

# Tipicines

In Paris last year 45,000 horses were sold for food.

In the last ten years this country's iron output has increased 162 per cent. It is estimated that London's laundries use more than 750 tons of soap a week.

Charles Law Watts, a 16-year-old boy, of Kent, England, weighs 373 pounds and is still eating.

Each day there drop into the coffers of the New York elevated railways 27,500 nickels, to say nothing of the other coins and bills.

Out of a fortune of \$775,000, Mrs. Mary Todd, of Oakwood, Hastings, England, left \$5,000 for distribution by her executors to homes for cats and dogs.

Shipload after shipload of railway sleepers and cold storage products is arriving at Manila and other Philippine ports from various Australian ports.

It is announced that a Scotch company is about to manufacture by a new process seamless iron and steel tubes for boilers, which it is said will not corrode.

Benjamin F. Hamilton, of Saco, Me., claims to be the first storekeeper in New England to employ women clerks. He recently passed his eighty-eighth birthday.

Of the tuberculous patients treated in Pennsylvania's "Camp Sanatorium," which was established with the aid of the State, 75 per cent have either recovered or been greatly improved.

At the Northwick (England) rural council Councilor Watts reported that a woman who would bequeath his son Fred to another boatman, who paid a half-crown to make the transaction, as he imagined, legal.

The Bank of England is not in danger of a drought. An artesian-bored tube well, reaching to a depth of 400 feet, has just been completed there. Springs have been tapped yielding a minimum supply of 100,000 gallons a day.

King Edward has sent \$15 to a Devels artist named Wiltshire, who is editor of the Republic, a weekly religious newspaper. He is a Harvard graduate, popular alike with workingmen and business men, as his successive terms in the Massachusetts Senate and in Congress have given evidence.

James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., in a rival of Andrew Carnegie in the giving away of libraries. He has been doing this for years. His libraries are smaller than Carnegie's gifts and are given to small communities, to ministers and to educators who can not afford to purchase them.

Traders now pass freely between Calcutta and Tibet. The masses of Tibet are eager to trade with "the white people," says Consul General Michael, of Calcutta. The important products of Tibet are horses, mules, rock salt, iron, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, lapis-lazuli, musk, etc.

An English physician, James Cantill, speaks in strong terms of condemnation of the growing custom of using currants in bread and cake. The baking, he says, makes them wholly impervious to any digestive fluid, wherefore they result in serious intestinal disturbances, especially in children.

Large tracts of Persia are uninhabited. The total population is about 10,000,000, which is only fourteen to the square mile. The nomads (Arabs, Kurds, Leks, Turks, Lurs, Baluchis and Gypsies) move from place to place, according as their animals need pasture or as their other interests demand. Persia, Past and Present.

Domestic servants at Wellington, New Zealand, have formed a union and demand that their work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays shall cease at 7:30 in the evening, on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 in the afternoon and on Wednesdays at 10 p. m. all domestics to be home by 10 o'clock except on Thursday, when they may stay out till midnight.

A cat, which has adopted the plant of the Sanatorium Foundry and Machine Company as her home, undertook to jump through the flywheel on the engine. The cat got caught in the spokes, was whirled around 400 or 500 times and then through a window. With eight lives still to her credit, she hoisted her tail and started on a swift run to find another home.—Toledo Blade.

## SOME INTERESTING WILLS.

Character as Expressed Quaintly in Last Testaments.

Much of a man's character may be known from the kind of a will he leaves behind him. Very few men, therefore, are really known till they are dead, for some presumably sane people have left most eccentric documents which disposed of their worldly goods, according to the Kansas City Star.

A man named Sanborn, who lived and died in Massachusetts, made a will which bequeathed his body to Harvard university, and especially to the manipulation of Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis Agassiz. He requested that his skin should be made into two drumheads, to become the property of his lifelong friend, leader of a Cohasset drum corps, on condition that on Bunker Hill at sunrise, June 17, each year, he should beat the drum to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." On one drumhead was to be inscribed Pope's "Universal Prayer," and on the other the "Declaration of Independence."

"The remainder of my body," he continues, "shall be used for anatomical purposes, to be composed for a fertilizer to contribute to the growth of an American elm to be planted in some rural thoroughfare, that the weary wayfarer may rest and the innocent children may play beneath its umbrageous shade, rendered luxuriant by my remains."

Jeremy Bentham, who was the founder of the school of utilitarianism, bequeathed his body to Dr. Southwood Smith for dissection, desiring that a lecture be delivered over it to medical students and the public generally. He had made many experiments with embalming fluids, and on the day of his death declared himself satisfied with the preparation submitted to him. As he exhorted the fluid his last words were, "That will do," and in a few minutes he was dead. He had desired that after his death his body should be dissected and then embalmed and dressed in his accustomed clothes, to appear as natural as possible. Seated in his old armchair, he wished to be placed at the banquet table of his friends when they met on any great occasion to discuss philosophy or philanthropy. These wishes were carefully carried out by the favorite disciple to whom the body was bequeathed.

A certain Dr. Elvey, of London, who was a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, inserted this clause in his will: "Item—I bequeath my heart to Mr. W., anatomist; my lungs to Mr. F., in order that they may preserve them from decomposition; and I declare that if these gentlemen shall fail to execute these, my last wishes, I will come—if it be by any means possible—and torment them till they comply."

A quaint bequest was made by a man in Staffordshire, England, who asked that the sum of 20 shillings be paid yearly to some poor man, "to go about through the church during the sermon to keep the people awake and the dogs out of the church."

In the will of a Mr. Parker, probated in London in 1785, there was this clause: "I will and bequeath the sum of £50 to Elizabeth, whom, through my foolish fondness, I made my wife, without regard to fame, family or fortune, and in my return has not spared, make unjustly, to accuse me of every crime regarding human nature save highway robbery."

An old Welshman who, in his ninety-eighth year, saw fit to make a new will, came to the point briefly and specifically: "I give to my old, faithful servant, Esther Jones, the whole that I am possessed of, either in personal property, land or otherwise. She is a tolerable woman, but would be much better if she had not so clamorous a tongue. She has, however, one great virtue, which is a will to her foldest-strict honesty."

**CURIOUS NAVAL PUNISHMENTS.**  
Bailing Tub of Water with Spoon—Laughing for Hour and a Half.  
Naval officers do not always mete out to the men the punishments laid down in the king's regulations. They frequently adopt punishments of their own invention, which prove most effective in preventing the recurrence of offenses. These punishments are often of a very curious and even ludicrous nature.

It is an everyday occurrence to see half a dozen sailors lined up on deck facing the paint work, their hammocks on their shoulders and their faces presenting a most woeful appearance. For this punishment is not so trivial as it appears, says London Tit-Bits. The hammock is not very heavy, it is true, but after an hour or so it drags on one's shoulder like lead. Besides, it is far from pleasant to stare fixedly at a square foot of gray-painted woodwork for sixty minutes at a stretch. Jack would much prefer to do a few days' "Ten A" or to have his leave "jambed."

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Spriting upon the deck of a man-of-war is strictly prohibited. As soon as the bugler has sounded the "Stand Easy" spittions the placed at intervals along the deck for the use of the sailors, and were betide the tar who ignores the presence of these tubs and expectorates about the spottish deck. On many vessels a wide belt is kept, and this the man who departs from the regulations is compelled to wear upon his person, and is thus subjected to the ridicule of his shipmates. He is given an opportunity of retrieving his character, however. He is permitted to walk the deck with the other men, and should say a sailor committing a like offense he at once presents him with the halberd, and the new victim has to undergo a similar ordeal.

Some officers adopt more drastic measures. If Jack is detected expectorating anywhere but in the receptacles provided, a "spit-kit" is strapped to his chest and any man who cares to do so may make use of this curious walking receptacle. As may be supposed, this humiliating punishment effectively prevents the men from violating the regulations.

Were a civilian given two large wooden buckets, one empty and the other full of water, and told to bale the liquid from the full tub into the empty vessel with a small spoon, he would consider the order to be that of a madman, or a revival of ancient fancy. Yet this punishment has on several occasions been meted out to refractory "sea dogs." Nothing is more amusing than to see a weather-beaten sailor carefully bailing out spoonful after spoonful of water and as carefully depositing the fluid in a large bucket at his side.

A punishment frequently employed is that of setting the defaulter to walk slowly backward and forward along the deck, nursing in his arms a six-inch projectile weighing a little over 100 pounds. After a quarter of an hour or so of this beneficial "exercise" the unhappy victim is glad to drop the load and rub his aching limbs. At the same time he probably makes a mental resolve never to repeat the offense for which he has been "awarded" this discipline.

**Diagnoses.**  
Physician—There is really nothing the matter with your daughter, Mr. Updegraff. She only fancies there is. I should describe her case technically as "Anxious Parent—I believe you've guessed it, doctor. She's fairly crazy to have me buy one of 'em."

**ADULTERATION PUBLICITY.**  
MANUFACTURERS of questionable food stuffs are making a strong kick against the publicity feature of the pure food bill before Congress. They say that such publicity would drive them out of business, which is just exactly what the friends of the pure food bill would like to see; that is, unless such manufacturers reform their methods. The good book mentions certain classes who prefer darkness rather than light. It seems we always have such fellows with us. The present investigation has unearthed more fraud than the most sanguine advocates of pure food laws anticipated. The agitation has awakened the whole country to the disgraceful condition. Unscrupulous manufacturers actually claim the right to put up food stuffs in any way that they see fit to mislead the public. The present investigation has proved that it can carry on its hateful body the germs of various fevers, so that it has come to be feared by armies almost everywhere, and he made his reply to them in a similar strain.

## BIRDS WORK TOGETHER.

Turnstone is the name of a variety of shore birds that are allied to the plovers and the sandpipers. This name is given to them because of their singular manner of feeding. With their strong bills they turn over the small stones lying in the sand of the beaches to find the insects that may be sheltered underneath. If the stone is too heavy for the bill, they push it over by applying the breast to the upper side. A Scotch naturalist tells how a number of these birds worked together in raising a stone which was too heavy for one alone to move.

Having got fairly settled down in my pebbly observatory, I turned my undivided attention to the birds before me. They were boldly pushing at the shingle, into which I contrived to creep unobserved.

On this they both went round to the opposite side and began to scrape away the sand from beneath the fish. After removing a considerable quantity, their agn came back to the spot where they had left, and went once more at work with their bills and breasts, but with as little apparent success as before. Nothing daunted, however, they ran round a second time to the other side, and recommenced their trenching operations with a seeming determination not to be baffled in their object, which evidently was to undermine the dead creature before them, in order that it might be the more easily overturned.

While they were thus employed, and after they had labored in this manner at both sides alternately for nearly half an hour, they were joined by another bird of their own species, which came flying with rapidity from the neighboring rocks. Its timely arrival was hailed with evident signs of joy. I was led to this conclusion from the gestures which they made, and from the pleasant murmuring noise to which they gave utterance as soon as the newcomer made his appearance. Of their feelings he seemed to be perfectly aware, and he made his reply to them in a similar strain.

Lowering themselves, with their bills touching the sand, they manifested in raising it some inches from the sand, but were unable to turn it over. It went down again into its sandy bed, to their manifest disappointment.

Resting, however, for a space, and without leaving their respective positions, which were a little apart the one from the other, they resolved, it appeared, to give the work another trial. Lowering themselves, with their breasts close to the sand, they managed to push their bills underneath the fish, which they made to rise about the same height as before. Afterward, withdrawing their bills, but without losing their advantage, which they had gained, they applied their breasts to the object. This they did with such force and to such purpose that at last it went over and rolled several yards along the beach. It was followed to some distance by the birds themselves before they could recover their bearing.

## PLANTS FORCED BY FIRE.

Blaze Near By Starts Trees to Blossoming a Second Time.  
A curious instance of the forcing of flowers by accident happened near a small village in France recently. A large fire broke out in the village, which nearly destroyed it, says the New York Herald. Swept on by the wind the flames consumed the last house toward the country side and then attacked the neighboring trees of a pear and apple orchard. The first two rows were entirely destroyed, the three following being somewhat protected by the first rows and the distance, were not destroyed, though badly damaged. Though the branches of the sixth row were many of them scorched and unable to resist the heat with blossoms. They appeared as if exhibited a strange phenomenon. A second flowering began at the end of September, and in October all the branches of the trees, except those which had been scorched, were covered with blossoms. They appeared as if they would in the month of May, those being most heavily laden with blossoms which had been most exposed to the heat. Some lilac bushes and plum trees in another direction near which the fire had stopped flowering again, the lilacs especially being covered with blossoms.

The fire had lasted only four hours, so that it did not at all consume ordinary forcing. All the species which blossomed were those whose buds for the following year are formed in the month of August. From the facts which were gathered from an eye-witness it would seem that it is possible to produce a second flowering from the action of a momentary but strong heat. Whether this exerts a local influence, as

such as the bullets of an enemy. An epidemic of cholera in a Manila prison not long ago was traced to flies. As soon as the insects were barred from the convicts' quarters the pestilence abated. Among the Egyptians and Fiji Islanders the house fly has been found guilty of conveying the most of the prurient epidemic.

In the crowded city the house fly may become especially dangerous, for its opportunities of infection are multiplied. The high mortality of children in the summer months in congested districts, where refuse accumulates fast and where food is often kept in living rooms, is, no doubt, caused to a certain extent by it. It is known that this insect pollutes milk with bacteria. Milk is the favorite food of flies, and at the same time it is an unusually good breeding place for bacilli.—New York Tribune.

**TWO MIGHTY FOES.**  
F one were to ask a number of physicians what problem most interests the medical profession to-day, nine out of ten would reply, "The mystery of cancer." There are other diseases which are quite as hopeless as cancer, some that are more painful, and some that cause more deaths; but there is hardly another in the face of which physicians confess themselves so hopeless.

In many directions the progress of medicine during the last quarter-century, chiefly during the last decade, has been marvelous. The discovery that consumption is not hereditary, and if taken in time may be cured; the association of the mosquito with malaria and yellow fever; the serum treatment for hydrophobia and diphtheria; the isolation of the bacterium of smallpox—these are all recent achievements.

Two great foes still defy the doctors. One—pneumonia—which ranks next to the "great white plague" in the number of its victims, has lately been and still is the subject of special study by an association of American physicians; and something has been learned about it. It is known that it is a germ-disease, and that its characteristic microbe is nearly always present in the mouth and throat in a state of health; but the knowledge of these facts has not suggested any effective way of dealing with the disease.

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# Editorial

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS IN LOVE.

Lf England is stirred up because a pretty school teacher at Rotherham was dismissed for wearing an engagement ring. And an Ohio court has decreed that a girl at Mansfield was justly discharged from her place as teacher because her big bust is being made everywhere over the drop in the birth rate and the disinclination of young people to marry as early as they used to.

Is this sort of treatment likely to encourage girls to look upon wifehood and motherhood as a snobbish duty? The result is not that they must choose once and for all between work and marriage? Does it not, in short, condemn to celibacy a large number of unusually intelligent young women who ought to make excellent wives and mothers?

One of the great dangers of women's work is that those who are forced to employ their energies outside the home may lose the gracious and tender attributes of womanhood. There is risk of the creation of a third sex—women by nature, but men by environment. The only way to avert this is to keep the door wide open between the business life and the domestic life, so that they can pass freely and naturally from one to the other. School boards that put a punishment, as it were, upon thought of marriage cover a far-reaching and injurious influence. The result is to keep many girls unmarried all their lives, and many others are caused to defer their marriages until much later than the natural age, and often to marry unhappily in consequence.—Pittsburgh Press.

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## OUR TROOPS IN CUBA.

Presence of Pacification Force Resented by None Except Literata.  
The United States Army has done itself great credit in Cuba, writes Wm. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. There has not been the slightest trouble with the soldiers; they have behaved themselves in an exemplary manner; the arrests have been few; there has been no disorder whatever, and no alterations with the natives. Their health has also been remarkable. Shortly after the arrival of the troops last October there were several cases of typhoid fever, which they brought with them, but it was soon stamped out, and the sick list for February, including accidents, was 21 per cent. That is remarkable. There have been very few deaths, hardly enough to calculate a percentage.

When they arrived at Havana the troops were admonished as to their duty, to conduct themselves so as to furnish a good example to the Cubans and to promote individually, so far as possible, the pacification of the country. They were told that they were not there to fight, but to serve as an able lesson and a moral force, and they have followed these instructions with a discretion that deserves the highest commendation.

The officers and their families have been a valuable addition to the social life of Cuba and the soldiers are almost universally popular with the people. The army is scattered pretty well over the island. There are several posts in each of the provinces with one, two or three companies at each, and the best test of their popularity is the protests that are always made by the citizens when they are ordered away. The citizens object to changes, also. Like all the Latin races, the Cubans are suspicious and distrustful of strangers. It takes some time to get their confidence, but when they become convinced that you are sincere and sympathetic, they are as trustful as a child. Hence they don't like changes. The same is true in the Philippines.

The leaders of the Liberal party are the only people who do not like the soldiers, and they have their reasons. The presence of the American troops prevents them from carrying out their plans and obtaining possession of the government.

The disposition of the army toward the people is kindly and conciliatory. They avoid wounding the pride of the Cubans or giving offense in any way. Their sentiments were clearly expressed by Colonel Black of the engineer corps, who is acting minister of public works. He said to me the other day: "The most important thing for both Cuba and the United States is a better understanding of their mutual relations and interests. There is a radical difference in the point of view taken of the same question by the Cubans and the Americans. This is due to love, or simply to your affection for your country. You see, I can't endure Ella—I think she's detestable—Tit-Bits."

"See here," snapped the landlord, who had responded to the tenant's hurry call for a plumber. "I thought you said the water in your cellar was two feet deep. It's only a few inches."

"Well, that's as deep as my two feet," retorted the tenant, "and that's too much."

Clara—Did the papers notice your father at the great banquet? Johnny—Yes, Clara—Well, mamma said she could not see his name on the list. Johnny—No; but the list ends with "and others." That means papa. They always mention him that way.—Illustrated Bits.

Magistrate and M. P.—After mature and careful consideration of your case, I have come to the conclusion that you are a lazy, good-for-nothing rascal. May I ask if you ever earned a shilling in your life? Prisoner—Oh, yes, I have, yer honor. I voted for yer honor once.—The Sketch.

Tom—Look at that crowd of women trying to get in that department store. Dick—Yes, it's a regular crush. Tom—But it's so early. Why, the doors aren't open yet. Dick—Yes, they're the women who followed the line of advice in the advertisement: "Come early and avoid the rush."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The desperate man, weary of life, opened an upper window in the skyscraper as her home. He had been landed on top of a load of mattresses with which a teamster happened to be driving along at the moment. "Hang the luck!" he exclaimed, as he rose to him feet, shook himself, and found that he was practically unhurt. "I might have known this would be the result. This isn't the kind of wall paper I wanted. It won't harmonize with my complexion at all!" "Well," irritably answered her husband, "you can change your complexion a good deal easier than we can repair the whole house."—Chicago Tribune.

A clergyman who had accepted an invitation to officiate at Sunday services in a neighboring town entrusted his new curate with the performance of his own duties. On returning home he asked his wife what she thought of the curate's sermon. "It was the poorest one I ever heard," she replied, promptly—"nothing in it at all." Later in the day the clergyman, meeting his curate, asked him how he had got on. "Oh, very well," was the reply. "I didn't have time to prepare anything, so I preached one of your unused sermons."

**Episcopal Approbation.**  
Bishop Meade of Virginia was opposed to the adornment of churches, and also to the adornment of the persons of his clergy.

"Good morning, Brother Brown!" he said to a young deacon. "Who carried your hair to-day?"

"The Lord," replied the young man, with offended dignity.

"Indeed!" said the bishop. "It is very well done."

Experience is a great teacher; so is a real estate boom.

# OUR TROOPS IN CUBA.

## Presence of Pacification Force Resented by None Except Literata.

The United States Army has done itself great credit in Cuba, writes Wm. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. There has not been the slightest trouble with the soldiers; they have behaved themselves in an exemplary manner; the arrests have been few; there has been no disorder whatever, and no alterations with the natives. Their health has also been remarkable. Shortly after the arrival of the troops last October there were several cases of typhoid fever, which they brought with them, but it was soon stamped out, and the sick list for February, including accidents, was 21 per cent. That is remarkable. There have been very few deaths, hardly enough to calculate a percentage.

When they arrived at Havana the troops were admonished as to their duty, to conduct themselves so as to furnish a good example to the Cubans and to promote individually, so far as possible, the pacification of the country. They were told that they were not there to fight, but to serve as an able lesson and a moral force, and they have followed these instructions with a discretion that deserves the highest commendation.

The officers and their families have been a valuable addition to the social life of Cuba and the soldiers are almost universally popular with the people. The army is scattered pretty well over the island. There are several posts in each of the provinces with one, two or three companies at each, and the best test of their popularity is the protests that are always made by the citizens when they are ordered away. The citizens object to changes, also. Like all the Latin races, the Cubans are suspicious and distrustful of strangers. It takes some time to get their confidence, but when they become convinced that you are sincere and sympathetic, they are as trustful as a child. Hence they don't like changes