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MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The number of marriages in Manhattan and Bronx this year will be greater than ever in their history.

The Ancient Mechanical Society of Baltimore celebrated its 16th anniversary recently.

An attack of melancholia caused Mrs. Samuel Miller, of Portchester, N. Y., to cut her tongue with a pair of scissors.

The oldest existing church in New Hampshire is the Congregational at Hampton, which was organized in August, 1638.

The state prison building at Sing Sing, N. Y., has been condemned by a committee of the New York State Prison Association.

The best maple syrup comes from the north side of the tree, but the flow is not so large as when the tree is tapped on the south side.

At a recent auction sale at Zurich more than 1000 gold and silver Swiss coins of the 15th to the 19th centuries were disposed of.

On the big steamer Oceanic there is no seat at the table marked 13, nor a cabin bearing that number. This is a concession to superstition.

In Connecticut the percentage of criminal population to the 1,000 inhabitants has fallen steadily from 2.48 in 1896 to 2.33 in the present year.

The Noah Webster Association, which has just been organized at Hartford, Conn., will procure funds for the erection of a library building in memory of the lexicographer.

The vegetable ivory of Ecuador is the nut of a native palm. The exports amount to 11,500 tons per annum, of which two-thirds go to Germany and one-sixth to the United States.

New York wants a museum of "Living History and Court of all Nations," to cost several millions, exhibiting contemporaneous art and manufacture from every country in the world.

Thunder storms are more frequent in Iowa than in any other part of the world. The average is one about every fourth day. Sumatra has 86 in a year, and Rio Janiero 51.

That the spores of mildew are disturbed by snails and worms has been proven by Mr. F. L. Stevens, of the University of Chicago. The mildew appeared in the path these creatures had taken over fresh leaves.

Funds are being collected in Denmark for the purpose of bringing to their native land the remains of two famous Danes who were buried abroad, Tycho Brahe in Prague, and the poet Jens Baggensen in Kiel.

The German firm of Krupp are said to be making trial of some light five-centimeter field pieces which are constructed of compressed paper. The good service of paper in car wheels suggested the experiment.

A Chicago workingman has discovered a process by which plate glass can be made from slag, the waste material in iron and steel manufacture, and the Federal steel trust proposes to build a plant to turn out the new product.

The whole of the dry land on this planet scarcely exceeds 52,000,000 of square miles. Forty millions are under caucasic sway, leaving, as Professor Keane says, not more than 12,000,000 for the now reduced domain of the other divisions.

To permit the use of a photograph gallery at night, a photographic-light stand has been patented, comprising a vertical distributing pipe, with branches to carry the burners, with adjustable reflectors to throw all the light in one direction.

Judge Scott, of the district court at Omaha, has decided that the forcible entry of a saloon for the purpose of robbery is not burglary under the law, for the reason that the word "saloon" does not occur among the buildings mentioned in the statutes in the list of places subject to burglary.

The life-sized bronze equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, by J. L. Gerome, the French sculptor, which he will exhibit at the Paris exposition, has been purchased by Peter Gibson, of Cincinnati, and immediately after the exposition it will be shipped to this country.

James S. Galloway, of Hillsdale, Mich., has just purchased the whole of Morgan county, Ontario, 39¼ square miles, for the white pine timber upon it. He could cut nearly if not quite 100,000,000 feet, but intends to hold most of it, awaiting developments.

Mrs. Marie Melms, widow of Charles Melms, the poineer Milwaukee brewer, died in Germany recently and was cremated there. Her remains have just arrived at Milwaukee through the medium of the United States mails. This is said to be first use of the mails for such a purpose.

Solon Borginm, a Parisian sculptor, has been in South Dakota for the last three months making models in clay of Indians for the Pairs exposition. He found some fine specimens of the American aboriginies among the Sioux at the Crow Creek agency, South Dakota, and succeeded in working up a half dozen models.

It is said that Admiral Dewey's son receives a sample every time an article named for Dewey is put on the market, whether it be a cravat, a collar, a hat, a cigar, a brand of whisky or anything else. He has adorned his room with these samples, and it is probably the most remarkably decorated room in America.

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HAPPENINGS OF 1899.

SUMMARY OF A YEAR'S IMPORTANT EVENTS.

War in Philippine Islands and South Africa, the Dreyfus Trial, Political Difficulties in Samoa, Death and Destruction by Fire, Wind and Flood.

Many causes have combined to make the year 1899 a rather remarkable one. Its opening was signalized by Spain's surrender of the last vestige of her sovereignty in the western hemisphere; its progress brought forth the declaration of war between England and the Transvaal Republic, and its close leaves these nations still engaged in a bloody contest, that may result in important political changes in South Africa. During the year the fighting between the natives and United States troops in the Philippines has continued and the war is yet on.

Other events, aside from warfare, that have occupied public attention to a greater or less extent have been: Signing of the treaty of peace with Spain; settlement of difficulties in the Samoan Islands; trial, conviction and pardon of Captain Alfred Dreyfus in France; numerous large fires that have destroyed many lives and much property; tornadoes that caused disaster and death at Kirksville, Mo., in April, and at New Richmond, Wis., in June; several fatal shipwrecks; deaths of prominent men, among them President Felix Faure of France, Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, and Robert G. Ingersoll; great street car strike at Cleveland and labor riots at Pana and Carterville, Ill.

A brief chronological transcript of the year's events is given below:

January.

1—Spain resigns sovereignty over Cuba.
4—Train held up and robbed at Macomb, Mo....Peace treaty with Spain introduced in the Senate.
9—Fourteen persons killed and forty-eight injured in a collision near Dunellen, N. J.
10—McCoy defeated by Sharkey in New York....Severe storm in California.
13—Fire at Memphis, Tenn., destroys wholesale dry goods house of J. S. Menkin & Co., and causes $500,000 loss....Death of Congressman Dingley of Maine.
14—British bark Andelina sinks at Tacoma with her entire crew of nineteen men.
17—Death of John Russell Young, librarian of Congress.
18—Disastrous flood at Cleveland....German consul at Apia, Samoa, ejected from Supreme Court Building by American and British consuls.
20—Bank at Arthur, Ill., robbed of $3,000.
21—Earthquake shakes Peloponnesan peninsula of Greece....Massacre of Spanish officers by natives at Balabac, in the Philippines.
25—One hundred thousand dollars damage done by fire at Johnstown, Pa....Adelina Patti and Baron Cederstrom married at Brecon, Wales.
26—Ex-Attorney General A. H. Garland dies suddenly in Washington....Court martial finds Gen. Chas. P. Eagan guilty under two charges.
29—Cold wave over the West; 13 degrees below zero at Chicago.
30—Two hundred thousand dollar lumber yard fire in Chicago.

February.

1—Seven persons perish in snowslide in Rogers Pass, B. C.
2—$750,000 fire in Columbus, Ohio, in which many are injured....Burning of the Buckingham Theater, Louisville, Ky.
3—$800,000 fire at Philadelphia.
4—Battle between Filipinos and Americans at Manila....Mrs. Botkin receives life sentence for murder....James A. Sexton, Commander-in-chief G. A. R., dies in Washington.
6—Last detachment of Spanish army leaves Cuba....Death of Gen. Count von Caprivi, former Chancellor German Empire....Peace treaty ratified by United States Senate.
8—Manitoba Hotel at Winnipeg burns; loss $400,000....Eleven business houses burn in Prairie du Chien, Wis.
9—Twenty-one degrees below zero at Chicago; coldest day in twenty-six years....$600,000 fire in Front street, New York....Five business houses at Herington, Kan., burn.
10—Explosion in Baxter Stove Works, Mansfield, Ohio, causes a $100,000 fire....Kelly Block in Cleveland burns; loss $150,000....$200,000 fire in Toronto, Ont....American troops capture Caloocan.
11—Troops under Gen. Miller take Iloilo....Engagement outside Manila, in which Filipinos are driven back.
12—Twenty-four Italian miners and families perish in snowslide at Silver Plume, Colo....McClurg's book store in Chicago burns; loss $352,000....Seventeen insane women burned to death at Yankton, S. D.....Report of War Investigating Board made public in Washington....Great fires in New York City and Albany, N. Y.
13—Digby, N. S., almost wiped out by fire....Blizzard in the East and South.
14—$300,000 fire in manufacturing district of Cincinnati....Burning of manufacturers' warehouse in Chicago; loss $1,000,000.
15—Machine shops in Brooklyn navy yard burned.
16—Death of M. Felix Faure, President of France.
18—Emile Loubet chosen President of France....Riots in Paris.
20—Fire causes $500,000 loss at Port Washington, Wis.
22—City of Manila fired by Filipinos.

March.

1—Death of Lord Herschell in Washington....Sagasta ministry resigns at Madrid.
8—George Dewey made an Admiral by President McKinley.
4—Congress adjourns.
5—Storm destroys life and property in East Tennessee....New ministry takes office at Madrid....Terrific powder explosion at La Goubran, France, kills sixty persons.
9—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage resigns his Washington pastorate....Battle between Americans and Canadians on Porcupine River, B. C.
11—Gen. Maximo Gomez deposed from command by Cuban Assembly.
13—Pasig captured by American troops....Understanding reached on Samoan affairs....Herbert Putnam, of Boston, appointed Congressional librarian.
16—Mob shoots nine negroes at Palmetto, Ga....Death of Editor Joseph Medill....Five killed in street riot at Hot Springs, Ark....Election riot in St. Louis results in death of two men....B. P. Hutchinson, wheat operator, dies at Lake Geneva, Wis.
17—Peace treaty signed by the Queen Regent of Spain....Windsor Hotel burns in New York, with great loss of life.
18—Fatal riot in Havana.
20—Mrs. Martha Place electrocuted at Sing Sing.
21-24—Race war in Little River County, Ark., where many negroes are lynched.
23—Malietoa Tanus crowned King of Samoa.
25—Opening of ship canal at Port Arthur, Texas.
27—Burning of Armour's felt works in Chicago.
29—American and British warships bombard native towns in Samoa....Sinking of the steamer Rowena Lee in the Mississippi below Caruthersville, Mo.
30—One hundred and twenty lives lost by shipwreck of passenger steamer Stella in the English channel.
31—Fall of Malolos....$500,000 fire in San Francisco.

April.

7—Eleven lives lost in burning of Wallace Andrews' residence in New York.
9—Death of Justice S. J. Field, retired....Seventeen lives lost by breaking of an ice gorge on Yellowstone River at Glendive, Montana.
10—Seven persons killed in riot at Pana, Illinois.
11—Exchange of peace treaties with Spain, ends the state of war....Greek coaster Maria sunk off Tripoli with loss of forty-five lives.
14—Twenty-three Crow Indians drowned in floods near Sheridan, Wyo.
15—Great fire in Cleveland; loss almost $1,000,000.
18—Fishing schooner Eliza lost off Nantucket, with eleven of her crew.
24—Death of ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois....Thirty persons drowned in wreck of British ship Loch Sloy on Kangaroo Island.
26—Dawson City, Alaska, almost wiped out by fire.
27—Tornado at Kirksville and Newtown, Mo., and in Soldier River valley, Iowa. Scores killed and injured.
29—Earthquake shakes Southern Illinois and Indiana and Northern Kentucky....Fatal mine riots at Wardner, Idaho.

May.

1—Destructive forest fires in South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado.
3—Resignation of Italian cabinet.
4—Opening of Ute reservation in Colorado.
6—Five killed by tornado in Chickasaw nation, O. T.....Death of Mrs. W. C. Whitney.
7—Report of Wade Court of inquiry given out.
8—Russell & Co.'s thresher works at Massillon, Ohio, burned; loss $500,000.
12—Death of ex-Gov. R. P. Flower of New York....Twenty-five persons killed in railway collision at Exeter, Pa.
15—Death of Francisque Sarcey, noted French critic....Riot at Princeton between students and Pawnee Bill's Wild West.
16—Cyclone in Ohio and Michigan.
17—Insurgent stronghold at San Isidro, P. I., taken by Americans.
20—Aguinaldo sends envoys to sue for peace.
21—American liner Paris goes ashore on the Manacles, off Cornwall, England.
22—Buffalo grain shovelers' strike ended....Tornado in Erath County, Texas.
25—Death of Don Emilio Castelar, Spanish statesman....Great fire at St. John, N. B., which rendered 1,000 persons homeless....Death of Rosa Bonheur, French artist.
28—Tornado devastates parts of South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska....Seven persons killed in train wreck near Waterloo, Iowa.

June.

9—Railway wreck at Grandview, Mo....Jeffries defeats Fitzsimmons at Coney Island, New York.
12—New Richmond, Wis., wiped out by tornado, 150 persons being killed....Dupuy ministry resigns at Paris.
13—Herman, Neb., destroyed by storm.
16—Thirteen persons drowned in steamboat accident near Stettin, Germany....Twelve miners killed by mine explosion at Glace Bay, C. B.
22—New French cabinet organized at Paris.
23—Death of H. B. Plant.
29—Nine lives lost in wreck of steamer Margaret Olwill in Lake Erie.
30—Dreyfus lands in France....Walkout at Homestead mills, Pittsburg.
28—Disastrous floods in Texas.

July.

5—Death of Bishop J. P. Newman.
6—Death of Robert Bonner....Order issued for enlistment of ten regiments for the Philippines.
7—Death of George W. Julian, Indiana anti-slavery leader....Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., burns.
16—Street car strike inaugurated in Brooklyn, N. Y.
19—Resignation of R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.
21—Death of Robert G. Ingersoll.
22—Elihu Root named as Secretary of War....Telegraph messengers strike at Cincinnati.
23—$1,000,000 loss by burning of C., H. & D. elevator at East Toledo, Ohio.
26—Assassination of President Ulysses Heureaux of San Domingo.
27—Death of A. L. Lueigert in Joliet, Ill., prison.
30—Tupper Lake, N. Y., wiped out by fire.

August.

1—Elihu Root, of New York, sworn in as Secretary of War.
6—Thirty-five killed and twelve injured in trolley car accident near Bridgeport, Conn.....Collapse of a ferry slip at Bar Harbor, Me., kills twenty persons and injures forty others.
7—Dreyfus trial begins at Rennes, France.
13—M. Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, shot at Rennes.
20—Great riot in Paris.
21—Business portion of Victor, Colo., destroyed by fire.
28—Chicago Coliseum framework collapses killing nine men and injuring as many more.

September.

5—Extremely hot weather in Chicago; thermometer registers 98 degrees.
6—Fifty persons injured in collision on the B. & O. Railway at Connellsville, Pa.
9—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus convicted at Rennes, France.
12—Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.
13—Trust conference begins in Chicago.
17—Seven negroes killed in coal mine riot at Carterville, Ill.....Death of Chas. A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis.
19—Capt. Dreyfus pardoned.
21—Fire in Chicago stockyards; loss $300,000.
26—Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, arrives in New York.
29—Dewey naval parade in New York.
30—$1,000,000 fire in Big Four depot and warehouse at Cincinnati.

October.

7—Fall festival in Chicago.
11—War is begun in South Africa....Formal declaration of war made by Boers.
22—Four thousand persons killed by earthquake in Ceram, Molucca Islands.
16—Columbia wins first race for America's cup.
17—Columbia wins second race, Shamrock being disabled by breaking of topmast.
20—Columbia wins third race....Boers defeated at Glencoe.
21—English defeat Boers at Elandslaagte.
23—Battle at Glencoe, South Africa.
24—Boers repulsed at Ladysmith.
26—Death of Gen. Guy V. Henry.
27—Death of Florence Marryat, English novelist.
30—British badly defeated in desperate battle at Ladysmith....Ferryboat sunk in North River, New York, and ten lives lost.

November.

3—Jeffries defeats Sharkey in New York.
4—American Steel and Wire Company's plant at Waukegan, Ill., burns.
7—Cruiser Charleston goes ashore off northwest coast of Luzon.
9—Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Hazen wedded in Washington....Joubert begins bombardment of Ladysmith.
12—Major John A. Logan killed in battle in Philippines.
21—Death of Vice President Garret A. Hobart.
23—British defeat Boers in hard battle at Belmont.
25—Death of George R. Davis, of Chicago, Director-General of World's Fair of 1893.
27—Death of Charles Coghlan, the actor.
28—Boers defeated in severe engagement on banks of Modder River.
29—Block of Philadelphia business houses burned; loss $3,000,000.

December.

4—Fifty-sixth Congress opens.
5—Death of Senator Hayward of Nebraska.
6—Dick Coleman, negro murderer, burned at the stake at Maysville, Ky.
9—British meet decisive defeat at Stormberg....Thirty-two miners killed by gas explosion in mine at Carbonado, Wash.
11—British suffer great losses in engagement with Boers at Magersfontein.
14—Gen. Buller badly defeated by Boers in attempting to cross Tugela River.
17—Death of Thos. M. Brumby, flag lieutenant of U. S. warship Olympia.
18—Currency bill passed by lower house of Congress....Excitement on Wall street causes two big failures.
19—Gen. Henry W. Lawton killed before San Mateo, P. I.

NAMES OF TRANSVAAL TOWNS.

Explanation of the Singular Nomenclature of Places in Boerland.

Many of the towns of south Africa which figure prominently in the dispatches are named after persons who have had leading parts in the political and social life of the country. Durban, for instance, bears the name of Sir Benjamin Durban, who was governor of Cape Colony in 1834. Grahamstown and Harrismith are named respectively after Colonels Graham and Sir Harry Smith, while Kimberley bears the name of the earl of Kimberley, who was colonel secretary from 1870 to 1874. Caledon, Beaufort, Somerset and Cradock are named after former governors—the earl of Caledon, Lord Charles Somerset and Sir John Cradock (Lord Howden). The towns of Ladysmith, Port Elizabeth and Lady Gray are called after the wives of Cape governors. Pretoria is named in honor of the first president of the South African Republic—Marthinus Wessel Pretorius. The origin of Krugersdorp is evident, while Johannesburg also is named from Oom Paul, one of whose names is Johannes. The practice of naming towns in honor of distinguished men is followed by boers even in time of war, as witness the renaming of Dundee Meyersdorp.

Why Fishes Are Slippery.

Fish of almost every sort are, when fresh caught, slippery and hard to hold. This slipperiness is due to a sort of mucus exuded through the scale, and is of the greatest importance to all slimy creatures.

One of the important functions of the fish's slimy coating is to protect it from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters, salt and fresh, foul and pure. If the fish is so injured that some spot becomes uncovered by the slime, a barely visible fungus will be likely to lodge there, and when it is once lodged the process of reproduction is very rapid. It soon extends over the gills and kills the fish.

The primary purpose of the slime of the fish is to reduce its friction when in motion through the water and increase its speed. It also serves as a cushion to the scales, which it thus protects from many injuries.

Grand Opera.

"Yez needn't be taken on sich airs, Missus Mulvaney, jist beycuz yer man's bin made a jigger on 'th perleesh force. Me man went t' th' gran' opphra 'n sthyle."

"Gran' opphra nuttin'. It 'ud be takin' a month's wiages whurkin' lolike yer man does, Missus O'Hoolihan, t' get dough enuuf t' go t' gran' opphra!"

"But 'a wint, jhust th' same, yez desateful creathur. 'E tauld me ivrythin' consarnin' th' perphormence."

"Oh, did 'e, yez bhloomin' parpharikatur? An' how did 'e injhoy th' songs in th' Dago linguage?"

"Dago? It wuz good Amerikhan Oolrish, begorrah, that they spuk, fur me man tould me sum o' the jhokes."

"Jhokes?"

"Yis, jhokes, yez haythen. They alluz hez jhokes whin th' gran' opphra cums t' th' Cap-tal Shquare The-a-ter."

Detroit Free Press.

Safety from Lightning.

Safety from lightning is easily secured. Simply put on rubbers and then stand up so that your clothes won't touch anywhere.

In the San Francisco schools Japanese children are not segregated on the school rolls, but are classed as white.

POTTER PALMER, OF CHICAGO.

He Is Much More than the Husband of a Famous Woman.

The newspaper reading world knows much about Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago. She sprang before the public eye as the president of the Woman's Board of Managers of the World's Fair. More recently, her successful management of the love affairs of Count Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant, her niece, has kept alive the public interest in this forceful and attractive woman. Like Mary Ellen Lease, she eclipsed her husband, of whom little ever appears in print. And yet Potter Palmer is a great business man, one of the real makers of Chicago and a power in the financial world—one of those silent forces, which contribute so much to the world's progress.

Potter Palmer was a young man when he located in Chicago fifty years ago. He invested a few thousand dollars in a dry goods store and soon had the cream of the city trade. His surplus cash went into real estate and the soil was fertile. He was a wealthy man when, at the close of the war, he took into partnership with him Marshall Field and Levi Leiter. State street, now Chicago's leading thoroughfare, was then a narrow, dirty lane. Lake street was the commercial center. Potter Palmer proposed to make State street the commercial center. Men ridiculed him, but he went over to the despised street, bought a mile of frontage and commenced building commercial palaces. His firm occupied the first and other firms quickly took others. When the fire of 1871 came, Potter Palmer owned thirty-two buildings on State street. All were destroyed. He borrowed $3,000,000 and rebuilt them, better and stronger than before. Then he looked about for a spot where he might build a home. What is now the magnificent boulevard known as the North Shore drive was then a heap of sand. Here he built and sold adjoining property to the best class of people. The boulevard is the result. Then he built the Palmer House, Chicago's finest hostelry in his day, which it is now said he will tear

POTTER PALMER.

down in the near future and erect in its stead a commercial palace.

These are a few of the things he has done for Chicago. He has never desired political honors, never sought them. He might have won honors in this field, but they were not to his liking. He has preferred to be the simple business gentleman, eager for the welfare of his city, building always for the public weal as well as his own good. His later years are spent in the midst of artistic surroundings of his exquisite home. There has always been in his nature that vein of sentiment which never desired that Chicago should be of the material only. Parks, boulevards, art treasures, music have to him always seemed as much a legitimate part of the being of the city as mercantile establishments and steam roads. He has enriched Chicago in this direction also.

A GREAT BOER LEADER.

Gen. Cronje, Who Opposed the British at Modder River,

While Gen. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, is the tactician, Gen. Cronje, who commanded the Boers at the Modder River, is the burly fighter of the Transvaal army. Of the two Cronje is the more representative Boer. Joubert, possibly from his French ancestry, is a man of a certain polish, and can be indirect when policy requires. Cronje is blunt and always to the point. His craft is that of the hunt-

GEN. CRONJE.

er, and thinly disguises the force that awaits only the opportunity.

Gen. Cronje is greatly admired by the Boers. They think Joubert is a wonderful tactician and organizer, but they love Cronje, the silent man, of sudden and violent action. He is no man's friend. His steel-gray eyes peer out from under huge, bushy brows. He never speaks unless necessary, and then in the fewest words. He never asks a favor. When time for action comes he acts, and that with the force of fate, and with no consideration for himself or his men.

Cronje is a soldier and nothing else. He hates form. He hates politics, though a born leader of men. He was strongly urged to oppose Kruger for the Presidency in 1898, but he would not. He will have none of any rule but that of the rifle. He despises cities. He is a man of the velt.

It was Cronje who rounded up the Jameson raiders and, says a writer, "his maneuvering on that occasion was that of a Cromwell. So far as my memory carries, Cronje was not even specifically thanked by the Volksraad for his great service to the state. He was a burgher; it was his duty to repel the invader; he repelled him—and there the matter rested.

"They would have censured him had he failed; they refrained from comment when he succeeded.

"Cronje, riding back to Pretoria, had no guard of honor to receive him, no great civic function to fete him, no sword of honor to adorn him. He was plain Peasant Cronje, returning, heavy-hearted, from his wounded son's pallet in Krugersdorp Hospital, somewhat weary in the bones from those long hours in the steaming saddle, nowise elated, nowise altered from his every-day demeanor.

"Since then Cronje has received a seat in the Executive Council, and is now a personage with a substantial state salary; but the man is in no way changed. He is as individual as Kruger, strong in the faith of his own generalship as Joubert."

PET SUPERSTITIONS.

Some that Influence Mostly All Sorts of People.

Dr. Samuel Johnson would never enter a room left foot foremost; the brave Marshal Saxe screamed in terror at the sight of a cat; Peter the Great was not equal to crossing a bridge when he came to it, unless to do so was absolutely necessary; Byron shared with less famous people than he the dislike to having the salt at table spilled between him and his neighbor. A sneeze is with half the nations of the world nothing to be sneezed at. To exclaim "God bless you" when any one sneezes in your presence is a relic of what the Roman did before us, and before him the Greek. Mohammed gives directions of the same kind to his followers, and the Hindu of to-day utters his pious ejaculation after the sneeze by way of prayer or good wish on behalf of the victim.

Many people will avoid going under a ladder if they can get around it. The belief that if you put on your stocking the wrong side out it is lucky is very general, or was until the schoolmaster returned from abroad; and I myself remember an old woman who was convinced that turning her stocking inside out saved her from being lost when the fairies, one pitch-dark night, had misled her on a trackless English moor.

What is to take the place of a lucky horseshoe when we all ride in automobiles? There is no room for the imagination in them. Some new mascot will have to be discovered. Charms of one kind or another are carried by people that have a pious contempt for heathen superstitions; a small potato, for example, to avert rheumatism, or a chestnut. The late journalist, George Augustus Sala, never traveled without carrying with him, as a lucky card, an ace of spades. Somehow it failed to save him from his creditors. But creditors are notoriously deficient in imagination. If Shylock had remembered this when he drew up his bond "The Merchant of Venice" would never have been written.—Rochester Post-Express.

Nobody Claimed the Watch.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from a chorus. "Where'd you ever get it?"

"Stole it," answered its possessor, calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it there were a half dozen others in the place besides myself who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had 'rough house' for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch and reached out after him. I caught someone and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. And as I never heard from the owner I have it to compensate for the loss of mine."

After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Influenza Caused by Ozone.

On one occasion the present writer walked to the edge of Lake Michigan when a strong wind was blowing right from the lake. The bodily condition was as near perfect as could be, and yet in less than five minutes there was every evidence of having caught an extremely hard cold. The severe influenza continued until, on walking away, in less than 500 feet, it disappeared as if by magic. It is very certain that the temperature had nothing to do with this, nor the wind, but the influenza was directly due to the abundant ozone in the air. By inquiry it was learned that hundreds of residents who had lived upon the immediate edge of the lake had been obliged to move back three or four miles in order to relieve themselves from such experiences. Physicians readily admit that it is not always possible to say why one "catches" cold; it certainly cannot always be because of undue exposure or change in temperature, but probably also to changes in the electric condition of the air. Facts of this kind should lead to the extremest caution in studying any supposed relation between the weather and health.—Popular Science.

Society for Sock-Darning.

In a neighboring Long Island village the young men have a new privilege. On paying ten cents a week they can have their socks darned by the belles of the village, who have organized themselves into the "Giddy Girls' Darning Club." One of the young ladies noticed a hole in the hose of a young man who was paying her a social visit the other night, and, on comparing notes, it was found that many of the other girls of the village had been impressed by the fact that the beaux of the place needed help in keeping their socks in order. The young man who was admitted to the privileges of the club must not be in the habit of smoking, drinking, playing cards, or doing anything real naughty. All he has to do then is to pay ten cents a week and wear his socks into as many holes as pleases him.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Advice to a Daughter

If you want to please the men,
Daughter mine;
Learn a little bit of art,
Some good poetry by heart,
Languages to wit impart,
Music fine.

Know the proper way to dress,
How to comfort and caress,
Dance a little, gossip less,
Daughter mine.

If you want to please the men,
Daughter mine;
Study how to make a cake,
Learn to stew and boil and bake.
Say you cook for cooking's sake,
How divine—

Be a housewife, all the rest
Counts but little, truth confessed,
Such girls always marry best,
Daughter mine.

—What to Eat.

She—To think that you once declared that you would love me as long as you lived! And now, hardly a year married, and you care nothing at all about me! He—But you see when I told you I would love you as long as I lived I wasn't feeling very well, and I really didn't think I would live long.—Boston Transcript.

Some girls are so particular that the only way you can hold their hands is to shake hands with them.

Were it not for the bliss of ignorance some people would always be unhappy.

THE FILIPINO GIRL.

Her Habit of Smoking Is One Which Shocks Americans.

A Filipino girl whose parents make any pretensions to wealth or social ambition will not walk a half dozen blocks unless escorted by some relative, even in broad daylight, but she will sit on a balcony in full view of the street and puff contentedly at a long cheroot, perfectly conscious that she is within the bounds of strict propriety according to native standards.

A FILIPINO TYPE.

This habit of smoking by girls and women is one which Americans in Manila find very hard to become accustomed to. We have heard that some women of our own race, members of a class of society more noted for its money than for its good morals, sometimes smoke a cigarette or a small cigar, and, if lic exhibition of their daring, and it is generally believed that their numbers are few. The Filipino woman who does not smoke, however, is a rare exception. A writer in the Outlook says of them: "They are always glad to accept a cigarettes or a small cigar, and, if you are not prompt in offering one, in all probability will produce one from their own supply and ask your permission to light it. This habit quickly ceases to attract your notice except under unusual circumstances."

EMPHASIZED HIS LAST WILL.

How an Old Steamboat Captain Tried to Prevent a Contest.

"I am free to admit this story sounds a trifle fishy," said a New Orleans lawyer, chatting over an after-dinner cigar, "but I happen to know it is absolutely true. Last summer a local business man, whom it isn't necessary to name, made a new will of rather an elaborate and peculiar character. 'I am bound to say to you,' remarked his attorney, when the document was completed, 'that I think it more than likely your children will make a contest if this will is ever probated.' 'I'm going to have a talk with them on that very subject,' retorted his client. 'Yes,' replied the attorney, 'but when your voice is stilled forever they may think differently about it.'

"That remark set the old man to pondering, and he finally hit on a very picturesque expedient. He had a phonograph at his office, and, putting on a fresh cylinder, he roared his last injunctions into the receiver, in his most impressive style. Then he carefully removed the record, swathed it in cotton wool, and filed it away with the will. Next day he sent for the lawyer and gave him specific directions what to do after the demise. 'I want you to call the family together,' he said, 'and read the will carefully from beginning to end. As soon as you get through and before they have time to talk about it, start the phonograph going and let 'em hear my last message. Be sure to have a good, big horn on the machine and see that everything is in first-class working order. You had better keep the thing in your office,' he continued, 'and any time a contest is mentioned just turn it loose.'

"The old gentleman was a steamboat captain in his early days and he has a way of giving an order that makes one jump to here it. I am inclined to believe that his scheme is a good one, and that his parting adjuration, coming as it were from the grave, will have a highly discouraging effect on litigation."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Obelisk Must Be Removed.

Twenty years ago an obelisk was placed in Central Park, New York. It is a relic of Thotmes III. and Rameses II., and in its native Egypt had been preserved 3,000 years. During the score of years in New York it has suffered more disintegration than during the 3,000 years previous, and at present the world deplores the fact that it is rapidly crumbling to atoms. There is not a building in the great metropolis that offers sufficient accommodations to the gift of the Khedive of Egypt to America. A glass case built over it would not preserve it, but lately it has been suggested that it be placed in the east wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, now in process of construction. This is the only solution of the problem as to how this wonderful relic may be preserved to posterity. William H. Vanderbilt spent $100,000 in getting this granite block to the new world. At the present time New York is greatly bestirring herself in the interest of the perpetuation of this great gift.

Worse than a Sea Lawyer.

Sea time as most people know, instead of being reckoned by hours, is divided into "Watches" of four hours each. From 4 o'clock to 6, and 6 o'clock to 8, there are half divisions, nautically termed "dog watches."

In a recent admiralty case the counsel asked an old sailor at what time of day a certain collision occurred, and received the reply, "About the middle of the first dog watch."

In summing up the case, the newly admitted admiralty proctor enlarged upon the information thus imparted as follows: "You can imagine, gentleman of the jury, the care which existed on this occasion, when, as appears from one of the plaintiff's own witnesses, this valuable ship and her cargo, and the lives of passengers and crew, were intrusted to what, gentleman?—why, to the mere watch of a dog!"—Collier's Weekly.

From the Royal Table.

In the Austrian Court it is contrary to custom for perishable articles to appear twice on the imperial table. The result is large perquisites for the attendants. To one man falls all uncorked bottles, to another the wine left in the glasses, to another the joints, and to another still the game or the sweets. Every morning a sort of market is held in the basement of the palace, where the Viennese come to purchase the remains.

Big Royal Family.

The Bourbon Duke of Parma, who was obliged to quit his duchy in 1859, has a larger family than any other royal personage in Europe. By his first wife, a Princess of Bourbon-Sicily, he had nine children, all of whom survive except the eldest, the late Princess of Bulgaria. By his second wife, who was a Princess of Braganza and a sister of the hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, he has nine more children.

Strainers of Hair.

It is not generally known that clippings from masculine heads of hair are used for making strainers through which sirups are clarified.

A man can get the best of a quarrel and then hate himself for having it.

A Shrewd Negro.

A traveler came along to the gate of a humble cabin in a town in Alabama just as an old negro handed a couple of jugs to his son, who was about 10 years of age, and said: "Now, Julius, yo' gwan down to de grocery an' git a quart o' treacle in one ob dem jugs, an' hurry back." When the boy had gone the traveler said to the father:

"You didn't tell him to get anything in the other jug; is he going to leave it at the grocery?"

"No, sah—gwan to bring it right back home" he replied.

"But why send two jugs to get a quart of treacle?"

"It's jes dis way sah. If he has a jug in each hand he can't go dipping his finger in the treacle and eating it as he comes along."—Detroit Free Press.

Death Pleased Them.

Drummer—How was the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show at the town hall last night?

Landlord Pettyville Tavern—First rate! The audience was so pleased with little Eva's death that they encored her till she done it again.—San Francisco Examiner.

Mormonism

Is a blot upon our land—a symptom of governmental ill-health. The right laws would act upon it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does upon constipation, or dyspepsia. They would quickly restore healthy purity; and this is just what the Bitters does for the human constitution. It makes the stomach strong by curing indigestion and biliousness.

Instruction in the English language is now obligatory in Russian commercial schools.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are 1,135 miles of railway in Cuba, 551 miles of which are controlled by British companies.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

New York may furnish its fire department with seachlights to aid in taking care of night fires.

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