

BALKS AT THE ALTAR

Wisconsin Girl Decides at Last Moment Not to Wed Indiana Man.

Question of Minister as to Whether She Loves Her Aged Admirer Stops the Ceremony at the Interesting Point.

Cupid in Chicago lost a battle the other day. If the sly matchmaker takes a trip to Indiana or Wisconsin he may be eventually successful.

Sampon J. Broadway, Harvard, Ind., Beattie Beaw, New London, Wis., Mr. Broadway and Miss Beaw were not married.

Early in the day the marriage license clerk was visited by Mr. Broadway and Miss Beaw. He was well dressed and she was graceful and smiling.

Rev. Mr. Warner received his visitors cordially. Everything went smoothly until the minister ventured:

"Miss Beaw, will you take Mr. Broadway as your husband?"

"I do not love him," was the reply from Beattie, as she looked toward the carpet.

"I take that to mean that you do not want to marry."

The minister paused for an answer. There was none. Then he turned to her companion and said:

"I don't care to perform this ceremony."

"Shall we go?" asked Sampson of Beattie. The latter nodded and Rev. Mr. Warner led the way to the front door.

Where the couple went the minister says he does not know. Mr. Broadway before he departed remarked he would take his bride-elect to Harvard and have no difficulty. Miss Beaw, however, insisted on Wisconsin if she should finally consent.

TUNNEL MICROBE APPEARS.

Minute Parasite Known as Ankiostoma Discovered in New York Subway.

The tunnel microbe has made its appearance at New York. Its presence in the human system is known by lassitude, lowered vitality, anæmia, and digestive troubles.

Two suspicious cases from the West side, in the neighborhood of the tunnel, which were supposed at first to be of enteric troubles, have just been investigated by Drs. Warner and White, who declare that they are without doubt well-developed cases of the new disease.

More important still, specimens of the parasite have been found in the city water in the tunnel neighborhood by Dr. Warner, and he says that a spread of the disease is an imminent danger.

These troublesome little creatures, the Ankiostoma, have been found in the water of the tunnel, in the city water, and in immense numbers in the contents of the intestines of the two patients.

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COMMERCE OF CUBA.

Government Statistics Show That Imports Decreased and Exports Increased During 1902.

A comparative statement just issued by Col. Edwards, chief of the division of insular affairs, shows the commerce of Cuba for the calendar years of 1901 and 1902.

The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1901 was \$66,583,973, against \$66,658,549 for 1902, and the exports of merchandise during the year ended December 31, 1901, amounted to \$63,775,390, against \$48,904,663 for 1902.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the calendar year 1901 was \$28,078,633, a decrease of \$1,097,369 as compared with 1900, while the exports for 1901 amounted to \$48,066,579, an increase of \$4,819,970.

It is shown that the export of Cuban sugar to the United States amounted in 1901 to \$30,814,196; in 1900 to \$16,763,252; and in 1899 to \$18,654,001.

Beet Sugar. Beets yields 12 to 13 per cent. of their weight in sugar.

TRAINS HELD UP BY WOMAN.

Novel Plan of New York Transit Officer for the Capturing of Run-away School Boys.

Mrs. Mary Alger, a lively young woman, is systematically holding up freight trains in the narrow, rocky gulch at the foot of West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, New York city.

Mrs. Alger is not a bandit, but the truant officer for the Washington Heights district and she is holding up trains for the purpose of capturing adventurous boys who seek to escape irksome tasks at school by boarding outgoing freight cars for the wild and boundless west.

Up to date her capture include nine boys, who confessed to varied ambitions. Two were going west to kill Indians. One sought a career on the plains, two looked forward to a life on the rolling wave, one wanted to be a pirate. Another to kill bears and tigers, one proposed to help the Boers, and the rest only cared to escape school.

Mrs. Alger is assisted by 12 policemen in uniform and five in plain clothes. The men take up their stations at either end of the gulch, whose rocky sides rise precipitately up in the air from 20 to 60 feet. A train enters the gulch. It either stops by prearrangement or is flagged. Then the police search the trucks and the empty box cars. Some of the boys try to escape, but a shot from a revolver, fired into the ground at the policeman's feet, usually scares them to a standstill.

"This is a necessary work," said Mrs. Alger, speaking about the hold-up. "There is hardly another way of catching them. The boys meet hoboes and thieves on the freight trains and are led into lives of crime."

DOG GIVES LIFE FOR MASTER.

Pat, an Irish Setter, Meets Death Unwillingly from Which He Was Rescuing Others.

Pat, an Irish setter, which had been the life companion of eight-year-old Irwin Williams, was killed at Chicago the other day while attempting to save its master and three playmates from the perils of the grade crossing in Edgebrook.

The children had been forbidden to cross the tracks, but neither Irwin Williams, the son of Grant Williams, division freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, nor Francis, Olive and Howard Sprigle, children of Assistant State's Attorney H. O. Sprigle, remembered the warning when they climbed into a farmer's wagon and were driven toward the grade crossing.

The dog ran along contentedly at the wheels of the wagon until it approached the tracks, then set up a howl of protest. Running in front of the horses the dog barked at their heads in an effort to stop them. A train from the city was passing and the farmer drove as if whizzed by. Another train was approaching from the opposite direction and Pat was in a frenzy of excitement. The horses moved as if to start, and the dog leaped forward just as the train reached the crossing. An instant later the faithful animal was dead. The dog was buried as a hero should. For eight years it has been known to almost all the residents of Edgebrook, who now are relating a dozen deeds of heroism it accomplished in caring for its youthful charges.

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WATERSPOUTS RUSH SHIP.

Steamer Hestia Encounters Huge Pillars of Water Near Cape Hatteras But Escapes.

Capt. Ferguson, of the steamship Hestia, from Cuba, reports an exciting experience. When 190 miles south of Cape Hatteras the ship ran into a terrific rain and electrical storm. To windward were seen seven waterspouts forming and rushing toward the ship. Although it was estimated they were half a mile off, the roar was plainly audible.

Six of the spouts failed to form, and their columns broke and fell into the sea. But the remaining spout gathered force and volume and rushed in its spiral course toward the Hestia. Capt. Ferguson ordered the course changed, but that seemed to draw the rushing liquid pillar more toward the ship. Capt. Ferguson then ordered every man off the deck.

The ship quivered as the huge column of water struck it. The spout crossed the deck between the house, amidship and the cabin, in a diagonal streak. It tore the canvas hatch coverings away, but, beyond the quivering of the steamer under the great weight there was no serious damage.

A Meal for Two Cents. A satisfying breakfast in Dorset street, Poplar, London, is made up of farthings' worths. Hill of fare: Bloaters, 1/4d; margarine, 1/4d; bread, 1/4d; coffee, 1/4d. Or for the bloater and margarine the hungrier may substitute a farthing rasher and a farthing kipper. For dinner the plutocrat of Dorset may have three ounces of steak or chop, costing a halfpenny; two potatoes at a farthing, and a farthing's worth of bread. You can buy a farthing's worth of coal; but for that you get only a pound of the worst quality of fuel, and the price works out something like £2 per ton.

Eggs in Cold Storage. The number of eggs in cold storage in the United States on October 15 last was 729,000,000; in value about \$10,000,000 worth.

STRANGEST OF STARS

Light of the Planet Eros to Be Measured by Astronomers.

Course of the Asteroid Has Long Been a Mystery to the Learned Ones of Earth—An Interesting Study.

One of the most interesting astronomical investigations that have ever been made is being set on foot by the astronomical observatory of Harvard, from which Prof. Solon I. Bailey recently started for its southern station at Arequipa, Peru, to study the peculiarities of Eros, which is perhaps the most remarkable of the asteroids or minor planets yet discovered. While Eros comes nearer to the earth than any other celestial body, its presence in the heavens was noted less than five years ago. Since then it has been kept under constant surveillance. Soon after it was discovered it was found that the planet was variable—in other words, that its light was sometimes bright and sometimes faint, but one very unusual characteristic was observed—one which no other known star has, in fact—namely, that it sometimes varies and sometimes does not. It is the cause of this irregular variation that Prof. Bailey will seek, states the Chicago Chronicle.

After the asteroid's discovery its history was traced back by means of the great collection of star photographs at Harvard and its peculiar habits were discovered. All sorts of theories have been offered to account for its seemingly erratic variations, the two most seriously considered being that it is either a double star or an elongated, cigar-shaped body whirling through the universe end over end, as it were, so that first a broad side and then one end is turned toward the earth, and it is the latter explanation to which Prof. E. C. Pickering, the director of the Harvard observatory, inclines. This particular time has been chosen by the Harvard observatory for the study of the idiosyncrasies of Eros because the planet will be "in opposition" early in the summer of 1903; that is to say, at that time it will be in line with both the earth and the sun, and will be nearer to terrestrial observers, under more favorable conditions for study, than it will be again for several years. The Harvard photographs show that Eros was only 13,000,000 miles from us when it was in opposition in 1894, but that was before its existence was known.

The reason for carrying on the investigation at Arequipa rather than in Cambridge is that the orbit of Eros is tipped at such an angle to that of the earth that the asteroid will be practically invisible from here at the time of opposition, barely rising above the horizon of these northern latitudes. The method of study which will be used is very interesting. A continuous series of measurements of the light of the star will be made nearly every night during a period of six months.

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A DEEP DRILL HOLE.

One That is Sunk Near Johannesburg, South Africa, Nearly a Mile in Depth.

A bore hole which was begun in January, 1899, with a Sullivan diamond drill, near Johannesburg, South Africa, was recently completed successfully, reports Mines and Minerals.

The drill hole on the Turf club grounds, which is nearly two miles from the outcrop of the main reef, struck the main reef at 4,600 feet or within 25 feet of the depth at which it was expected formation would be struck. A curious feature in connection with the sinking of this bore hole was the fact that the rods were left in the hole for 20 months while hostilities were going on. The details of the work when it was renewed are best given in the following quotations from the report of the engineers:

"Having completed all our preparations, we started to withdraw the rods on Sunday morning, May 26, at 9:10. The full pressure of steam at our disposal was applied, and as the rods took the strain it was a moment of great anxiety to the onlookers, and we held our breath in suspense, as it was seen the rods had not moved an inch. The next moment, however, to our great relief and delight, they gradually and evenly slipped outward, and so continued to lift, without hitch throughout the day, so that at knocking-off time we had pulled 1,850 feet. Work was resumed at daylight on the following Monday morning, and we are happy to inform you that by ten a. m. on that day all the rods were safely out of the hole.

"The nature of the ground passed through was fairly favorable, and the regular Rand formation."

Brazilian carbons, which to-day are worth \$9 per carat or about four times the value of ordinary diamonds, were used in the drilling.

The weight of the rods which carried out this operation was 16 tons. To prevent such an enormous weight pressing too heavily on the carbons while drilling, the rods were suspended on a hydraulic cylinder, which allowed the rods to descend as desired; in fact, the enormous pressure of the rods could have been run at a weight just sufficient to tickle one's hand if necessary.

Pleasanter to the Seafarer. Yeast—You know they are improving the automobiles every day. Crimonsbak—Do you suppose they will ever reach that stage when they will use cognac instead of gasoline?—Yonkers Statesman.

IN THE DENTIST'S CHAIR.

Women Show Greater Ability to Endure Pain Without Flinching Than Men.

Dentists have an excellent opportunity for observing the varying distinctive actions of men and women while enduring the intense pain usually accompanying dental surgery, and they are authority for the statement that men are "natural born cowards" when it comes to facing an operation which they know will set their nerves to jumping and cause them much physical suffering.

A woman will sit for hours and allow a dentist to gouge and prod her gums with any sort of sharp steel instruments that he chooses to use, without whimpering, and if the operation is not completed she will come back the next day and have the painful ordeal repeated. But a man! Not so with him. He may show up for the first day's treatment, but the chances are that on the second day his appointment will remain unkept. He hasn't the necessary nerve and inclination to subject himself to another siege of torture, and so he gives the dentist's office a wide berth, says the Chicago Tribune.

It is not a fact, however, that all men are cowards when facing a dental chair; nor is it true that all women are brave under similar circumstances; but taken as a class and viewed under the inspecting glass of the D. D. S. women show more courage than men when called upon to endure treatment which at the best is anything but pleasant.

A Chicago dentist has observed the distinctive characteristics of men and women who occupy the chair from day to day and has gathered some interesting facts.

"The actions of a man in my chair are as different from those of a woman as day is from night," he said. "In the first place a woman will present herself at the appointed time, trembling perhaps, but determined to see it through, no matter how great the pain may be. She gets into the chair, settles back against the headrest, and though she may flinch when the nerves are aggravated, she will not utter one word of complaint.

"A man comes in maintaining a blustering, bravado attitude, and gets into the chair with so much resignation and determination that if you never had seen a man in a dentist's office before you would declare he was woman's superior in point of bravery at every point. But just wait. The minute you begin to hurt him you hear something, and that something depends upon the religious tendencies of the particular man. If he is profane he swears, and if he is not given to profanity he uses language so close to a violation of moral law that it is rather hard to draw a distinguishing line.

"The woman will go through the first operation and when told to come back the following day will agree to do so. What is more, she will keep her word. But a man will go away gnashing his teeth, and the chances are you won't see him again for a week. You have to use all sorts of means to get him back. The fact of the matter is he hasn't the courage to undergo a repetition of the pain to which he has been subjected.

"There is another great difference between men and women which involves personal pride. If a woman has had teeth she wants them treated in the best possible way, no matter how much physical suffering is involved. She will sit for a whole day and subject herself to any sort of treatment in order to have a crooked tooth straightened or some other 'natural defect' remedied. This of course is largely a matter of pride, but a man won't do it. He wants good work, certainly, but he wants it done in the least possible painful manner, and isn't so particular about his personal appearance that he is willing to endure 'torture' to bring about the result.

"In justice to the men it must be said that in cases of sudden shock they have more nerve than women. This is evident in the pulling of a tooth. A man stands this ordeal better than a woman, but when endurance enters into the operation he is not her equal in point of nerve in any respect."

An Old Coronation Bible. Though the Bibles used at modern coronations are lost to the public, the nation possesses in the Cottonian library a volume asserted to have been used at the coronation of English sovereigns 300 years before the stone now in the coronation chair was brought to England from Scotland. It is a Latin manuscript of the four Gospels, on which tradition asserts the ancient kings of England took their coronation oaths. This manuscript is a quarto volume of 217 leaves, written apparently toward the end of the ninth century, and for the period is a fine specimen of the writing and art of illumination. It narrowly escaped destruction in the fire at Ashburnham house in 1731, and bears evidence of its danger in crumpled leaves and singed margins. There seems good evidence that Aethelstan owned the volume, and gave it to the church of Dover.—London Chronicle.

Grave for Birds. Wilhelm Labes, a well-known German zoologist, has just published an interesting work on the island of Heligoland, in which he states, among other things, that the island is one of the largest graves for birds in the world. Millions of larches, snipes and thrushes are caught there every year. The birds are sold in many hotels of the islands, and also largely exported to England and the continent. It is not seldom that from 10,000 to 15,000 are caught and killed in one single night.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IN CASE OF BRONCHITIS.

Method of Treatment Prescribed by Physician Which May Be Self-Administered.

Bronchitis occurs most frequently late in the autumn or early in the spring, or when the weather is the most changeable. It is often nothing more than an extension downward of an ordinary cold, but may be an accompaniment of many diseases, notably of typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, la grippe, diphtheria and scarlet fever. The inhalation of irritating gases or other substances may also precipitate an attack, as may also diseases of the kidneys and heart.

Bronchitis is specifically an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the large and small bronchial tubes. This disease begins with acute attacks, which, prolonged and frequently recurring, become chronic. Many elderly people in our northern climate are afflicted with the chronic form, which is really at the bottom of the so-called "winter coughs." This chronic form produces organic changes in the tissues of the tubes that generally defy all efforts at absolute cure, albeit much alleviation will result from intelligent management and treatment, says A. P. Reed, M. D., in Ladies' World, New York.

Bronchitis, whether acute or chronic, is rarely fatal in healthy grown people, but considerable fatality attends it in both young and old, owing to the increased liability to serious pulmonary complications. People who live an outdoor life are less subject to this disease than those leading sedentary lives. The symptoms of an ordinary cold are all we get at the very beginning of an attack of bronchitis. Not until the inflammation extends to the tubes, producing much hoarseness, do we get a fever temperature, with its proportionate rise of pulse. Then there is more or less tightness of the chest and a sensation of rawness and soreness directly under the upper part of the sternum or breastbone, and a very troublesome cough—troublesome because painful and irritating. At first this cough is dry, but after a few days an abundant secretion of a mucoid or even puslike nature forms, lessening the severity of the cough, and giving the patient immediate relief from the severe chest symptoms. The course of the disease varies with the conditions under which it develops. A simple acute case, uncomplicated, runs an average course of about two weeks. In mild cases the treatment is simple. Hot foot-baths, drinks of hot lemonade, mustard or turpentine on the chest, a dose of physio-castor oil or calomel—being perhaps all that is needed—that is, provided this treatment is instituted early. In severe cases, of course, a physician should be promptly called. These severe cases are characterized by an increasing fever, increasing chest discomfort and general discomfort. In the very young or the old, no chances should be taken, a physician being called promptly if the case is at all severe. If the cough does not loosen by the treatment already outlined, the following prescription would probably give good results: Chloride of ammonium, one drachm; codeine sulphate, eight grains; sirup of tolu, two ounces; sirup of licorice to make the mixture up to four ounces. The dose of this for an adult would be one teaspoonful every three hours; for a child ten years of age, from a third to a half a teaspoonful. To younger children it should be given in drops.

If, after subsidence of an attack, the patient is left in a weakened state, give the following tonic in the case of adults and children over 12 years of age: Tincture of nux vomica, one drachm; phosphoric acid dilute, one drachm; hydrochloric acid dilute, one drachm; compound tincture of gentian, one ounce; elixir of callaysa, enough to make the mixture up to four ounces. Give one teaspoonful of this in a wineglass of water after meals.

The diet in this disease had best be of a liquid character during the active stage—milk being a good thing to use largely. An egg-nog once a day or twice a day varies this nicely.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION.

Odd Bits of Domestic Lore That May Come in Handy at Any Time.

To keep out moths use alum. Wash over the crevices of store boxes with alum water and sprinkle powdered alum wherever it is suspected that moths may make their appearance, says the Chicago Daily News.

Black lace may be washed in warm water to which a little borax has been added in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint. The lace should never be dried by the fire, as it will turn rusty. To sponge it use an old black kid glove.

A good furniture glue that does not harden and which has long been in use in the family from which the recipe is got is easily made. Dissolve five cents' worth of gelatin and five cents' worth of acetic acid and bottle.

Tea leaves are useful for other things besides brushing floors. When a few days old pour boiling water over them, leave till nearly cold, strain and use the water for washing paint. It takes off the stains quite easily. White paint may be cleaned by rubbing it with a flannel which has been dipped in whitening.

A small wringer attached to the side of a mop pall was noticed as part of the boy cleaning paraphernalia used by an office boy recently. It materially aided the quickness and neatness of his work, and suggested adaptable kitchen possibilities to a housekeeper who watched him cleaning a large floor space of marble with great rapidity.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are 40 European stations equipped for wireless telegraphy and five American. Over 60 vessels also possess the necessary apparatus.

In England December is the month when there are most deaths. January is the fatal month for France and March the most deadly in Germany.

Russia last year produced 10,000,000 barrels more oil than did the United States, but the new Texas oil fields will make up the difference during 1902.

Dr. Hayes measured an iceberg in Melville bay which was nearly a mile long, and 315 feet above water. It was estimated to weigh 2,000,000,000 tons.

Thoroughly draining a piece of land raises its average temperature about three degrees, thus being equivalent to transporting it 150 miles southward.

Between Flamborough Head and the North Foreland is the most dangerous part of the British coast. Between Anglesea and the Mull of Cantire comes second in deadliness.

No other people eat so much butter as the English. Thirteen pounds is the yearly portion of every man, woman and child. An average Russian gets two pounds in the same period.

Venezuela produces very fine white and yellow pearls. The present pearl famine is causing great activity along the Venezuelan oyster-beds, and recently a pearl valued at \$600 was sent to England from this locality.

"A big snake's muscles have wonderful elasticity," says a keeper. "That's why pythons, anacondas and boa constrictors can grip down animals much bigger in girth than themselves. The jaws of a snake are not pivoted like the jaws of most animals, but are simply imbedded in the throat muscles, and when the muscles stretch to admit the passage of bulky food the jaws open to a corresponding extent."

FIGURING INSURANCE RISKS.

The Business of Payment for Injuries Back Beyond the Time of Julius Caesar.

"Accident insurance companies base their awards on systems of statistics that are supposed to be the outgrowth of highly modern research," said an insurance agent. "All companies of any importance support a highly paid staff of experts whose sole duty it is to figure out what a man's left leg or three fingers on a child's hand may be worth to him. The wonderful maze of figures which is necessary to these computations to an ordinary mind would be staggering as the higher calculus to a boy in common fractions. The expert can figure the precise difference in the risks of a railroad man in Texas and those of a lady teaching school in Boston. His tables take account of habit, temperament, diet, climate, occupation and various other conditioning circumstances.

All this is supposed to be the outcome of scientific investigation reaching back only some 50 years, but, though the method may be new, the idea of paying for injuries according to a carefully-adjusted scale is old, and was practiced in England and Germany long before Caesar conquered Gaul, says the Galveston (Tex.) News. When those early globe trotters, the Phoenicians, returned from venturesome trips along the west coast of Europe and told strange stories of a strange people who were giants in size and had light hair, these same blond giants practiced elaborate schemes of justice that were based on tables of risks. They did not rate the price of a man as high as he may rate himself in a modern insurance company; he was worth in Saxon computations about 100 shillings. If he lost an arm or leg he could make the offender pay him something like 50 shillings, while a severe wound might bring him 36 shillings. To-day an arm or a leg is worth about \$1,500, and a wound varies in proportion to its severity and to the closeness of your friendship with the attending physician. Ears in those days were looked upon rather in the light of superfluous ornaments, and the loss of one brought 12 pence in compensation; while, strange to say, you could indulge your wrath by biting off an enemy's thumb, if he would permit, at not greater expense. A finger was marked down yet twopence lower.

The insurance expert is the life of the company, and his theories and figures are part of the boast of civilization, but the idea of these piecemeal estimates originated with those inventors of beer and mysticism, the Teutons.

Signals for Farmers. A new order from Washington calls for a trial of weather signals on rural delivery carts for the benefit of farmers. As soon as practicable, three delivery carts going into the farming district will be equipped with the flags denoting "local rain or snow" and "temperature." These will flutter from the rear of the cart and will warn farmers. "While my own impression is that our card system will be found the best," declared Weather Forecaster Brandenburg, "I will try out this new idea. It proves beneficial, all carts in the future will probably fly our flags. It depends upon the results of these experiments all over the country." Three postal delivery wagons will be equipped at once. If the idea proves feasible, it is expected that the postal and weather departments will join in having special wagons built with room for a flagstaff behind, to display weather flags.—Denver Post.

Scientific Discoveries. The keep of one dog costs as much as the keep of 60 hens, and 60 hens will lay 600 dozen eggs.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.