

# The Evening Journal

"The Blessings of Government. Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."

W. G. KENTZEL, Editor.

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## WHEN HE IS GONE

"When I am gone," he sighed, "the sun will shine on me in the sky. The thinking rivets will run. And flowers will bloom and die. When I am gone, the breeze will blow across the meadow still. And trees will bloom and grain will grow. Upon the thicket fall. When I am gone, the waves will break upon the cooling strand. And happy children will make their castles in the sand. When I am gone, the birds will sing as blithely as of old. And men and maidens, in the spring, will live to love again."

"When you are gone," she said, "the rose will blow itself in June. The winding brooklet, as it flows, will sing the same old tune. When you are gone, the flowers will quack just as they quack to-day. And every planet, in its track, will swing through space away. When you are gone, the bumble bee will humble as before. And the grass will grow, from under the feet of the shoe. And waves will shake the shore. When you are gone, the gentle breeze will blow from the west. But, oh, my friend, some breezes will be compelled to close."

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

## The Luck of Edmonton

By Kenneth F. Harris.

EDMONTON looked worn and haggard—not at all as well as might be expected, as Barkstone told him. He drew fanciful arabesques with his forefinger in the dust that had settled thickly on the innard card table, and his attention seemed to be divided between the card game and the woman who sat opposite him. She was a young girl, with a face that was as fresh as the dawn, and she was looking at him with a gaze that was full of interest and sympathy.

"For Heaven's sake! Is that the best you can offer?" exclaimed Edmonton. "I haven't had any rest by night nor comfort by day—for let me see; this is the third day now. Waiting on a lot of incoherent people, and making and mending them about ten times what they are worth! Just look at the place! Painful, particular, but—oh, well, I suppose I've got to put up with it for a few more days. But I want to tell you you're mistaken about one thing—I'm not going to get used to it. As soon as Emmie gets downstairs there's going to be a few changes."

"That's true, too," said Barkstone. "Yes, that's true enough. Ah! You bet there will be some changes!"

"What do you mean?" you asked mysteriously. "Break it up a bit as gently as possible, but let me have it."

"Well, you are going to find out that you ain't the whole thing any more. You play second fiddle and it's a solo for me at the time. They won't even notice when you go off to bed."

"I'm no blooming egotist," said Edmonton.

"I know all about that," said Barkstone. "I'm one of the most self-forgetful people you ever saw myself, but when you undertake to tell a woman something interesting, she'll hear you out like a woman who formerly thought that the Admirable Crichton was a poor stick alongside of you—and she listens with a stiff, mechanical smile and then says: 'Yes—no—er—I beg—what was it you said, Henry?' I guess you pardon my dear, but I thought I heard baby. Oh, Henry, you just don't know how cute he has been to-day! That's what grinds, Eddie, my boy."

"I suppose so," said Edmonton, with evident incredulity.

"And as for sleeping sleep is common," pursued Barkstone, "but don't begin to realize what it is. Wait until the colic period arrives."

"If it hasn't arrived now I don't know what it is," grumbled Edmonton.

"Now here's the real thing," said Barkstone, with a superior smile. "I'll tell you what you're going to do, Eddie; you've got to cultivate patience and acquire a catlike tread and the faculty of carrying on an animated conversation in a whisper. You need to train your stomach to take anything that happens to you at any time that happens to be convenient—and, besides, then you'll find it all out. The only thing that I want to impress on you is, that your troubles haven't begun, and that when they do hit you you won't be entitled to any special sympathy, for what you will have to do is to get the best of male humanity is, has been or will be against, and so it will continue while the grass grows and water runs and people are chumps enough not to know when they are well off. Ponder over that, young man!"

"I will come when I have," said Edmonton, looking at his watch. "I don't want to turn you out, and I appreciate your efforts to console me, but I've got to meet my wife's mother on the 9:30 from Aurora. My mother will be here to-morrow."

"Do you mean that your mother and your wife's mother are going to make you a visit at the same time?" asked Barkstone.

"Certainly. They're both anxious to see the baby."

Barkstone rose and heaved a deep sigh. He drew on his gloves, looking mournfully at his friend and shaking his head in a manner expressive of the most gloomy foreboding. He held up his right hand, and he said: "Good-by, Eddie, in a sepulchral voice."

It did not need this behavior on the part of Barkstone to create misgivings in the mind of Edmonton. The young father had anticipated trouble from the time he had received the letter from his wife's mother announcing her intention of coming down to play with "the dear girl," for his own mother had been beforehand with her telegram. It was not that either of the ladies was especially ferocious, but, at the same time, Edmonton knew that his mother had decided views on the

## PHILIPPINE DOGS

When there was any firing going on they made themselves scarce.

Those who saw the soldiers' muskets under fire in the Santiago campaign were very well convinced that the animal does not know what it is under fire, and is much more afraid of the guns discharged by its friends than of those discharged by the enemy. The animals in the coast villages which were captured by the American fleet did not take to flight with the inhabitants, but remained quite unconcerned unless a missile fell in their immediate neighborhood.

However, a story altogether different is told of some of the dogs in the Philippine islands. The trustworthy correspondent of the Record says that the Philippine dogs are invariably long and white, with ears pointed like those of a fox. They are always hungry, and have no objection to inhabiting the American camps.

On the day of the fight between the American and Filipino armies at Bagbag the signal corps men were engaged in stringing telegraph wires along the railroad track, in order that the commanding general might be informed of the progress of the battle. Not a gun had been fired. Suddenly a white native dog went flitting swiftly through the grass at the side of the railroad. The signal man called to it; it paid no attention, but kept on southward, getting out of range as fast as its legs could carry it.

Presently a shot was heard, and in a few minutes the fusillade became general. More dogs now came rushing past, their noses to the ground. Bullets raised the dust in front of them and sent the bamboos above them. They could not run faster, and they dared not stop. They were getting out of the fight as fast as they could, and were all going in the right way.

One of them was wiser than the rest. With astonishing intelligence he sought the deepest part of the ditch, covered with brush, and hid himself there. He looked closely at the dog as he saw that his eyes were wide open. The correspondent spoke to him, as if threatening to drive him on, but the look which came into the dog's eyes spoke so plainly that he let alone that the man could do no more than respect the appeal.

The dog was left behind, in the charge of the Kansas volunteers, but he did not budge as they went by him. He heard the shrapnel explode and the bullets cut the air, but he seemed to know that he was safe in the ditch, and he had no notion of moving to get a better view.

At night, after the shooting was over, he came to the camp timidly. Some one threw him a piece of meat. He grew braver and followed the Americans to Calumpit; but during the fight there he was shot, and only showed himself again after the shooting was over. He is a clever dog, but, like some of the natives, he "no quiere mucho boom-boom"—he does not care for shooting.

—Chicago Record.

Generally speaking, there can be but one end to a Spanish bullfight, the death of the bull. It is with a certain satisfaction, therefore, that one reads a story told in Andalusia. There was once a gentleman of noble blood, so the tale goes, who bred a famous race of bulls among the mountains. Not so very far away was a bull ring. One day the managers of the ring accepted an offer from the owner of the bull that he had two bulls in magnificent condition which he was willing to send down for the forthcoming spectacle, and he appended a proposal.

"If these bulls are killed," he wrote, "I will bear the entire expense of the corrida—about \$6,000. You there shall have four others from my herd, and I will pay the matadores and their respective troupes. If these bulls are not killed, you must be responsible for the whole cost, as usual."

The proprietors of the ring accepted the offer with enthusiasm. They said horns did not grow on the bull which their matadores could not kill. And a Sunday was set aside for the trial.

On the appointed day a crowd invaded the Plaza de Toros. An hour before the time named on the posters every seat was filled. The two bulls had been driven in on the previous evening. They had been seen and approved by the usual official; they were perfect from their curving horns to their bellies. As the hour approached the excitement grew tense. The trumpets sounded and the matadores appeared, clean-shaven, rigid-mouthed fellows, accompanied by their attendants, and circled round the arena. The people were half-blind with the fever of expectation. At length the president gave the signal, and the first of the two bulls thundered out into the ring of sand and sunshine.

## THE MEN WHO TALK

Customers, Not Barbers, the Cause of Conversation, Says One of the Latter.

The little barber was inclined to be uncommunicative and confined his attention strictly to shaving his customers. The rather unusual mood bothered the barber, and after several ineffectual attempts to engage the little barber in conversation, he asked:

"Why don't you say something more than 'yes' and 'no'? Usually you are perfectly willing to talk and especially so when the man you are shaving wishes information on every conceivable subject. The truth of the matter is that the barber would rather than talk to a customer. It takes his mind off his work and then, unless he agrees in every particular with the man in the chair, the latter is very apt to take offense and quit the place."

"That may seem drawing it rather strong, but it is mild. One day last week there was a man in this chair who made about the same remark that you did just now, and I told him just about what I have said to you. He wanted to make a bet, and I accompanied him. I bet that a great majority of men who came in during the day would begin the conversation, while he took the opposite view. We each had a piece of paper, and after we had noted down what he would think, he went out without a word. One of the 27 all but four had started the conversation and had done their best to prolong it."

"The first man had a small package wrapped up in a newspaper in his hand when he entered. As I was lathering him he asked: 'Do you know what there is in that package?' I hastened to assure him that I was no mahatma and was willing to let it go at that. 'Well, I'll tell you,' he said. 'It's a couple of pieces of gaspate that have been taken from an electrolysis and are curiously warm.' And with that he started to talk about the thing, and tell you a great scheme he had to prevent electrolysis and what a fortune he would realize from it. He was still talking about it when he helped himself to a cigar, and the matter of a man sitting in a chair and waiting for his turn until the man went over to the stand in the corner and had his shoes shined to escape from him."

"Next came the man who knew all about the fighting. I had listened to the history of the prize fight for the past 25 years. And it was only when a man in the next chair turned and called him down for slipping up on a date that he stopped talking. At last he waited until the man who had called him down, and then he informed me that he could prove what he said."

"Then there was one of those real wise guys came in and wanted a shampoo. He was pretty near the limit. There wasn't a single subject that he wasn't thoroughly informed on the other estimation. And he wanted everybody in the place to know what he knew. He could give you more information in less time than anybody I ever met before. One of my regular customers came in then and as he approached he asked the barber why he was so late. He said: 'I was waiting for you to get a haircut. I saw you in the paper and I thought I'd better get it done before you got there.'"

"Why, my little adventure with that toupet you picked out for me, he answered, and then he went on and told me all about it."

"It kept up that way all morning—religion, politics, sport, business and everything you could think of. And I had to appear interested in each subject. Out of all the men who came in, he was the only one who talked to me. All but four began the conversation. Half of them went out dissatisfied because I had dared to disagree with their views, and the other half probably set me down as a fool. And yet you say that the barber always wants to talk. Come in here some day and sit for awhile and let me wonder why I don't care to do a rapid-fire conversation turn with every man that sits in the chair."

"Pay at the desk. Thank you, sir. Next."—N. Y. Sun.

## A BOER GIRL'S WEDDING

A Picturesque Affair Preceded by Sports and Followed by Frolics and Games.

A wedding is always an event of almost national importance, and is really a most picturesque ceremony. The friends and relatives may arrive a day or two ahead of time, according to the distance to be traveled, and the Boer wedding becomes a most animated scene. Scores of ox-teams are scattered about the surrounding plain; negro servants are bustling around; guns are fired promiscuously whenever more guests arrive; dancing, feasting and coffee-drinking are carried on in the cottage, and everywhere around it. It is a habit of resting the finger on his temple.

The characteristics of the teacher and the man of judgment, combined in the right and left hands, respectively, denote some one in the capacity of a judge of men who is accustomed to weigh a point and lay it down as his dictum.

The forefinger and second finger, if seen hanging down close together, might denote the judge's clerk, whose business leads him to turn over papers with a hand constantly ready for the pen.

A average man of all classes walks with his fist half doubled. Marked characteristics are in his case unusual, or too undeveloped to be demonstrated by the fingers in this way.

The wedding four consists of a journey to the cottage and farm which the husband has secured from his father and which adjoins the old homestead.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Why the Government Let Mamma (to little daughter)—Well, how does my little girl like the new governess?

Little Daughter—Oh, I think she's real nice. She says I am a very pretty little girl, and that papa is just the nicest and handsomest man she ever saw.—N. Y. Herald.

## PAINLESS LIGN BITES

Seriousness Experienced by Men Who Have Had Enounters in the Jungle.

The attacks of the lesser carnivora smaller in proportion to man, are frequently very painful, but matters are so ordered that the bite of a dog or a snake, in case of course, refer merely to the injuries inflicted by the jaws of the lion. The instance quoted are very numerous and striking, and probably grouped according to locality or the species of the attacking beast. In Somaliland the experiences of the bitting are supplemented by Capt. Abud, the resident at Berbera, who has had a long experience of cases, English and native, as most of the former, unless killed outright, which very seldom happens, are brought to Berbera.

He states that "the view that no animal is so fierce as the lion, in fact, seems almost universal. In most cases it would seem that there was no knowledge of the actual contact, even in the first rush of a lion, much less of any pain experienced from tooth or claw. This was the view not only of English, but of natives, in one or two cases where consciousness was entirely lost, the person 'came to' while the lion was still standing over him, a period of complete anesthesia and unconsciousness having intervened. But, more commonly, those who have been attacked, and have recovered, are conscious all the time, and if they suffer at all do not feel acute pain. This may be accounted for partly by the shock given by the charge which forms the usual preliminary of being wounded. A lion comes at the enemy full speed, galloping low, and dashes a man standing upright to the ground by the full impact of its body. Maj. Inverarity states that "the claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as the lion's paw, which is used to squeeze given by the jaws on the bone is really painful. When knocked over he was still keenly conscious, and felt none of the dreamy sensation experienced by Livingston.

Maj. Swaine, struck down by a lioness going at full gallop, was unconscious for some minutes, and did not know what had happened till he found himself standing up after the accident. "I felt no pain," he writes, "not, I believe, owing to any special interposition of Providence, but simply to the fact that the creature let me make my escape. During the time I was in pain for a few days, till it was brought on by the swelling of my arm on the 12 days' ride to the coast."

Capt. Noyes, attacked in the same district by a lion in 1893, was charged down and bitten, and the creature let him, probably when attacked by his servants. His hand was badly bitten, but he was not conscious of any feeling of fear, or any pain whatever, probably because there was no time. He felt exactly as if he had been bowled over in a football match, and nothing more. A far worse accident was that which befell Lieut. Vandeeze in the same year, near Beira. The lion charged him down in the usual way and mangled his thighs and fractured his arm. "During the time the attack on me by the lion was in progress," he writes, "I felt no pain whatever, although there was a distinct feeling of being bitten—that is, I was perfectly conscious, independently of seeing the performance, that the lion was gnawing at me, but there was no pain."

"I may mention that while my thighs were being gnawed I took two cartridges out of the breast pocket of my shirt and threw them to the Kaffir, and he shot the lion in the first place. Just what he expected; the sons of unmentionable maternal ancestors had caught up with the wolf, found that she was a vixen, closed the episode on the spot with apologies, and were now on their way back to us. Sure enough, in ten or fifteen minutes back they trotted, looking much ashamed of themselves, but quite determined to have nothing more to do with that trail. My friend assured me that they would often refuse even to take up the trail of a vixen in the first place. And I found that it was the custom with most hunters to run at least one bitch hound in every pack, simply because she would have no hesitation whatever in attacking at once any vixen or even half-grown cub which might be coming up with. When once the fight is started, then the rest of the hounds will join in to help their friend.—Contemporary Review.

## A NEW ALLOY

It is Called Magnalium and It is Lighter than Aluminum.

Dr. Ludwig Misch has successfully alloyed aluminum with magnesium, and has obtained a compound which is lighter than aluminum, and which is lighter still than brass. These two metals are fitted for union. Their densities are: Magnesium, 1.75; aluminum, 2.75; they both melt at 800 degrees centigrade, and their dilations amount to 0.025 and 0.27 degrees centigrade. The metallurgical properties depend upon the composition of the alloy. A ten per cent. magnesium alloy resembles zinc, a 25 per cent. like copper, and a 50 per cent. like iron. It is sold, it is stated, though that point does not appear to be fully settled, kept well in dry and damp air, and give good castings. The well-known scientific instrument maker, Fuses, speaks favorably of some magnalium samples with 15 per cent. of twelve per cent. of magnesium submitted to him. The alloy is almost as white as silver, and sufficiently hard to cut aluminum with a sharp-edged piece of magnalium. It can be turned, cleaned and treated as a quarter of a millimeter pitch can be cut with ease. It does not pit so readily as brass, but is superior in this respect to copper, zinc and aluminum. Magnalium is suitable for lens mountings, Fuses, speaks favorably of some magnalium samples with 15 per cent. of twelve per cent. of magnesium submitted to him. The alloy is almost as white as silver, and sufficiently hard to cut aluminum with a sharp-edged piece of magnalium. It can be turned, cleaned and treated as a quarter of a millimeter pitch can be cut with ease. It does not pit so readily as brass, but is superior in this respect to copper, zinc and aluminum. Magnalium is suitable for lens mountings, Fuses, speaks favorably of some magnalium samples with 15 per cent. of twelve per cent. of magnesium submitted to him. The alloy is almost as white as silver, and sufficiently hard to cut aluminum with a sharp-edged piece of magnalium. 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