An addition to the known mineral treasures of the frosty north is made by the recent discovery of gold deposits in Siberia, on the northwestern shore of the Sea of Okhotsk. The Russian Government has taken charge of the new gold fields, and is preparing to lease them to parties who wish to try their fortune in developing the deposits. A fresh impulse is thus given to the opening up of Siberia.

During the volcanic eruption in the Hawallan Islands last summer, the smoke rose to a height of between five and six miles, and then drifted away to the northeast. At a distance of 600 miles from Hawail it settled upon the surface of the sea, and was then carried back by the northeast wind to its place of origin, where it arrived a fortnight after its original departure, and covered the entire group of islands with its heavy pall.

It has usually been assumed that the atoms of which all matter consists are indivisible, but Prof. J. J. Thomson, of the Royal Society of Great Britain, thinks that he has found evidence of the divisibility of atoms. Experiments with cathode rays indicate, he says, that the stream of electrified particles projected from the negative plate consists of corpuscies torn from the atoms composing the electrode, and not of whole atom themselves. These corpuscles are very small portions of the atoms from which they come.

Between the northern point of Long Island and Watch Hill lies a row of little islands, two of which, Plum Island and Goose Island, possess a peculiar form of mineral wealth. It consists in heaps of richly colored quartz pebbles, showing red, yellow, purple and other hues, which are locally called agates. They are used in making stained glass windows, and there is a sufficient demand for them in New York to keep the owners of one or two sloops employed in gathering them from the beaches, where the waves continually roll and polish them, bringing out the beauty of their colors.

It is computed by statistics that the average annual rain fall in the United States would, if by some magical or mechanical device all gathered into one place, exceed by four times the volan area of nearly 10,000 square miles, and an average depth of 200 feet. The annual rain fall is computed to be in volume about the same as all the water in the Mediterranean, and any person caught in a storm without an umbrella may, if of a philosophical disposition, take this fact into account as evidence of the truth of the ancient saying that nothing is really so bad but it might be considerably worse,

Prof. James E. Keeler, director of the Lick Observatory, reports that the Crossley reflecting telescope of that institution has made about seventy photographs of nebulae during the past year, showing many new features from which highly interesting conclusions may be drawn. On nearly every photographic plate exposed, from one to sixteen new nebulae have been found. and Prof. Keeler estimates that the number of new nebulae in the sky within reach of the Crossley telescope magination is stimulated by such a the heavens, sprinkled over uers than thistle-down in appearance, jet capable by condensation of

forming worlds and suns-the filmy embryos of future stars!

## PARIS OF THE FAUBOURGS.

Workingman's Pride in the Beautiful Streets of the French Capital. An article in the Century, "Paris of the Faubourgs," by Richard Whiteing, author, and Andre Castaigne, illustrator, throws a bright light on the difference between the lives of the laboring classes in the French capital and in London. The Parisian lives in the streets, and prides himself on their beauty and cleanliness; the Londoner has less to boast of, in this respect, and takes less interest in the external as-

The people of the faubourgs, the humble folk generally-small traders and small annuitants, as well as workmen -like all the rest of us, are the product of their surroundings. They are shaped by the private life and by the public life, by the street, and the home. These people in Paris owe a great deal to the public life. It condescends to their needs for color, variety, movement, in a way universal among the Latin nations. Out of doors is merely their larger home, and they expect to find adequate provision there for every kind of enjoyment. Our own race tends to regard that domain as a mere thoroughfare between the workshop and the fireside, where all our interests are centered. If it serves that purpose that is about all we ask of it. It may be as ugly as it likes, and, within certain limits of indulgence, almost as dirty. To the Frenchman it is more than a place of transit; it is almost a place of

So the Parisian common man has his share of the Champs Elysees and of the boulevards in his freedom of access to their fountains and promenades, and their bordering alleys of tender green. He comes down-stairs to them, so to speak, as soon as the scavengers have done their timely work. He descends to his thoroughfare as the millionaire expects to descend to his breakfastroom or his study, with all its appointments fresh from the broom, and shining in their brightness of metal and glass. So, whatever the gloom of the domestic prospect, his street helps him to feel good. The beauty of the statuary, of the public buildings, is a means to the same end. For nothing the poorest of poor devils may see the glorious bronzes in the terrace gardens of the Tuileries, the outdoor figures of the Luxembourg, the great horses of the Place de la Concorde, the magnificent compositions of the Arch. The very lamppost that will light his way at nightfall serves the purpose of a thing of beauty all through the day. Compare it with the English bar of cast iron, hideous to the eye in form and color, foul with the mudstains of years of traffic. The Frenchmen must have it suave and shapely in its lines, a model of a good Renaissance ornament in its decorations, bronze in its materials, and washed and polished every week or so to keep it smart.

FIREMAN'S FRIGHTFUL FALL. Knocked from His Engine, He Plunged

Into the Big Muddy. Rallroad men on the Missouri Pacific are talking yet about an accident which befell George Norris, a fireman who works on the Kansas City and Omaha line, during the winter. Norris was working with Pat Kelly, and one night

City at 10:35. Kelly was riding with his head out of the window watching for obstructions on the numerous curves where the railroad runs close to the Missourt River a few miles above Les ven worth. The train was making between thirty

and thirty-five miles an hour following close to the river when Norris started to shake the grates. The bar broke and he fell backward and off the engine. It happened that just at that moment the train was running on a part of the tracks that rests on an embankment of stone and earth that slopes down to the river. Norris rolled down the bank and into the water. The stream was not deep, but the water was cold, and, though he was bruised in a dozen places and bleeding, Norris lost no time in climbing up the bank But the train went on at full speed. Kelly did not miss his fireman until he "spilled." He ran the train into Leavenworth, turned his engine over to another man and ran a switch engine back down the track to look for his fireman. He took some railroadmen with him, expecting to find Norris dead. The trainmen say when Kelly saw his fireman walking down the track with water dripping down his face the reunion was as joyous as that of longparted brothers. Norris went to the hospital, but is back on his engine now. -Kansas City Star.

SLOT MACHINE FOR LUNCHERS

New-Yorkers Will Soon Order Their Meals by the Popular Process. The latest fad of the big cities of Europe is the "Buffet Automatique," which means in good American a quick feeder and drinker for man, woman and child. It is really a gigantic nickelin-the-slot machine, and it has become popular in Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

The buffet automatiques are handsome salons, fitted with tables and chairs, and with one side of the room devoted to a big buffet, which will upply the visitor with anything to eat or drink at fixed prices and by simply dropping the necessary coin in the slot.

The visitor enters and sees a lot of tempting dainties under glass cases. He selects what he desires, drops in his dime or half-dime, and the plate moves on a slide toward him, with a napkin, knife and fork. Then he wants a drink, He sees his favorite beverage-beer, ale, wine, coffee or tea-plainly marked over different silver spouts. He drops in his coin, holds his glass or cup under the spout, and out pours the liquid, stopping automatically when the glass or cup is full. Then he goes to a table and eats his lunch in a contented frame

This automatic service is quick, sure and unfailing. The quantities are liberal and the quality guaranteed. The busy man can save fifteen minutes in

getting his lunch. In Paris these buffets are now on all the boulevards. In Berlin there is a handsome one on Friedrich strasse, and the largest is at Vienna, on the Ringstrasse. In some of these feeding establishments there are over 400 different kinds of food and drink, and the prices are only two coins, corresponding to our dimes and nickels. Only one man is visible in the restaurant. He is the manager, and a pretty girl is at a desk in the corner to give change to customers. In the mornings and afternoons these places are the favorite rendezvous for women and children.

A company has been formed by Rulolph Aronson, and three prominent ptown corners have already been eased in order to introduce these slot machines to New-Yorkers.-New York Journal.

## LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Power of the governor or military officer in command to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or disregard it if issued, for the purpose of suppressing an insurrection or rebellion, is sustained in re Boyle (Idaho), 45 L. R. A. 832, and on application for such a writ the truth of recitals in the governor's proclamation is held not to be open to

Acts done pursuant to a subsisting judgment which is afterward reversed are held, in Bridges vs. McAllister (Ky.), 45 L. R. A. 800, to constitute no basis for an action of tort. The case was one of damages by filling up a ditch in pursuance of a judgment which was afterward reversed. In connection with this case is a note presenting the other authorities on the question of liability for tort in doing acts authorized by a subsisting judgment which is afterward reversed.

Liability of a sleeping car company for theft of a passenger's effects while he is asleep is denied in Pullman's Palace Car Company vs. Adams (Ala.), 45 L. R. A. 767, if the company has exercised reasonable diligence; but the mere fact that the porter did not go to sleep during his watch is not deemed sufficient proof of such diligence. The theft of a ring carried in a pocketbook. and which is not capable of being used on the journey, is held not to make the company liable, even if its loss was due to the company's negligence.

A Torrens registration law which provides for the registration of land titles after they are established in a court of equity is upheld in people ex rel. Deneen vs. Simon (Ill.), 44 L. R. A. 801; and it is held that judicial power is not conferred upon the registrar by requiring him to make entries when it appears to him that a person intending to create a charge on property "has the title and right to create such charge," and that the person in whose favor it is to be made "is entitled by the terms of the act to have the same registered"especially when a party aggrieved can apply to a court of equity. A provision that the registrar shall record a trans-fer of land held in trust, upon the written opinion of two examiners that the transfer is in accordance with the true registration shall be conclusive in favor of the grantee, is also held valid.

Verestchagin, whose terrible war which contain very little protein, meat pictures are almost repellent in their or fish being rare articles of diet, while realism, has risked his life many times | wheat, outs, Indian corn and rye, a l while painting them. He would go, of which are richer in protein than rice, sketch-book in band, into the thickest are unknown. In other words, the of the fighting, and sketch the fallen men in the intervals of defending himself from the attacks of the enemy. On one occasion he had to suspend his painting for four bours, while the bulets rained around his canvas, and he bears as many scars as any hero-all the fruits of his love of realism.

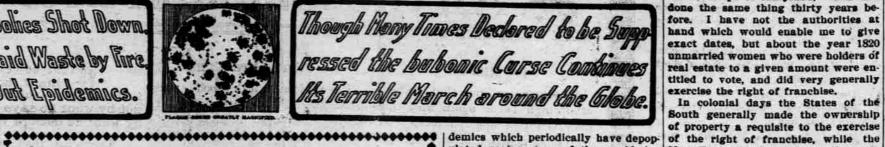
His Disposition. "Yes, said the benevolent man, "I thank heaven for my happy disposition general belief, the disease is not infec-I am satisfied with what the day brings forth, and quickly forget the pain and trouble that has passed."

"Ah!" replied the physician, "that explains your overlooking my little bill." -Catholic Standard and Times.

they were bringing south the fast train suit who looks mor from Omaha which reaches Kansas than anything else. suit who looks more like a wish bone

## THE SCOURGE OF THE CENTURY A

Thousands of Momes Laid Waste by Fire in Elforts to Stamp Out Epidemics.



Though Hany Times Declared to be Supp ressed the bubonic Curse Continues Its Terrible March around the Globe.

UBONIC plague - the dreaded "black death" of the Orient-will never get a footbold in the United States, or in any other civilized counwas a mile from where Norris was try where modern methods of sanitation prevail. This is the assertion of Surgeon General Wyman of the United States army and it is indorsed by medical experts generally. So far as known only to cases of genuine bubonic plague have been found in the United States. These were brought into New York last fall on a steamer from Santos, Brazil, where the disease is now epidemic. There was considerable alarm when the fact of the presence of the plague was known, but this quickly passed off when it became evident that the quarantine regulations in this country are such that it is almost

impossible for a disease of this nature

to spread. Since then vessels have been



PLAGUE PATIENT, BOMBAY HOSPITAL continually arriving from Santos, but

"So far as the United States is con cerned," says Surgeon General Wyman, "there is absolutely no danger of a bubonic plague invasion. The plague is essentially a dirt disease; it cannot thrive where the people are cleanly, and well-nourished; or where modern methods of sanitation prevail. It is found in its worst stages in lands like India and China, where the natives are dirty in their personal habits; where the very soil is safurated with filth. where there is an utter lack of anything like sanitation even of the crudest kind and where the people's bodies, weakened and emaclated by lack of proper food, invite disease."

Most Deadly of Diseases.

Under the conditions obtaining in the Orient, the bubonic plague is the most virulent and deadly of diseases. The symptoms manifest themselves in from twelve hours to twelve days after the system absorbs the disease; the usual period being about four days. At first the patient complains of high fever, a swelling of the glands of the thigh and groin, and sometimes of the neck, and finally becomes delirious. The crisis is reached in from two to eight days, generally in forty-eight hours. If life can be prolonged for five or six days the chances of successful treatment are greatly increased. As a rule, however. little can be done to save the natives of the countries where the plague is epidemic. A few of the well-nourished ones escape; of the rest death claims an average of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the total number of cases. This fearful mortality is best shown in the following figures, furnished by Dr. Wyman: Bombay, cases 220,907, deaths 164,083; Hong-Kong, cases 1,600, deaths 1,866. Strangely enough this death rate varies greatly according to nationalities. From statistics obtained during the prevalence of the plague in Hong-Kong the following official showing is made, the percentage being based on the total number of cases reported: Chinese, 93 deaths out of every 100 persons attacked with the disease; East Indians, 77 out of every 100; Japanese, 60; Eurasians, 100; Europeans, 18. This small relative percentage of mortality among Europeans is attributed to better blood and staming, and to the suc cess of treatment in the early stages of the disease, the intelligence of the European leading him to call in a physician at the first sign of trouble, while the ignorance and prejudice of the Orientals prompt them to conceal themselves and reject medical aid.

An interesting suggestion as to the

The Plague in History.

The plague prevailed in Athens in 432-429 B. C. and reappeared eight-een months after it was thought to have been stamped out. In the third century B. C. pestilences swept away countless numbers in Egypt.

Livy records a great plague that de-stroyed millions in various parts of Africa in the third century B. C. In 542 A. D. the plague spread over Egypt and reached Constantinople, where 10,000 died in a day. In the same century it ravaged Italy and Northern Africa.

In the seventh century the plague in-vaded England and claimed scores of victims. of victims.
In 1270 it appeared in Cairo and Con-stantinople, spread, and became epi-

demic.

In the fourteenth century the pestilence came from Arabia and swept
Egypt, Armenia, Asia Minor, Northern Africa and nearly all Europe.
Hecker, the historian, estimates that
it claimed 25,000,000 rictims in Europe during the century.

In 1466, 40,000 died from plague in Western Europe.

In 1572 pestilence swept away 50,000 people in and near Lyons, and in 1576 more than 70,000 died in and around Venlee.

In 1646 the pingue depopulated Naples, claiming 300,000 victims in five months. In 1634-55 London suffered ravages

In 1720 one-third of the people of Marsellies died and the following year 88,000 died in Toulon and the whole of Provence. In 1743 nearly 50,000 died in Messina.

In 1771 the plague destroyed 50,000 lives in Moscow. In 1835 Cairo again was visited by the plague and one-fifth of the peo-ple died.

Plague in Last Decade.

1890 and 1891—Sporadic cases in Ton-quin and Hong-Kong. 1892—Carried to Lang-Tchu and Yun-

1898 and 1894—Epidemic at Tonquin, Hong-Kong, Canton, Lang-Tchu and Yun-Nan. 1895 to 1897—Sporadic cases at Yun-Nan and Lang-Tchu and along the Manchurian frontier; also in vari-ous parts of India.

1808—Plague becomes epidemic in Bombay and Calcutta, and famine paves the way for its renewed in-roads along the Manchurian fron-tier.

June, 1899—Pestilence spreads rap-ldly in Hong-Kong, Bombay and Calcutta, and many cases appear at Rangoon and Singapore. July, 1899—Epidemic at Port Arthur, Newchwang, Crefoo and Tleo-Tsin, and plague spreads to Australia and Shantung.

and Shantung.

August, 1899—Disease appears at Toklo and Kobe, in Japan, and at Chemulpo, in Corea; also spreads to
Viadivostock and through Siberia,
and becomes practically epid-mic in
Russian Province of Astrakhan.

November, 1899—Plague reaches Manila, and two cases are brought into
port at New York.

December, 1869—Appears in Valpara-iso and other Pacific South Ameri-can ports, and breaks out in Hon-olulu and Noumed, New Caledonia. January, 1800—Pestilence appears in Sydney, New South Wales and Nagasaki, Japan; also passes Cape Horn and reaches Rio Janeiro and Santos, Brazil; Rosario, Argentine, and the Island of Cozumei, off the coast of Yucatan.

February, 1900—Epidemic breaks out afresh in Honolulu after being once almost stamped out; also spreads to other Hawalian Islands.

<del>}</del> those affected are taken out and shot. "It saves trouble and other people's

The conditions of environment favoring the plague are similar to those that encourage typhus fever, namely, density of population, bad ventilation and tionary measure the whole family were

lives," the Russian grimly remarks.

the discharges from the swellings. All At Amoy, China, in 1896, he first put this being granted, the question will his theories into practice by using the naturally arise, Why, then, should the serum from an immunized horse upon disease rage so among the Orientals? cases of a severe type. He treated The assertion that the plague is not twenty-three cases in this manner, all usually infectious or contagious in the of whom recovered excepting two, ordinary way applies only to people whose cases were desperate from the who are ordinarily cleanly in their haboutset. Since that time the Yersen its. To those acquainted with the method has ben tested until its efficacy Oriental no further explanation is nec- is now incontestable. A French comessary. Once the plague gets a foot- mission which has been investigating hold among East Indians or Chinese the plague at Oporto. Portugal, reports coolies it is almost impossible to check that in cases treated with the serum t, except with the extermination of the mortality was only 14 per cent... the population affected. Russia has while in those not treated it was at adopted heroic methods in dealing with least 70 per cent. In a case in Bomthe plague in its Chinese colonies. All bay a European family resided, with a numerous retinue of native servants, in an infected portion of the city. The little daughter of the family was stricken with the pest in a virulent form; was treated with the serum, and made a rapid recovery. As a precau-



HOW RUSSIA CURES THE BUBONIC PLAGUE. Unfortunate coolles suffering from the terrible disease are shot down without

nourishment, and inattention to sani-

It is said of this disease, as of yellow fever, that human babitations and the soil may become so thoroughly infected as to establish endemicity, or regular recurrence of the disease. The bacillus will infect food and water, though how long it will retain its virility in water is as yet undetermined. resence of organic matter, vegetable or animal, especially if in a state of deomposition, furnish the ideal conditions for the propagation of the plague bacilli. Light, dryness and heat are fatal to the germs. The bacilli are killed by direct sunlight in three or four hours, and in a dry room at ordinary temperature in three or four days. A kills the germs in five minutes, and so- office of the United States army.

1,541; Formosa, cases 2,468, deaths drainage, impure water, imperfect subjected to inoculation, and the same measure of treatment was offered to and escaped infection, while six who declined on the ground of religious scruples were all stricken and five died. A more crucial test could not have been devised.

The bubonic plague, Dr. Wyman asserts, is the same old plague that for centuries past has made its appearance at intervals in various countries to claim its tribute of thousands upon thousands of human lives, and which tine, Oriental and black plague, and black death. The mere index to the literature on the subject-a simple enumeration of titles with authors-covers forty pages in the index catalogue of temperature of 176 degrees Fahrenheit | the library of the surgeon general's

cause for the great prevalence and mor- lutions of corrosive sublimate, sul- Of late years, with the advance of tucky?"

ginning as early as 500 years B. C. | church membership a necessary quali-Fighting the plague with fire and fication of the voter. Following the

death-quick obliteration of human be idea that only property holders should ings at the gun muzzle and the utter vote, it was a natural step to conclude extinction of dead bodies in the ashes that all property holders should vote. of funeral pyres—is an excess of horror Maryland, therefore, decided that in connection with the progress of the where the ownership of property was dread black bubonic scourge. The custom of the disposal of bodies of plague band to represent her she should be a victims by the Russian army officials voter. in Manchuria is invariably that of in- I have many times heard my grandcineration. Between July 6 and 15 last mother tell of voting during the days over 300 coolies employed on the rail of her widowhood and describe the road work near Newchwang, who be-came infected by contact with coolie those days. There was but one voting laborers shipped from Hong Kong, and place in the county, and all electors who disclosed unmistakable evidences were required to go to the county town of having the plague in its first stages, to cast their votes. She lived in the were rounded up and shot by the Cos- county of Talbot, and the voting place sack soldlers employed in guarding the for the entire county was Easton, the camps. Their bodies were piled on logs, county seat. There was no casting of saturated with petroleum and burned. a ballot, nor was the system like the Heltere Welt. In efforts to stamp out the disease in viva voce vote which prevailed in Ken-Honolulu the officials burned every tucky until a few years ago. But the building in the infected district. The total expense of the plague in Honolulu up to March 1, including the value look them over and select one for of the property destroyed, was esti-

Uses of Weather Forequits. The weather forecasts are of value it. a great many ways not thought of by

mated to reach \$1,000,000.

most people. For example, they are most useful in the business of carrying fresh meats by rail, the temperature of the cars being regulated in ac cordance with the predictions. The same method is employed in carrying fruit, and, in case of a freeze advertised in advance, car loads of such per ishable merchandise are ant to be detained in a southern latitude, even after they have started, rather than forward them northward under unfavorthe ballot to every white male voter able conditions. Even the heating of large office buildings is managed now adays with reference to the weather bureau's forecast. Fuel companies and ice companies find it to their interest to watch the predictions carefully, and growers of cranberries solicit and re-

ceive special warnings of cold waves. guarantee religious liberty to all her Some very funny crapks write to the weather bureau from time to time. On toward securing the present Constituone occasion Chief Moore received a tion of the United States, was also the letter from a rich but very ignorant old first to give the ballot to woman.-Boswoman who had a notion that he could make it rain or not as he desired. She wanted to give a lawn party on a cer tain date, and wrote to ask if the weather could not be clear on that afternoon, so that her guests would enjoy themselves. To make her communic tion more impressive, she inclosed a list of the names of several prominent people whom she intended to invite,

"I entered into the humor of the thing," says Prof. Moore, "and sent her an answer to the effect that the afterwhich to wash clothes, and that on this account I could not possibly make it clear on that date."

Uncle Eli's Fable. As two tackals and a fox were traveling in company they came upon a dogmatic history at Carondelet and in yesterday and brought home part of dead chicken lying on the ground, and at once there was a quarrel between the jackals as to which should have the orize. They finally settled it by dividing the chicken between them, leaving the fox entirely out of the affair. An owl who had observed the proceedings asked the fox: "But where do you come into this

thing, Mr. Reynard?" "Oh, I take my share in natural phil sophy," replied the fox. "Firstly, that chicken was killed and placed here for an object. Secondly, the body was olsoned; and, thirdly, there go those ackals tumbling about and making their last kicks.

"And I may say further," observed Reynard, as he scratched his ear with his paw, "that when you are offered something for nothing it's a good idea to let somebody else sample it first."-New York Sun.

A Test of Amiability. "Ordinarily," said Col. Stillwell, "I object to the conundrum. I regard it as a primitive form of humor. I also resent these constant gibes at the State has been known in turn as the Levan- of Kentucky. They represent both deficiency of taste and poverty of resource. But just to show," he contin- Bt. Joseph, Mo., and left it in 1866 to ued deliberately, "that I am a broad- be consecrated bishop of Dubuque. In minded man who can accept a joke amiably I will ask you a question: province of which Dubuque is the ec-What is the difference between the State of Massachusetts and Ken-



1893 he was chosen archbishop of the

clesiastical see. His zeal in Catholic education made him distinguished. During his priesthood hundreds of structures were erected to develop Catholic instruction and forward Catholic influence. But it is 25 the back door.—Memphis Commerciala theologian, orator and thinker that he Appeal. will be best remembered. His erudition and oratory placed him alongside of the greatest churchmen of the country. And it was r source of inexpressible rewarded. When he first went to lows -Then I'm going to git out a warrant the Catholic population was very small. for pa. Ma-You shock me, Freddle. Largely to his energy it grew rapidly What reason could you possibly have and from a few thousands spread until for any such action against your fathto-day its membership exceeds 300,000 er? Freddle-Why, I heard him tell in the State.

as a substitute for liquid perfume has never been entirely satisfactory when

it comes to the necessity of imparting shoes and Kentucky produces shoots an enduring scent to a gown. The lit- cathedral at Kiev. Deep down beneath and booze. And I want to say I'm tie silver hearts, perforated and con- the magnificent cathedral are miles of glad I thought of it first, for if anybody taining the solid pellets of perfume, subterranean corridors lined with cells, else had sprung a remark like that on were rather ornamental than useful, in which 1,500 ascetics perform their me unexpectedly I wouldn't care to an- even when there were no substitutes daily devotion and duties, live, eat and swer for the consequences."-Washing- for them. They are still in use and sleep in the grim company of their dead dropped into the deepest recesses of the predecessors. corsage, exude a faint and not very enduring perfume. Most of the Paris A man-o'-war was lying off Gibraltar, dressmakers put into convenient places and permission was given to the men in a gown the small bags of sachet ing what she takes to the seaside in to go ashore for the day. The sailors powder of the scent affected by the her trunk." amused themselves in various ways- wearer. Nearly every woman, who among others by riding about on don- makes an effort to keep up with these keys, and their want of experience in novelties in daintiness, has her set of more clothes than books; if she's over this line caused much amusement. An little sachet bags to be worn in the officer observing one of the men sitting corsage, even if she does not have them —Art in Dress. back very far on the animal called out: sewed in every dress.

> The pligrim did not co "How," he exclaimed, "do you man

age to wring a living from such a poo



WHEN WOMEN VOTED.

candidates for office sat in the election

room, and each voter was expected to

ion. Candidates for State offices were

to be well qualified to discuss the mer-

its of the candidate he represented. In

those days the elections lasted four

days in order to give ample time for

every one to get to the voting place,

Some time late in the '40s the spirit of

the barriers which the property quali-

fication had set up, and a constitutional

who had reached the age of 21 years.

based on the idea of property qualifica-

I merely recall this fact to show that

people, and which took the first steps

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY.

The Deceased Eminent Catholic Church-

man of Iowa.

The third Catholic bishop and the

irst archbishop of Dubuque is dead-

ars later. His first mission wa

Maryland, which was the first colony to

done the same thing thirty years before. I have not the authorities at hand which would enable me to give "What is your opinion about the Boer-British war?" "Well-so far as I have studied it. It seems to be war."exact dates, but about the year 1820 Detroit Free Press. unmarried women who were holders of

Biggs-I hate to hear that Miss Jones real estate to a given amount were entitled to vote, and did very generally attempt to sing. It sounds to me like exercise the right of franchise.

screeching. Baggs—Yes, I've noticed In colonial days the States of the that her voice is bawl bearing. South generally made the ownership

Papa (after the company has gone)-Dorothy, why did you not obey me when I spoke to you? Dorothy-Oh! ulated vast regions of the world, be New England colonies generally made papa, I hated to before all those people. -Truth.

"Heard the news? Ladysmith has been relieved." "Eh! Charged with shoplifting, was she? Well, these bargain counter sales are very demoralis-

A woman generally keeps her ideals till she makes up her mind that she doesn't want to wait till she gets to heaven to get married.-New York

"What paper do you take?" "It depends a little on which way the wind blows. Sometimes I take Brown's; sometimes I get Smith's."-Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"How is it that Dr. N. has so many patients?" "Oh, his wife gives a dinner every month and the people who get dyspepsia there keep him busy."

Visitor (looking at portraits)-What a lot of ancestors you've got! Porkenchopps-That's dead right! I don't want so many, but Sarah she insisted. -Brooklyn Life.

whom he or she desired to vote, and "Is Brown happy in his marriage?" the clerks made a record of the decis-"Well, I think if Brown were to see Mrs. Brown to-day for the first time expected to have representatives in he wouldn't even ask for an introduceach county. These were leading peotion."-Harlem Life. belonged, and each one was expected

Ethel (to her younger brother, who had been whipped)-Don't mind, brother, don't mind. Brother (between the sobs)-That's just what I was licked for.-Ohio State Journal.

Cholly-Your papa kicked me out when I asked him for your hand. Miss progress required a sweeping away of Gabby-Papa is so intense. He puts his whole sole into everything be under-

takes.-Baltimore American. Doting mamma-Rodney, dear, toconvention decided in favor of giving morrow is your birthday. What would you like best? Rodney, dear (after a As the right of a woman to vote was brief season of cogitation)-I think I should like to see the school house burn

tion, when that was swept away she down.-Melbourne Times. "I think," said the friend of the famlly, "that you ought to keep a watch on your son." "Impossible," declared the disgusted father, "He'd exchange it for a pawn ticket the first chance he

got."-Philadelphia Press. "Mary," said the mother, "I don't like that young man who is calling upon you. He is flighty, fldgety and does not seem to stay long anywhere." "Yes, be does, ma. He was here from 7:30 till after midnight last night."

Niblack-It's hardly right to judge a man by his clothes. Krusty-That's true. There are any number of men John Hennessy. He was 75 years old. wearing golf sults to-day who have too The archbishop was born in Limermuch good sense to ever play the game.

—Catholic Standard and Times. ick, Ireland, in 1825. Twenty-two years

later he came to America and began "I don't understand my wife a bit his studies for the priesthood in Carondelet Seminary near St. Louis and holy better than I did ten years ago." "Then noon she designated had already been bespoken by a poor washerwoman who bespoken by a poor washerwoman who New Madrid and Gravols, Mo. His field not to wear myself out trying to under covered 6,000 miles of territory without stand her."-Indianapolis Journal, a railroad and he endured countless

"I want you to prescribe for my wife, privations in trying to cover it to min- doctor." "What's the matter with later to the scattered Catholics of his her?" "I don't know, but I'm sure parish. In 1854 he became professor of there is something; she went shopping 1857 its president. In 1860 he was the money I gave her."-Harper's Ba-

made pastor of St. Joseph's Church at gar. "How are conditions in your part of the State?" "All right," answered the Kentucky mountaineer. "The danger's all over. We were powerful scared for a while, but I don't reckon there's any chance of an ammunition famine now."

-Washington Star. "What's the matter with Rashleigh?" "Absent-mindedness, that's all." "Nonsense! The man's cut and bruised frightfully!" "Yes. He tried to stop a runaway automobile by jumping in front of it and waving his coat at it"-Philadelphia Press.

"Are there only one ple for dinner, mamma?" asked little Sammy Snaggs, anxiously. "Sammy," said Mrs. Snaggs, "you should not say 'Are there only one? You should say 'is' for one and 'are' for more than one." "Yes'm, Are there more than one ple for dinner?"-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"What time will you be home, dear?" asked the young wife as her husband started down town after breakfast." "Oh, about 1 t. m., I guess," was the reply. "You mean 1 p. m., don't you?" she asked. "No," replied the heartless wretch, "I mean just what I said-1 t. m .- to-morrow; see?'-Chicago News.

Mrs. Rambo (on the inside of the front door)-Absalom, you have been drinking again! Mr. Rambo (on the outside)-No, m' dear, I- Mrs. Rambo-Say "Prompt payments patiently pursued produce prosperity." Mr. Rambo-Prompt payments patiently prosued pos Mrs. Rambo-Absalom. you can go up to your room by way of

linarian)-Ma, can you have a man arrested if you think he's going to kill cleasure to see his labors so abundantly you? Ma-Certainly, my son. Freddie the lumberman this morning to bring him a cartload of shingles.-Richme Dispatch.

> Most Remarkable Convent. A most remarkable convent is to be found in the catacombs of the Russian

Vacation Arrangements. "I can tell a woman's age by know-

"How do you tell?" "Well, if she's under 30 she takes

We don't like the word "shrinking" applied to a woman; it always reminds us of a fiannel shirt that goes into the wash too big, and comes out too little.

There is some wonder that a particu-larly good brand of eigars is not named the "Don't Worry."

No one cares where the flies go winter, but lots of people would for them to go there in summer,

OCEAN PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE ACROSS THE PACIFIC "Give it up, Colonel." intent and meaning of the trust, which | tality of the plague in India and China | phuric acid, or hydrochloric acid have | civilization and the adoption of intelligent systems of hygiene, sanitation, "Massachusetts produces boots and quarantine, and medical treatment, the Treatment of Plague Patients. field of the plague has been narrowed The consulting committee of public

is offered by Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., who attributes it to the fact that the people, when fed at all, live almost entirely upon rice and other grains A patient stricken with plague should be isolated and kept in a state of the bodies of these natives lack proper

nourishment. Methods of Contracting Plague. Medical scientists have determined that bubonic plague may be contracted in three ways-by inoculation through an external wound or abrasion, by respiration (breathing air laden with the plague germs), and by introduction nto the stomach of food or water that has become infected. Contrary to the tious or contagious in the ordinary manner. A person might even sleep in a bed occupied by a plague victim, or wear clothing taken from his body, and late; the floor of the room to yet escape infection, provided there were no wounds or abrasions on the

health of the French Government has framed the following rules for the reatment of patients:

utmost cleanliness, the persons charged with his care alone to have access to him. The attendants should observe the following precautions: To take neither food nor drink in the sick-room: never to take food without washing the hands with soap and a disinfecting to time, and always before eating, with a disinfecting solution; carpets, cur-tains, rugs and other furniture to be removed from sick-room; cloths, coverings and mattresses to be disinfected by steam or boiling at the conclusion of the case, or as often as they

daily with a disinfecting solu To a French physician, Dr. Yersen, belongs the honor of having discovered year by year, until now it is almost exclusively confined to countries like India and China, with occasional outbreaks in such ports as Santos, Brazil, where the conditions are fully as inviting for an epidemic as they are in the Orient In view of the alarm caused by th

appearance of the plague at various places in Europe last June, July and August, an international congress of public health bodies were called to meet solution; to rinse the mouth from time at Brussels on Sept. 4, when the progress of the pestilence throughout the world and measures for its suppression were discussed. Many valuable experiences in quarantine measures, disinfection and treatment of the disease were related. At this conference the history mu- of the pestilence, under the various names by which it has ben known at intervals during many centuries—as Levantine, Oriental, bubonic and "black Catholic Standard and Times.

Skin in which the disease germs could belongs the honor of the plague. Dr. Tersen present species of plague was declared a remedy for the plague. Dr. Tersen present species of plague was declared was a student of the Pasteur in titute from comparisons to be similar to and a beliaver in the serum tree ment.

"I say, Bill, get up more amidships! With an injured air he replied: "Well, sir, this is the first craft I have ever commanded in my life, it's hard indeed if I can't ride on amanded in my life, and passion he felt. juarter deck if I like."—Answers.

Mrs. Nugget—What a fine piece of "Oh, our soil makes an excellent cloth! How much did you pay for that? sandbag!" protested the dark, sinister Mrs. Mines—Only \$98.90 a yard. I call inhabitant, regarding the other narrow-that a bargain, don't you?—Puck.