

KEEPS COW IN HER PARLOR

Buffalo Woman's Home Also Houses Her Pig, Goats, Dogs, Chickens and Children.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. William B. May, an inspector for the health department, and Detectives Condon and Shook, under orders from Capt. Ward and Health Commissioner Greene, investigated a case of unsanitary living the other day which they say is beyond belief in this age of unlimited soap and water and rigid sanitary regulations.

Dr. May's report on the conditions in substance is as follows: "The premises were in the most unsanitary condition possible. Adjoining the house on the rear is a small summer kitchen in that apartment was a clock in which a pig was quartered. The improvised sty was so narrow that the animal was unable to turn around. In the front room, what might be termed the front parlor, was a cow."

"While we were on our tour of inspection," said Dr. May, "two goats dropped in to see what was going on. The stork was unbearable. Four dogs comprise the rest of the menagerie not to mention the numerous chickens which were allowed to roam at will around the house. We were informed that eight persons, including some small children, lived in the same rooms along with the cow, the pig, the goats, the dogs and the chickens."

"As it was a violation of the health ordinance to keep a cow within the city limits without a license," said Dr. May, "I informed Mrs. Staroniska that she would have to dispose of the animal. That she promised to do. She also said she would kill the pig within a few weeks. It could not be learned that the Staroniskis sold any of the cow's milk."

PENSION LIST INCREASING.

More Than a Million Names Added to the Roll, and More in Prospect.

Washington—The pension roll of the United States has reached the high water mark, now containing 1,000,000 names, an increase of more than 4,000 since June 30. In his last annual report Commissioner Ware stated that the pension rolls then carried more than 997,000 names. That was in June of this year. For the first time in history the pension roll is above the 1,000,000 mark, and it will be further enlarged as a result of the operation of order No. 78, the issuance of which precipitated a partisan debate in congress last winter.

Adding to the rolls thousands of veterans who were previously ineligible is not the only effect of the rule providing for old age pensions. Announcement is made unofficially that an account of the falling off in work in the pension bureau, due to order No. 78, it will soon become necessary to dispense with about 500 clerks.

Many of these will be dismissed, and some given appointments in other departments by transfer. The age rule will have another effect more far-reaching and widespread. There is a pension board of medical examiners in nearly every county in the United States. Under order No. 78 a veteran is placed upon the rolls immediately upon application when he reaches the age of 62 years. This, of course, obviates the necessity of medical examination, and hence will result in a reduction in the number of boards.

HEADSTONE FOR HORSE.

Lover of Steeds at Le Sueur, Minn., Erects Marble Shaft Over Grave of Pet Animal.

Le Sueur, Minn.—George M. Toussley, of Le Sueur, is a great lover of horses, and his love for them takes a different turn than is usually the case with horsemen. He cares not particularly to use or drive them, but merely to have them in his ownership, and see that they have a good time.

He has a very large farm adjoining Le Sueur, and on the farm he has a drove of horses that roam about the broad acres practically in a state of nature, wild and untrammelled. They never do any work, and are not even broken.

He has about 18 of them in this condition, and several of them are seven years old, but never had a strap on them.

For several years he had a favorite horse, old Prince, who lived to be 25 years old, was raised by Mr. Toussley from a colt, and died in harness one day. Mr. Toussley buried the faithful old horse not far from his home and set up a marble headstone over the grave.

Tramp Is Wealthy.

Detroit Mich.—Otto Ganz, a tramp, was arrested for begging on Grand River avenue the other day. Police men went through his clothing and nearly fainted when they found 1,000 shares of western mining stock, 100 shares in a salt works, bonds to 12 lots in New York city and \$105 in cash. Ganz claims he came to Detroit from Columbus, O., but declined to give a history of himself. He was sent to jail. It is believed he is mentally unbalanced, and may have wandered away from home.

Winning a Home.

A Chicago man transferred a house and lot to his fiancée before the wedding. There's one woman who really has won a home.

MUSIC AS A TONIC.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY A NEW YORK DOCTOR.

Value of Harmony as a Therapeutic Agent Scientifically Demonstrated—Effect of "Annie Laurie" and Other Selections.

New York.—The value of music as a therapeutic agent has been scientifically demonstrated at the home of Dr. Francis S. Kennedy, of Brooklyn. Variations of from 15 to 25 beats per minute in the pulse of subjects under contrasting influences, such as selections from the Tannhauser overture and Leybach's fifth nocturne, furnished abundant proof that under certain conditions melodies and harmonies furnish satisfactory substitutes for drugs, when applied as tonics, stimulants, sedatives or narcotics.

The experiment was conducted by Dr. Kennedy, and is in line with a long series of investigations that have occupied his leisure hours for some time past.

Twenty trained nurses from the different hospitals in the city were invited to attend a musical recital at Dr. Kennedy's home.

Nurses were selected because the operation of taking the pulse is with them an every day matter, and it was not likely that the condition of their own pulse would be affected by having it taken. The subjects were taken at random but a careful record of their relation to music in general and their physical characteristics was kept.

Dr. Kennedy presided at the mechanical piano player by which the music was produced. To get the heart beats of his subjects down to normal, and to put them into a proper mental and physical condition he first gave them "Annie Laurie."

"Annie Laurie" was followed by the Tannhauser overture with orchestral arrangement. With the piano player a tremendous volume of sound is possible. The contrast between the swelling notes of the march that mark the climax of the latter half of the overture and the final diminuendo of the "Pilgrim's Chorus" was marked. The effect upon the subjects was especially prominent. Nearly every one responded to Wagner's harmonies with a much more rapid pulse increase, ranging from ten to twenty-five beats per minute. One young woman whose pulsations run away up into the nineties confessed afterward that the Tannhauser overture was her favorite selection.

Two records were kept, one of the pulse beats and one of blood pressure. The latter record permitted the interesting conclusion that listening to a favorite selection may produce the effect of relaxation on one person while it stimulates the heart action of another. This is alluded to as indicating that just as careful a study of a patient is as necessary before prescribing musical remedies as should precede the writing out of a prescription.

After several other selections, including the "Angels' Serenade," during which the effects observed were decidedly at variance, Dr. Kennedy played Leybach's Fifth nocturne. Here again the result was remarkable in that there was scarcely an exception to the decided character of the response. The harmonies in this number are woven about a pretty melody, nonintrusive in character. The effect of the whole number was most soothing. The pulse beats went down to the lowest ebb, away below normal, in the majority of cases, testifying to the appreciation of the musical effect.

QUARTZ WORTH \$450 A TON

Extraordinary Return from Surface Ore Found Near Nome City, Alaska.

Lewiston, Idaho.—Louis Dahl a few days ago received a check from the Tacoma smelter for \$74.47, which represents his share of a shipment of 366 pounds of ore after eight dollars treatment charges had been deducted.

The ore came from the claims Mr. Dahl recently purchased at the head of Hangard creek, 17 miles from Nome City, Alaska, for himself, Frank Brown and Chris Olson. There is absolutely no work done, and the 366 pounds shipped came from the surface, which fact makes the showing all the more wonderful.

Mr. Dahl could not find an assay office in the north to test his ore, but being confident it would run \$30 to the ton, he made the shipment direct to the smelter, and has not even yet had an assay made. The first he learned of the true value of the ore was when he received his check from the smelter. Figured at this basis the ore will run \$450 to the ton, and Mr. Dahl says an immense ore body can be traced on the surface.

Pretty College Romance

Chester, Pa.—The culmination of a pretty romance begun in the Coed Normal Bible college at Hartford, Conn., three years ago, was the wedding here of Rev. Adams Archibald and Miss Elma M. Howell, the former of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the latter a resident of this city. Both were students in the college, and kept up correspondence after leaving. Rev. Mr. Archibald came on here a few weeks ago to renew his acquaintance, and the wedding quickly followed.

May Have Had an Object.

Quentin Roosevelt spelled down his class in school, but the foxy little boy who was spelling against him may have thought they would like to get post offices and commissions when they grew up.

A MARVELOUS VOICE.

NEW YORK BOY MAY BECOME WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR.

Is Nineteen Years Old and the Son of a Saratoga Blacksmith—Lad Can Reach High C Without Effort.

New York.—At the Metropolitan Opera House singing school there is a young American pupil, and neither Heinrich Conried, manager of the opera house, nor Mme. Jaeger, director of the school, will be greatly surprised if in a few years the world recognizes the pupil as the greatest tenor of the time.

The voice belongs to a husky, handsome boy of 19, Romeo Fenton. He comes from Saratoga. The lad's brief history reads like fiction rather than fact. He is the son and grandson of a blacksmith. His mother is a devout woman and an excellent housewife.

So far as anyone knows the boy harks back to no musical genius. When he reached high school he caught the attention of the singing master and became the show boy singer at the school entertainments.

He grew rapidly and in childhood his bulk distributed itself over a big frame. He stands six feet in his socks. His shoulders are broad as Pol Pianco's, and a chest as deep as Edouard de Reszke. He has big, deep blue eyes, wavy brown hair and a complexion of the kind women sometimes try to buy in shops.

If he attends to business, and doesn't get a swelled head, he will probably be chosen as one of the six or eight picked from the school each spring to go abroad with Mme. Jaeger, visiting France, Italy and Germany, and spending the summer in study at Mme. Jaeger's home in the Austrian Tyrol.

Mme. Jaeger's son said about young Fenton:

"The boy has an unusual voice. It is a most natural young voice and of beautiful quality. When he opens his mouth a stream of melody seems to flow from his throat. He sings B flat now, and is sure to go above high C with training, and that note is as high as the greatest tenors sing. I have known the best singers of some of the greatest tenors, and young Fenton has a much better voice to begin with than they."

"It is literally true that he starts with no bad singing faults. If he keeps his head and devotes himself to hard, conscientious, intelligent work he has a great future. But all the singing possibilities of the future do not appeal much to the boy's father. When anything like a career is mentioned to him he replies: 'That's all very well. The boy can try it for while down there in New York, but the place for him is at-home.'"

THIS MULE BIGGEST EVER.

Comes from Missouri, of Course, and Bears the Well-Known Name of Folk.

Philadelphia, Pa.—For an hour the other day Broad street was all but blocked by a crowd of several hundred men that had gathered about a mule that stood in front of the Betz building, placidly gazing over the heads of the throng.

The mule, which had just been purchased by Vane Bros., is believed to be the largest animal of its kind in the world.

It was born in Missouri seven years ago, weighs 1,900 pounds, and stands 19 hands, or 7 feet 11 inches, high, and has been on exhibition at the world's fair in St. Louis.

It was there that Senator George Vane first saw the animal, and it did not take the senator long to decide that Folk, as the mule is called, in honor of the governor-elect of Missouri, was just what he wanted for work on the South Philadelphia boulevard.

Folk had won blue ribbons at the fair for size, weight, strength and general conformation, and came high, but Senator Vane had made up his mind to have him and the purchase was made.

The mule reached here, and about noon the other day it was driven up Broad street as far as the Betz building, where it was admired by hundreds of Senator Vane's friends and acquaintances.

The mule is so large it cannot get between the shafts of any ordinary vehicle, so it will be used as a "lead" for the horses that are working on the boulevard.

Jails in Disuse.

Columbus.—The state board of charities makes a commendatory report upon the morals of the villages of Hollansburg and Webster, Darke county, as secured from information given by the board of visitors of that county. When the members of the Hollansburg jail wanted to inspect that prison the town constable was unable to open the lock, as it had become so rusty from long disuse. At Webster the key to the "lock-up" could not be found, and the oldest inhabitant did not know who kept it.

Had Better Save It.

By the terms of an election bet a man in Emporia, Kan., obligated himself to burn his shirt in front of the state capitol in Topeka. In Kansas the wind is not always tempered to the shirtless idiot, either.

The First Shackle.

The first thing the zemstvo should ask of that proposed Russian legislature is authority to change their names.

PULSE AND POETRY.

RELATION OF VERSE TO HUMAN ORGANISM.

Experiments Being Conducted to Discover Law of Connection Between Stress in Metrical Composition and Heartbeat.

Berkeley, Cal.—A remarkable set of experiments to determine the relation of poetry to human organism is being conducted in the experimental psychology department of the University of California by Prof. James Main Dixon and Dr. W. S. Winch. These experiments, which were begun some time ago in a field heretofore unexplored by psychologists, are of an exceedingly delicate nature, and the university at Berkeley is one of the few institutions in the United States which possess apparatus sensitive enough to record the results of the work.

Prof. Dixon has already discovered an emotional curve in poems like Tennyson's "The Bridge." Experiments are now being conducted to discover a law as to the relation between stress in poetry and the beat of the human heart and the relation between the lines of poetry and the respiration. A large number of tests have already been made, and some provisional conclusions have been arrived at, but before the law is fully determined Prof. Dixon thinks it will be necessary to record the singing of the Doxology or some other song by a whole congregation.

In securing the records to be used in drawing this general conclusion, Prof. Dixon and Dr. Winch use an exceedingly complicated machine that records the pulse beat of the person reciting the poetry, the stress, the number of lines, the respirations and the time taken. All these results are recorded on a smoked record and can be preserved.

Prof. Dixon, who is a noted English scholar and author, and who is here doing research work, will present a thesis on his work for a doctor's degree. A great deal of interest is being taken by scholars in the outcome of his researches, and his technical lecture before the Psychological club giving the results obtained thus far. In speaking of the experiments, Prof. Dixon said:

"The work we are doing now deals with the expansion and contraction of lines of poetry, according to the subject matter, whether it is happy or sad. An emotional curve has been discovered in poems like Browning's 'Abt Vogler' and Tennyson's 'The Bridge.' Perhaps the most remarkable manifestation of the law discovered was found in Tennyson's 'May Queen.' It was shown that the three divisions into which the poem is divided vary in a most decided manner. The first, giving a mood of heightened happiness, uses 11 per cent more syllables than the second, which is in a mood of utter depression. The third division is in a mood of resignation or sorrow, and uses three per cent less syllables than the second."

The results thus far obtained have been sent by Prof. Dixon to the Royal Society, at Edinburgh, of which he is a fellow.

A further examination to find a norm in all poetry—that is, why some lines should have eight syllables and others 15, and why the lines of 15 should break in the middle with a caesura—has been undertaken. It is also Prof. Dixon's purpose to determine what a line of poetry is psychologically. Experiments with the pulse and throat seem to show that a tetrameter verse of our common hymn "Doxology" gives a norm. For every pulse means a stress and every line means the time between respiration. An experiment with the hymn, "Rock of Ages," comes out regularly 16 pulse beats and 16 stresses, four respirations and four lines.

Before he finishes, however, Prof. Dixon intends to record the singing of a whole congregation on a phonographic record, and see if the law holds for great audiences, as well as for individuals. By these experiments Prof. Dixon will seek to draw sharply the line between poetry and prose. At present it is almost impossible to tell the real difference between the poetry and prose. If poetry is a direct appeal to organism, it has a direct connection with breathing and the heart action, and the connection is to be minutely determined.

EATS 73 BUCKWHEAT CAKES

Winner of a Unique Contest at Sharon, Pa., Rewarded with a Fine Bit of Pastry.

Sharon, Pa.—What is undoubtedly the long-distance record in the buckwheat-eating line is held by Assistant Postmaster Joseph L. Roberts, who won by one cake in a contest recently conducted under auspices of Dr. B. S. Gilbert.

Roberts defeated Paul Gilbert, secretary of the York (Pa.) Wall Paper company. His record was 73, while Gilbert was able to stow away only 72.

The contest was held at Dr. Gilbert's home, and it kept two cooks busy preparing the cakes.

Dr. Gilbert dropped out of the contest after he had eaten 48, and his son, Joseph, fainted when he tackled No. 59. This left but the two contestants, and the tournament ended as stated above.

The cake, a big prize, was awarded to Roberts.

A Close Second.

With a record of 13 killed and nearly 800 injured, the football season passed into history as a good second to the late Fourth of July.

THE WOMAN WHO DRGPS IN.

A Social Nuisance That Apartment Hotels of the Cities Are Formed Against.

One nuisance that modern customs have done away with and that promises to become extinct in cities is the person, man or woman, who makes a habit of dropping in to call on a friend or an acquaintance at all sorts of hours, without regard for the engagements or duties of the one visited.

In villages and in towns, where life is not so filled up with the duties imposed on persons socially active in New York it is perhaps possible that persons may welcome the occasional dropper-in, but in this city it argues a fine and well developed selfishness in the woman who, because she may have an hour or two to kill, at once argues that some nearby acquaintance must necessarily welcome a visit from her, says the New York Sun.

People who dwell in houses are, of course, protected by their servants from these unexpected visits. Flat-dwellers are the principal victims of the horowho assumes that she must be welcome at whatever hour she may happen to have the leisure to present herself.

So pronounced has this form of friendly intrusion become that in most of the well manik apartment houses visitors are not permitted to ascend the elevators unless their names are first sent up. A receiving day indication card means that on that day the presence of friends is expected and provided for, but the indiscriminate caller, who takes chances of disturbing a dignitary, or perhaps a family quarrel, presumes on friendship.

Such people are often heard lamenting the inhospitality of cities, but the fact is they mark themselves at once as undesirable acquaintances when they choose their hours for visiting with reference only to their own convenience and pleasure.

CALLS JAPS POOR WORKERS.

A German Writer Says They Are Inferior to the English or Americans.

Dr. Max Nitzsche, writing in the Preussische Jahrbucher, says that European industry has nothing to fear from Japanese competition. It takes three Japanese to do the work of one Englishman.

In the cotton mills, for instance, the latter looks after 400 spindles, while the smarter Japanese can only look after about 300. They are not so clever, either, are "butler fingered" and break four times as many threads as the Englishman, taking five times as long to tie them up again. In Massachusetts one girl attends to six looms in Lancashire, four in Japan to one. This slowness appears not only in machine work, but also in ordinary earthworks, building, mining and so on. The Japanese hates continuous work and likes to stop and chat and sing and sip tea and smoke as interludes in his business. Unless he can do this and have his way he will quit, caring little whether he works or not.

Probably there is another side to this industrial shield with the doctor's badge up and hammers on so resolutely, and the Jap at work may not be such an incompetent and dawdler as Dr. Nitzsche paints him. So far as outsiders are concerned, he knows what he has undertaken to do since he accepted western ways and customs as before, he has done well, and turned out substantial and valuable results, going against all the odds of his inferiority.

FOOD VALUE OF OYSTERS.

They Are Easily Digested and Contain Many Important Substances.

Interesting experiments made in the Lancelot laboratory show the great digestibility of the oyster, says the New York World. When the oyster was crushed and placed in cold water about half of the solid matter was dissolved. When the oyster was placed uncrushed in the same medium one-fourth of its solid matter was dissolved. It is believed that if the oyster be chewed, more than half of it is dissolved in the mouth.

Cold water appears to be the best thing to drink with oysters. Rutababis is very good, dissolving 58 per cent of the solid matter of the oyster.

What are the solids in the oyster? They are the protoids corresponding to the lean or meat or the white of an egg, fat, starchy matters and glycogen. This last means the substance which the liver manufactures for future use. It is very like sugar, and when wanted for use is changed into sugar. It is the substance which makes the oyster sweet in the mouth.

But there are other valuable constituents of the oyster—what are called the glyco-phosphoric compounds. Medical men prescribe these for improving the nervous system, is that a diet of oysters is unquestionably good for the nerves. They also contain common salt, a little copper and several phosphates. And taking the whole contents of the oyster shell one finds almost everything necessary for the food of the body.

As We Reckon Nowadays. First Banker—I understand that Gotrox is a multimillionaire. Is that right? Second Banker—Well, I should rather say so. Why, he's worth every cent of \$150,000.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ascent Achieved. The Gabelhorn, canton Valais, Switzerland, was ascended for the first time recently by two tourists and a guide. Many attempts have been made during the last 50 years.—N. Y. Herald.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS.

Annual Report of Assistant Postmaster General Shows Large Increase in the Service.

The annual report of W. S. Shallenburger, second assistant postmaster general, shows that the annual rate of expenditure for all inland mail transportation service during the last fiscal year was \$67,931,420. To this is added \$2,516,053 for foreign mails. The largest items in the postal transportation figures are the star routes, which number 14,743, aggregating 233,392 miles and an annual rate of expenditure of \$39,177,377; railway post office car routes, numbering 231, with an aggregate of 52,037 miles and an annual rate of expenditure of \$5,128,231; and railway mail service (officers and clerks), 11,441 in number, involving an expenditure of \$12,695,417.

The number of miles traveled per annum by all classes of routes of mail transportation in this country, among which are star routes, railroad routes, special office routes, mail messenger routes, etc., aggregates 595,585,526.

In Hawaii the star route and mail messenger service at the various ports is now so arranged as to connect mail steamers at any time whether the steamers are running on regular schedule or at irregular intervals.

To indicate the large increase in the volume of mails carried by the railroads it is pointed out that the expenditures for railroad transportation and railway post office cars during the four-year period 1902-05 was \$1,454,145, an increase of over 17 per cent over the previous four-year period, while the revenue of the postal service was \$19,181,794, an increase of over 40 per cent over the previous four-year period.

The report says it is evidently the desire of the American people to send parcels of small average weight abroad, and that our rates of postage favor this practice.

SACRED EVEN IF DRUNK.

Quer Privilege Claimed by German Officers—Privates Punished for Protecting a Girl.

Berlin.—A German soldier does not possess the right of self-defense against attack by his superior. This amazing doctrine has been handed down by a court-martial at Dessau. The facts in the case follow:

Serge Heine, who was drunk, entered a public dancing saloon and insulted two girls who were in the company of two soldiers named Guenther and Volkelt. The girls appealed to their companions for protection, and the soldiers protested to Heine, who drew his sword. He made a drunken lunge with the weapon and slightly wounded one of the girls.

A violent scuffle ensued, during which Heine was disarmed and fell to the floor.

Guenther and Volkelt were arrested for striking their superior officer. In the trial the prosecutors' course, undoubtedly a bit in self-defense, he declared it permissible for soldiers to defend their honor and life even against a superior.

"Nothing of the sort," responded the prosecuting counsel. "Self-defense is a conception that does not exist in the relations between soldiers and their superiors."

Counsel for the defense asked: "Can a soldier allow himself to be unreasonably struck by a superior officer?" "Yes," the prosecutor replied.

The court, however, partially dissipated this view. A soldier whose life is endangered must strike a counter blow. The prosecutors in this case were sentenced to five years hard labor in addition to which they were to be stripped from the army and deprived of their civil rights. Heine was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for assault.

HINDOO MEDAL TALISMANIC

Brings an American Doctor Costly Presents and a Lucrative Position.

Kittaning, Pa.—Dr. C. A. Flower, of this place, has returned from St. Louis mystified, but covered with presents. He has also proposed to move to India within a year to become a private physician to Rajah Tijo Sahib—a dignitary of whose existence Dr. Flower was in complete ignorance until some days ago, when he was confronted with the rajah's courier in St. Louis.

Eleven years ago, while at Chicago attending the world's fair, Dr. Flower was instrumental in saving the foot of a young foreigner who had been trampled on by a camel. The lad, who appeared to be a Hindoo, pressed on the physician a medal and took in exchange the physician's card.

Some weeks ago Dr. Flower was sent a copy of a western paper in which his name was mentioned. Would he call at the Indian embassy at St. Louis, bringing with him a medal which was given him for services at Chicago in 1893? The doctor hurried up the medal and hurried to St. Louis, the advertisement requiring that he should be there before November 24. The Kittaning physician was at once handed presents from the new rajah, Tijo Sahib, who, it seems, was the lad whose foot he saved at Chicago. The Indian dignitary proposed that the American doctor should accept his poor presents, and would come to India to live as his private physician. The presents amount to about \$10,000. Dr. Flower will go to India in April.

Bemedy Worse Than Disease. Much may be a cure for nervous troubles, but in the case of compositions like "Hilawatha" and "Bedelia" the opinion will prevail that the remedy is worse than the disease.