Demeanor of Dr. Henry Savage Landor Commanded Respect of Bloodthirsty Tibetans.

When Dr. Henry Savage Landor was in Tibet he was, he says, almost beheaded by the natives. He writes: "The man Nerba, who was still holding me by the hair, was told to make me bend my neck. I resisted with what little strength I had left, and, with the nervous strain of a doomed man, determined to keep my head erect and my forehead high. They might kill me, true enough, they might hack me to pieces if they chose, but never until I had lost my last atom of strength would these ruffians make me stoop before them. I should perish. but it would be looking down upon the Pombo and his countrymen.

"The executioner, now close to me, held the sword with his nervous hands, lifting it high above his shoulder. He even brought it down to my neck, which he touched with the blade, to measure the distance, as it were, for a clean, effective stroke. Then, drawing back a step, he quickly raised the sword again and struck a blow at me with all his might. The sword passed disagreeably close to

my neck, but did not touch me. "I would not flinch, nor speak, and my demeanor seemed to impress him almost to the point of frightening him. He became reluctant to continue his diabolical performance; but the impatience and turbulence of the crowd were at their highest, and the lamas near to him gesticulated like madmen and urged him on again." Dr. Landor somehow escaped.

BILL JONES HAD PRIZE STORY

Evidently "the Boys" Knew Si Perkins and They Couldn't Swallow Bill's Yarn.

It was at the cross roads' grocery, and the boys were trying to outdo each other in swapping fish stories. The big fish that swallowed the little fish on the hook; the lost watch found in a pickerel's stomach: the fish that got a jag; the minnow that swam through the bunghole of a barrel and grew so big he couldn't get out, and all the other venerable yarns had been stold, but old Bill Jones had remained

"Give us a story, Bill," said somebody.

"Don't know nothing that would stand up with them you've told," said Bill. "Strangest thing that ever happened to me was when I lent Si Perkins my hull darn fishin' outfit."

"Oh, nothing, 'cept that Si returned everything all O. K., and had given my rod a coat of varnish!"

Then he meeting broke up.—From the Outer's Book.

No Time to Experiment.

The lecturer on Biblical tribes knew his subject, but he was weak on pronunciation. One word that always floored him was Philistines. He could never remember for five minutes what the dictionary had to say about that. 'At every spech he awitched the accent from the ultimate to the penult and antepenuit and all the way back again, and gave the last "i" the English and continental sounds impartially. One night at a public school lecture he started with Phil-istines (long "i") and gradually rang all the changes possible except Phili-stines (continental "i"). When he got ready

mildly inebriated man at the rear of the room a chance to say: "Go slow, mister. You've only got One more try."

to use the word again he paused. It

was the fatal pause, for it gave the

Marchioness de Brinvilliers. The most notorious of all poisoners was connected by birth and marriage with some of the noblest families of France. She was beautiful and accomplished, and in society passed as a model of all that was exemplary and kind. Married in 1651 to the Marquis de Brinvilliers, she was through him introduced to one Sainte Croix, who was the cause of all her troubles. Under the spell of this infamous character she became one of the blackest criminals and was finally sentenced to death by the court of Paris, July, 16, 1676, which sentence was dully carried out, her body afterward being burned and her ashes scattered to the wind. There is a good account of

Children Must Have Exercise. Exercise is absolutely necessary for children. Without it, it is impossible to keep the little ones' muscles and organs in a sound and healthy condition. Outdoor games are really the best form of exercise, as the children's

the terrible marchioness in Mackay's

syth's "History of Lawyers."

"Popular Delusions," also in For-

interest is held while their muscles are being used, but brisk walks are good, too. But let them also do a few simple calisthenios to atrengthen the chest, as games do not provide for this. Simply stretching the arms out in front and then slowly moving them from front to back and back again and then above the head and down to the side a few times is quite enough. Teach them to breathe deeply at the

An Appreciated Distraction. "So you think the automobile has made life much pleasanter?"

same time.

"It has for me," answered the comfortable citizen. "I drive a fast horse and my son rides a bicycle. The ausomobile has taken the minds of the police off both of us."-Washington

MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION

Unfortunately "Bill" Was Too Eager to Make Sure Army Surgeon Would Accept Him.

"Bill" was one of those fellows who always tries to do things right. He lost his position recently, and, being unable to secure another, decided to join the regular army. He applied at the local recruiting station. Now "Bill" was a good looking specimen of manhood and the army officer began his examination with pleasure.

Heart, lungs, hearing, sight and nerves were found in the best of condition. But one test remained before he could become a regular. "Take off your shoes," commanded

the officer. Bill did so.

"Now wet your feet in that bucket," he was further instructel.

"Bill" did as he was told. "Now walk across the room," said

the army man.

"Bill" knew from the actions of the army officer that he had made a good mark and wanted to increase his average. He started across the floor, bringing every inch of his weight to bear at every step. He looked back. Yes, he was doing fine. He could plainly see the whole imprint of his feet each step he had taken. He was happy—and the task was finished.

"Don't want you. You're flat-footed." said the army man. "What do you think of that?" reflected "Bill" as he made his way to the street.

MADE YOUNG HUSBAND GRIEVE

Sight of Joy of His Heart Toiling in the Kitchen Almost More Than He Could Stand.

"Dearest," he said, "when I married you I little thought I should ever drag you down to such a life as this." He bowed his head in his hands.

He was the facsimile of dejection. "Never mind, Halsey," the fair young wife replied, as she bustled about the kitchen. "I married you not for a life of ease, but because I loved you, dear, and I swore to love you in weal and in woe. Although," she added. as she burned her lily hand on the stove-lid lifter, "I must say that I did not have anything of this sort in mind."

Reared in the lap of luxury, this lovely creature was poorly fitted for the cares and burdens of housekeeping, and it was a hard blow to her when the last hired girl in town left her service to accept a position at the pencil factory. But, think, dear reader, how much harder it was for the husband and how he must have suffered to see his precious darling stifling in the smoke of the scorching. eggs, and spraining her delicate wrists in the menial act of prying the stewed

tomatoes out of the kettle. Poor young people! It was little good their riches did them in a factory town.

Lent in Pepys' Diary.

The question of fish diet in Lent does not usually depend upon economic considerations nowadays. In Pepys' time it still did, and in varying ways, according to circumstances. One of the diary entries runs: "We had this morning a great dispute between Mr. Gauden, victualler of the navy. and Sir J. Lawson, and the rest of the commanders going against Algiers, about their fish and keeping of Lent. which Mr. Gauden so much insists upon to have it observed, as being the only thing that makes up the loss of his dear bargain all the rest of the year." On the other hand, in 1661, "the talk of the town now is, who the king is like to have for his queen; and whether Lent shall be kept with the strictness of the king's proclamation; which is thought cannot be because of the poor, who cannot buy fish."

Ancient Iceland. Iceland was founded A. D. 874, by men from Norway. It was such a wholesale colonization of picked men as had not been seen since ancient Greek times, and was not to be seen again until Winthrop sailed into, Massachusetts bay. It was not long! before the population of Iceland was 50,000. Their sheep and cattle flourished, hay crops were heavy, a lively trade-with fish, oil, butter and skins, in exchange with meal and mait-was kept up with Norway, Denmark and the British isles. Political freedom was unimpaired, justice was fairly well administered, naval superiority kept all foes at a distance, and under such conditions the growth of the new community in wealth and culture was surprisingly rapid.—John Fisks.

At the Cannon's Mouth, At the storming of a fort, when scaling ladders had been placed, an Irish private, with one foot on the ladder. was about to climb up when a young

officer stepped before him, saying: "Officers first, my lad. Follow me, for this is where Victoria crosses are

The private followed close behind him, but on reaching the top a round shot carried the subaltern's head away and his body fell back.

Pat, grasping the ladder and swinging aside as if to allow those behind him to pass, shouted: "Begorrah, now, is there any more of yez below that's anxious for the Victoria cross?"

A Courcive Method. "Why does that man always look fierce and shout when he talks on the

wrong side of an argument?" "I don't know," replied Senator Sorghum. "Sometimes I think he's trying to scara his conscience into silence."

BOBBY'S MIND NOT ON BIBLE

'foungeter's Question During Biblical Reading Must Have Somewhat Astonished Auntie.

Robert's mother was giving a card party on Saturday evening and Robert wanted to attend. He was certain that he knew how to play euchre, and he could not understand why he was sent to bed at eight o'clock when there was company downstairs. The fact that Robert's age was but nine years did not seem to him a sufficient reason. for his being sent to bed.

He said very little, but he wept disconsolately. The next afternoon the boy had seemingly forgotten the sad incident, and it was not mentioned.

That afternoon, being Sunday, his aunt, who had been a guest at the card party, volunteered to read to Robert. She got out a book of stories, and read to him about David and Samuel and other heroes, and for a long time the boy was still, evidently absorbed on the tales he was hearing. Then a quiet voice spoke,

"Aunt Alice. Please, dear Aunt Alice, will you tell me-" "Certainly, dear," his aunt respond-

ed, glad that he had been so interested and anxious to answer his boyish questions as to Bible History. "Please, Aunt Alice, will you tell

me," Robert repeated, "does the right bower take the joker?"

FAME THRUST UPON SINGER

Marvelous Note Emitted Was Great Effort, But Entirely Unpremeditated.

It was Mme. Highnote's first appearance, and she was on her trial trill. The audience sat spellbound. First came a cadenza, and then-the high C. Would she do it? Mme. Highnote thought she wouldn't.

She was just about to attempt the note when a little brown mouse ram across the footlights. The diva shricked, gathered up her skirts, and fer.

"My prospects are forever blighted," she moaned.

At that moment there came a feverish knocking at the door. It was the manager's assistant.

"The manager," he exclaimed, "wants to know whether you ran away from the curtain because you were

"No. I am well. It was only-" "And he wants me to tell you that high C you let out at the end was the finest he had heard for years, and the audience is crazy over you. You must give an encore."

"I can't-I can't," walled the prima donna; "not unless you get another

A Chilliness Between Them. A most unusual suit is to be filed in the courts of Atchison next week, one that will arouse much discussion. Some time ago a woman visited in Atchison and was put to sleep in the spare bedroom. All spare bedrooms are a good deal like vaults, and this one had the same unpleasant resemblance. It was damp and cold, the sheets felt as if they had been taken off ice and the walls of the room were lined with photographs of departed kin. The woman caught a severe cold, and in the suit she asks for \$10,-000 damages. She will contend that better treatment was due her; that she had entertained two of the family four weeks last year, and they were given warm rooms to sleep in. If the verdict is for the plaintiff it will have en encouraging effect on visitors .-Atchison Globe.

When Women Ruled. It seems to be pretty well established that originally the matters of redationship and descent, along with all that followed, were determined through the female line. Kinship, and therefore property, was governed by the mother. Hence the power of the early woman. When a young woman got married she took her husband home with her, and if he proved unworthy it was within her power to cast him out. The woman was the "boss," and when she said "Go" he had to get out. It is comparatively late in the history of human society that we first see the change from female to male headship in the matter of kinship and inheritance, and in the consequent transfer of the power and importance from the woman to the

The Truce of God.

The "Truce of God" was introduced by the clergy of Guienne around the year 1030. It was adopted in Spain about 1050, in England about 1080. According to this famous treaty, a cessation of all violent quarrels was enjoined, under heavy penalties, during all church festivals, and from every Wednesday evening until the following Monday morning. This left only about 80 days in the year available for shooting and stabbing one's neighbors. The truce seems to have socomplished much good, notwithstanding the fact that it was very imperfectly observed.

How He Lost It. "How did that man lose his supremacy at home?"

"His wife probably tried to 'phone him at the office one day, and the office couldn't understand the name."

in No Danger. Wife-Will your disarmament meet ing finish late?

Husband-Yes, about midnight, I expect. But don't be nervous. I shall have my revolver .-- Bon Vivant

CHINESE CENTER OF INDUSTRY

Fan-Making Is the Principal Business Carried On in Village of To Pengchow.

Writing of fan making in southern China, the American consul at Swatow 58Y8:

"This industry was started centuries ago in the village of Pengchow, at Ampow, about three miles from Swatow. It was formerly confined to women in various households, but for many years past every family in the village has been devoted to the work, all the members of the families being occupied in the manufacture. In the city of Chaochowfu itself the fan industry is also large, but the Pengchow district abounds in a particular kind of bamboo especially suitable for the ribs and handle, and to this fact is the large output of the latter place attributed.

"Only the open fan is manufactured in this district. For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly rived until each piece is sufficiently slender and fiexible. These thread-like pieces of bamboo are arranged in a row, attached to each other by a thread passed crosswise through the middle. This thread is fastened to a semicircular strip of bamboo giving the fan its shape. The ribs are then slightly heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peculiar and characteristic shell-like shape at the top. Very filmsy silk gauze is then pasted on the face, and a kind of tissue-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached the border of the fan is black varnished and the gauze is coated with a chalk and water mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of hard wood, bone and ivory. The hand painting on the fans is cleverly done, in some instances being a work of art

BOTH IN MUCH THE SAME FIX

Good Reason Why Man Across the Street Did Not Go to the Rescue of Man in Trouble.

The friends of a Milwaukee manabout-town are telling a choice one on him these days:

Once upon a time, as the story books say-and it wasn't so very long ago, either—the M. A. T. had looked not wisely but too well, and was endeavoring to work his way up Grand avenue toward home, when he saw an owl car approaching. He managed to make the corner of Second and Grand avenue just about the time the car got there, but was chagrined to see the car glide on without a pause.

In a rage, he looked about for some one to blame for his predicament, and observing a man on the corner, diagonally across the street, busily engaged in the irksome task of holding up the corner of the Plankinton house block, he hailed him thusly:

"Shay, ma fren', why didn't you come ov'r an' help me on shat car?" The man across the street had troubles of his own, apparently, for his answer brought the colloquy to a

sudden close. He shouted back: "I shink I'm doin' blame well to stay where I am."

Funerals in China. The ostentation common to the rich Chinese is even observable in their funeral obsequies. Even if by chance a man should desire an unpretentious burial, the thought of such a thing would be abhorrent to his heirs, who would consider it a distinct slight to themselves and to the family gods. In consequence, a rich man's funeral is made just as gorgeous and costly as his means will allow. The number of pallbearers varies according to the status of the deceased. Thirtytwo, or even more, are frequently seen. "Spirit chairs" for the use of the dead Croesus in the future life are borne in the procession, together with venerated objects intended for the propitiation of the gods, while idols of hideous appearance and uncouth shape are also carried.--Wide World Magazine.

Music of the Soul. Have you ever heard your blood? Have you ever put one of those large sea shells to your ear and heard what the children say is the sound of the sea, the "music of the waves?" Well. that is really the sound of your blood -as it circulates-echoed in the empty shell. You can hear it sometimes when your head is on a pillow, but it does not sound so musical then. Try the shell at any time and you will find that your blood is always flowing. Stick your thumb in your ear and listen. That is nature's way of constantly carrying the nourishment from well-digested food to every part of yourebody.

Could De Better.

The lecture was on the economics of nature and showed that her great destructive poweers were used only to transform the elements into other channels.

"To illustrate," said the professor, "there is in one of the Pacific islands a volcano which has for 16 years been pouring molten lava into the ocean over a precipice 400 feet high and sleven miles long. Eggs are boiled in the open sea 22 miles away."

"My goodness!" cried a feminine voice in the audience, "what a big pan and what a waste of fire and water and fuss over a little plain cooking!"

Suffrage. "No. sir! How dare you insinuate

that I would sell my vote for \$10." "Well, I can't offer you a cent

"Tight wad!"—Cleveland Leader.

TRIP INTO DARKEST CHINA

Scientist Makes Remarkable Journey in Far East to Secure Magnetic Observations.

Washington.-After a journey of more than 4,500 miles by mule chairs and native carts through some of the darkest portions of China and Chinese Turkestan, Don C. Sowers, who was sent out in November, 1908, by the Carnegie institution of Washington to secure magnetic observations, has just returned to this city. In eight and one-half months of overland journey through a little frequented and until recent years unexplored portion of the globe. Sowers, accompanied by Prof. C. G. Fuson of Canton Christian college, a Chinese interpreter and a cook, made a most remarkable journey and secured data of inestimable value to science. From Peking, on January 30, 1900, the party went to Honafau by rail and then traveled in pack carts, on pack mules and in mule chairs along the Great Northern trade route and passed out of China proper at the end of the great wall in northwestern China. The explorers then crossed the Gobi desert to Urumtai, capital of Chinese Turkestan. Then skirting the Taklamakan desert to the south of the Tien Shan mountains, the expedition reached Kashgar, in western Chinese Turkestan, on July 28. There the party turned south and crossed the Himalaya mountains by the five passes of the Karakorum trade route, which is the highest in the world, and arrived at the railroad at Rawal Pindi, India, on October 13. The region through which the expedition passed is full of material for the geographer, historian and the scientist. Chinese officials and representatives of foreign governments gave all possible assistance to the party.

The work was done under the direction of Dr. L. Bauer, director of the department of territorial magnetism of the Carnegie institution at Washington.

CHINCH BUGS MENACE CROPS

Farmers Are Advised to Apply the Torch or Suffer Millions of Dollars in Loss.

Manhattan, Kan.-"The chinch bug, which shortened the corn crop by onehalf in some portions of southern Kansas last summer, has established winter quarters mainly in bunch grass. Recently one such clump of bunchgrass eight inches in diameter was found by actual count to be sheltering not less than 20,000 bugs. Should the bugs pass the winter safely and find next spring and summer favorable, they will damage wheat and corn to the extent of millions of dollars.

"Bug-infested grasses should be burned off as soon as they are dry enough to burn to the surface of the ground. This procedure, if generally practiced between now and the time the bugs emerge from winter quarters next spring, will go far toward preventing serious harm from the chinch bug next summer." This is the statement given out by T. J. Headlee, head of the department of entomology in the agricultural college.

The threatening mass of bugs are wintering in bunch-grass, blue-stem and other clump-forming grasses commonly found along fences and roadways, in neglected portions of cultivated fields, in pasture lands and in native meadows. The bugs appear to find the clump-forming grasses espec-

fally favorable as winter quarters. Following the rain late last fall, those bugs which sought winter quarters in bunch-grass and other grasses of similar habit showed no signs of injury, while those that sought protection under fallen vegetation, which, owing to its nature compelled them to lie close to the ground, were soon found to be dying with chinch-bug disease. Although in numerous instances diseased bugs were collected and placed in bunches of grass filled with bugs, the disease did not spread.

GIRL IS MARRIED BY PROXY

Wed to Obtain Legacy, Death of Husband Occurs Before He Can Return from Smyrna.

Vienna.—A tragic sequel to a remarkable wedding is reported from

A short time ago Fraulein Anna Mirsch had a legacy left to her by an uncle on condition that she should be married before her twenty-first birtbday. Her flance, Carl Burgruber. a wine dealer, was away in Smyrna when he heard the news, but as his business prevented him from returning to Europe before March, and as the girl was to attain her majority at the end of January, the lovers decided that there should be a marriage

Accordingly, Fraulein Hirsch was married in this manner one Sunday. the bridegroom being represented by a friend appointed by her flance. She was thus legally entitled to enter into

possession of her fortune. But she was not to remain a bride for long. While she was busily engaged in preparing for her new homeshe received a telegram announcing the sudden death of her husband.

Chicago Record Fall of Snow. Chicago.-January closed with a record of the heaviest fall of snow for the month since 1898, when the total was, 15.2 inches. That for January, 1910. was 14.3 inches. The heaviest recorded since the bureau was established here was 26.7 inches in January, 1886. The last month the average temperature was 25.8 degrees. The pregipitation was 3.07 inches, with two inches the normal.

Government Will Test Value of Certain Eatables.

Volunteers Who Offer Services Will Be Placed in Copper Cases to Measure Heat En-

ergy. Washington.-In connection with the fight which the department of agriculture is preparing to wage in the interest of cheaper food a marvelous machine, variously described as an "energy machine" and a "respiration calorimeter," has been perfected, and within a brief period experiments are to be made to determine the relative values of food products as consumed

by human beings. The tests will determine definitely! how much nutrition is derived from a steak, a potato, etc., and, in the final analysis, the department will be able to save large institutions, and possibly the army and navy, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the purchase of food supplies. In other words, the experiments may show that a certain vegetable or a certain kind of bread furnishes more nutrition or energy than another kind. In this event such commodities may be utilized to advantage, in that a smaller quantity may furnish the same nutrition as a larger supply of other food, which may be much more expensive.

If the tests develop the nutritive value of different kinds of food to the satisfaction of the experts, the food products which are found to be less expensive, and at the same time furnish as much energy and nutrition as other foods, will undoubtedly, the department believes, be adopted by large institutions and the army and navy.

The machine is situated in the new department of agriculture building. and is under the supervision of Dr. A. C. True. Dr. True will be assisted in making his experiments by Prof. C. P. Langworthy, nutrition expert in charge of nutrition investigations, and several other experts. Prof. Langworthy for months has given the matter deep study, and now that the machine is completed it is likely that experiments on human subjects will be made within a short time. There are several men in Washington who are said to have volunteered their services. Those selected will be required to remain in a large cabinet for hours, days or even weeks at a time, while tests are being

made. The outcome of the experiments will play an important part in the sale and production of food commodities, it is said. Every kind of food will be fed the subjects, and a minute analysis made of their effect. Secretary Wilson. has given much attention to the machine, and he believes that the nation

will be benefited by the experiments. "With the aid of the machine," said Secretary Wilson, "It is proposed to study the relative ease of digestion of cheese made and cured in different ways, a line of work of the utmost importance, in view of the experiments already completed, which have demonstrated the thoroughness of digestion and high nutritive value of cheese as an economic article of diet. It also is proposed to study with the machine the relative value of butter, lard, beef fat, olive oil and other edible and culinary fats as sources of energy in the body, a matter on which data is much needed in considering problems

now before the department. "Studies made and in part reported," continued the secretary, "have shown the value of fruits and preserves, evaporated fruits, and other fruit products, and of nuts and nut products, as integral parts of the diet. The machine, the respiration calorimeter, is essential for the measurement of factors which are at present imperfectly understood.

"The work of the department in nutritive investigations and kindred lines. has a vital relation to the work of our agricultural colleges. In response to a widespread demand among farmers and other people, these colleges are conducting courses in home economics in which instruction regarding the nutritive value of different foods and ways of handling and cooking them in

an important feature. "Recognizing the importance of the nutrition investigations of the department in this connection, students, teachers, investigators and individuals interested in such problems are turning to the department in increasing numbers for information. This is one phase of the great movement for the improvement of life in both country and city, through education, directly relating to home interests."

Cost of Kesping Horses Growing. Chicago.—The "increased cost of live ing" for horses was cited the other day as one of the reasons for nearly 70 per cent. advance in suburban express rates out of Chicago, It is: claimed that since 1900 the average expense of keeping a horse for one month had advanced from \$13 to \$17. It was asserted that the average cost of horses had gone from \$184 to \$198 a head, and that employes' wages had risen about ten per cent.

Horses and Dogs as Food, London.-Official statistics for the German empire show that the consumption of dogs is about 6,500 a year. and that of horses 140,000. In the first mine months of 1909 there was an inerease of 1,000 horses and 50 dogs a month, and it is noteworthy that the price of beef and mutton (also pork) was extremely high last year.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS