

Nobody is above suspicion when a jealous woman is around.

Miss Stone attributes her rescue to prayer. To what does she attribute her captivity?

A pickle trust with \$30,000,000 capital has been formed. This is one of the richest trusts of all.

The young King of Spain appears to be quite a sensible child. He is permitting the old men to keep on running things.

King Edward is a pretty strong argument against the claims of people who are always prating about the dangers of high living.

An inventor asserts that an excellent imitation of wood can be made from tobacco leaves. Let him try his hand now at making merchantable bricks out of diamonds.

Eskimos claim to have found the remains of Noah's ark up near the arctic circle. Can it be possible that Noah started in search of the pole without first having a relief expedition provided for?

The multimillionaire who endows colleges and establishes colleges is subjected to a great deal of chaff and is sometimes accused of self-aggrandizement. The millionaire who devotes himself to horse racing, an institution which mainly benefits the professional gamblers, is not so much subjected to criticism. This seems hardly fair.

Another gentleman exhilarated with whiskey—purchased with his wife's money—has murdered his wife. Fortunately, he was blessed with a sense of the penalties and accommodations of the law, thus saving the overworked taxpayers the expense of doing the job for him. Like another historic character, nothing in this man's life became him like the leaving it.

Many cures for insomnia have been recommended, from counting an imaginary flock of sheep as they jump over one over a gate, to extracting the cube root of a number in six figures; but they all fail at times. The latest cure, according to a medical paper, is automobiling. The average school teacher will only take a ride every afternoon in a fifteen-hundred-dollar automobile, she will sleep like a top at night—that is, if she does not lie awake wondering where the money is to come from to pay for the horseless carriage. This is a more remedial more attractive than practicable.

Although the power of the press can hardly be overestimated, little that is printed leaves a permanent impression. Dr. Edward Everett Hale puts it characteristically in commenting on the earnestness of his diary-keeping friend, Edward Everett, that what appeared about him in print "He did not know, as I do, that of whatever is put in the newspaper half the people who see it do not read it; second, that half of those do not understand it; third, that half of the half who understand it do not believe it; fourth, that the half who believe it, half forget it; fifth, that the half who remember it are probably of no great account, anyway." To which Dr. Hale adds the remark, personal to himself, "This may be forgotten with the rest." Nevertheless, it has a kernel of truth worth remembering.

Much has been said of the audacity of man in building his home in spots so dangerous as the slopes of Mont Pelée have proved themselves to be. Yet no history affords illustrations of man's carelessness with which the carelessness of his dwelling places on the sites of the most dreadful catastrophes. Vesuvius still smokes over beautiful Naples. Lisbon, beautiful and imposing, where a great number of nature's once brought unutterable ruin and desolation. The Japanese still crowd the coasts of their tide-swept islands and the Chinese huddle along the banks of the Hoang-Ho. It is not very many months since Galveston was wrecked by flood, yet a new Galveston is being built on the dangerous site of the wreckage and the people of the city are ready to take their chances of a similar disaster in the future. There is absolutely nothing to prevent a second tidal wave in the Gulf, yet the city pursues its daily task, apparently unafraid.

Charles Schwab's apple donation gets through the hind into the heart. He was just such a happy-go-lucky boy as you can find anywhere now, and he liked the taste of stolen apples. The original sin in every boy adds sweetness to purloined fruit. It shouldn't be so, but it is so. Let the sociologists explain it if they can. Schwab used to steal his apples from trees on the grounds of Mt. Aloysius Academy at Cresson, Pa. He never forgot it. Men don't forget these things. They love the memory of youthful pranks, and tell the tales to their children and their grandchildren. It was a sneaking desire to go back to the old town, walk up to the farmer from whom he used to steal melons, laugh at the dog, and remark: "Mr. Jones, do you know me? Don't you remember Bill Rogers' boy, whom you set the dog on and shot full of rags and salt? Just thought I'd drop in on the old town and see how things look." And then you planned to pay off the mortgage on Jones' farm, leave money for a new library, buy uniforms for the "Umpah, Umpah Cornet Band," and travel around the world. He was a man who had had those dreams. Few can carry them out. Mr. Schwab could; and, as dramatic as you please, he planked down \$25,000 of good Steel Trust money in payment of the Bald. He would be fifty years ago. Every man who has wanted to get rich and "make good" will envy Mr. Schwab the sensation and the pleasure he got out of the gift.

Prophecies of gypsies, astrologers and other readers of the future, foretelling the calamity that recently befell King Edward, are being resurrected and presented to the credulous with becoming gravity. These pretended prophecies are reminders of the pagan past, when the gods took an intimate and respectful interest in the fate of kings. Portents were seen in the skies warning men that something dire was about to

happen to his Majesty, and when he did earthquakes and storms testified to the sympathy of nature with an event so tremendous. Those were the days when a king was a king, and very few had any doubt of his divine appointment to office. Now only the sort of minds capable of crediting gypsy prophecies can look upon monarchy as a heavenly institution. Peoples no longer exist for their kings, but kings for their peoples. The old-fashioned despot is the dodo of politics. Respecting those vestigial remnants of the superstitious past, the prophets, it is obvious that their self-denial is even more wonderful than their powers. It perhaps has not occurred to those who still talk so seriously that if there existed a class of men capable of foretelling the date of a king's death months or years in advance of its occurrence little things like the outcome of horse races and the ups and downs of the stock market would be as clear as light to them. In that case, of course, they would soon own the wealth of the earth. But as prophets—gypsies, astrologers, clairvoyants and the rest—are never billionaires, it follows either they are frauds or the most unselfish beings in a generally selfish world.

On a day early in June of this year a man named Hawkins committed a crime at Marquette, Mo., and then tried to run away from it. Hawkins was a real estate dealer, and left the town because he had forged paper to the amount of \$2,000. When he left Marquette, Hawkins was a fine-looking, middle-aged gentleman, with hair slightly tinged with gray. At the end of two weeks he came back a white-haired, broken-bodied old man. In the interval the man had wandered from place to place pursued by the hourly fear that he would be tracked by bloodhounds. The fear deepened into an overwhelming terror. He hid himself in the woods. Finally the fear became unbearable. He returned to Marquette and gave himself up. Twenty years, he said, had been added to his life in less than twenty days. He welcomed the penitentiary as a blessed relief. It is the old story. In seeking to dodge a financial trouble he took upon his shoulders a greater one. The new trouble was so heavy that a prison seemed a heaven of rest after the hell into which he had plunged. When will men learn that justice is never cheated? That every crime brings its penalty, soon or late? When will men learn they are not smarter than fate? There are other bloodhounds than those of flesh and blood that pursue the man who breaks the law. The bloodhounds of conscience will ever bay deep-mouthed to the soul that slanders. "Whatever a man sows, that also shall he reap." That is the inevitable law. If a man sows to the flesh he shall of the flesh reap corruption. And he will reap more than he sows. The law of increase holds in the devil's domain as it does in the fields of God.

HEAVIEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Died in San Francisco—Weighed 613 Pounds.

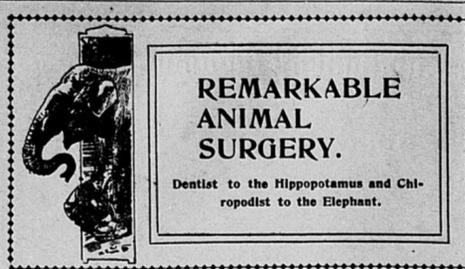
Henri Maurice Cannon, known throughout the world as the heaviest of all men, died unexpectedly from heart disease in San Francisco, Cal. Dr. Edward Everett Hale puts it characteristically in commenting on the earnestness of his diary-keeping friend, Edward Everett, that what appeared about him in print "He did not know, as I do, that of whatever is put in the newspaper half the people who see it do not read it; second, that half of those do not understand it; third, that half of the half who understand it do not believe it; fourth, that the half who believe it, half forget it; fifth, that the half who remember it are probably of no great account, anyway." To which Dr. Hale adds the remark, personal to himself, "This may be forgotten with the rest." Nevertheless, it has a kernel of truth worth remembering.

Henri Maurice Cannon. A few days ago, Mr. Cannon had been ailing for several days. Deceased weighed 613 pounds. A native of Zurich, Switzerland, he was deemed there one of the foremost athletes, and as a wrestler met many men in the arena. He was until 10 years ago that he commenced to grow to abnormal proportions, his weight increasing with alarming rapidity. With it all Cannon remained good-natured, and a Bohemian life was his choice.

TREES GREW ON THIS LOFTY TOWER

On the tower of an old court house, at a height of 130 feet, situated in Greensburg, Pa., up four years ago there were three stately maple trees spreading their branches high over the town, but lightning caused two of them to die. There is a general belief that the seeds were conveyed by birds to this lofty perch years ago. The photograph was taken from an adjoining tower.

Critical Opinion. Crane—I never knew a man more industrious in his profession than young Tinter. Why he has three large pictures already finished for the next water color exhibit. Critic—Yes? Crane—Yes, indeed! He's wedded to his art—don't you think so? Critic—Well, yes, but I also think that his art has good grounds for divorce.—Richmond Dispatch. What a politician says is one thing and what he does is another.



HERE is probably no animal outside of the range of conventional domestic pets, which provokes so much curiosity among, or proves such a magnet of amusement to, the juvenile fraternity, either in the circus or Zoological Gardens, as the hippopotamus. This ponderous and apparently clumsy, albeit, as a rule, perfectly harmless and docile creature is a never-ending source of delight to children. Especially is this the case with "Big Tom," the noble creature in the public Central Park of New York. He is an unusually tractable and playful animal, and consequently is a great favorite with the youngsters.

But one day "Big Tom" suddenly changed his manner. He became vicious and the keeper, apprehensive that he might hurt some of his young visitors, fastened him up out of the public view. The particular hippopotamus upon whom this unique dental operation was performed is an unusually fine specimen of his kind, and his welfare is accordingly zealously attended to by its owner. It is affectionately called "Babe," by no means an appropriate sobriquet, when it is remembered that he turns the scale at just under two tons; but the creature is as docile as a child, which favorable characteristic suggested the name to its owner. "Babe" has an unusually finely developed set of teeth, numbering twenty-eight in all. Among these are two very prominent teeth, properly called tusks, growing out of the lower jaw. They start in a vertical direction, but bend in a backward, graceful curve. They are two of the most useful teeth to the hippopotamus, being requisitioned by the animal for tearing up the trees and bushes upon which it thrives, since it is purely a herbaceous animal.

Under normal conditions these tusks grow to about six inches in length. The rough work to which they are subjected by the creature when roaming through the forests in quest of food prevents them from growing to a very great length. But in luxurious surroundings the menagerie cages, and the preparation of dainty dishes of leaves, hay and brannam, the tusks have no hard chewing to do. Therefore, they grow to such a length that if not cut back they would pierce the upper jaw, prevent "Babe" from eating, and gradually starve him to death. Consequently, "Babe" has to submit to periodical overhauls of his teeth—the operation takes place on the average about once a year.

In the front of the mouth, also, is a lower set of teeth, two of the most prominent, projecting straight forward. These are not used for biting, but for digging up the earth when the animal fancies a tasty root for dinner. These also, in "Babe's" case, have to be kept cut back, though they do not cause him

so much inconvenience, when too long, as the tusks. To enable the operation to be satisfactorily performed, "Babe" was led out into the arena and placed near a stout iron post which had been deeply and rigidly fixed into the ground. The hippopotamus looked about him quizzically as if endeavoring to divine what move was in contemplation. Chains were passed round his short legs, and fastened firmly to the ground. "Babe" was not quite comprehending the meaning of the strange hobbling, gave a sonorous grunt, and looked threateningly at his keeper. But at this juncture a loaf was offered to him, and his momentary anger was instantly appeased.

"Babe" was then enticed to open his mouth widely by means of further dainties held temptingly above his nose. At first he refused point blank, but he finally succumbed to the bait, and opened his capacious jaws to the extent of two feet. Immediately two assistants, standing in position, decisively threw chains over the distended jaws—one over the lower and the second over the upper—and passed the ends through ringlets fixed to the post. "Babe" attempted to close his jaw, but in vain. He was a secure prisoner, bound literally foot and hand.

The keeper then proceeded to perform the necessary operation with all possible celerity. For this delicate dental work the menagerie proprietor has provided a special outfit, consisting of a small, finely tensioned saw, three files, one of which is about the size of a wood rasp, and the other two very fine and more suited for polishing purposes. The files are only cut upon one side, the other faces being covered with thick soft leather, so that in the event of the file slipping off the tooth, the brute's mouth would not be wounded in any way.

The front digging teeth first claimed attention. The keeper set to work with a will, merrily filing at the teeth as if he were rasping a piece of wood fixed in a vice. The animal gurgled and spluttered, and large tears, like balls of crystal, rolled from his eyes. He grew restless, and in two or three minutes his struggles became so violent that the operator had to desist. When "Babe" had quieted down once more, the dentist again set to work vigorously, and ceased for a few moments only to wipe his eyes. He grew restless. Probably the animal suffered little real pain, but experienced a disagreeable sensation as the strong steel file rasped over the bone, which proved to be extremely hard. At the end of five minutes, one tooth had been filed down an inch and a quarter, and before a quarter of an hour had elapsed both the digging teeth had been treated and polished.

A curious feature was observed during the operation. The body of the animal appeared to be bathed in blood, and the ground immediately beneath it was dyed a deep red. This was due to "Babe" violently perspiring, as the perspiration of the hippopotamus, when excited, is red in color. The dental surgeon then directed his

skill to the tusks. This task was considerably facilitated by sawing off the tusk to the desired length, and then finally grinding the tusk to the requisite shape by the files. They were then polished, and the unpleasant operation was completed. Great excitement now followed. Every man, with the exception of the keeper, decamped from the scene of action. The keeper hurriedly knotted away the chains holding the animal's mouth, and also quickly hid him to a safe distance, in case "Babe" proved obstreperous. The hippopotamus closed his released mouth with a snap, and spluttered viciously with violent anger. He glared at the keeper as if he would have liked to have killed his tormentor. He opened and closed his mouth several times, found his teeth more comfortable, and then signified his appreciation of what had done to him by sniffing about for something to eat. The keeper warily approached with an appetizing ball of brannam, which "Babe" devoured with great zest. The shackles were knocked off his legs, at which the brute gave a grunt of satisfaction. All signs of viciousness had vanished and he accompanied the keeper back to the cage with the greatest content, entering which the animal lay down and went to sleep.

One of our illustrations depicts what is undoubtedly an unparalleled operation in the annals of pachydermatous dentistry. The elephant, so securely fastened to the frame of the operation, is having a square yard of new skin grafted on to its shoulder. Believe that is the elephant's name—was getting out of a railway carriage, when the vehicle gave a sudden jolt, and she was thrown heavily to the ground. As she fell and struck an iron cage standing near by, and severely lacerated her shoulder, the abrasion extending over a space of one square inch. Inflammation set in, and poor Belle's life was despaired of. The wound was syringed with gallons of antiseptic, but the poor brute gained little relief. The gravity of the situation was accentuated by the fact that her baby would probably pine away if Belle succumbed, and the circus owner would thus suffer a double loss.

Specialists were called in, and it was resolved to remove some of the tender straggling skin from the young elephant, and to graft it on to Belle's wound. The mother was chained on her side to the ground, and a small section removed from the baby's leg and applied to Belle's wound. The skin adhered to the severed flesh, and gradually the abrasion was closed up. A surgical operation was operated upon at a time, and the wound was soon completely healed. —Frederick A. Talbot, in London Magazine.

Two-thirds of the world's population speak English as their native tongue. These are not used for biting, but for digging up the earth when the animal fancies a tasty root for dinner. These also, in "Babe's" case, have to be kept cut back, though they do not cause him



500,000 persons speaking colloquially one or other of the ten or twelve chief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent, or 125,000,000 persons, speak English. About 100,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 50,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian, and 12,000,000 Portuguese, and the balance Hungarian, Dutch, Polish, Flemish, Bohemian, Gaelic, Roumanian, Swedish, Finnish, Danish and Norwegian. Thus, while only one-quarter of those who employ the facilities of the postal departments of civilized governments speak as their native tongue English, two-thirds of those who correspond do so in the English language. There are, for instance, more than 20,000 post offices in India, the business of which in letters and papers is estimated to amount to 300,000,000 a year, and the business of these offices is done chiefly in English, though of India's total population, which is nearly 300,000,000, fewer than 300,000 persons either speak or understand English.

Wingless Birds. The kiwi is the sole remnant of the wonderful race of wingless birds that once roamed all over New Zealand, the gigantic skeletons of some of which have been found in such numbers that almost every museum in the world possesses one or more of them.

The kiwi is about the size of a partridge, has a rather long neck and a curious bill about four inches in length. Its wings are quite undeveloped, and its feet also have gone, or nearly gone, all the other feathered denizens of the woods. The invasion of their haunts by the white man has been their destruction.

Impetuous but Sporty. An impetuous constituent of Abraham Gruber called upon the latter at his office last week and requested the loan of a dollar. A two-dollar bill was handed to the caller with the remark: "Go to the cigar store downstairs, get a 15-cent cigar, keep a dollar, and bring me the change." In a few minutes the visitor reappeared, puffing contentedly at a cigar, and handed the colonel \$5 cents. Noting a peculiar expression on Colonel Gruber's face, he withdrew the cigar from his lips long enough to inquire: "Did you mean that the cigar was for you or me?" "Get out of here," was all Gruber could say.—New York Times.

What the Consumer Must Pay. The first cargo of wheat from the United States to England since the British government imposed a duty on wheat imported paid \$3,000.

If a boy thinks his sister is pretty, there is no doubt that she is. It actually looks indicative to see an old girl attempt to be "roguish."



Circular Form of Silo. The consensus of opinion of those who have studied the silo problem indicates that the circular form is preferable. There are, however, many square and rectangular silos in successful operation. Especially is this the case with those having rounded corners. Where great strength and large capacity are demanded the frame circular silo will best meet the requirements. This form of silo can be made quite durable by plastering the inside with cement. The circular silo, owing to its simplicity and economical construction, seems to fully meet the requirements of the farmer. With the form of silo properly erected the waste of silage is reduced to the minimum. Hoops for the silo can be made of any suitable material, such as half-inch, seven-sixteenths inch or five-eighths inch round iron, one-eighth inch flat iron two inches wide or wire. The wooden fence hoop is often used since it is regarded as being very economical. Doors may be simply sawed out, or made continuous from the bottom to the top of the silo. The silo may be made of any suitable material, such as half-inch, seven-sixteenths inch or five-eighths inch round iron, one-eighth inch flat iron two inches wide or wire. The wooden fence hoop is often used since it is regarded as being very economical. Doors may be simply sawed out, or made continuous from the bottom to the top of the silo. The silo may be made of any suitable material, such as half-inch, seven-sixteenths inch or five-eighths inch round iron, one-eighth inch flat iron two inches wide or wire. The wooden fence hoop is often used since it is regarded as being very economical. Doors may be simply sawed out, or made continuous from the bottom to the top of the silo. The silo may be made of any suitable material, such as half-inch, seven-sixteenths inch or five-eighths inch round iron, one-eighth inch flat iron two inches wide or wire. 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