# STATE ASYLUM FIRE

## Electric Light Wire Starts Flame in Oregon Institution.

## BUT LITTLE DAMAGE IS DONE

### Convicts Aid the Force of Employes and Patients Were Cared for Without Excitement.

Salem, Or., July 28.—Fire, which probably origiated from an electric light wire, bured the woodwork out of the attic of one of the central wards of the state insane asylum yesterday just before the noon hour. The fire was confined to the one ward, and was at no time in danger of getting beyond the control of the fire fighters. The two fire companies, composed of asylum employes, aided by the Salem fire department and by convicts and guards from the penitentiary, saved the building. The loss is due chiefly to damage from water seeping through the floors and ceilings. Superintendent Calbreath thinks the damage can be repaired for $2,500, though it may cost $5,000.

Owing to the fact that the patients at the asylmu are given a weekly fire drill, they were quickly marched out of the building and were at no time in any danger. One attendant, G. V. Boggs, fainted from exhaustion after an hour's hard work in the smoke and heat.

The fire originated in the attic over the first tier of wards north of the central section of the building. These wards are occupied by new patients and by patients who are convalescing. The patients had been out in the yard exercising, and had just marched in to prepare for the noon meal when the automatic alarm gave warning of a fire in the attic. The patients, numbering about 120 in the three wards in this tier, were quickly marched out, and the fire companies hurriedly stretched hose. Eleven convicts who were excavating in the basement hastened to assist, and rendered service in handling the lines of hose up on the roof, a task both laborious and dangerous, for the men had to work at times on coping in order to drag the hose around corners. In a few minutes after the alarm was sounded six lines of hose under 100 pounds pressure were playing on the fire, and soon the Salem fire department arrived and turned on two streams more.

The patients were entirely calm and showed no excitement whatever. Those patients who were in the wards distant from the part of the building in which the fire originated were not taken out of the building, but were kept in readiness to go out at any time.

The asylum has its own water system, receiving its water from wells at the prison, a quarter of a mile distant. The state carries no insurance on the building.

### BYERLY MAKES PROFIT.

**Express Clerk Sells Canal Bonds and Realizes $27,024 on Nerve.**

New York, July 28.—J. S. Pache & Co., bankers, have purchased the $5,800,000 of Panama canal bonds which were recently allotted by the Treasury department to Samuel Byerly, an express company clerk in this city. Bache & Co. have in turn disposed of the bonds to Fisk & Robinson, the successful bidders for the greater part of the issue.

The price of the bonds already has advanced to $104.40, which means a profit of $27,024 for the clerk.

In conversation with Secretary Shaw over the long distance telephone, Mr. Byerly asked if he was to receive his allotment of the bonds. He was told htat he would if he deposited the $5,800,000 by August 1. The clerk said he would.

**Thanks to Roosevelt and Diaz.**

Washington, July 28.—The State department received a dispatch today from the chairman of the American delegation to Rio Janeiro, William I. Buchanan, announcing that on Monday the Pan-American conference, on motion of the Argentine delegation, adopted resolutions expressing thanks to President Roosevelt and President Diaz for their good offices in restoring peace in Central America. The president, through the Sate department and Mr. Buchanan, responded tonight with an expression of his appreciation.

**Sugar Man Yields to Law.**

New York, July 28.—W. E. Foster, general auditor of the American Sugar Refining company, who was taken before Judge Hough in the Federal court for failing to produce certain books asked for by the Federal grand jury, today complied and appeared with the books and data desired. Mr. Stinsor, the United States district attorney, declined to either confirm or deny the statement that the Federal grand jury was investigating certain Western railroads suspected of granting rebates to the sugar trust.

**Battleships Out in Gale.**

Rockport, Mass., July 28.—A stiff northeaster gave the battleships of the Atlantic fleet an excellent opportunity for stormy weather maneuvers today, and for six hours the entire fleet was out of sight of land, rolling about in the heavy seas. The officers reported that the conditions 20 miles off shore were worse than nearer the land, and that there was every indication of a heavy gale off the coast. The fleet will not go out again until it sails east.

**Meetings of Democrats Forbidden.**

Paris, July 28.—The Temps correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the provincial governors have been ordered to prevent all meetings of members of the Constitutional Democratic party and of members of the Group of Toil who belonged to the outlawed parliament, employing the military in case of necessity to disperse such meetings.

### TIE-UP IS NOW COMPLETE.

**Kruttschnitt Forbids More Freight Cars in San Francisco.**

San Francisco, July 31.—The embargo of the Southern Pacific on lumber, lime and hay has been increased, and now includes all articles from the north. Not a pound of freight can be shipped into San Francisco from Portland or adjacent territory until the freight tie-up at San Francisco has been loosened.

This is the latest edict of Julius Kruttschnitt, who has been threatening to do this for some time unless the situation speedily cleared. It has been decided by the local authorities to take no further chances but to stop at once all shipments from the north.

For the embargo there is only one remedy—to clear up the congestion in the freight yards. Efforts in this direction are being made by all the freight agents, and the missionary work among the consignees is having a salutary effect. The unloading in the yards is going on at a faster rate, but not fast enough to suit Kruttschnitt, who has taken the precaution to see that no more cars are added to the glut that is already crowding the tracks.

The tie-up is working to the detriment of the city, as many merchants throughout the state are sending East for their goods instead of patronizing the wholesalers of San Francisco, believing that they can secure their stocks just as quickly under present conditions.

### ARREST CAUSES MUTINY.

**Battalion of Russian Troops Attempts to Rescue Prisoners.**

Poltava, July 31.—A grave outbreak occurred yesterday in the Sevsky regiment owing to the arrest of a private of the First battalion, who was discovered with some other soldiers in a shed where the revolutionists are in the habit of holding meetings. After the arrest the entire First battalion, accompanied by a large crowd, paraded the streets in defiance of the military authorities.

The soldiers proceeded to the artillery barracks, where they seized several guns and marched with them to the prison, where the political prisoners are confined. At this stage all the remainder of the Poltava grarison was called out.

The loyal troops fired on the mutineers with machine guns as they were engaged in breaking nown the gate of the prison. Several men were killed or wounded. The outbreak was not suppressed until 2 o'clock this morning.

### ADULTERATION IN GERMANY.

**Few Articles of Food That Have Not Been Tampered With.**

Washington, July 26.—German food adulteration is the subject of a report received by the bureau of manufactures from Consul General Brittain, of Kehl. Dr. Jackenack, of Berlin, states that there were in Germany in 1888 1,400 prosecutions for adulterating food products; in 1898 the number had increased to 3,000; in 1901 to 3,585, and in 1903 to 6,000. Thirty Berlin butter manufacturers were summoned before the courts for almost incredible adulteration of their wares.

Wines, chocolate, cocoa, brandies and medicines have been discovered to contain absolutely injurious and dangerous substances used for adulteration. In fact, according to a Strassburg paper, there seems to have been very few articles of manufactured food and drink products which have not been the subject of adulteration on the part of the German manufacturer.

**Patent Office Behind.**

Washington, July 31.—Patent attorneys throughout the country are arranging to send a delegation to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and request him to either remove Commissioner Allen or cause such change in methods as will place the patent office on a satisfactory basis. The work of the patent office, attorneys declare, has been running behind since the appointment of Mr. Allen, five years ago. There are now 23,000 applications for patents unacted upon, besides numerous, copyrights, trade marks, etc.

**Death for Four Mutineers.**

Sebastopol, July 31.—A naval court martial today passed sentences upon the seamen who arrested were for complicity in the mutiny of the Black sea fleet of November, 1905. Four men were condemned to death, one to life servitude, 32 to varying terms of penal servitude, and 50 to imprisonment. Six were acquitted. A man named Samenkoff, who was charged with complicity in the attempt with a bomb up on the life of General Neptueff at Sebastopol May 27, escaped from jail today.

**Pardo in Favor of Peace.**

Lima, Peru, July 31.—The message of President Pardo to congress calls attention to the progress of the republic and to the policy of the nation, which he says is inspired by a desire to settle international differences on a basis of friendship and equity. The president declares further that a discussion of these principles, which Peru and a majority of the South American states uphold, will take place at the Pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro.

**Confer on Standard Oil Case.**

Chicago, July 26. — Five of the men who are expected to be prominent in the government proceedings against the Standard Oil company were in conference here today. The men were: Assistant Attorney General Pagin, Special Counsel C. B. Morrison, Special Agent T. C. M. Schindler, of the department of Commerce and Labor; District Attorney Sullivan, of Cleveland, O., and Assistant District Attorney Francis Henchett.

**Viborg Manifesto Seized.**

Kharkov, July 31.—The authorities have seized copies of the Viborg manifesto issued by the outlawed parliament to the weight of 400 pounds which have been surreptitously shipped into Kharkov.

**Big Fire in Leeds, England.**

Leeds, England, July 26. — Fire broke out in the heart of this city late last night, and was still burning fiercely early this morning. The damage thus far is estimated at $500,000.

# TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

### A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

**Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.**

Maybe they had Beef Trust exposures in the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

People seem to be using the only part of the hog that the packers couldn't utilize.

Oklahoma's most serious task now will be to decide on what to use for a State flower.

"Another stay for Patrick." There's a man who has had almost as many stays as a corset.

Perhaps the safest plan is to run when the girl admits that she was once with a "Florodora" company.

Yet the great fact that can neither be scared away nor howled down is that the people have got to have meat.

Barons are quoted now at $100,000, so distinct a cut that the quality of the goods naturally comes under suspicion.

There is a movement on in London to lock up all anarchists. The English are in some respects a very practical people.

Chinese sentenced to death are released when their prayers bring rain. Jupiter Pluvius can take a joke, apparently.

It is easy for the family physician to convince a man of ample means that a vacation will do him more good than medicine.

Only an intellectual woman can spread a stepladder so that it won't collapse and leave her clinging to the top shelf of a closet.

That old catch phrase about the iceman is clear back in the shade now. How would you like to be chief clerk to a high railroad official?

The latest fad is the conundrum supper. The conundrum, of course, is, what are your really eating? Nobody is able to answer it, not even the cook.

Wizard Burbank might confer an inestimable boon on mankind by producing a canteloupe that will register its real quality on the outside of it.

According to English physicians, "silence will cure nervous women and delay the coming wrinkles." So will suicide. Why not suggest something practical?

Now the son of a Pittsburg millionaire is under arrest for burglary. It will seem to the world to be impossible to get rich in Pittsburg and at the same time raise a satisfactory family.

The Czar says the thing that hurts him most is the mutinous conduct of a regiment that he has often honored by wearing the uniform of its colonel. How could it have been so mean?

Airships, it is now promised, will soon be on the market at $1,000 each. Why fritter away your installments on an automobile when you can get an even more dangerous machine for the same price?

If a woman made as big a fool of herself over the way the men dress as some men make of themselves over the way the women dress, she would have a discouragingly small circle of masculine acquaintances.

Bialystok has taken its place on the map of Russia beside that of Kischeneff, and both emphasize the fact that in the matter of religious toleration the land of the Czar is still living in the age of the St. Bartholomew massacre.

Princeton folk, citizens of the town and alumni and officers of the university have urged Congress to appropriate money for a monument at Princeton, where Washington, on Jan. 3, 1777, won the second victory in the campaign which Frederick the Great pronounced the most brilliant in military history.

In a discussion of disarmament led by Lord Avebury there was no voice raised in the British House of Lords which really dissented from the proposition that the disarmament of Great Britain might be realized. Lord Fitzmaurice, speaking for the government, said that Great Britain might appeal to Europe for a reduction of armaments. To the more urgent champions of peace, "might" may seem lukewarm, even cold; but there is great significance in the fact that the possibility of decreasing warlike equipment was even considered in the House of Lords.

Americans are slowly awaking to the commercial value of preserving natural wonders and objects of historic interest. An important factor in the prosperity of Italy and other nations of the old world is the tourist trade. It has been estimated that the money spent by tourists in Italy constitutes a third income of that country. Entry of the United States into the galaxy of world powers has greatly increased its value from the standpoint of the tourists, and steamship companies report a marked increase in the last few years in the number of foreign visitors to this country. Hitherto Americans have not been quick to realize the necessity of preserving and marking the points of interest in the various parts of the country which will attract visitors.

Most vacations which fail are unsuccessful because they are misfits. It is curious that in a matter where individual needs and personal preferences are so important, the final decision should so often be allowed to rest on other grounds. For the great majority of men and women who work, but who have a vacation, two weeks represent the limit of time which they can devote to rest and recreation. That is only one-twenty-sixth part of the year, and most persons need all of it, and need to use it in the wisest way. What is the wisest way? No one but the person himself can tell; and hence the folly of allowing oneself to be overinfluenced by the advice of others. One of the weekly magazines lately contained accounts of vacations in camp, in an automobile, on a bicycle, on foot, in a canoe, in hunting with a camera, in seeing 5th avenue, and in searching for wild flowers. Each of the articles is charming reading, chiefly because the writer had what he was after—rest, recreation and a good time. The reader may easily be misled into thinking that the charm belongs intrinsically to the particular kind of a vacation which is described. It does not. It belongs only in the exactness with which the vacation fits. The wisest thing one can do is to say to himself, "What is it that I should most like to do?" And if it fall within his means, and if he has only himself and his own pleasure to consider, do that, regardless of whether any one else would enjoy it, or whether any one else has ever done it. The hobby or diversion to which one gives his spare moments during the rest of the year is often a wise guide. It requires courage and common sense to disregard conventional conceptions and half-formed plans, and to follow the inclination of the moment; but the reward is nearly always a happy and restful vacation, and not infrequently at little cost.

Fashions rule in sports as in nats. The new crowds out the old and there are no mourners. Bicycle factories are changed to automobile factories to respond to the popular demand. That a sport falls into disfavor does not necessarily mean permanent abandonment. Croquet, after some years of desuetude, has had a revival of public interest. Baseball has never lost its hold, but styles of playing vary from year to year, and what is popular one season may be hopelessly out of fashion the next. The only sports that last almost without change or decay are children's games. Marbles, tops, jackstones, kites, and the other instruments of play are used by children in the same way year after year. The language of the games remains the same and the rules, fixed by some unknown authority ages ago, are as immutable as the decrees of the Medes and the Persians. The reason is that here the players change. Before a child has had time to tire of a game he has grown up to other amusements and a new race of children has succeeded to all the privileges and pleasures of what its elders have abandoned. The child, too, has a regular succession of games during the year, going through a cycle of sports within a period which, relative to the child's age, is perhaps as long as the period which brings round for older people croquet and the like. The most curious feature of fashions in games is the difficulty with which one nation can be induced to take an interest in the sports of another. Attempts have been made to introduce lacrosse, or curling, or pelota, or cricket, or other exotic sports in which other nations take great delight. But such attempts never win any large amount of sympathy from the general public. When a foreign game is adopted, as in the case of football, it is transformed by the national mind until it is almost unrecognizable to those who knew it in its native land. In some French schools the boys are compelled to play football and the period of the game is the saddest time of the week to the boys, while the British youth cannot be taught to appreciate baseball. Golf is the one conspicuous exception, and it is at present triumphant, but he would be a rash man who would predict for it centuries of favor here such as it has enjoyed in the land of its origin. The golf link may have to be transformed again some day to meet a change in popular interest.

**The Hotel de Crillon.**

No seignorial residence in Paris can rival the Hotel de Crillon, belonging to the ducal family of Crillon-Polignac, in the magnificence of its exterior.

One may say that its location is unique in the world. From its wide balcony, arranged as a terrace, and between the tall Corinthian columns of the facade, one sees the whole of the Place de la Concorde, formerly the Place Louis XV., the largest square of Paris, with its solemn lines of arrangement, its vistas broken by the noble river which curves between two lines of poplars, whence emerge the roofs of the last palaces along the Quai d'Orsay; then, farther off, the slender and lace-like spire of the Sainte Chapelle and the violet towers of Notre Dame.

To the left there is a sea of verdure enameled with white statues—the old royal park of the Tuileries. In front is the heavy mass of the Palais Legislatif, with its Greek front; then the old Hotel de Bourbon-Lassay, where the president of the Chamber of Deputies resides, and beyond the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the government of the republic lodges the sovereigns who come to visit Paris. Finally, to the right are the Champs Elysees, that magnificent avenue which rises like an apotheosis to the Arch of Triumph—which is announced, moreover, directly in front of our building by the colossal groups from the hand of Coustou, which were brought from the Chateau de Marly at the time of the Revolution.—Century.

**Rippling Wit.**

One day as Pat halted at the top of the river bank a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor."

"Ah! How many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now, I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all, sir?"

The driver of the watering cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied:

"All the water yez don't see there now, sor."—Christian Advocate.

**Good Advice.**

If the average woman would spend as much time and thought in the selection of a husband as she does in selecting her trousseau there wouldn't be so many divorces.—Judge.

The average woman is as closely confined to the house as a fireman.

# PIERCES THE CLOUDS.

### AWESOME SPLENDOR OF LOFTY PIKE'S PEAK.

**In Honor of the Famous Mountain's Discoverer Colorado Will Erect a Monument—Place Where Storms and Sunshine Meet.**

Elaborate preparations are being made by the State of Colorado to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the discovery of Pike's Peak. A monument will be erected to Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, who led the first military expedition ever sent out by our government, and whose name the world famous elevation bears. Pike left Bellefontaine, a little village in the suburbs of St. Louis, Tuesday, July 15, 1806. This had also been the starting point of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and Clark's remains lie buried in the little cemetery beside the town. In Pike's party were Lieut. James B. Wilkinson, of the United States army, three non-commissioned officers, sixteen privates and fifty-one Indian scouts, and Dr. John H. Robinson, a volunteer surgeon, and A. F. Baronet Vasquez, an interpreter. The Missouri River was followed to the mouth of the Osage, and the latter to the villages of the Indians of that name. Then, turning westward, the party proceeded overland through Kansas and along the valley of the Arkansas as far as the present site of the City of Pueblo, where Pike erected a stockade, and, leaving his men in camp, attempted to ascend the mountain which upholds his name, but he did not reach the summit. The first men to reach the summit of the peak were Dr. Edwin James, Mr. Wilson and two other members of Maj. Long's military expedition to the Rocky Mountains on the 13th and 14th of July, 1820. The mountain was called James' Peak for many years.

GEN. PIKE.

**The Memorial.**

Pike's map shows that he climbed to an altitude of about 9,000 feet on what is now known as Mount Cheyenne, and the people of Colorado Springs propose to mark the spot by a gigantic bowlder 12 feet high and approximately four feet square, a monument typical of the rugged character of the explorer and of the ground he traveled. The bowlder was found near the spot where Pike and his companions found shelter from the snowstorm, and it pleases the sentimental to imagine that it is not beyond the realm of probability that the brave pioneer actually saw and may have touched his own monument, erected by an admiring people 100 years after his terrible experience.

HALFWAY HOUSE, PIKE'S PEAK.

This gigantic bowlder will be set upon a pedestal four feet high, and four bronze tablets with suitable inscriptions will be riveted to its sides.

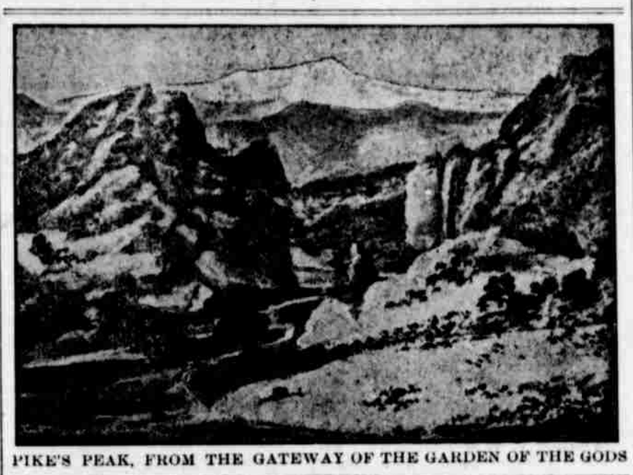
It is also proposed to erect a tablet of bronze four feet by seven feet in size at the very summit of the peak, the unveiling ceremonies being intrusted to the faculty of Colorado College.

At the feet of Pike's Peak now lie the twin cities of Colorado Springs and Manitou. Here the tourist pauses in a spell of mighty wonderment before the amazing prodigies of a riotously eccentric nature, which manifests itself in dashing cascades, lofty mountains, gruesome formations, monolithic spires and magnetic springs. Here are acres of tumultuous stone, grand and chaotic. Rising like a giant specter above its lesser brothers and dipping its hoary head into the baldric of the heavens stands Pike's Peak, the grand old sentinel of the ages, crowned with snow and its sides gashed with tumbling cataracts. So lofty is it that the stars can almost whisper to it and the clouds seem to rest upon its peak. The peak is 14,174 feet above sea level.

**The Ascent.**

In 1852 a rough foot trail was established to the summit, and twenty years later this was enlarged to accommodate vehicles. In 1884 the building of a railroad was undertaken, but was abandoned because of lack of capital, and four years later another project of the same kind was set on foot, the cog-wheel system of mountain climbing being adopted. As the higher altitudes were reached the air became so rare that labor was extremely difficult and the strongest men were able to exert themselves only a little at a time. In place of wagons, burros were employed to carry on their sturdy backs all the needful material of ties, rails, spikes and tools. In 1890 the last spike was driven, and thereafter special locomotives and cars carried the passengers up the summit. The road is nine and one-quarter miles long, and at some points the grade is 25 per cent. The coaches run over great bowlders, under overhanging brows of threatening stones, over dashing waterfalls, through forests of silver pines and dwarf aspens, and into the very clouds themselves. It is a fascinating ride, two hours in length, full of seeming danger, but freer from accidents than the railroad lines down on the plains. Once the top is reached, the tourist beholds a wonderful view. West, south and north is a mighty army of mountains, in companies and battalions, bold, rugged and majestic, always standing in review before the Captain of Worlds who seems to have halted his regiment for inspection before an impending battle. Away to the east spread the fading prairies, losing themselves in the horizon. Down below lie the cities, and the superbly beautiful Garden of the Gods is ever an object of delight. There are times when a snow storm rages on the peak and summer sunshine bathes the plains; there are awesome occasions when, standing under an arch of clear sky, the summer visitor may see rolling clouds gathering into scrolls of darkness and livid lightning running through the storm that is breaking in torrential rain away down the mountain side. Winter and summer, storm and sunshine have their eternal trysting place on the breast of this giant peak, in whose bosom nestles one of the fairest of mountain lakes.

Colorado Springs enjoys over 300 clear days annually and 220 that are absolutely cloudless. This community has attracted the attention and admiration of the traveler, the home-seeker, and the invalid. Its inhabitants are essentially cosmopolitan, for they come from the cultured classes of the United States and Europe. Nature, at Colorado Springs, has been lavish with her choice possessions of pure air and mountain spring water, life-giving sunshine and diversified scenery of unsurpassed gradueur. Man has taken advantage of these gifts by building in their midst a city whose reputation as a health and pleasure resort is second to none in the world. Its beautiful homes, wide avenues, modern trolley system, cool nights in summer, sunny days in winter, drives and trails, parks, porous soil, absence of mud and slush, make it a veritable Mecca.



PIKE'S PEAK, FROM THE GATEWAY OF THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

### AMERICAN CLOTH WINS.

**Cotton Goods from This Country Meet Chinese Needs.**

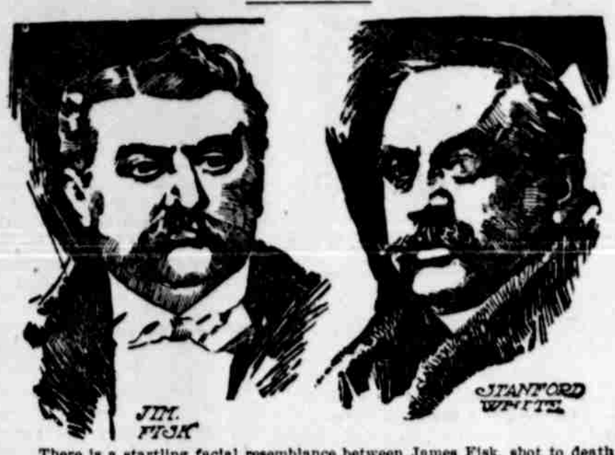
The waking up of Manchuria is shown by the activity of New Chwang, the only open-door port, which in 1905 developed a commerce of $53,000,000. Nearly half of this was foreign imports and of the latter, notwithstanding the sharp competition of Japan, England and Germany and other countries, the United States enjoyed fully one-half, says the New York Tribune. Consul-General Sammons declares that this trade, which is largely in cotton goods, was won by American products purely on their merits. In his latest report to the government he says:

New Chwang being one of the ports of the world of much importance to manufacturers of American cotton goods, the question is frequently asked by what methods such products first entered this market. It is said by pioneer foreigners that when English manufacturers controlled the trade thirty years or more ago a very cheap Manchester cotton cloth was foisted upon the market. It was flimsy of texture and stiffened with sizing to give it an attractive appearance. Some of this class of goods, it is said, was very much damaged in transit and was disappointing to consumers because it would not wear or stand washing.

The American cotton cloth, firm of texture, strong and durable, suited to the rough usage of innumerable millions of Manchurian farmers, capable of keeping out the cold winds when wadded with cotton and used for clothing during the severe winter months, and excellent for sails on thousands of river junks in summer, quickly came into favor once it was properly introduced.

The native (Chinese) cloth sells readily also, but the well-known hua-ch'-pu (pronounced something like "whah-chee-boo," and meaning "flowery flag cotton," or the cotton of the stars and stripes, sells on its merits and will continue to do so if unhampered with restrictive influences, boycotts, etc., or until the native is convinced that he can get greater value for his hard earned cash by purchasing elsewhere. American cotton cloth stands hard wear. There are other cotton cloth novelties that temporarily attract the eyes, but when put to the test of washing and wearing, the Yankee cotton goods are given the stamp of popular approval all over Manchuria. Only the toughest cloth will withstand the severe strain to which the immense sails of Liao river junks are put. If these sails were designated by the flags of the countries where they were manufactured the stars and stripes would almost wholly predominate.

### STANFORD WHITE AND "JIM" FISKE DECLARED TO LOOK LIKE TWIN BROTHERS.




There is a startling facial resemblance between James Fisk, shot to death thirty-four years ago by Ed Stokes, and Stanford White, killed by Harry Thaw because of attentions paid Thaw's wife. They appear to be of exactly the same type, and but for a slight difference in their mustaches the picture of one might be mistaken for the other. Fisk had a heavy face, low forehead and double chin. So had White. Both had heavy jowls, the same lips, the same hair and the same eyes. Their heads were shaped the same. Their noses and ears were much alike. In short, the resemblance is that of twin brothers.

### TWO ANIMALS ARE IN ONE.

**Half of a Chameleon May Be Wide Awake and the Other Asleep.**

To all appearances and according to the researches of those best capable of forming an opinion on the subject the nervous centers in one lateral half of the chameleon go on independently of those on the other, and it has two lateral centers of perception—sensation and motion—besides the common one in which must reside the faculty of concentration.

The eyes move independently of one another and convey separate impressions to their respective centers of perception. The consequence is that when the animal is agitated its movements resemble those of two animals or rather perhaps two halves of animals glued together. Each half wishes to go its own way and there is no concordance of action.

The chameleon, therefore, is the only four-legged vertebrate that is unable to swim; it becomes so frightened when dropped into water that all faculty of concentration is lost and the creature tumbles about as if in a state of intoxication.

When a chameleon is undisturbed every impulse to motion is referred to the proper tribunal and the whole organism acts in accordance with its decrees.

The chameleon, moreover, may be fast asleep on one side and wide awake on the other. Cautiously approached at night with a candle so as not to awaken the whole animal at once, the eye turned toward the light will open, begin to move and the corresponding side to change color, whereas the other side will remain for a longer or shorter time in a torpid, motionless and unchanged state, with its eye fast shut.—Scientific American.

**Making Sure of Him.**

"I seem to remember that lady—who is she?"

"She was my stenographer last year."

"She's charming. Why did she leave you?"

"She was too conscientious for me. One day I proposed marriage to her and what do you think she did? She took all that I said down in shorthand and brought it, nicely typewritten, for me to sign."—Fliegende Blaetter.

**For Possible Rivals Only.**

Tom—I heard May Sweet's mother telling her that she mustn't encourage any young man.

Dick—Yes, I got her brother Jack to put the old lady up to that.

Tom—Why, I thought you were in love with May.

Dick—Of course. You see, I'm not the sort of fellow that needs encouragement.—Philadelphia Press.

**Avenging Himself on Biffsky.**

"Papa, you must let me take vocal lessons."

"With that awful voice! It would be money wasted."

"But, papa, I do so want to study under Professor Biffsky."

"Biffsky! Very well, I never liked the long-haired idiot."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Every Little Bit Helps.**

"To what do you attribute your wealth?"

"To industry, frugality and good associations," the great man replied.

And then with the air of one wishing to tell the whole truth, he added: "The secret rebate also helped some."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Able and Willing to Tell.**

Wigg—Can your wife always tell when you've been drinking?

Wagg—She not only can but she does.—Philadelphia Record.