

SAVAGERY OF A CENTURY AGO.

Poor Woman's Execution Then a Matter of Little Moment.

The hanging of a woman, which in these days calls forth public protests, was apparently a matter of indifference to our grandfathers and grandmothers, says the London Chronicle.

FEARED FOR NIECE'S FUTURE.

Peculiar Bent of Child's Mind Dimmed by Uncle.

"I hate to think it," grimly said Uncle Tibbott Totten, "but I am mightily afraid my little 18-year-old niece, Luella, is going to cause a great deal of worry and unhappiness in the world when she grows up."

Victim as Hair Restorer.

It is now a scientifically proved fact that music exercises a great influence on the growth of the hair. It is with good reason that great musicians, such as Paganini, Liszt and Paderewski, are represented with a growth of hair which Absalom might have envied.

British Scientific Farming.

A new era in British farming seems to be developing from the experiments at the Cambridge university farm at Impington. During the last eight years all known varieties of wheat have been collected, and while most of them could not be acclimated, a few have been selected for resistance to rust, good cropping capacity, free milling quality, stiff straw, etc., and have been crossed with British wheat so successfully as to promise an immediate increase in value of 10 per cent or more.

Merely Preparatory.

"I don't mind telling you," said the pretty girl confidently, "that I want to take a thorough course in cooking in order to fit myself to be a good wife." "You are doing the right thing, my dear," said the matron in charge of the cooking school.

Superlatively Parliamentary.

"There's a motion before the house," says Mrs. President, holding the gavel so that her rings came into the foreground. "What is your wish regarding it?" "Mrs. President," begins the new member, rising with a flutter. "Mrs. President," recognizes the president. "I move that the motion be carried."—Chicago Evening Post.

Alphabetical.

The kindergarten children are struggling with the alphabet. "Who can tell what comes after G?" asks the teacher. Silence reigns. Again she questions. "Doesn't anyone know what comes after G?" Then Carleton raises his hand. "I do," he says. "Whizz. Gee whizz."—Woman's Home Magazine.

Hard to Dodge.

Wedderly—"You say your friend Higgins left a widow?" Singleton—"Yes, Wedderly." "He must have been a wise guy. I tried to leave one once, but she kept on my trail until she married me."

WHEN THE OTHER MAN IS HIT.

Misfortunes of Others Frequently Cause of Self-Congratulation.

"I wonder why it is," said the melancholy man, "that, when we hear of misfortunes that don't come very close to us, there is usually a feeling—well, I won't call it one of superiority of fate, but certainly one of recognition of the fitness of things by which we are not picked out for such evil case. And we are careful to give ourselves all possible credit for exemption. Poor Jones, you hear him, and you know that if you had been in his place you would have seen the signs of disaster and taken warning. Brown's son has made a runaway match. Well, well! That is tough on the Browns, but it is clear that they didn't understand bringing up a boy. And so it goes. There's a proeing of the feathers, an assumption of an air of conscious rectitude. Does it come from innate selfishness? Or is it because there has been no personal experience of sorrow along the lines indicated?"

MODERN DEMAND FOR SILENCE.

German Newspapers Protest It Is Being Carried to Extremes.

"How the times change!" says a writer in the Frankfurter Zeitung. "In the days of our fathers no description of a domestic room was complete without a reference to the ticking clock. It was this gentle sound which emphasized the quiet of the place. People had no nerves in those days. To-day the thought of a machine ticking off the seconds and striking the hours is a source of worry and distress. Time is going, but they do not wish to be reminded of it continually; no clock is better than the ticking machine. And now to meet the requirements of the nervous people, a factory at Schramburg is making a noiseless clock." In an article on the same subject another paper says: "The anti-noise craze has made disagreeable and unendurable some of the noises which once were music to us, and soon we will find a way to silence the birds and to muffle the sound of the rustling leaves."

East African Religious Ceremony.

Recently a strange ceremony was performed at Changamwe, East Africa, to bring rain. A house-to-house visit was made among the natives by a self-appointed committee who collected from each hut the sum of two annas. With the total thus collected an ox was purchased. A procession was then formed, in which all the available children took part. After the procession had proceeded around the district for a period of two hours, the ox was sacrificed, prayers for the Koran being sung by the children. The meat of the ox was then boiled in pots by the children to eat until the whole was consumed. The bones and remaining offal of the carcass were later put in a sack, carefully carried to the sea and thrown into deep water. Circumstantially rain fell for a few hours on the succeeding day.

Harm in Roentgen Rays.

According to a Danish medical journal the Roentgen rays were recently used upon a boy 5 years old, who was treated in hospital for a disease of the hair. After 25 applications of the rays the lad was sent home cured. But whereas his nature had previously been bright and intelligent, now he became absent-minded and unreliable, and was sent back to the hospital. He has been for some time since under medical observation, and the pronouncement of the doctors attending the case is that the Roentgen rays can easily penetrate the thin scalp of a child and have an undesirable influence on the brain.

The Earth Does Move.

"Yes, noble Galileo, thou art right. It does move." Bigots may make thee recant it; but it moves, nevertheless. Yes, the earth moves, and the planets move, and the great sweeping tides of air move, and the empires of men move, and the world of thought moves, ever onward and upward to higher facts and bolder theories. The inquisition may seal thy lips, but they can no more stop the progress of the great truth propounded by Copernicus, and that of the revolving earth.—Edward Everett.

No Offense Intended.

Robert Browning once found himself at a dinner at a great English house, sitting next to a lady who was connected with the highest aristocracy. She was very graciously inclined and did her utmost to make conversation. "Are you not a poet?" she finally asked. "Well," said Browning, "people are sometimes kind enough to say that I am." "Oh, please don't mind my having mentioned it," the duchess hastened to say, with the kindest of smiles. "You know Byron and Tennyson and others were poets."

Trouble of an Amateur.

"I thought you had gone to raising bees," said the man from the city. "I don't see any signs of them around here." "I had half a dozen colonies of the finest bees I could get," answered the suburbanite, "and a whole library of literature on bee raising; but they swarmed one day, and while I was looking through my books to find out what was the proper thing to do when bees swarmed the blamed things flew away, and I've never seen 'em since."

RECORDS TELL OF ROMANCE.

Express Company Books Reveal Burning Passion of Youth.

Ottumwa, Ia.—An express messenger running on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad through this city has discovered a love affair, told in three chapters on the prosaic records of the express company books.

The other day a sequel was written in another chapter. Tender sentiment is left to the imagination, but this is the story as told on the express company records, the names being changed:

CHAPTER I. January 15, 1907.—Mr. Young Business Man to Miss Fluffy Rufles, Minneapolis, one package, said to contain diamond, value \$150.

CHAPTER II. September 1, 1907.—Mr. Young Business Man to Miss Fluffy Rufles, Minneapolis, one package said to contain letters, value 50 cents.

CHAPTER III. September 5, 1907.—Received from Minneapolis, consignee unknown; addressee, Mr. Young Business Man; one package said to contain letters and jewelry; value \$200.

CHAPTER IV. October 21, 1907.—Mr. Young Business Man to Mary Lovey, St. Joseph, Mo., said to contain one diamond; value \$150.

HUGE LOSS BY BIRD DECREASE.

Audubon Society Chief Says Sum Would Total Big Amount.

New York.—Because of the decrease in birds, the United States is losing yearly without protest a sum larger than the capitalization of all the national banks in the country, was the statement made by President William Dutcher, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, at the annual meeting of the association here. The public, declared Mr. Dutcher, placidly allows agricultural crops to be destroyed by insects, which destruction is entirely due to the rapid decrease in the number of insectivorous birds in the country.

"If a million or more dollars are lost through the management of a bank or other fiduciary institution," he said, "it creates a wave of protest throughout the entire country, yet a yearly loss equal to the entire capitalization of the national banks of the country creates no comment whatever, simply because the public do not realize what is going on."

Mr. Dutcher said that the association was in position to do good work along the line of protection to birds, but in order to successfully carry on its work it should have a larger endowment fund and a far larger membership.

BRITONS GREAT WRITERS.

Nearly 3,000,000,000 Letters Handed in Kingdom Last Year.

London.—Besides 2,804,400,000 letters, there were 821,400,000 post cards, 923,200,000 half-penny packets, 189,100,000 newspapers and 104,000,000 miscellaneous packages handled by the local authorities of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 1. During the same year more than 89,000,000 telegrams passed over the postal wires.

These figures divided between England, Ireland and Scotland prove that the English people are far ahead of either of the other nations in the matter of letter-writing and mail-order business.

The postmaster general announces a system of voluntary deductions from soldiers' pay to be kept in the Post Office Savings bank as an experiment. Many other changes and improvements have already been inaugurated in the banking department and the increase over last year's business, which is about 20 per cent., will be greatly expanded in the coming year.

Nearly ten and a half millions of depositors of the three nations, representing a sum exceeding a billion dollars, was the record of the past year of the bank department.

ASKS COURT TO BAR FOOTBALL.

Kankakee Lawyer Wants "Prize Fighting" in Schools Stopped.

Kankakee, Ill.—On the ground that football is nothing more or less than prize fighting, Stephen R. Moore, dean of the Kankakee county bar and its most picturesque character, has filed a bill in the county court here asking for an injunction to prevent the authorities of the public schools of this county from permitting the playing of the game by the pupils. His action is directed in particular at the team of the Kankakee High school, rated as one of the best school eleven in this part of the state.

Mr. Moore's bill doesn't call the game football, but alludes to it as prize fighting. The injunction starts out: "Hill for an injunction to restrain prize fighting in the public schools." The action is directed against L. W. Smith and Franklin N. Tracy. Mr. Smith is principal of the high school and Mr. Tracy superintendent of the city schools.

Toy Balloon Breaks Record.

Paris.—The Eclair recently released 10,000 toy balloons, carrying prize tickets, as an advertising scheme. One of them was found in Finland, it having traveled a distance of 1,219 miles from Paris, thus beating by 19 miles the long distance balloon record made by Count De La Vaulx. Each of the balloons was about a yard in circumference.

CUPID IS KEPT BUSY

EPIDEMIC OF WEDDINGS IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Cause Attributed to Present Healthy Condition of Country and Steady Employment—Advantages of Housekeeping.

Panama.—If a new design were ordered for the great seal of the canal zone, it would be in keeping with the times for it to show a figure of Cupid surrounded by orange blossoms on one side and on the reverse a likeness of Col. Goethals as a benign Hy-meneus holding out a screened cottage already furnished for housekeeping.

There is a regular wedding epidemic in the canal zone these days. The list of applications for married quarters, already in the hundreds, is increasing daily, and the department of building construction is wondering where it will stop. To the thousands of houses provided for canal employes there will have to be added hundreds more, unless an edict is issued which will call a halt on the machinations of the little blind entity who gets the credit for the present demand for buildings.

Two things have boomed the marriage market. One is that health conditions are such that no man need fear to bring his wife and family to the canal zone, and the other is that with good behavior the employes do not feel squeamish about keeping their work.

In the old days, when there was fear of disease, supplemented by uncertainty as to who is going to reign next and a new plan of reorganization was always being considered, the man who brought his wife to the zone was considered rash, while the idea of asking a bride to take the risk of both yellow fever and a husband out of work was not to be thought of. Now that the army engineers are in charge there is a feeling of security among the employes, and since, in addition to getting good wages, there can be had a house, furnished, free of rent, with light and fuel thrown in, the young men are quick to realize their chance and are seizing it with avidity.

Another advantage which follows housekeeping in the canal zone is that the household marketing is both simple and cheap. Employes can draw commissary books against their wages nearly as fast as earned, and the Panama railway is a frequent and regular delivery service. Cold storage meats, vegetables—everything to eat and to wear—can be bought by telephone; fresh bread is delivered daily from the canal bakeries, and the canal steam laundries at the terminals gather up and return the family wash the length of the zone, all at prices that cannot be equaled at home.

Ten of the young women nurses at Ancon are slated for marriage between now and the holidays, and about a like percentage will be taken from the ranks at Colon.

INFLAMMABLE WATER.

Drillers for Oil Open Burning Well of Mystery.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Drillers for oil in the city limits have opened an astonishing "burning well," from which flows a steady stream of inflammable water that puzzles scientists. The hole is 1,800 feet deep, but not a trace of oil can be found, the water is absolutely free from it, but can be lighted with a match, and burns so fiercely that it is necessary to turn off the flow before the blaze can be extinguished. The flame is not a fluff, flickering one, but a good red blaze, which burns without sputtering.

Not only can the water be lighted at the mouth of the pipe from which it flows, but at any point in the ditch through which it runs. It is mineral in character and is noticeably warm. It smells strongly of sulphur. The casing of the well is seven and five-eighths inches in diameter and the pressure behind the water is so strong that it will flow over the top of a 35-foot standpipe.

It is not a gas pressure, however, and no disturbance is perceptible as the water issues from the ground. It will eventually be valuable for heating and illuminating purposes. It burns without smoke and the heat is so great at a distance of ten feet as to be decidedly uncomfortable. When the "burning water" was allowed to flow into a sewer inlet it caused the pipes to crack for several yards.

President Sorry He Spoke.

Washington.—President Roosevelt shook hands with a large number of callers the other morning. One of them beamed upon him and said: "Mr. President I am the mother of six children."

"God bless you, my little woman!" exclaimed Mr. Roosevelt, grasping her hand again. "I must congratulate you."

"But five of them are stepchildren," the woman blushing continued, whereat the presidential smile faded.

Woman Flashes for Chickens.

Akron, O.—The police force of Barberton is looking for a law which will give authority to arrest Mrs. G. W. Boden. Her neighbor, James Sawyers, complains that she has strewn fish lines around her yard, baited with kernels of corn, to catch his chickens. Mrs. Boden, whose unique angling, it is said, has resulted in several chicken dinners, says Sawyers should keep his poultry off her property.

TO RETURN TO USE OF OXEN.

Wisconsin Lumber Companies Decide to Replace Horses with Cattle.

St. Paul, Minn.—Again is the ox to be a factor in the logging operations of northern Wisconsin and Michigan. No less an authority than Senator Isaac Stephenson believes the lumbermen made a mistake when they made the horse take the place entirely of the yoked oxen.

Acting on that belief, the N. Ludington company and the I. Stephenson company, of which Mr. Stephenson is the executive head, are making arrangements to put to work a large number of oxen in the woods this winter.

The high price of horses and grain is the chief factor. Oxen cost about \$100 a pair, while a good team of horses costs about \$500. The cattle consume less grain, but aside from these reasons, which have directly led to the return to old style logging, Mr. Stephenson believes that in the rougher work of the camp they are more desirable. They will be used this winter in skidding and in hauling out of the swamps. In speaking of the change soon to be made, Senator Stephenson said:

"I believe the abolition of the cattle in woods work was a fad to a great extent. The horse has its place in logging, but for the rougher work in the swamps and for skidding the ox is every bit as good and a cheaper animal in every way for loggers. The N. Ludington company and the I. Stephenson company are now preparing to send from six to eight yoke of oxen into the woods for work this winter and the number in use will be gradually increased."

INDIA STILL IMPORTS SALT.

Its Deposits Inexhaustible, But Have Never Been Developed.

Washington.—Statistics furnished by Consul General W. H. Michael, of Calcutta, show that there were 1,582,784 tons of salt imported into India in 1906-07, and during the two months of April and May of the present fiscal year, 1907-08, 292,000 tons were imported. Mr. Michael adds:

"The bulk of the salt came from the United Kingdom, although Germany, France and Aden contributed a considerable share. The decrease in quantity imported over the previous year, 1905-06, was 35 per cent., but there was an increase in value of 1.6 per cent. The decline is due to the boycott of foreign goods. It is to be wondered at that so much salt is imported into India, when one considers the exhaustible deposits of rock salt in the salt mines of the Punjab, and the limitless resources of fine salt in the Sambhar lake in Rajputana. Were these natural resources developed as they might be by local capital in the introduction of the most modern machinery there would be little need of going outside of India for salt."

There were 146,000,000 pounds of salt, owned by private individuals, in the bonded warehouses and afloat on the River Hooghly August 15, all of which was from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, Bremen and Aden, and at the end of August there was hardly a pound of salt of Indian manufacture to be found in Calcutta."

BEE-STINGS BANISH PAIN.

Bit of Cocaine Before They Puncture Rheumatism Fixes.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Cured of rheumatism by the stinging of a bee, a Delaware county woman has substituted a bee hive for her medicine chest. State Zoologist Surface, who first scientifically demonstrated that rheumatism may be cured by the sting of a bee, received a letter the other morning from the fortunate victim, telling how she had been cured. The woman, whose name Dr. Surface declines to disclose, states that her legs are entirely free from rheumatism since she has applied the bee-sting remedy.

"Every time I was troubled for a few days afterwards with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders. But I have found a way to overcome this. I have provided myself with a hive of bees, and after my week's washing I allow myself to be stung by bees on the parts where I have the rheumatism. The effect is marvelous; the rheumatism goes almost as quickly as it comes."

After stating her case further the woman asks Dr. Surface what he would suggest as a remedy for the pain caused by the bee sting. The doctor immediately wrote to her suggesting that she inoculate her arms and shoulders with a very low percentage of cocaine before allowing her bees to swell.

Dead Swallows Stop Fires.

York, Pa.—Finding that he could not start a fire in his stove because of some obstruction in the chimney, Charles Keyworth, of this city, employed a plumber to locate the trouble. The plumber removed 315 dead swallows.

They had evidently been tardy in making their flight southward and, building in the chimney for warmth, had been smothered by Mr. Keyworth's attempt to start his fire.

"His Daughter's Voice."

Jackson, Mich.—While passing a saloon A. C. Oliver heard a phonograph giving a song in his daughter's voice, one that he had made a record of himself. He went inside and claimed the machine and took it home. The phonograph was taken from his home by a man while Oliver and his wife were visiting in Ypsilanti.

New Beethoven Dances Found.

Berlin.—An interesting musical find is reported here. It consists of 11 unknown dances by Beethoven, composed in 1819, for friends forming a musical society at Moeding, a suburb of Vienna. The dances were found at Leipzig. They are orchestrated for seven instruments, and, it is said, will be shortly published.

FIND UNKNOWN TRIBE

NEW RACE OF ABORIGINES DISCOVERED IN ALASKA.

Pennsylvania Professor First White Man to See Kuskwagmites—Skins of Birds Furnish Clothes—Not Many Left.

Philadelphia.—Dr. George B. Gordon, curator of the University of Pennsylvania's archaeological department, who has just returned after a six months' expedition through the wildest regions of the far northwest, announces the discovery of a new race living along the Kuskokwim river in Alaska.

Dr. Gordon brings back a strange tale of this new race, which had never before been a white man, and which differs from all other tribes of Alaskan Indians.

Dr. Gordon heard rumors of the race in 1905, and after innumerable hardships he reached the territory in which these aborigines live in Adamic simplicity. They are called by the Eskimos "Kuskwagmites," and show strong traces of Mongolian ancestry. Crime and vice is utterly unknown among them, and their religion is natural pantheism.

They know absolutely nothing of corruption and degeneracy with which the whites have infected the Athabaskan Indians and Eskimos. Dr. Gordon lived for several months among them.

"Though they are dying out," Dr. Gordon said, "they are strong and clean physically and intelligent. They have retained the most ancient characteristics of dress and speech. In clothing, instead of wearing furs, they sew skins of birds into robes, using the breasts of loon and various species of ducks which abound in the river."

Of their clothing, utensils, arms, etc., Dr. Gordon gathered collections, and when they arrive he and other ethnologists will try to discover whether the tribe is of Asiatic origin or whether it descended from lower California.

This new tribe is the only one in Alaska which makes pottery. Dr. Gordon says. All the others are basket weavers. Dr. Gordon believes the race to be of ancient Asiatic origin, gradually driven by Athabaskan Indians and Eskimos to its present quarters, which is a natural fortress. They represent, perhaps, the most ancient dwellers of Alaska, who made their way there from Asia.

They are monogamists, and no such thing as vice is known among them. They are permitted by their priests to have more than one wife, but never do so. They have no laws at all, but are governed by patriarchy. They are tall, and the women graceful and beautiful.

"There are only 400 of them left," said Dr. Gordon. "It is to be hoped for their sake that they die out before the white traders get to them. Then they can die as cleanly and happily as they live."

Dr. Gordon and his helper traveled down the Kuskokwim 1,500 miles in a small sloop. When they reached Hering sea they sailed for Nome, were caught in equinoctial gales, and were adrift three weeks. Dr. Gordon was forced to throw his provisions overboard to save his specimens. He landed at Nome nearly dead with hunger and exposure.

GIVES SKIN TO COUSIN.

For Second Time Boy Submits to Grafting Operation.

Denver, Col.—To save his cousin from losing his right arm, Floyd Teter, 13 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Teter, of West Thirty-fourth avenue, has consented to undergo a painful operation of skin grafting at St. Luke's hospital.

Maurice, four years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Broderick, of Meade street, was hurt August 17 by falling in front of a street car. His right arm was badly mangled. At first it looked as if amputation would be necessary to save the boy's life. He was removed to St. Luke's hospital, where the physicians decided that his arm could be saved by skin grafting.

Floyd volunteered to save his little cousin from going through life a cripple. Eight pieces of skin were removed from his arms and legs and grafted upon the injured arm of his playmate. Unfortunately, the first operation proved unsuccessful, and it now develops that the process will have to be repeated. Floyd again presented himself at the hospital and announced his willingness to be operated upon, and the painful ordeal will have to be experienced again.

8 Months Old: Its Weight 110.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—A remarkable freak of nature is an infant of W. H. Banes, an employe of a factory at Matoka. The babe, which is named William Edward Banes, is only eight months old, and weighs 110 pounds. The babe at birth was of normal weight, but has increased steadily in weight until it is now a prodigy and weighs almost as much as its mother.

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