MEASURING A CITY'S SOOT.

Mandreds of Tons Deposited in a Year by Soft Coal Smoke.

Cheinnati -- A scientific investigather of this city has been trying to ar sive at a definite idea of the amount and smit deposited in the city in the groots of a year. One of his tests was to place buckets three-fourths Blird with water on 11 roofs in differ-

want parts of the city. At the end of three months a care-But maly sis was made of the contents and the buckets to ascertain the servount of carbonaceous matter. The Manal computation is that in the downthrew area the falling soot amounts

201 tons a month, or 18 tons daily. On a square mile of the city the amer deposit is 171 tons a month, or MATTH pounds, an average of several pounds to each inhabitant. In one of the suburbs the soot in the bucket was 164 grams to the square foot for as period of 30 days. For the same ittme the deposit at a central point in mor city was 22.550 grams to the impuere foot.

Other cities that burn soft coal need mot flatter themselves that they fare smock better. A glance out at the winthe story. In many parts est a social city the trees and flowers mre coated with grime and often rethese to grow.

. The smoke cloud injures health in inversal ways, one of which is the actuating out of the sunlight that deserveys disease germs. That soot is shopes ted in human lungs is a fact mad known to surgeons.

These figures were laid before a amoke abatement league meeting in Wincipnati and it was resolved to ask me pext legislature for more strinprot anti-smoke laws. The present methods of smoke abatement are visi-My unsatisfactory and the opinion is morely held that relief must come through some means not yet attained. PEDAGOGUE FOR HALF CENTURY

Bidest School Teacher in Pennsylvania Starts on New Term.

Hanover, Pa. - John M. Wolf, of this isown, has entered his fifty-ninth year ervice in the public schools of Frek and Adams counties. He is district school Bracher in Pennsylvania or Maryland. meth in age and service. Although 74 pears old, he has been reelected teachsee of Park school, in Penn township, mear Hanover.

When only 15 years old he took makerge of the school he was attendman as a pupil, and in the years since the he has been absent from his port of duty only several days. Posmed of marked ability, an excellent disciplinarian, and an untiring workex, Squire Wolf is considered one of The most successful school teachers m southern Pennsylvania. He has heez principal of the public schools of attentstown, New Oxford, Littlesmore Goldshoro and Hanover. He is na regular attendant at feachers' county matitutes, and is widely known. From of his daughters were schoolmeachers, one having taught 30 years For 22 years the veteran teacher was a justice of the peace. He also acts w a tension agent, and writes Pennsylvinia Datch letters for the newsmakers under the pen name of John

CHICAGOANS BUY LARGE RANCH.

Wal Build a Town on 45,000 Acre Tract of Land.

Faiturrias, Tex.-On a 45,000 acre care, situated near here, which was reserves bought by H. H. Judd, of Dicago, and 17 other equally rich men it that city, is to be built a new strep which is to be named Chi-

The plans for laying out the future xity ale now being prepared by experts in that kind of work. Thirtysor thousand acres of this land is Evided equally between the 18 miltunaries. The remaining 9,000 acres is ewned by E. C. Kelly, of Chicago. "who conducted the negotiations on be-. Tax of the other purchasers when the TROTE was bought.

The new Chicago will be located in the center of the big tract. The owngen will divide their lands into farms and place a farmer on every 40 acres. The whole 45,000 acres is in the artewith water belt, and can be easily regard. The farms will be devoted exclusively to truck growing. It is muuned to establish about 1,000 famthe in the lands. Only stone and ber a buildings will be erected in the was and the streets will be parked #rd ⊤aved

Is First Born in New Town. Foraker, Okla -- Mr and Mrs B. E. 12h, prominent residents of Foraker. . Asset the distinction of being the par-2005 of the first white child born in the lown which was opened only a We months ago. The baby is a girl and has brought to her parents the congratulation of the whole town, as

■a. a considerable amount of at

der an from the outside

Gets \$10 for Saving Train. Aca Concord, O George Patter-*ca a student in Muskingua college, measured a check for \$10 from the Baltinero & Olio a few days ago. Patterms was walking on the railroad has Jane when he discovered a broken end, flagged an incoming passenger trans and saved 95 persons from a pluage over a high embankment into

Slaughter in the Ocean.

In the sea there are no vegetarians. Figh live on each other, and the whole norms is one great slaughter house, above the strong prey endlessly upon FRANCE HAD FIRST NEWSPAPER

Founded in 1632 in the Reign of King Logis XIII.

To France belongs the credit of publishing the first regular quaspaper. This paper, which was called "The Gazette of France," was founded in 1632 in the reign of Louis XIII., by

Theophrastus Renaudot. In England the first newspaper was published in 1662 by Nathaniel Butter. The name of the sheet is uncertain. In 1656 the first Dutch paper was printed. It contained two small folio pages of news. In the imperial library at St. Petersburg are two copies of the first Russian newspaper, which have the date 1703. There are also some proofs of the same paper on which are corrections written in the hand of Peter the great. This monarch took great interest in the paper, and personally superintended

its editorial composition. The first paper established in North America was the Boston News-Letter, which first was issued April 24, 1794. This paper was printed on a sheet 12 inches by eight, and contained two columns of news. It survived until 1776. It advocated the cause of the British government at the outbreak of the revolution.

QUEER TASTES IN EATING.

New York Waiter Shocked by Mixtures of Patrons.

There are some queer tastes seen by waiters. You know the predilection of schoolgirls for cake and pickles. Well, I have seen that beaten often,"

said a Broadway waiter. "I've got a customer who puts sugar on white potatoes. Sugar on tomatoes and canteloupe is pretty bad; but sugar on potatoes-ugh!

"A lady customer, a corset maker, melts a lump of butter in her cup of

tea. .Could you go that? "A pugilist puts vinegar on all his meats and vegetables—vinegar on everything except his dessert. This is not because he wants to reduce his weight; it is because he likes the

"Of course I have lots of customers who drink sour milk and eat high game and cheese-customers for whem we ripen milk and cheese and birds till the aroma of our cellar would

cause a turkey buzzard to quail. "I have never seen any one put sugar on oysters, but I have seen several persons put sugar on their fish .-N. Y. Press.

He Never Hove "Gampy." "Gampy" Butterfield of East Vassalboro, Me, was a shrewd horse trader to the day of his death. He was slightly deafy and used his deefness in his business to no small de-

One day he sold an old horse to a neighboring farmer, who thought he had found a great bargain. changed his mind, however, when, after driving his new purchase a few miles the beast emitted a series of explosions, strongly resembling the exhaust of a locomotive.

Straightway he drove back to "Gampy," who was sharpening a knife in his dooryard, his son Ahner turning the grindstone. The disgruntled purchaser began a long tirade, which was perfectly audible to the old man, who, however, simulated great deafness and finally remarked, "Hay?"

"You're a skin!" howled his neigh-

"I say you're a skin: This hoss 's

got the heaves!" "Hay?"

"He's got the heaves! Heaves, heaves, heaves!"

The old man looked at him calmly. Then, indicating his son, he said gently. Never hove me. Hove Abner

Wanted a Verdict.

A New York judge, who likes a pun, and also likes to "potter around the house," was busying himself with a bottle of gold paint and a brush, gilding varous articles of furniture under his wife's direction. "What about this little chair?" he asked, pausing before one of those highly ornamental but useless pieces of parlor decoration. "Do you want me to give it a rub?" His wife hesitated a moment, because she was thinking of painting it a light green tint, as that color seemed so cool to her for summer, and she did not answer. "Come, hurry up," urged the judge, poising the brush in a judicial manner. "What do you sayguilty or not guilty?"

Labrador Spruce. In the vicinity of this camp we saw some of the largest spruce timber that we came upon in the whole journey across Labrador. Some of these trees were fully 22 inches in diameter at the butt and perhaps 50 to 60 feet in height. These large trees were very scattered, however, and too few to be of commercial value. For the most part the trees that we met with were six to eight, and, occasionally, ten inches through, scrubby and knotted. In Labrador trees worth the cutting are always located near streams in sheltered valleys -Outing Magazine.

Circumstances Alter Cases. She (a bride of six weeks) -- Tom, dear, do you love me as much as you did before we were married?

He-Of course I do, darling. She-But you don't seem to yearn

for my society like you did then. He - Oh, that's different A single man can afford to yearn on a salary of \$9 a week, but after he acquires a wife he has to cut out the yearning

TURN SOIL BY STEAM

ENGINES NOW USED ON PLOWS IN PARTS OF KANSAS.

As a Result Farmers Are Able to Plant More Wheat Than They Can Harvest-Work for Hundreds of Strangers.

Kansas City.-The steam plow has become a familiar object in western Kansas. Managers of the big implement houses here say that about 250 outfits have been sold in the last 12 months and that about 600 are in use on the western and central Kansas plains wherever the fields are large enough and the ground level enough to permit their operation.

All through the western portions of the wheat belt big traction engines., with wheel tires nearly a yard wide. are at work pulling the gang plows, and turning up the soil at the rate of 30 acres a day, with two men working! each outfit. These two men, working in the old way, could plow only about six acres a day, so that the steam plow has increased the efficiency of labor fivefold in this one character of farm work.

Those outfits cost about \$1.900, but the expense of plowing averages only about 40 cents an acre, as compared with an expense of 75 cents to \$1.50 an acre when the work was done by a man with a team. Therefore, a farmer who owns 1,000 acres of wheat land can save enough in a few years to pay

for a steam plow. Kansas City dealers say that about half the steam plows in the west are owned by large farmers, and the remainder belong to the thrashing machine men who run the plows in the spring and the late fall when they are not thrashing grain.

The rush to get the fall plowing finished while the ground is in good condition has prompted some farmers to run their steam plows at night, with a great glaring headlight streaming across the fields, as well as in the davtime.

The only objection to the steam plow is that it enables farmers to e wheat than they can har vest. In portions of central and west. ern Kansas, where the farms are large and the population is comparatively sparse, a favorable fall for plowing and planting, and a steamplowing outfit at hand result in such large areas of wheat that when the harvest season comes the task of gathering the crop must wait on the incoming hundreds of strangers to labor for a few weeks in the harvest fields.

CHINA IS FIGHTING OPIUM.

Government Seeks to Reduce Importations and the Country's Product.

-Washington.—China has just vised and consolidated her native opium taxation. It amounts to 115 Pekin taels a picul (about 66 cents a pound) on crude opium and double that amount on the prepared article, the grower's tax being abolished.

According to reports from Pekin the government is anxious to curtail the use of opium, but is dependent for revenue to the extent of more than \$4,000,000 a year on the duties paid on imported opium. She can not, in the present state of her national finances, witness without concern the disappearance of such an important branch of revenue. The imports of opium amount to 3,000 tons, while the native article is produced to the extent of 30,000 tons. Moreover, there is a great development in the use of morphia: The Japanese ship to China large quantities of cheap hypodermic

The better Chinese are reported to have a strong feeling against the enormous extension of the growth of the poppy throughout the empire. A Pekin correspondent of the London Times indicates that China will ask India to consent to an annual reduction in the import of opium to China which would have the effect of extinguishing the trade in ten years and as an evidence of good faith wike issue an imperial edict condemning the use of opium and forbidding the employment in the government service of any optum eater and order an annual reduction in poppy cultivation leading to its extinction in ten years.

MAN WITH TEN CHILDREN.

Rival Candidate Has to Yield to President's Choice.

Bloomington, Ill.-James M. Courtright, the newly appointed postmaster of Normal, the educational suburb of this city, is the father of ten children. His predecessor and rival candidate for the position, C. S. Neeld, could boast of but two. After a strennous fight for the place, both candidates having a strong backing, Prostient Roosevelt personally selected

Neeld is related to the law partner of Vespasian Warner, United States commissioner of pensions, and secured a former appointment largely through the influence of Col. Warner. It was taken for granted that as Col. Warner is still friendly to Neeld, the latter had every likelihood of reap-

pointment. There was great surprise, therefore, when the announcement was made that Courtright had been chosen, and it was not generally known that he was an aspirant.

The Normal office pays \$2,300 yearly. Postmaster Courtright is an intense admirer of President Roosevelt, and believes in large families. He is very proud of his ten boys and girls. OLD SPANISH FORT BURNED.

Famous Report in Louisiana Had Historic Associations.

New Orleans. - Spanish fort, on Lake Pontchartrain, between West End and Milneburg, is no more. Fire destroyed the casino and the old buildings which for the last century had withstood the assaults of the lake winds and which marked the spot where General Jackson landed when he hastened from Tennessee in 1814 to take command of the army which was to defend the city against the English. During the civil war the fort was garrisoned with several companies, cannon were put in place and military precautions taken to make it a great defensive barracks, but it was never used. Many of the cannon are still to be seen on the grounds, half sunk in the earth and rusting in the shadow of the trees.

Fifteen years ago Spanish fort was a select summer resort. Here the old families of New Orleans loved to go. The rise of West End, however, with its new attractions and new clientele, deprived it of its pristine splendor and gradually the old fort sank from public notice into oblivion. To-day it is remembered only as one of the old landmarks and interest attaches to it only by reason of its historical associations.

Until the fire few went there except for a good gumbo or a crawfish bisque. Fewer still went there to study its history, for other resorts held forth more enticing recreations than did the old pile. Saturday a spark from a passing launch in Bayou St. John ignited one of the old ramshackle buildings. The fire was quickly communicated to the remaining structures and lastly to the casino, which went

like a heap of straw. It was here also that one of the first experiments with a torpedo boat was made. This was during the civil war. The attempt was not a success and the boat went to the bottom. It was fished up some years ago out of Bayou St. John.

WOMAN CUTS TEETH AT 77. Grandma Parsons of Portland. Ore-

Having a Novel Experience. Portland, Ore -It is not every one who has lived the allotted three score and ten years who can boast of cutting teeth at that age, but such is the unique experience of Mrs. Mary C. Parsons of this city, mother-in-law of

Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff of Sa-

. Although 77 years of age, Mrs Parsons is as healthy and vigorous as though but 50. With the exception of a few of the molars in the lower jaw and some of her incisors, her teeth are in good condition. She, however, was obliged to have some of them removed, and has been wearing plates for some years. Recently she consulted a local dentist and was having some crowns put in, when something, at first thought to be a sliver of the jawbone, was encountered, but it afterward devoleped into a full size double tooth. A day or two later a new front tooth was discovered, and the dentist is inclined to the belief that Mrs. Parsons is grow-

ing a full set of new teeth. Mrs Parsons was born in Peorla, Ill., and came to Oregon in 1849, settling in Eugene. She has lived in Portland for the past five years, part of the time with her son, W. H. Parsous of Vermont, and part of the time with her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Hoff, with whom she now makes her home.

DECLARE PAINTINGS ILLEGAL

Pictures of Currency and Stamps Too Realistic for Government.

Dallas, Tex.—Government secret service men seized two pictures in the art loan exhibit in the exposition hall at the state fair. One was a painting of a \$50 United States gold certificate, entitled "Currency," and the other a representation of the corner of a newspaper, containing a description of the state democratic convention held in August and entitled "The Campbells Are Coming." The part of the painting containing representations of one and two cent stamps was the part of the picture objected to. The ground for seizure is that the pictures are counterfeits, the one of a bank note and the other of postage stamps. Capt. William H. Forsyth of the secret service department took the pictures to his office for further action, after giving the state fair association receipts for them.

The painting of the bank note was ordered taken down by Captain Forayth and his men several days ago, but it was not until yesterday that they were confiscated.

The pictures were painted by Bernard Gordon of San Francisco.

Woman Finds Burled Trunk.

Tekoa, Wash.-A trunk was swept away by a flood and has for more than three years been buried in sand and debris has been returned to Mrs J. F Dunn of this place. The trunk, containing clothing, pictures, silverware and letters, was swept by the memorable flood of May 14, 1903, down Willow creek 20 miles and imbedded in sand and debris from the ruined town. It was recently unearthed by men working near the banks of the stream. After satisfying themselves of the identity of the owner, the finders delivered it to C. E. Redfield, a lawyer of Heppner, a brother of Mrs. Dunn. The contents of the trunk were damaged by the water and mud, but the printing in the books and writing in the letters are still legible.

MONUMENT TO THIEF

VERMONT TOWN MARKS GRAVE OF "CONNECTICUT BILLY."

Killed by Clerk White Burglarizing a Store-Dead Man Said to Have Seen Member of Prominent Family.

St. Albans, Vt .- In the little cemetery in the neighboring town of Sheldon a gravestone has just been erected bearing this inscription:

"Unknown man shot in Jennison & Gallup company store while burglarizing the safe on the night of October 13, 1905."

This stone, which cost \$20, was erected by George E. Stebbins, first selectman of the town, as administrator of the dead man's estate. At the time of his death \$118.20 was found on the burglar. Of this sum \$55 has been used for burial, gravestone and settlement of the estate. The remainder, under the laws of Vermont, will be held in trust by the town of Sheldon for 17 years, with the right to use the income, and at the end of that period, if no legal heirs appear to claim it the money goes to the town.

No one appeared to claim the body or the money, and the town authorities are ignorant of the identity of the mysterious criminal who was shot dead by Eugene Trudeau, a clerk in the Jennison & Gallup company store, almost exactly a year ago.

Previous to the attempted robbing at Sheldon, the burgfar, with some accomplices, had robbed the postoffice at East Fairfield. Some of the loot was sent from Richford by express, addressed to James Graham, New York, and this property was recov-*red. The postal authorities investigated the case and Postoffice Inspector Gray discovered the identity of the man, but steadfastly refuses to make

it public. He admits that the man's first name was Henry, that he was a member of a prominent and wealthy family of Hartford, Conn., and that they had used much money and their good in-

finences in a vain a him. At the time of his hath he was 36 years old. He attended Harvard university two years, until 1358, when he left, it being reported that he was expelled on account of an affair with a young woman. His record as a student was very high in chemistry

The burglar was known as Conecticut Billy, Fred Adams, Frank Howard and by other aliases. He was one of the most expert cracksmen in the United States. It was he who first introduced, the practice of making a cup of wax about the top of the safe door and pouring in nitrogly cerin, letting it filter into the crack between the door and the safe, instead of drilling a hole for powder. When shot he had on his person a pound of wax and a quart bottle of nitroglycerin.

He is known to have operated in South Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and other states of the central West, and later in the Pacific coast states. For many years government officers and the Pinkerton defective agency were on his trail, but he was never arrested, and it remained for a young clerk in a country store, who had been fright-field by tales of robberies in neighboring towns, to fire through a stovepipe hole from an upper room and end the career of this daring criminal.

MAY BE "WILD MAN'S" BODY.

Skeleton Found in Michigan Woods Believed to Be That of a Lunatic.

L'Anse, Mich.-A human skeleton has been found in the woods near the cemetery at Herman, it was about six months ago that a Finnish laborer, whose name could not be learned, appeared in the vicinity of Herman in a demented condition and terrorized the inhabitants.

Several attempts were made to capture him, but each time he would elude his pursuers and disappear in the wods, and finally he disappeared entirely. A week following his final departure a number of men went into the forests in search of him, but they were wasuccessful, and nothing was seen or heard of the unfortunate man until the discovery of which there is every reason to believe are his bones. There was nothing found by which to identify the skeleton, the clothing and fiesh having entirely disappeared. It is generally believed that the man had become exhausted and died, and that various wild animals stripped the

Goatskin Imports Increase.

Washington.-Goatskins to the value of \$32,000,000 were imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1906, against \$10,000,000 worth a decade earlier. These figures were gathered by the bureau of statistics of the department or commerce and labor and in making them public it is stated that the only important article of manufacturers' materials showing a more rapid gain is pig tin. Of the importers of goatskins India is the largest contributor, having supplied \$11,000,000 worth in 1906.

Better Clothes for Navy. Washington.-The secretary of the navy will ask congress at the next session for more money to clothe the bluejackets than they are now allowed. It is found that the \$40 of the present allowance will not give the sailors of the navy a sufficient outfit and it has been decided to increase the estimate for clothing by \$70,000 so as to permit of an increase of the allowance to \$60 per man.

FEEDING A RUBBER PLANT.

Woman Cares For Specimen In a Scientific Manner.

A woman who lives in a little fist on West 28th street has a rubber plant which she considers king of its kind, says the New York Press. Standing on the sill of her front window, it reaches almost to the top of the upper pane, some of its leaves being over eighteen inches long.

"It puts forth one new leaf every week without fail," she explains proudly. "And did you ever see such a fine gloss and quality of the leaves of any other rubber plant?

"I'll tell you how it is-it's all due to feeding it properly. My plant gets good, rich food. Every time I buy mutton or beef for dinner I wash it carefully in a saucepan, instead of holding it under the spigot, and afterward I pour the water, which has some of the blood of the meat in it, over the roots to give them strength. Then I also give my plant a table spoonful of codliver oil once a week, I feed it to the earth, and the plant drinks it up.

"I never heard of any one else feed ing a plant this way. The idea is all my own, and I'm proud of it. I have never seen another rubber plant so strong and healthy as mine is."

LOVE REDUCED TO SCIENCE.

Mathematical Proposition, According to College Girl.

"Do you love me as much as I love

"The college girl smiled, "Do you" wish me to prove it?" she said. For answer he bent forward, ex-

pecting to receive the usual binding of the promise. "I mean mathematically!" she continued, drawing her face back. "Now, don't be cross. Listen! We belong to a certain circle. We are the radii of that circle . Two radii of a circle are equal to a third radius of the

same circle." He wasn't good at mathematics, but

he conceded the point "Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. Well, supposing that you and I are equal

o X. an unknown quantit He was perfectly willing to suppose

anything X is our love for each other. We are equal to X. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, therefore I must love you in the same ratio that you love me!" He didn't wait for any more mathematics. The "X" became X'tasy!

Ate His Own Turkey.

S and if were two farmers in the town of Adams. Their farms adjoined. S. had noticed how much fatter than his own were His turkeys. As Thanksgiving drew near his desire to have one of them for dinner became stronged Late one night he took his lantern and went over to where his neighbor's turkeys were roostingpicked out the largest among them, and tied a red string around his leg.

Two days later he called on H and said. I had a fine large turkey that I had especially picked out for my Thanksgiving dinner I tied a red string around his leg so as to know him and I find he has disappeared. for you suppose he has wandered aver

"Well, perhaps; they do sometimes stray away replied H. "Come out

and we wil see Sure enough, there was the turkey with the red string fied to his leg. S took him under him arm and went home Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. H. took dinner with the S. family, and after the meal was finished S. told the joke, and all had a good

A Football Enthusiast.

W. J. Clothier, the tennis champion of America, said at a dinner in Phil-

"Tennis is all very well in its way. hut what is the excitement, what is the enthusiasm of tennis compared to that of football? "Perhaps you have heard of that

Pennsylvania guard who, coming to

at the end of a football game, whispered to the physician bending over. "'Did we win, doctor?" "'Yes, hands down, the physician

"The guard flushed with joy. "'Never mind that fractured thigh, then, doc,' he said. 'Just take these broken teeth out of my mouth so's I can holler."

An Eye to the Future. Mrs. Pileitton (to her coachman) ---James, I trust that you are an attendant at religious exercises?

"Oh, yes, mem. I goes as often as I has the chance, mem. "And I trust that you feel it your duty to lead such a life here as will assure you a place among the good in

the next world?" "Oh, yes, mem, I tries to Thank you kindly, mem. "I am glad of it James. I have been so much pleased with your services that it is a real comfort to me to

know that if we are permitted to have

commen in heaven I may continue

to employ you there."-Life.

His Advantage. When the capitalist decided to embrace socialism be was welcomed with acclaim by the ranks.

"You are particularly lucky," said his new colleagues, "in being able to practice what you preach. We rest under the mischance of having nothing to divide."- -Philadelphia Ledger.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS