

SENATOR DICK'S COSTLY HAT

Has Ordered a Panama That Is Valued at \$150—Cares Nothing for Expense.

Washington, D. C.—"Before the summer is over in Washington those who are acquainted with Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, may expect to see him blossom forth wearing one of the finest Panama hats, with possibly few exceptions, ever brought to the United States," said Consul General Dietrich, of Quaysquil, Ecuador, who is in the national capital upon leave.

"Early in the year," continued Mr. Dietrich, "I received a letter from Senator Dick requesting me to order for him the very finest Panama straw that could be made. However, the senator was not explicit in his request, failing to give size, and I also did not care to proceed for that reason, as well as because I feared he was not aware that such a hat would cost. Therefore, I wrote him, stating that such a hat would cost him at least \$150, and would require several months to construct it. Senator Dick replied to not worry about the cost and gave the dimensions of the desired headgear. I at once placed the order, and when I left Guayaquil the weaving of the hat was well under way and will probably be completed in season to adorn the Jovellike head of the junior senator from Ohio about the time the hottest weather is upon us. My estimate of the cost of this hat was about right, \$150, and an additional duty of 35 per cent. will make it one of the most expensive hats of the brand ever imported."

ASLEEP, WALKS FROM TRAIN

Boy Arriving from Germany Is Lost for Night and Day—Found by Uncle.

Middletown, N. Y.—Only a few hours after landing in this country from Westphalia, Germany, Bernard Rademacher, 14 years old, fell asleep on an Ontario & Western train. While passing through Sullivan county, north of Mountaindale, he took a somnambulistic stroll through the car and walked out the door in the darkness. The boy fell at the side of the track, was badly bruised, but broke no bones.

After some moments young Rademacher recovered himself sufficiently to walk away. That night and the following day the little fellow wandered about, suffering from his wounds. As soon as the boy was missed from the train by his uncle, who was accompanying him, telegrams were sent out to trace him.

The boy finally reached Mountaindale; the authorities here were notified and the Ontario & Western railroad authorities had him brought here recently, where his wounds were treated at Thrall hospital.

Officer "Bill" Roth acted as interpreter, and the little fellow was finally placed in charge of a conductor for transportation to join his uncle at Suspension bridge. The two will then proceed to Chicago, where the boy's sister, Miss Dora Rademacher, resides.

WOMEN KILL FIVE SNAKES

Worsted in Their Battle with Two Nery Mothers and a Boy—One Over Eight Feet.

Logan, O.—Two women and a ten-year-old boy had a ferocious battle with five monster blacksnakes at the Smith Chapel schoolhouse recently. The snakes were discovered by Willie Stone, the young son of Deputy Revenue Collector Will Stone. Three were in the water bucket, with their heads protruding, completely filling the bucket.

The lad, almost breathless with fright, apprised his mother and Mrs. C. V. Woodruff, an aunt, who proceeded to the schoolhouse, a short distance from the Stone home. Locking the door, they proceeded to do battle with the five serpents. The combat raged for almost an hour, the brave women succeeding in killing all the snakes.

The snakes attempted several times to encircle the women, but were fought off with clubs, with which they were finally dispatched. Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Woodruff are the heroines of the entire Smith Chapel district since the event. The largest snake measured eight feet four inches.

NEW THEORY FOR DISEASE

Prof. Sterling Discovers That Each Organ of the Body Has Its Own "Hormone."

Prof. Sterling, lecturing before the college of physicians, submitted a new view of the method by which the body does its work. He suggested, as a result of discoveries of himself and others, that each organ of the body produces a chemical substance which excites the next organ into action.

Prof. Sterling calls such substances "hormones." Some, such as adrenalin, have been already isolated. He contended that if the appropriate hormone is mapped and the whole thrown out of gear. This is seen when disease affecting one organ causes general incapacity. Hitherto only some half dozen hormones have been known. It will be the task of the future to discover the hormone of each organ, to learn how it produces and how it acts. Such knowledge would enable an important advance in the rational treatment of disease.

Germs from South Pole

Among the many curious and valuable objects which the Charcot Antarctic mission of Paris has brought back to France are a collection of 500 microbes which are destined for the Pasteur Institute, and about as many examples of hitherto unknown land and marine flora and fauna.

IN THE SNAKE DEN.

NOT THE LARGEST, BUT IT WAS BIG ENOUGH.

The Barker Utilized Every Means to Entice the Nickels from the Pockets of the Crowd and Succeeded.

"Largest snake den in the world," read the sign on the face of the platform upon which stood the Barker calling on the people to come in and see; and if it wasn't really just that, it was perhaps the oddest.

Four or five steps led up from the sidewalk to the level of the platform, in the center of which the den opened, its mouth surrounded by a wooden railing. There was a thick semi-circle of people standing on the sidewalk in front listening to the man on the platform, who was energetic in voice and manner, and at intervals individuals would step forward from this listening throng, convinced by his eloquence, and pay a nickel to another man, the cashier, who sat at a little desk at one side of the stairs, and mount the steps to the platform and join the people there looking down into the den.

And what one saw on looking down over that railing was a canvas-sided pit about nine feet in depth, square at the opening at the top and about nine feet on a side. Its sides sloped down to the bottom, where the pit was about seven feet square, and where, to be sure, there were to be seen plenty of snakes, and a snake charmer.

The snake charmer, a woman, one could judge by her garb, and an Indian, if long straight black hair and a copper colored skin would vouch for that, sat in one corner at the bottom of the pit, quite undisturbed in the presence of the snakes, which lay a lot of them big and little, around on the floor of the pit, while there were others to be seen in a flat shallow open basket in one corner. They were for the most part pretty quiet snakes, but now and then a big fellow from the lot on the floor would run its head up in a corner, apparently in an effort to escape.

Occasionally the charmer would bend over from her corner and pick up a big snake from the basket and add it to the collection on the floor of the den, and sometimes she would pick up a snake from the floor and put it in the basket and then she would pick up some big snake, and handle it as snake charmers do, while the people looked down into the pit over the railing around the top.

Once the Barker turned and leaned over the railing and said something to the charmer, who picked up a snake six or eight feet long and then stood up and handed it up to him out of the mouth of the pit, the Barker then holding it up to the crowd in front, a sample of what was to be seen in the den. It was good business.

Once again he turned and leaned over the railing and said something, perhaps in Spanish, or it might have been in Indian, but certainly it was not in English, whereupon the snake charmer bent over the snakes on the floor and began to make loud strange noises down there among the snakes in the pit, while, turning once more to the front:

"Hear her holler!" shouted the Barker to the people, waving his arm as he spoke. "Hear her holler!"

Which was very good business, and the people came in, dropping their nickels on the desk of the cashier sitting just to one side of the stairs, and mounting the steps to the platform to join those already there looking over the railing down into the snake den.

It is possible that the sign on the front, "Largest snake den in the world," did exaggerate it a little, but as they put it up it was big enough to attract.

—N. Y. Sun.

FIND OLD STATUES.

An Important Discovery Made in the Excavations of Ancient Thebes—Clears Up Disputed Points.

A discovery of vast importance has recently been made during the preliminary work to the restoration of the great temple of Ammon, at Karnak, the Westmanter Abbey of hundred-gated Thebes. It was more than a decade ago that the Egyptian government conceived the plan of restoring at least one of the temples of the past as it was 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, and the great temple of Ammon at Karnak was chosen for that honor. It was during recent excavations made under the direction of the eminent French archaeologist, M. Le Grain, in order to examine the foundations of the temple, that the find of some eight massive statues and statues of bronze, granite, basalt, agate, beryl, marble and alabaster was made. The discovery is of great importance in clearing up many points in Egyptian archaeology heretofore in dispute.

Experiences of Joe Jefferson.

The late Joseph Jefferson used to say that about the most embarrassing experience of his life befell in the Mills building, Wall street, New York. While waiting for an elevator one day a stout little man wearing a full beard approached and greeted him by name. Mr. Jefferson responded pleasantly, adding: "I know your face perfectly, of course, but I can't place you. I see many faces and I'm apt to get confused in my study of physiognomy." The little, stout, compact stranger smiled as he turned his cigar over in his mouth and said: "I'm Gen. Grant." Jefferson always declared that he got out at the next landing and walked down three flights of stairs to the street for fear he would make himself additionally conspicuous by asking the gentleman if he had ever been in Washington or if he was a veteran of the late war!

NOT HIS WORK.

But the Employer Accomplished His Object and Taught a Needed Lesson.

Those people who are afraid of any work which in the least oversteps the letter of their contract often make much trouble for themselves. Tit-Bits tells the story of a coachman who received a salutary lesson in this line. His master, a wealthy broker, is so fond of flowers that he spends much time in and about his plants, and does some of the gardening himself. One day, having emptied his watering can, he called to his new coachman, who was standing near, and told him to fill it and bring it back.

"Beg pardon, sir; I'm the coachman," said the man, touching his hat.

"Well, that's all right. Just fill up that can."

"Beg pardon, sir, I'm the coachman."

"Well, well, I know that. Hurry up with the can; I want it."

The coachman touched his hat and made the same reply. Then something dawned on the broker.

"Oh," he said; "you're the coachman, and can't bring the can. Well, coachman, go and have the black span hitched to the family carriage and bring it here. Have one of the hostlers ride on the box with you."

The coachman touched his hat respectfully and went. Presently he drove up in style.

"Now," said the broker, "drive to where that can is; and you, hostler, pick it up and get back on the box, drive around to the stable with the coachman, fill the can with water, and have him drive you back again."

It was done, and the can brought back filled.

"Now, hostler," continued the broker, "you may go. Coachman, remain where you are. I may need you again."

The coachman saved his dignity, but he sat on the seat of that carriage for two long hours.

A SALTPETER REPUBLIC.

Exports of Iodine, a By-Product, from Chili, Amounted to \$4,000,000 in 1904.

"The Chilians are almost the only people of South America who have a government free from internal dissensions and modeled after that of the United States," said Arthur Willbrandt, formerly of La Crosse, but who has lived in Chili for several years.

"The wealth of Chili," he said, "consists largely in the immense quantities of saltpeter which are annually exported to the United States and Europe. Over 1,000,000 tons are shipped out of the country every year. Practically the entire northern part of Chili is a desert—the desert of Apacama—and from this barren waste come all these riches.

"Simply as a by-product of this saltpeter, \$4,000,000 worth of iodine was exported last year. We also have large numbers of sheep, extensive copper mines, excellent wheat and barley, and rich silver mines.

"There is every prospect that peace will continue. The Chilians are essentially a business people; they can't stand to squabble. But they believe in being ready for emergencies and already have a strong navy, to which they are constantly adding. The climate of the country is practically the same as along the Pacific coast in this country."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Alaskan Salmon.

Alaskan salmon canneries work only for a short time in June, July and the early part of August, and they make little impression upon the run of fish. Countless millions of salmon still escape the nets and traps and press up the rivers to spawn and die. Nature is here singularly wasteful in her methods. Of these myriads of fish none seems to return to the sea again after spawning. "If evidence of this is required," says a writer, "a walk along the shores of a lake or the river banks in autumn will soon convince the unbeliever, since the sight of the dead salmon and the awful smell arising therefrom will soon drive him as far as possible from the spot. In one river we computed by the numbers passing our camp during the day and night that there must be already millions of fish in the lake. Over one shalloon the salmon were running in countless thousands. As they forced their way up, with fins and tails out of water, they made a noise like a small waterfall." And yet not one of these fish lives to return to the sea.

Absinthe Drinking.

Thoughtful French men and women are keenly alive to the havoc that absinthe drinking has caused in the moral and physical life of the nation. Senator Beranger, who has been foremost in the fight against the use of this dangerous intoxicant, says: "We are by no means discouraged by the fact that we have not yet passed a bill to prevent the use of absinthe.

"We are now trying to accomplish our aim by propaganda work in schools and barracks. The habitual use of dangerous drinks like absinthe and vermouth, and especially the cheap manufactured liquors, is the great enemy France has to face to-day. It is responsible for the depopulation of the country and for more than two-thirds of the crimes committed. It may take some years to accomplish our end.

Wants Another Turn.

Joseph H. Millard, United States senator from Nebraska, announces his desire to succeed himself. He is one of the wealthiest men and most widely known financiers and capitalists in the west.

Results About the Same. Getting married is as much of a gamble as swamping horses.

RECLUSE FROM LOVE.

ODDEST CHARACTER IN STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Mattapoisett Willie" Lives in Midst of Wealthy Cottagers—Pretty School-Teacher the Cause of It All.

Mattapoisett, Mass.—Living in a dingy hut surrounded by a settlement of wealthy cottagers, whose homes are rated the best in town, is "Mattapoisett Willie," one of the oddest characters in New England. He is a recluse through love, and still feels the pain of Dan Cupid's arrow.

Once he was known as William C. Radigan. Still he holds the memory of one night when a pretty school-teacher said: "Why, Mr. Radigan, I couldn't think of it."

Since then he has been known only as "Willie," and now few of the townspeople know his last name. He has passed into the stage of being a town celebrity.

He is polite to everybody, but prefers the silence of his hut, with two volumes of Shakespeare and newspapers a week old, to conversation.

Mattapoisett Willie is 55 years old, and was born in Scotland. He received a good education, and undertook to be a singing master. Somewhere he met a pretty maiden whom he loved. She jilted him. He went away, and about 30 years ago drifted into the little town.

Until last winter he never slept in a house. In the summer any place would do, but in the winter he crawled into barns and sheds unmolested by owners. When bad weather came and he advanced in years an effort was made to have him go to the poor farm. He stoutly refused, and as he never paid taxes of any kind or voted, the selectmen did not see any way clear to compel him to heed their bidding.

At the beginning of last winter orders were given to have him ejected from any shed or barn, so "Willie" built himself a home. It is a stone's throw from the town hall, on land owned by the street railway company, and is in the center of the summer cottages.

Inside his hut are ordinary cooking utensils, a bunk, a table and a mysterious ice chest. Where the ice chest came from nobody can fathom.

Willie lives by doing odd jobs, and his fame is known all along the cape.

RED MEN ARE UP-TO-DATE

Automobiles, Telephones, Pianos and Organs Are Numbered Among Sioux Possessions.

Chamberlain, S. D.—Reports made by associates who have been in the Indian reservations show that the Sioux Indians are possessed of the following luxuries:

Three hundred and twenty telephones. Eighteen automobiles. Nine hearses (used as carriages). Twenty-eight pianos. Sixty organs.

Add to these the 47 divorces secured by Indians in the past year, and it cannot be denied that the Sioux have become apt pupils of the white man.

The Cheyennes were greatly interested in the building of the telephones, and when they found out that they could talk through space they were wild to secure instruments for themselves. Now if the ranchmen find the line busy it is usually buzzing with gossip in the original Sioux tongue.

Last summer, when the Rosebud reservation was thrown open for settlement, visitors at Bonesteel were amazed to see Sioux Indian girls whirl into town in family automobiles, squaw in the front seat and red-skinned youngsters in the rear. One enterprising red—Black Cloud—made a handsome sum hauling prospective settlers about the reservation in his automobile. Indians have a passion for machines painted in bright colors.

Often when they have received \$2,000 or more for allotted lands, Indians will go to Omaha or Sioux City, see a striking automobile, and spend their entire fortune for one like it.

YOU MAY WEAR ARMY GARB

Nothing in United States Law to Prevent Anyone Donning Uniform of Soldier.

Washington.—Anyone can wear an army uniform. There is no law to stop it. If you like the appearance of Uncle Sam's army or navy uniforms and care to wear them yourself there is nothing to prevent you doing so, if you can make the proper deal with the tailor.

The war department has just been wrestling with the case of an army officer who was permitted to resign "for the good of the service," but who still persists in wearing the uniform of his rank.

It was first believed he could be compelled to take off the honorable shoulder straps, but after the law was carefully studied it was discovered that nothing could be done.

Anyone, for that matter, can wear the uniform of a lieutenant general, if he has the money to pay for the raiment and the sublime gall to appear in public arrayed therein.

Can't Use It All Up.

A St. Louis school is to be equipped with a shower bath outfit. The people down there are getting so much good water nowadays through the drainage canal, says the Chicago Tribune, that they have to devise ways and means for utilizing it.

Generally the Other Way.

A cadet at Annapolis has succeeded in stretching himself two inches. Unusually it is the father of the young man who is subject to the elongation.

HOGS GUESTS AT TABLE.

Trained Animals Astonish a Guest at Stock Farm—Exhibit on the Stage.

Logansport, Ind.—With a couple of genuine fat Poland-China hogs as his guests, Carl S. Wise, of this city, recently sat down to enjoy a dinner at the country home of Frank Lackey, the well-known horseman at Cambridge City. The hogs were Wise's guests, not with his consent, but as the result of a joke perpetrated upon him by his host.

The Lackey farm is the home of a "college of trained animals," conducted by Edward Holder, one of Mr. Lackey's employes. So remarkable were the performances of some of the animals trained by Holder that he was given unlimited privileges by Mr. Lackey until eventually Holder attracted the attention of an agent of the Proctor theaters in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the result that last winter he had engagements at all of these places of amusement, and exhibited the animals. The troupe included a herd of eight hogs, eight steers and three horses. At the close of the season the animals were returned to the Lackey farm.

When Mr. Wise took his seat at Mr. Lackey's dinner table he was astonished at seeing two hogs enter the room and with as much composure as if they were endowed with human intelligence jump on two vacant chairs, one on each side of Mr. Wise, and place their forefeet on the table, as if ready to enjoy the meal with their human companion. Mr. Wise did not know the performance was a joke until Mr. Holder appeared on the scene and commanded the hogs to leave the table. They left their seats as composedly as they had taken them and, going to a corner of the room, remained there until they were commanded to leave the room.

FIND A RARE SHAKESPEARE

First Edition of "Richard III." Discovered in Old Manor—\$300 Offered for It.

London.—A copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," of which only three other copies are known to be in existence, has been discovered in a remarkable manner at a house at Great Messenden, Buckinghamshire.

The house is filled with rare old china and silver, while there are a number of old books, which were not considered of any value until the owner was asked if she had anything of interest for an archaeological exhibition. Then it was that the precious volume of "Richard III.," was found. It had been lying on the shelf for years without anyone having an idea of its existence.

The book was sent up to Sotheby's for valuation, and that firm immediately made an offer of £300 for it. The owner, however, refused the offer, and the book is still in her possession. The value which is set upon the book may be judged from the fact that it has been included for the exhibition at £1,000. The first edition of "Richard III.," was published anonymously in 1597, and the play was probably written in 1593.

DEATH REVEALS ELOPEMENT

Girl Married in Secret Year Ago Learns of Bridegroom's Death Through Mother.

Millville, N. J.—Mrs. Nellie MacFarland, of this town, received word of the sudden death of her young husband, Frank MacFarland, in California.

In the spring of 1904 MacFarland came to this city on a business trip, and he and Nellie Kelly, who is a sweet singer, fell in love. After eight weeks of courtship they decided to marry, but owing to the opposition of the girl's father, they eloped to Philadelphia, where they were united by a magistrate.

The pair returned to their homes, he to Maryland and she to Millville, and kept the marriage a secret. MacFarland was recently called away on a trip and was coming to Millville the latter part of the month to break the news to his wife's parents and live here.

The young man was seized with typhoid pneumonia, and, feeling that death was near, he disclosed the secret to his mother, who, after her son's death, telegraphed the news to his wife.

"GRUNDER" REVEALS MINE

Lucky First Baseman Finds a Rich Vein of Free Gold—Shaft Is Sunk.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—During a baseball game here William Griffiths, a mining expert in Salt Lake City, who was playing first base for Rhyolite against Beatty, reached for a grounder. The ball struck a small stone and rolled away. Griffiths picked up the stone and glanced at it. A second look disclosed the presence of a free gold.

Griffiths said nothing, but quietly slipped the stone into his pocket. He secured a lantern and returned to the spot after dark to collect more of the rock. By the aid of his assayer's outfit he proved the rock to be worth over \$900 a ton, and associated with a couple of his friends, purchased a heavy interest in the property, which is owned by the Shoshone National Bank Mining company. It is reported that Griffiths has refused a profit of \$25,000 on his stock.

The mining company has ordered the sinking of a shaft, to be known as First Base, in addition to the shaft already in existence at another point on the property. The first shaft, 300 feet away from First Base, entered paying ore at a depth of 33 feet, and it is believed the new shaft will tap the same ledge.

Battled with Swarm of Bees.

Daniel Spencer, aged 45 years, of Marysville, O., battled with a swarm of bees, and as a result may die. Spencer is a farm hand employed near West Mansfield. He went to the field the other day to play corn, and while at work a swarm of bees alighted on him and the team, stinging them almost to death. Spencer abandoned the team and ran to a deep pool, and plunged in. In this manner the bees were drowned, and Spencer escaped further injuries. His face and body were swollen to twice their normal size, and his recovery is doubtful. The horses, valued at \$500, will die.

A DEFICIT IS SHOWN

SHORTAGE OF \$24,000,000 IN TREASURY FOR PAST YEAR.

Heavy Expenditures Explain Country's Shortage in Cash—Figures Compared with Those of Last Year.

Washington.—Secretary Shaw has given out the following reviewing of finances in the country for the fiscal year just closed:

"The actual deficit for the year just closed is in round numbers \$24,000,000, or \$6,000,000 more than the official estimate submitted in the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury. In the preparation of this estimate, however, an error of \$4,500,000 was made growing out of the loan of that amount to the Louisiana Purchase exposition. By some inadvertence the amount of this loan was deducted twice. The estimated deficit, but for this inadvertence, would have been 22,500,000.

"The receipts for the fiscal year have been about \$543,000,000, \$2,000,000 more than the receipts estimated by the secretary of the treasury in his last report. The expenditures have been \$567,500,000, or about \$3,500,000 more than was estimated. The month of June showed a handsome surplus of nearly \$13,000,000, and reduced the deficit from \$37,000,000 to \$24,500,000.

"A comparison of the receipts of this fiscal year with those of the preceding year shows remarkably small changes. Customs receipts for the fiscal year 1904 were approximately \$262,000,000, for this year approximately \$261,500,000. Internal revenue receipts for 1904 were \$232,400,000; for 1904, \$233,500,000. Miscellaneous receipts in 1904 were \$48,700,000; in 1905, \$48,000,000.

"A comparison of the expenditures of the two years shows wider variations. Civil and miscellaneous expenditures in 1904, excluding payment for the right of way for the Panama canal and the loan to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, were \$132,400,000; this year they were \$147,200,000, an increase of \$15,000,000, of which more than half is an increase in the postal deficiency. War department expenditures in 1904 were \$115,300,000; this year \$122,400,000, an increase of \$7,000,000. Navy department expenditures in 1904 were \$102,800,000; this year \$117,300,000, an increase of \$14,500,000. Indians in 1904, \$10,400,000; in 1905, \$14,800,000, an increase of \$4,200,000. Pension payments in 1904, \$142,600,000; in 1905, \$141,700,000, a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000. Interest payments were the same for the two years, \$24,500,000.

"It may be interesting to compare the several items of actual receipts and actual expenditures with the corresponding items in the estimates. Customs receipts are about \$2,000,000 in excess of the estimate.

In expenditures the following items are worthy of note: The deficiency in postal receipts is \$2,000,000 in excess of the estimate; there has been expended on the isthmian canal \$1,000,000 more than estimated, and on irrigation projects \$750,000 more than estimated; there has been paid under an appropriation for French spoliation and other claims \$750,000 more than estimated; the war department has expended on rivers and harbors \$500,000 more than estimated; there has been expended for the Indian service \$1,300,000 more than estimated, \$750,000 of which was an attorney fee not anticipated; there has been paid in pensions \$1,750,000 more than estimated, and on interest, \$500,000 more than estimated. On the other hand, the navy department has expended on construction work about \$4,500,000 less than estimated. Several smaller items of expenditure make up the difference.