GAVE HIS NAME TO STEAK.

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the Famous Porterhouse Came to Se So Termed.

On almost every bill of fare are seen the words "porterhouse steak" Now most people know what a porterhouse steak is, having on some occasion eaten one, or at least a piece of boof that went by that name, but few people know how the name itself originated. Years ago there was a hortlery near Harvard university kept hy a man named Porter. Soon this tavern became famous for its viands. especially for its cuts of meats. The stranger stopping there for a meal and not knowing exactly what to order would be advised by his genial host, Mr. Porter, to order a steak. So good were his steaks that travelers often spoke of them, and gradually hegan referring to them as the "steak you get at Porter's house." From that it was but a short time before they were referred to as the "porter house steak." Since then butchers all over the country have found out the way in which Mr. Porter cut his famous steak, and have been making the same cuts themselves, hence the porterhouse steak has been served the country over. Only a month or so ago the old Porter house was moved back to make room for a row of tenement houses that are now being built in front

WAS SOON TO BE CHANGED.

Young Woman's Name of Little Benefft to Conductor.

. A young colored woman tripped herself in leaving a street car out near the edge of the city a few days ago and fell into the street, relates the Denver Post. She was not hurt, but, following the company's custom, the conductor asked her for her name. "Ab isn't huht," she said. "I know that," said the conductor, "but I must have your name, please." "Well, mah name is Miss Pansy So and So," she said. The conductor thanked her and she started away. Before reaching the curbing she turned with a grin on her "Say, white man," she called. face "dat name won't do yo' no good." "Why not? Isn't it your right name?" asked the conductor. Tassan, she said, "but it won't be aftah to-night. Ab'm goin' to git mahried to-night." Then she disappeared around a corner.

Takes His Bride's Surname. Dr. Annie R. Copelan was married to Abraham Erott Copelan, formerly Abraham Erott, in the parsonage of Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneeberger the obther day after a peculiar romance, kays the Baltimore Sun. Instead of the bride changing her name, it was wice versa, the man changing his name. Dr. Copelan was graduated from the Maryland university four years ago, and in the meantime has built up a practice in her neighborbood. Not wishing to lose any of he practice by changing her name when she married Mr. Erott, who is a studeat in the dental department of the Maryland university, they decided that the best thing to do was to have the court change his last name to Copelan.

Literary Associations. She was sitting next the window. gazing at the landscape. "Dearest," she murmured, "do you realize the significance of the scenes through which we are being so unsympathetscally whirled? This is the land of song and story—the realm of old romanie. Do not these changing vistas call up in you thoughts of daring knights and endeared damsels-of joust and jest, of feast and fray?" "Yes, darling," answered husband, earnestly, but withal anxiously, for he was not even near-literary, and hnew it. He was, therefore, not unrelieved by the interruption when the .brakeman stuck his head in at the door and yelled: "Indianapolis!"--

Doctor Sets Cat's Shoulder Blade. Bellevue hospital, New York, recently adopted a patient and gave it a life berth as chief mouse catcher of the inestitution. The reception room was perowded when a stranger entered with a rather aristocratic cat under his arm. Dr. Leroy Smith paused in his work to inquire. He learned that the stranger had picked the cat up on the street, where he had noticed it in apparent agony. Dr. Smith found a broken shoulder blade constituted the trouble. He set it and the cat was - placed on a blanket in an outdoor tent. The cat purred its gratitude. Many of , the hospital doctors dropped in to take a look at Dr. Smith's patient and each voted for adoption.

Consul's Lonely Post. About the most lonesome place for an American consul is in the Falkland islands. This is where J. E. Rowan is and has been since 1898. and receives a salary of \$2,000 a year Originally he was from Connecticut. but he went west and was state sena tor in lows for four years. Then he went into newspaper work. Longing for a change he asked to be sent to some place far from civilisation. Evidentify he is well satisfied to remain on an island where he is the only American representative.

A Long-Felt Want. "I wish my sovel printed with the lines wide apart," declared the authoress. "Leaded, you mean?" "Whatever you call it. I want people to have a chance to underscore the parts they like."

JUDGED BY THEIR CATS.

Irish Maid's Unique Way of Estimating Employers' Character.

"No, ma'am," said an Irish maid of much experience as she returned to a New York intelligence office the other day. "I didn't engage with that family. I didn't like the looks of their cat." "Of their cat!" repeated the owner of the office in amazement. "Why, Katie, I'm sure they wouldn't keep a cat that was in any way dangerous." "Not dangerous, no, ma'am, but a restless, unhappy looking creature that didn't speak well for the family," replied the girl. "I always judge a family by their cat. A sleek, comfortable pussy who comes up and rubs against you means a quiet, goodnatured family, and one that's not worrying about ways and means; but a nervous, unfriendly looking cat reflects a household which is on the verse of nervous prostration or financial ruin or some other horrible troubie. I've been living with families and studying their cats for 25 years. and I've never known the sign to fail. A family that can't make its cat happy is one to make any servant miserable.

YELLS WERE HARD TO MASTER. College Man Telle of Treuble He Had with Students.

"I can sympathize with that Dr. Staeler, who taught the Harvard college yell to 200 students of the Berlin university," said an old college man. "To train the students of one college in the yell of a rival institution of learning is no easy job. I once undertook to educate a band of youngsters in the different college yells. so in case: they were ever required to give a complimentary greeting to instructors from other colleges, they would be equal to the occasion. I never worked so hard in my life. Either the boys were physically unable to twist their tongues around strange war cries or loyalty to their own school held them back; anyway. it required a tremendous amount of hammering to bring them to the point where a visiting professor would recognize his own yell when he heard it. That is why I sympathize with Dr. Stealer. Having to train students in a yell in a foreign language must have been an especially hard task."

When News Traveled Slowly. All of us have heard legends of the rapidity with which news traveled before the era of telegraphs by means which have been compared to the apple thrown from hand to hand. An event in the Napoleonic epopee clearly illustrates how far we have progressed in this respect during the last hundred years. On June 14, 1807, the meteoric emperor defeated the Russians on the bloody field of Friedland, capturing 166,000 prisoners. Only about midnight on Saturday, June 27, did a courier reach St. Cloud to convey the news to Josephine, whose feminine mind did not penetrate the figurative significance of the "166,000 fuells," and Paris only learned the news on the afternoon of the 28th, when it lost no time in throwing itself into raptures They danced all night through in the

Studies of Juvenile Criminals. Arthur MacDonald of Washington describes in the Medical Record three sorts of studies entered into by him. of inventle criminals. The first is physical defects of 65 young criminals. Some of these defects are normal in lower races and in animals. The most frequent taints are hereditary nervous diseases, 95 per cent.; lung diseases, 64 per cent.; alcoholism, 62 per cent.; insanity, 47 per cent.; epilepsy, 32 per cent.; mental backwardness, 20 per cent. Next comes a study of 200 children from 6 to 12 years of age in a reformatory. Few of the parents were criminals. Many of the children were abandoned. Last is given the history of a criminal born child. This child was always unmanageable, and had many physical defects.

Cause of the Din. All of a sudden there was a terrible uproar. The sounds appeared to issue from the windows of a flat on the East side. Nobody could tell which flat. Windows of all the other flats were thrown up and heads thrust out. "What is it?" was cried in a chorus. "A fire! A murder! A Black Hand gang broke loose, or another Armenian?" Then all the windows went down slam again and everybody got angry. It was only the brother of Ivanovitchskipog in the flat on the fourth floor who had just arrived on the Hanswilliamsigroffen and was being welcomed by the family.-N. Y.

Ruskin's Bitter Criticism. "We are always in these days endeavoring to separate intellect and manual labor; we want one man to be always thinking, and another to be always working, and we call one a gentleman and the other an operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gen tlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both unkentle, the one envying. the other despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers!" -John Ruskin.

Quite So.

"These fellers that 'xpect to ketch the farmer vote pitchin' hay hey got the wrong idea." "How's that, Jabez?" "A real farmer spends his time pitchin' horseshoes."

WHERE WATER IS COSTLY.

Little of the Precious Fluid Is Wasted in Death Valley.

The nearest water supply of which Death valley camp could even occasionally avail itself was at Ash Meadows, nearly 40 miles away, on the Twenty-mule trail between Johany and Death valley, writes David Brandon in The World To-Day. Kelly's well, previously mentioned, provided better water, but it had to be hauled farther. much of the way up a heavy grade, and the tremendous daily strain on that easis by the desert mule skinmore, freighters, left little to spare. Water had to be bauled into camp in barrels, therefore, on six, eight. ten and twelve-team wagons, and the ply on hand was always woofully inadequate. At best, water cost ten dollars a barrol, generally \$15; often the price was one dollar for half a gallon, and by no means infrequently a glassful required \$50 cents. A "body smatcher," as the citizen of Death valbey is called, we were told, makes a begin of water go far. Part of it fills the comes pot; the remainder, face and hands having been washed in it several times, suffices for the small laundry peopesities and is then given to the burro to drink

DIET THAT VARIES LITTLE.

German Werkmen Take Many "Snacks" During the Day.

I was told at 8:30 it was time for luncheon, writes an American tinsmith working in Leipzig. On statfag that I did not care to eat, he told me that it would be better if I did no work, so I sat down for half an hour and watched the others. At noon we had an hour and a half, and at four o'clock 15 miautes for lunch. It may be of interest to some readers to know what the German eats. For his first breakfast he generally has a milk roll and a cup of coffee. The second breakfast is almost always a slice of bread with lard or goose oil, a piece of sausage or cheese and a bottle of beer. For dinner he has two slices of bread as above, with a herring or large green pickle, cheese or sausage and another bottle of beer. For lunch anther bottle of beer and a milk roll For supper soup and potatoes. This is the general variety of foods we had for the four months I worked in that shop, and they had it day in and day out.

Value of Science. .Science for science's sake, science as a cult, pleads Prof. Raphael Meldola, president of the Chemical Society of Great Britain. Scientific research is worthy of national homage whether it leads to immediately practical results or not. Any country which limits its appreciation of research to such branches of science as are likely to lead to industrial developments is low in the scale of civilization. The works of the fitterateur or artist appeal directly to the public and can be appreciated according to their merits. Not so the labors of the scientific investigator. His achievements are measured largely by the utilitarian standard, and certainly cannot be said to occupy the same position as sister branches of culture. Prof. Meldola has no desire to give countenance to antagonism between pure and applied science. Far from this being the case the rate of progress is actually meas urable by the degree of substitution of pure science for empiricism.

"Black Eyes Painted." The sign, "Black Eyes Painted," still survives in the New York Tenderloin, where the patrons are, however, growing fewer every year. A few years ago it was no uncommon thing for a frequenter of that somewhat enlivened locality to awaken in the morning somewhat disfigured. In that case, if the victim happened to be a man of business or the employe of a business establishment, he had no recourse but to the black-eye "artist," who disguised as best he could the sinister evidences of the night's indulgence, excess and consequent combativeness Semetimes patrons of the artist were men high in financial or social life. whose rare outbreaks scarcely entitled them to be considered dissipated. But whoever they were they received the best treatment the man with the brush and paint pot afforded.

Manila Rope. A Manila rope, properly laid and lubricated, is as strong, weight for weight, as steel; that is, a steel rod weighs about eight times as much as a manila rope of the same diameter, and has about eight times the strength, the strengths being proportioned to the weights. When used for transmission purposes it has been found that a manila rope one inch in diameter is equal to a double leather; belt two five-eights inches in the so that three such ropes are very nearly equal to an eight-inch double belt. A two-inch rope, says Cassier's Magazine, will transmit as much power as a ten-inch leather belt. while the loss from stiffness and creep are estimated as only about onehalf with the rope what they are with the belt.

"Is he intelligent and well informed?" "Is he? Why, he's been summoned as a talesman a dozen times and never got on a jury yet."

Nothing Extra. "See here, waiter, I don't find ceffee on this bill of fare. In it extra?" "No, eir. Between you and me, sir, it's pretty punk."

TESTING BULLS WITH AUTOS.

How Mexican Learned Whether Animal Was a Fighter.

That the automobile can be used with great success in determining the courage of young bulls intended for the bull ring has been demonstrated by Pedro Fernandes Sometiera on his Isidro hacienda in this state. The novel experiment was made a few days ago with a 22-horsepower car, mays a Guadalajara letter in the Mex-Ican Herald. On all baciendas where fighting buils are raised the young animals are "tested" with a view to determining their future fitness for the bull ring. Those that prove their courage are marked and left to grow up for future contests. Up to this time the tests have been conducted by men on borseback, armed with pikes like picadors. But Mr. Somellers, who is an enthusiasic motorist, this year decided on an innovation by introducing the motor car in place of the horsemen. Accordingly, after the young bulls had been herded into a large corral, the machine was driven into the inclosure. The occupants were armed with the usual pikes. The experiment proved an exciting success. Several of the young bulls charged the machine at mad speed, and it was only by clover driving that the car and its occupants were kept clear of the horns of the surprised and apparently indignant animals. The bulls that attempted to mix with the automobile have been credited with exceptional bravery, and they are expected to bring fame to the San Isidro hacienda by their future performances in the bull ring.

NOW THE PORCELAIN HOUSE.

New Invention May Make It a Build-

ing Material—Advantages. The use of porcelain has long been known in China, but is now likely to make its appearance in western countries, and we are assured that the porcelain house is one of the possibilities of the near future. It is made practicable by the invention of a method of making large sheets of porcelain about an inch thick, which has the strength without the bulk of an ordinary brick built wall. Among its advantages is rapidity in building With showts of porcelain a good sized house can be constructed in a few days. It is damp proof, too, and is, of course, kept clean at the cost of very little labor. Colored glazes take the place of wallpaper, and pictures can be painted instead of being hung on the walls: Again, it is easily portable. A porcelain house can be taken down when the owner desires to move and reerected on another site. When it comes, these advantages, combined with its cheapness, are bound to make it popular.-Montreal Standard.

\* Smokestacks in Italy. In Italy every important city, except only Rome, is now surrounded with a ring of chimneys in full smoke. The government exempts from taxation a "zone" of factories around each town. The traveler's first view of Venice as he crosses the lagoon comprises 13 smoking chimneys; the moon, seen from the Lido, rises from a dithily thickened horizon; Verona has a bou quet of active chimneys near her station: Brunnelleschi's dome at Florence and the quaint tower of her Palazzo Vecchio stand aloft against a horrible brown sky; the former orange gardens of Genoa are deep in dirt. grime and "fog" for the making of soap. When Rome, too, has lost her limpid horison there is one Rome lover, at any rate, who will go there

Bo more.

Nothing Else to Do. Several teachers who were assigned to the city playgrounds were discussing the amusing and diversified ambitions of the tots in their charge as to what they hope to be when they "grow up." A teacher told of one little girl who in all sincerity gave her a reply that was not likely to make her vain. "Would you like to teach children when you become a young lady?" was the question. "No'm," was the empahtic reply. "What would you like to do?" persisted the teacher. "If I am pretty I'll be an actress," came the answer. "But suppose you are homely?" asked the teacher. "Well, then, of course I'll have to be a teacher," said the child.—Philadelphia Record.

Power of the Waves. The power of waves, says M. Brounin, in La Nature, is the sum of two efforts, one dynamic and due to to bital movement of the water particles, the other static, and dependent on the height of the center of gravity of the mass raised above its normal position. Theory and observation seem to show that the total power of waves is divided equally between these static and dynamic effects. If a body of water meets the wall of a structure there is a shock, and this is most violent at the water surface, diminising with the depth. At the moment of meeting jets of water rise sometimes to very great heights.

Women and Secrets.

She-I see the Russian secret service employs more than 6,000 women. He-Well, I don't know of any country where secrets leak out more than in Russia.—Yonkers Statesman.

Discreet.

"Is he a man of discretion?" "Sure When he writes a letter to a girl whom he addresses as 'Darling Baby' he uses the type machine and doesn't even sign his initials"

SKY TELLS THEM MUCH. . . .

Heavens Like an Open Book to Men Who Follow the Sea.

There is probably no class that can tell more as to what the weather will be from a glance at the sky than seafarers. This is the natural result of their constant observance of the bearens for the lack of something else to look at when at sea. Thus the sky becomes to the mariner an open book, which he reads by instinct as does a child the face of its parent. A navigator will tell you that a rosy sunset presages fine weather; a sickly looking, greenish hue, wind and rain; a dark or Indian red, rain; a red sky in the morning, bad weather or much wind, perhaps rain; a gray sky in the morning; fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fair weather. Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horison, distant objects, such as hills, usually visible or raised by refraction and what is called a good "hearing day," may be mentioned among signs of wet, if not wind. A landsman is much more ignorant of the signs of the sky, as he has so many other things to distract his attention that he seldom takes much notice of its different phases, which foreshadow so clearly what may be expect. ed in the way of weather.

THE JOKE WAS ON HER.

Comparison Made by Woman Lawyer Left Opening for Oppenent.

A woman member of the bar in New York gives the following correspondence with the reservation that no names shall be quoted: "I am one of the few women." she says. "who can see a joke even if aimed at myself. I do not feel that in this case I came off first best." The letter was from a man lawyer and was as follows: "Dear Miss Blank: We agree to the compromise as promised in your favor of this date. Not because your client has a just right to such settlement, but from the fact that we do not care to open a contest with a woman lawyer." To which the reply was sent: "Gentlemen: I note yours agreeing to a settlement, although I cannot congratulate you on your gallantry in begging the question. Like the original Adam, you seem inclined to hide behind a womanis petricoat." And the following letter closed the correspondence: "Dear Miss Blank: If you will turn to the early pages of Genesis you will discover that Eve did not wear a petticost."

Fishhawk Gives Up Prey. Aleck Canova brought a three pound trout to the Record office the other morning and gave a very interesting description of the manner in which it was caught. His son Frank observed a big fishbawk swoop down on the fish near Bar Creek, about a mile and a baif north of town, and noted that the fish was of very respectable size. He watched the big bird until it hovered almost overhead, but within close range, and he picked up a stone and with spiendid accuracy hurled the missile at the hawk striking it. The bird dropped the trout and Frank rad forward and took charge of it. The head was torn open, but the body was uninjured except for the punctures made by the talons of the

For Air Regeneration.

Pused sodium peroxide, electrically prepared is the chemical agent in a process of air regeneration that has been recommended for such purposes as submarine boats, etc. In contact with water, pure oxygen is given off, caustic soda being formed. The soda absorbs the carbolic acid, coating the peroxide with a crust of carbonate which is removed by shaking the chemical in a wire net or gauze cylinder. It is found that mix and threefourths ounces of the peroxide give the seven gallons of oxygen required by one man per hour, and that 20 pounds should sustain nine men in a submarine of 2,700 cubic feet capacity for nine hours before the carbonic acid in the air breathed would increase to a troublesome quantity.

The Technicality. "Your honor," said the lawyer for the prisoner, "there is no course open to you but to dismiss the case against my client." "The evidence shows," replied the court, "that he was caught with his hand in the pocket of John Jones." "I admit that such is the language of the warrant and the tenor of the testimony," rejoined the lawyer, "but in that pocket he found an unreceinted bill for the clothes Jones was wearing. That pocket, your honor, did not belong to Jones, but to Smith, the tailor.' With an air of confidence be awaited a decision from the beach

Coyete Universally Despised. The coyote is a creature without a friend, an Ishmaelite whom men and animals have combined in despising. the ideal thief and vagabond of the animal world, this gray gaunt figurehead of the western world still survives, as much the owner of his em pire as he was in the days when his ancestors looked with cock-eared astenishment and staccato exclamations upon the expedition of Lewis and Clark feeling its way slowly across that trans-Missoupri wilderness whose future was then undreamed.—Outing Magazine.

. Hiustration.

Johnny-What is a clash between state and federal authority? Knicker -As though our cook tried to fight the janitor.-N. Y. Sun.

: CHIMPANZEE HAD MUCH FUN. Escaped from French Circus for Brief

Spell of Liberty. A large chimpanzee performing at a fair in Montmartre, France, escaped recently, and created a panic in the district. The animal gives his performance under the direction of La Goulus, the Mouin Rouge dancer who took to lion taming and went through her marriage ceremony in a lion's den. Zizi, as he is called, escaped while his keeper's attention was momentarily attracted elsewhere, and made straight for the Metropolitzm railway station at the Boulevard Barbes. Entering the booking office he nearly frightened the woman booking clerk out of her wits. He seised bundles of tickets, and amused himself by flinging them into the air and watching their descent in a shower. When he had thus made an end of several hundreds of packages he ram into the station, creating a panie, among the waiting passengers. They fled across the line and down the stairs into the street, and two policemen and six porters were summoned to try and capture Zizi. As soon as Zizi saw them coming he bolted down the line, and was so anxious to cocape his pursuers that he did not notice an approaching train. The driver pulled up in time to avoid killing the animal, and Zizi capered off on another line, and stopped a second train in the same way. After much chasing and dodging Zizi was eventually caught in a sack, put into a strait waistcoot, and taken to the police station, where La Goulue ap-

WHY HE DID NOT LAUGH.

peared and bailed him out early the

next morning.

Humerist's Sense of Medesty Kept Him Silent.

A certain well-known humorist recently attended a banquet at which he was seated beside a man who seemed to have almost, a mania for story-telling He began with the oysters and had at least one story for each course clear down to the Roquefort. The humorist listened in patience, but did not smile or make any comment. Finally the story-teller noticed the fact that he was not eliciting any expressions of mirth, and, being one who was not at all afflicted with diffidence, he asked. "Say, old man, what's the matter with my stories, anyhow? You haven't cracked a smile over any of them." "If I haven't seemed to approciate your stories you will have to blame my modesty." "Your modesty? There's nothing about any of the stories I've told that ought to interfere with anybody's modesty. At least I supposed they were clean. If there's a double meaning in any of them, for heaven's sake tell me. I told nearly everyone of them to a lot of women the other night." "There's nothing at all the matter with them. They're good, clean stories Nevertheless, my modesty forbids me to laught at them. I wrote them.

To Save Marble Buildings. It has been estimated that the combustion of coal in London discharges at least half a million tons of sulphuric acid into the air each year, and the affect upon certain building stones is disastrous. The sold washed down by rains attacks the lime of marbles, limestones and calcareous sandstones, forming gypsum and causing the surface to swell and crumble. A treatment for the decaying stonework is the application of solution of baryta, which forms an insoluble sulphate with the gypsum and liberates lime, which the carbooic acid of the all convers into the original binding cement of the stone. Referring to an experience at the Chapter house at Westminster, Prof. A. H. Church says that carving so soft as to be brought away by the finger was made sound and harder than the newly quarried

Justice for Wives.

A bill to give married women the control of their own earnings in France has reached the stage of the second reading. As things are now, if a married woman earns a dollar by taking in washing, or thousands of dollars by writing a successful novel, every cent of it belongs to her husband. If she secures the money and puts it in the bank, she cannot draw it out without his written consent, but he can draw it out without hers and spend it as he pleases. For 14 years: women have been working to get this law changed.

Royal Spats.

We read in an ancient chronicle that when a letter not altogether courteous was sent to the emperor of Japan by the emperor of China, the mikado opened his answer thus: "The emperor of the land where the sum rises addresses himself to the emperor of the land where the sun sets." On another occasion, when the Chinese emperor had the audacity to demand the submission of Japau, that started country chopped off the beads of the luckless ambassadors!

Mount McKinley.

In morntain climbing the world over the climber usually arrives freshand unfatigued at the base of the peak he wishes to storm, and as a rule begins his ascent at a high altitude. On Mount McKinley, as described by a writer in Outing, it is the opposite. There are 25 miles of rugged foothills and glaciers to be crossed-with heavy packs-before the base of their mountain is reached, and then the climber is confronted by 18,000 feet. of rock and ica.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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