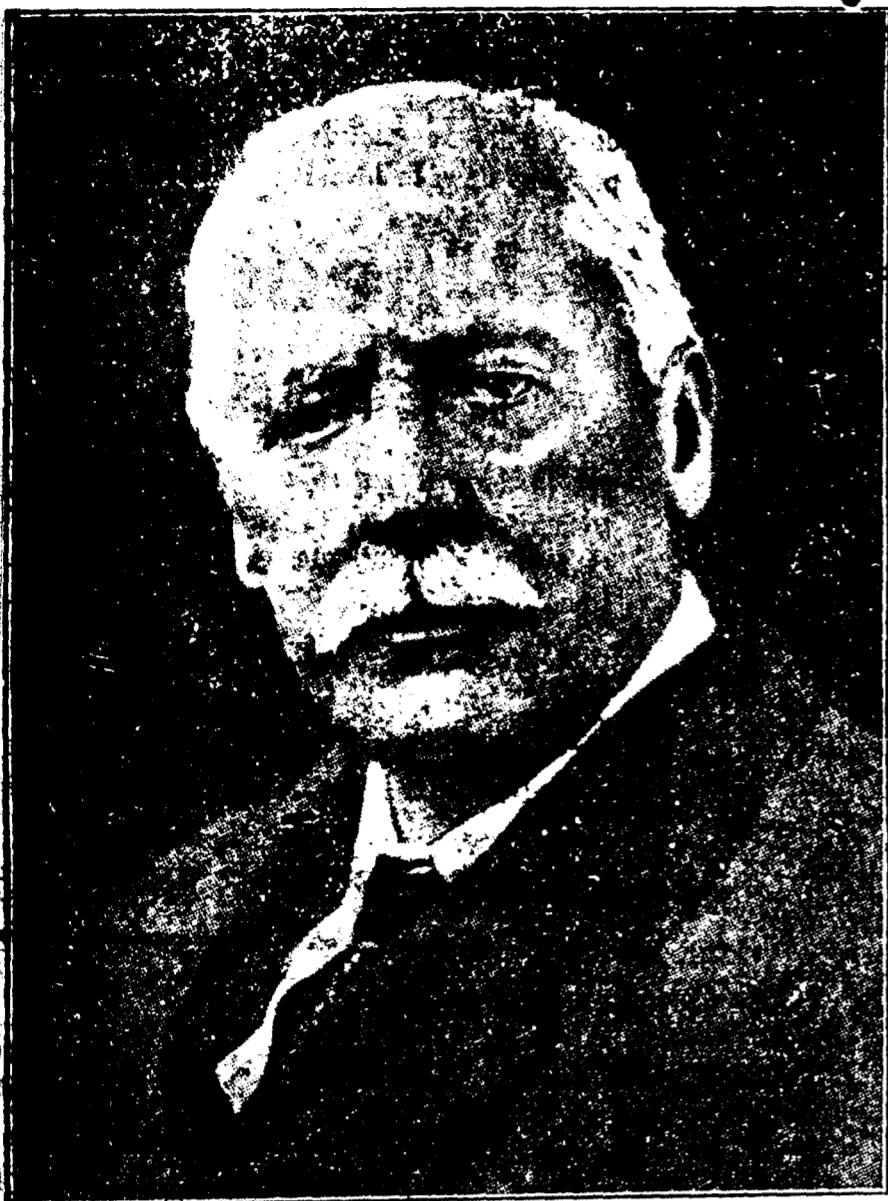


Maker of Modern Egypt.



Lord Cromer is given entire credit for the wonderful progress of the Nile country under British dominion. He has recently announced his retirement after 49 years' public service.

FORM MARRIAGE CLUB

UNIQUE SOCIETY FOUNDED BY SOUTH DAKOTA WOMEN.

Members Pledge Themselves Not to Marry Any Man Who Has Less Than \$2,000 Cash and at Least \$2,000 Insurance.

Pierre, S. D.—Ten or fifteen young ladies of Midland, a South Dakota town west of here, have found a unique pledge.

The society has been named by its founders "The Marriageable Young Ladies' Protective Society" and its avowed object is the "promotion of sensible marriages and the prevention of domestic unhappiness and of divorce proceedings after marriage."

Each of the members of the society has signed an agreement not in any circumstances to marry a man who has less than \$2,000 in cash or its equivalent and who has not insurance upon his life of \$2,000 or more.

The young ladies who organized the society argue that poverty is the primary cause of most of the domestic unhappiness in this country and that most of the divorce suits grow out of it. They take the position that if all marriageable young women of the country would take the pledge they have taken and stand by it faithfully society would be very greatly benefited and the divorce courts, now so busy, would soon be driven out of business.

"We have organized our society, not in a spirit of levity," said one of the young ladies, "but in a spirit of earnestness and with a very serious object in view. We believe that the marriageable young women of the country should take a firm stand on this question and assert their rights. We believe that every young woman should say to the young man who says court to her with marriage in view: 'What provision are you prepared to make for me and the family that may come to us if we become husband and wife? You must make reasonable provision for us else I can not marry you. I insist that at the time of our marriage you shall be able to show me at least \$2,000 in cash or its equivalent and a life insurance policy for not less than that amount.'"

"We feel that a young man has a lot of assurance to ask a young woman to marry him when he is too poor to support her in comfort. It is not enough that a young man contemplating matrimony should have a job; he may lose that any day and not be able to procure another. He should have money and life insurance, and we insist that any young man who wants to take any of our number to wife shall have them. We feel that \$2,000 in cash or its equivalent and \$2,000 in life insurance are the least a man should have at the time of marriage."

"If we are firm and refuse to recede from the position we have taken on this question," the young lady continued, "I suppose that some of us, possibly all of us, will remain spinsters. But we can better afford to be spinsters than to become the wives of men who can not take care of us."

Removes Dogs' Bark by Law. Lexington, Ky.—Failing by all other means to stop the practice of the dogs of this city of sleeping all day and barking all night, the city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting vocal exercises by canines after nine o'clock p. m. The penalty for violation is death.

FEED THEIR COWS ON WINE.

French Discover That the Dregs Produce Abundant Milk.

Washington.—Censur John C. Covert reports that a short item that recently appeared in a Lyons paper on the subject of a new use for wine dregs is attracting considerable attention among French farmers.

After the wine is pressed out the pomace is generally used to make a kind of brandy called "eau de vie de marc" and then the residue was used as fodder for stock or as a fertilizer. A French farmer has been experimenting with this pomace and he announces that he has found a means of converting it into an excellent fodder for milk cows. He makes a compound consisting of 20 parts of sugar and 75 parts of pomace, thus forming a substance that the cows eat with great relish and which can be preserved three months. He says that after he has fed this mixture to his cows three days they gave 20 per cent more milk than before and that the milk was of a much better quality.

In discussing this subject in an agricultural paper a writer suggests that a larger quantity of sugar would produce still greater advantages. In fact, he thinks that the yield of milk in France would increase by about one-fourth. There can be nothing deleterious to health from this milk and its quality is so improved that it is thought consumers will buy this milk in preference to any other. As this has been an unusually dry summer the farmers have seized upon this idea of a new fodder with avidity and expect that it will come to their rescue in time of great need. A company has been organized at Clermont-Ferrand with a capital of \$20,000 for the purpose of building a factory for converting grape pomace into cow feed. It is proposed that the new fodder will be in the form of oil cakes and will consist of chopped hay or straw, pomace and molasses. They calculate that this season they will produce about 25,000,000 kilograms, equal in round numbers to 54,000,000 pounds.

Lady Bug Kills Green Flea.

Kansas City, Mo.—The campaign in Kansas and Oklahoma to exterminate the green bug, which has been doing much damage to wheat, is developing interesting features. The main effort is being directed in the collection and distribution through the affected districts of the lady bug, so-called, which Prof. Hunter, entomologist at the Kansas State university, recently discovered to be the parasite enemy of the destroying green bug. Since Prof. Hunter became convinced of the worth of the lady bug as an exterminator he has constantly kept a number of students from the university in the fields collecting these insects. The bugs have been brought into the university at Lawrence, packed and shipped free to any point where they are needed. In the past two weeks thousands of these destroying parasites have been sent out over the state. They showed quite wonderful results and the demand increased beyond the supply. Concerns vitally interested, impressed with the great good accomplished, raised money voluntarily and forwarded it to Prof. Hunter to aid him in his work.

Drunkenness Is Decreasing.

London.—There were 8,157 fewer convictions for drunkenness or for offenses combined with drunkenness in 1906 than in 1905, according to the second annual volume of statistics bearing on the administration of the licensing laws in England and Wales, issued as a blue book. The figures were 199,014 for 1906 and 207,171 for 1905.

FORTUNE IN DAGUERRETYPE.

Old Picture Enables Woman to Establish Identity.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Frederick Bush came to this city from Pomerania, Germany, in 1848 and laid the foundation for a fortune and also for its recovery by his niece under most peculiar circumstances. When he left Germany he was accompanied by his brother, Andrew Bush.

The brothers separated in Illinois and Andrew went to Iowa, where he married and reared one daughter, Andrew Bush died there and his daughter married and removed to Pocatello, Idaho. Frederick Bush came to this city and built up a fortune. Eleven years ago he died, leaving no heirs, so far as was known here. He had lived the life of a recluse in rooms over E. W. Dienger's saloon on Messanie street and Dienger was his only friend. Dienger took charge of the estate and has held it for a claimant.

Before the brothers separated in Illinois they exchanged pictures and Mrs. Frances Edwards, daughter of Andrew Bush, had in her possession the old daguerreotype of her uncle. A month ago she went to a fortune teller in Pocatello, who told her that a fortune awaited her in Missouri.

Mrs. Edwards began at once the work of trying to find some trace of her uncle. With only the old picture of her uncle as evidence she came here a short time ago. She also learned that Dienger had in his possession an old picture left by Bush and said to be that of his brother, Andrew Bush.

Mrs. Edwards proved her claim to the satisfaction of Probate Judge Imel and an order of court has been made turning the estate over to her. It consists of considerable real estate in this city and \$10,000 in cash.

A DICKENS LANDMARK.

Mrs. Maylie's House Into Which Bill Sikes Helped Oliver Twist.

London.—A sale of considerable interest to lovers of Charles Dickens will take place in London when Pymcroft House, Chertsey, will come under the hammer. The proposed sale recalls the story of Dickens' "Oliver Twist" and the efforts of Fagin, Monks and Bill Sikes, to entangle its hero in the meshes of a criminal career.

The house ever since the publication of the novel, has been identified with that of Mrs. Maylie, where, after the walk from Bethnal Green and the meeting in the deserted house by the river bank, Toby Cratchit and Bill Sikes forced an entrance through a window at the back, which still remains. Through this window the trembling Oliver was thrust while Sikes threatened him with a pistol from without.

In the grounds the "boy" Britches and the valiant buller, Mr. Giles, assisted by "Pincher" and "Nephtune," displayed their wonderful bravery; and across the lawn the wounded boy staggered back to the house where he was fated to find that love and tenderness at the hands of Mrs. Maylie and "Rose" which had hitherto been unknown to him.

It was up the handsome staircase of the old mansion that the two frightened servants ran to convey the news to their mistress that Mr. Giles had captured a robber, while the wounded miscreant, "who didn't make a very desperate resistance, Miss," was left to the care of the tinker, who rendered first aid of that period for fear Oliver should die before he could be hanged.

DREAM LOCATES BURIED CASH.

Woman Digs Up Several Hundred Dollars and Papers.

Hutchinson, Neb.—Mrs. Thomas Lewis discovered, by means of a strange dream, several hundred dollars and papers of considerable value which her husband buried on his ranch in Deuel county a short time before his death. He did not tell anyone where they were secreted.

Mrs. Lewis knew that her husband had the money on the premises at the time of his death and she made diligent search immediately after the funeral, but failed to find anything. Her two sons and friends of the family living near by then took up the search, but the hidden treasure was not to be found.

Several nights ago Mrs. Lewis went to bed thinking and worrying about the missing money and papers, and when she fell asleep she had a dream in which she saw her husband burying a rusty old tin box in a secluded spot back of the house. So strongly did the dream impress her that after she awoke the next morning Mrs. Lewis took a spade and, going to the spot where in her dream she had seen her husband burying the box, she dug down in the ground two or three feet and found the money.

Gets \$1 for Returning \$1,800.

Quincy, Ill.—A few days ago Frank Hogue, of Dyersville, Ia., while fishing in a slough that empties in Quincy bay, with a party of friends, lost a leather wallet containing \$1,800 in cash and collateral in the water. He did not miss it until he returned to the city. Since then C. H. Steinhilber, while angling in that vicinity, fished the wallet and its contents out of shallow water near here. He at once found the owner and gave him his property. Hogue was much surprised and pleased upon the return of his money and rewarded Steinhilber for his work and honesty by giving him \$1.

ARE MOMENTS OF ANXIETY.

Those Following Winning of Derby and Reasons Why.

The anxiety of owners of race horses competing in the Derby do not immediately end as the horses pass the judges. The fatal "objection" may snatch the laurels from the victor. The possibility discovered itself over Caractacus' race. The owner had striven in vain to get a jockey of repute. His offer of a life annuity of £100 a year to Gostley in case of success had been declined. A stable boy named Parsons had eventually to be trusted, and, to the surprise of the learned, he got the horse home, winning by a neck. Going to scale, the lad could not draw the weight. In breathless silence the bridle was sent for and that just enabled him to balance the scale. But now Lord Stamford appeared to object that only his own horse and two others had gone the full course. The winner and the rest were already past the starting post when the flag fell. Admiral Rous looked at his watch. "Twenty minutes," he said. "An objection to hold good must be lodged within a quarter of an hour. And so the stable boy's win passed into the records, but the owner of Caractacus declared that not for £1,000 a moment would he again endure the agony of that short period following the race.—London Saturday Review.

WEEDS THAT ARE VALUABLE.

Medicinal Properties in Many Plants Looked on as Pests.

It is not a matter of common knowledge that some of the weeds "infesting" the land will produce the crude drugs which to-day in large part are obtained by importation from abroad. Alice Henkel, an assistant of the government's plant industry bureau, says that the roots, leaves and flowers of several of the weed species regarded as plagues in the United States are gathered, prepared and cured in Europe, and not only for useful commodities there but supply to a considerable extent the demands of foreign lands. There are weeds in this country against which extermination laws have been passed which hold in their leaves, stems or roots medicinal properties which have a value in the work of preserving the health of the nation. It is possible in ridding land of weeds in order that crops may be grown to make of the uprooted "pests" a source of income. Moreover, it is possible to maintain upon land given over as worthless for crop-growing purposes a weed plantation, which after the harvest will prove itself to be not less profitable than some of the tilled fields.

\$350,000 in Costs of Arms.

There are sufficient people in England and Scotland paying the annual tax imposed by the island revenue upon the use of armorial bearings to produce a sum of \$350,000 each year. The great bulk of this sum is paid by people who care not an atom either about their family or their arms, but pay the tax regularly simply because they have carriages or plate heraldically decorated. The really old families of the realm, however, use armorial emblems for decorative purposes to an extent almost incredible in the eyes of those familiar with them only on note paper, table silver and carriage panels.

How the Pendulum was Found.

Like many of the commonest mechanical instruments in daily use, the invention of the pendulum is due entirely to chance. Galileo, when under 20 years of age, was standing one day in the Metropolitan church of Pisa, while some painters were at work on the ceiling of the church. A suspended lamp which was hanging before the altar was disturbed in some manner, and the scientist was struck with the almost perfect regularity with which it swung back and forth. The idea of measuring time by such an instrument found instant generation in his brain, and he completed the system in use to this day.—Sunday Magazine.

Common Sense in Diet.

As man was created for a varied and mixed diet, he has abundant opportunities for selecting his food and supplying his individual needs. In most cases appetite is the surest guide to healthy digestion and proper nourishment. This certainly is the common sense view that must appeal to all rational feeders: "Eat with regularity and in accordance with the demands of hunger such dishes as have always been regarded as innocuous, and remember that, as a rule, it is neither meats nor beefsteak nor wine nor spices nor coffee which poison us, but their abuse."

His Vain Threat.

Here is a verbatim report of a conversation overheard in a New York elevated train: He—What would you do if some other man told you he loved you? She—Don't be silly. He—But I mean it. What would you do? She (impatiently)—I don't know what I'd do. He (fiercely)—Well, I know what I'd do. She—What? He—Pd kill him. She (serenely)—I don't suppose you'd ever know anything about it.

Mathematics in the Kitchen.

Mrs. Dickenharry—For goodness' sake, Mary, how long did you boil those eggs? The New Cook—Half an hour, mum. Mrs. Dickenharry—But didn't I tell you that three minutes was enough for an egg? The New Cook—Yeessum. But I boiled ten of 'em.

DOESN'T WANT HIS IDEAL.

Few Men Marry Women Whom They Have in Mind's Eye.

Does any man ever marry a woman in the smallest way resembling what he calls his ideal?

To begin with, he would be ashamed to be seen out with her, because he invariably has some absurd ideas about dress, which may be very well if carried out by the ideal woman, but would never do at all if they were adopted in the ordinary way.

Then he would inevitably wish that his paragon of virtue, his "sweet simplicity," his devoted slave, his quickwitted, brilliant conversationalist, or his patient listener, as the case might be, would sometimes "have a mind of her own," or give him a chance of exercising his temper.

The long and short of it is that the ideal woman, if she ever could exist, would be a bore, a prig, a hopeless dowdy, and would undoubtedly be at loggerheads with all her friends and relatives.

Man likes to think he knows just what a woman should be, but it is quite certain he would not care to find the creature he mentally fashions. At all events, he generally takes care to select some one wholly at variance with his ideal when it comes to taking a wife.—Chicago American.

FRUIT QUICKLY MADE RIPE.

Scientists Now Use Electricity as an Aid to Nature.

Ripening fruit by electricity is one of the latest achievements of science. The experiment was tried by an English electrical expert, who found that he could produce the effect of the tropical sun rays without the slightest difficulty. The ripening experiments have been tried for the most part with bananas.

When branches of the green fruit arrive in England they are put in an airtight case made entirely of glass. Inside this case is supplied with a number of electric lights which can be turned on and off in any number at will. It has been discovered that the bananas ripen according to the amount of rays shed on them. The expert has made tests so that now he can ripen bananas at any time he wants just by regulating the lights. This is an immense advantage over the ordinary method of ripening.

Bananas are cut and shipped when quite green but of full size. It is erroneously believed by those who have never been in banana raising lands that there the fruit is allowed to ripen on the tree. That is not the case. Bananas are picked green and hung up to ripen just as they are treated in the north.

Limit of Human Strength.

Experiments upon a number of men have shown that a man five feet high and weighing 126 pounds will lift on an average 156 pounds through a vertical distance of 8 inches or 217 pounds through a height of 12 inches. Others 6 feet high and weighing 181 pounds could lift the 156 pounds to a height of 12 inches, or 217 pounds to a height of 8 inches. Other men 6 feet 2 inches high and weighing 188 pounds could lift 156 pounds to a height of 16 inches, or 217 pounds to a height of 9 inches. By a great variety of experiments it was shown that the average human strength is equivalent to raising 39 pounds through a distance of 2 1/2 feet in one second.

The First Great Lighthouse.

The Pharos of Alexandria, which was considered to be one of the seven wonders of the world, on account of its grandeur and utility, is perhaps the first lighthouse of which we have any definite description. It stood on the island of Pharos, at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria and is said to have been constructed about 300 years before the Christian era by Sostratus Cnidius, and was dedicated to the "Gods protectors of the safeguard of sailors." The height of the original tower is given as 160 feet, but Josephus writes that the light was visible at a distance of about 23 miles. This would have necessitated a height of about 550 feet.

Cutting Down on Pie.

"You may quote me all sorts of statistics about the rise in foodstuffs," said a man who patronizes quick lunch establishments, "but the best evidence is that pie has been reduced to the eighth cut and in many places shows signs of being further reduced to the sixteenth division. If not to the vanishing point. Why, it is not so many years ago that we used to get a quarter of a pie for a nickel, but now it is in fear and trembling that one calls for the great American delicacy. 'I tell you, sir,' he went on menacingly, 'some day New York will wake up and find a rebellion in Park row when the pie princes reduce our pie to the one-thirty-second part.'—N. Y. Sun.

Ancient Artists in France.

The caves of southern France are the most remarkable in the world for their wall pictures, made by prehistoric men, who were contemporary with the mammoth, the rhinoceros and the reindeer in that country. Some of the pictures are engraved in the rock, some are painted with different colors. They usually represent extinct animals, such as cave lions and cave bears. A faithful representation of the rhinoceros, with its two horns of unequal length, is found in a cavern at Pont de Gauze. The prehistoric artists made their paint of ochre of various shades, pulverized and mixed in mortars.

RIVERMAN IN REAL ACTION.

Journey Down Stream on a Log Simple Exercise to Him.

First and foremost, your riverman can ride a log. This does not mean merely that he is able to stand upright or to jump from one to another without splashing in—though even that is no mean feat, as a trial will convince you. That is the kindergarten of it. The sawlog in the water is not only his object of labor, but his means of transportation. Your true riverman in drive almost never steps on land except to eat and sleep. A journey downstream is to him an affair of great simplicity. He pushes into the current a stick of timber, jumps lightly atop it, leans against his heavy and floats away as graceful as a Grecian statue. When his unstable craft overtakes other logs he deserts it, runs forward as far as he can—the logs bobbing awash behind his spring—and so continues on another timber. Jack Boyd once for a bet rode for 12 miles down Grand river on a log he could carry to the stream's bank across his shoulders. Fully half the time his feet were submerged to the ankles. Nor does log quick water always cause your expert riverman to disembark. Using his heavy as a balancing pole and treading with squirrel-like quickness as his footing rolls, he will run rapids of considerable force and volume. When the tail of a drive passes through the chute of a dam, there are always half a dozen or so of the "rear" men who, out of sheer bravado, will run through standing upright like circus riders and yelling like fiends.—Outing Magazine.

MUSIC OF MAN AND BIRDS.

Interesting to Trace Evolution of the World's Harmony.

If the discovery of independent evolutions of human music all tending in the same direction indicates the existence of an ideal standard toward which progress leads, how much stronger is the evidence afforded by the fact that bird music is developing along the same lines? It seems a far cry from a two-note symphony of a Wagtailian opera to the simple lay of a sparrow, but as we trace the course of the mighty river of music back toward its source, the stream becomes narrower and narrower until it is contracted to a point where it is no broader than the little rill of bird music. Nor does the decrease stop there; for, remarkable as it may seem, there was a time when the music from which ours has been evolved was inferior to some of that which floats to our ears from the woods of spring. This is not to say merely that the songs of certain of the birds involve more intervals and greater variety, but that they are of a higher order judged by our own modern standards.—Henry Oldys in Harper's.

We're Not "So Much" on Music.

We boast of our "grand orchestras" of 60 pieces. Bah! When the "Creation" was performed at the palace of Prince Lobowitz there were 150 chosen musicians. The audience included nobles, artists and celebrities from many parts of the world, about 1,500 in number. Haydn, then an old man, was present. Dr. Cappellini, a distinguished physician, seeing that the composer was not sufficiently covered, asked for wraps, and immediately ladies offered splendid cashmere shawls, which were placed around the legs and feet of the venerable man. That was the crowning day of his life's labors. The director of the orchestra and many noblemen came forward and shook hands tenderly and respectfully with the great master.—N. Y. Press.

If the Sun Were Another Color.

It is amazing to consider the possibilities if the sun were some other color. If it were blue, for instance, there would be only two colors in the world, blue and black; or if it were red then everything would be red or black. In the latter case we should have red snow, red hills, black grass, black clear sky and red clouds. There would be a little variety, however, if the sun were green. Things that are now yellow would still remain that color, but there would be no reds, purples, orange or pinks and very few of those cheery hues that make the world so bright and pleasant.

One Benefit of Matrimony.

She had sat by him once or twice at the little restaurant with the big friendly tables, so when the long mustached waiter set the soup bowl before her she helped him and passed him his plate. She was amazed at his gratitude. "I can't thank you enough," he told her. "That soup will taste entirely different to me now. Do you know, I get so blamed lonely dining night after night at those restaurants and cafes with only the waiters to serve me I've been on the ragged edge of marrying more than once, just to get somebody to ladle out my soup."

Low Voltage Incandescent Lamp.

For use in conjunction with storage batteries a new low voltage incandescent lamp has recently been put on the market in Germany, the filament of which is made of osram instead of carbon. The results of this substitution is that storage batteries made up of a small number of cells can furnish ample current for the operation of such lamps, which are especially designed for use on automobiles, motor boats, etc.

His Way.

"Pat, are you in favor of the movement for world peace?" "Sure, sir, if we have to lick all creation to get it."