. Pierpont Morgan has for cigars. According to the United States Tobacco Journal, the Chester School, of Waterbury, which the financier once attended, has sued a man in Hamden, Conn., for a year's board and tuition for his son. The defendant makes the answer for his refusal to pay that the school officials and teachers used tobacco in the presence of the pupils, thereby encouraging them to contract the habit.

Charles Francis Barker, of Boston, has held the title of American champion at checkers for about thirty years, and has just shown that his grip on it is firm by defeating Joseph Drouillard, of Kansas City, in a match of fifty games. Barker won ten games in the match, while Drouillard captured only two, the remaining games resulting in draws. Incidentally, it cost Drouillard and his friends $1,000 to test Barker's mettle. The match was played in Kansas City.

After the performance of the "Goetterdaemmerung" in Paris recently, according to Figaro, complaint was entered by Wagner enthusiasts because the opera had not been performed in its entirety. The directors, Massager and Broussau, made reply in an open letter to the effect that to render the complete work several times in one week would overtax the performers, and "inasmuch as we give four hours and twenty minutes of music, we should not be blamed for omitting parts which could be rendered in seventeen minutes."

On the Hedjaz railway in Arabia there is to be operated a carriage fitted up as a mosque, where pilgrims will be able to perform their devotions during the journey to the sacred cities. Externally the praying carriage is only distinguishable from the other carriages by a minaret six feet high. The interior is luxuriously fitted. The floor is covered with the richest of Persian carpets, while around the sides are verses from the Koran appropriate to the pilgrimage and in letters of gold. A chart indicates the direction of Mecca at one end, and at the other are placed four vessels for holding water for the ritual ablutions.

Renewed interest in the effect of tobacco smoking on the health has been aroused in England by a jury's verdict at an inquest that death was due to heart failure following excessive smoking. "If excessive smoking alone could cause heart degeneration," writes a correspondent of the London Daily Mail, "such cases would be common instead of extremely rare. The fact is that only an almost infinitesimal amount of nicotine is absorbed in smoking. An ordinary-sized cigar or an ounce of smoking tobacco contains enough of this virulent poison to kill two men. The only reason all smokers are not killed at once is that the nicotine is destroyed in the combustion of the leaf."

Not Kicking.

Hick Jayset—Nocker says you spend the best part of your life in eating.

Heck Doset—Huh! The time any man spends in eating is the best part of his life.

Possible Explanation.

Mrs. Biggs—My husband seems to be lost in thought about half the time.

Mrs. Diggs—I suppose his ideas are so far apart that he can't help getting lost on the way from one to the other.

Merely Tentative.

"What is the baby's name?"

"It's Mary now, but I suppose it will be Mayme, or Mae, or Marie as soon as she gets old enough to voice it."

All Wasted.

"George," said Farmer Scrapple to his son, "if you had this wart of mine on your hand what would you do with it?"

"O, I don't know, father," answered George. "Trim it down with a razor, I guess."

"And I've spent $4,000 givin' you a medical education!" groaned Farmer Scrapple.—Chicago Tribune.

Following a Bad Precedent.

"What kind of pavement are you going to put along this street?"

"Well, it is our intention——"

"So that's the kind, is it? Great Pluto! Why don't you move out of this neighborhood? You don't have to live here, do you?"

The Diagnosis.

Sloboy—Doctor, I'm troubled with insomnia. I tumble and toss in bed all night long. What do you suppose is the cause of it?

Doctor—Perhaps you are worrying over that bill you have owed me for the past two years.

Learning the Points of the Game.

Girl in Grand Stand—Harry, who is that man everybody is cheering?

Her Escort—That's Grabsey, the right tackle.

Girl—I see—and the fellow he threw down and jumped on is the wrong tackle, is he?

Obeying an Injunction.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly, hearing a hand organ playing ragtime music in front of his premises, closed his storm door.

"For Solomon says, you know," remarked the doctor, "that 'the doors shall be shut in the streets when the sound of the grinding is low.'"

Incorrigible.

Stella—Is she a souvenir fiend?

Bella—Dreadful! The last dinner she attended she carried away the cook.—New York Sun.

Only 7 per cent of the food of a French peasant consists of meat, while an English navvy's food is 28 per cent meat.

The Sultan of Morocco must choose his four real wives from among his cousins, and the King of Siam is forced to marry his sisters.

Rude Poly.

The sweet young thing with the beautiful red hair approached the parrot's cage.

"Pretty Polly!" she said.

"Fire! Fire!" screamed the parrot.

Everybody Knows.

"Why do you call your cat Boomerang?" inquired the caller.

But the answer the other woman made to this question is so obvious that the historian refuses to insult the intelligence of the reader by recording it.

MONEY FACTS.

Little Known Points About World's Medium of Exchange.

While the first actual coining of money is attributed to Pheidon, King of Argos, in 895 B. C., it must not be supposed that there had not existed a keen appreciation of the value and uses of money for centuries previous to the introduction of coinage. The ancient Egyptians had a gold and silver standard of currency, and their money was in the form of gold and silver ornaments, rings and nuggets, the purchasing power of which depended on the weight.

The Greeks improved somewhat on this system by first marking the weight on gold and silver nuggets so that it would no longer be necessary to reweigh them every time they were to be used for purposes of exchange or trade. Then came the introduction of gold, silver and copper nuggets of graded uniform sizes and value. The next step was the moulding and stamping of discs made from the precious metals.

Some of these first coins were enormous, the idea apparently being to discourage the greedy from attempting to accumulate and carry around too many of them. There were copper coins as large as dinner plates. While the idea was based on excellent motives, it had to give way before the demand for smaller and more convenient forms of currency and the giant pennies soon dwindled in size to meet the popular demand.

The earliest trace of the use of gold as money is to be found in the pictures of the ancient Egyptians weighing in scales heaps of rings of gold and silver. There is no actual record, however, that these rings were what may be termed coins with a fixed value.

Iron, judging from the statement of Aristotle, was once extensively employed as currency. Lead has also served as money. In fact it still does so in Burmah.

Copper has been more widely employed as money than either of the two last mentioned metals. The early Hebrew coins were chiefly composed of it, while down to 268 B. C. the sole Roman coinage was an alloy of copper.

Tin money was once used in England, probably on account of the rich tin mines of Cornwall. Early English coinages contained much of this tin money, principally in the form of farthings and halfpence.

Silver formed the basis for the early Greek coins and was introduced in Rome in 269 B. C. Mediaeval money was principally composed of silver.

The only other metals for money are platinum and nickel. The former was coined for a short time by the Russian government, and then given up as unsuitable. The latter is used as an alloy and in this country for the 5-cent piece familiarly referred to as a nickel.

Coined money was first used on the continent of Europe 25 years before the Christian era. It was in copper and silver. Gold was not coined there till the eleventh century, and money did not receive the round form to which we are accustomed until the lapse of another hundred years or so.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

God-Making Is One of India's Most Immense Industries.

Few of us realize that into the vast triangle of Hindustan is packed one-fifth of the entire human race—more than 200,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 Mohammedans, 10,000,000 aborigines and well over 35,000,000 of other miscellaneous peoples, making up a population of over 300,000,000, speaking scores of different tongues and divided into hundreds of separate states.

The most important industry of India is agriculture, for the people are a race of farmers, and nearly two-thirds of the masses cultivate the soil, eking out a living so scanty that the slightest failure of the monsoon brings acute distress, if not positive famine.

It is perhaps for this reason that India is the most god-ridden region on earth. Her deities are numbered in millions, for quite apart from the greater gods, every little hamlet between the tremendous Himalayas and Cape Comorin has its own set of deities, dreadful and beneficent. Thus it will not be hard to believe that god-making in India is an immense business. Just now there is a feeling of deep wrath among the native artificers over this holy and most profitable industry being cut into by foreign merchants and traders. Only recently an enormous five-tiered Juggernaut car of gaily painted wood and steel was made in Calcutta, and of late years Birmingham and Philadelphia have both secured big slices of the traffic in gods.

Every village, especially in South India, is supposed to be surrounded by evil spirits, always on the watch to inflict disease and misfortune on the people. At the same time every little hamlet has also its guardian spirits.

Force of Storm Waves.

The average storm wave is thirty feet in height. The highest storm waves ever measured were between forty-four and forty-eight feet high. The gigantic force of storm waves is shown by the fact that at Skerryvore lighthouse, off the west coast of Scotland, a mass of rock weighing five and a half tons was once hurled to a height of seventy-two feet above the sea level, while a mass weighing thirteen and a half tons was torn from a cliff seventy-four feet high.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Don't kick too easy. Many kicks are foolish, and give the kickers a reputation for being foolish and unfair.