

REPORT OF INDOOR PRACTICE OF CO. D.

The following official report is given to The Democrat by Capt. H. G. Utley of the work done by the members of Company D during the season of indoor rifle practice. The report is creditable to those participating, and some exceptional records were made:

Those shooting the expert course and making out of the possible 433 are D. A. Preussner, 433; H. G. Utley, 431; W. W. Matthews, 430; J. G. Lewis, 422; Paul Lusk, 420; A. G. Meyers, 402; M. G. Atkins, 391; Ray Miller, 382; Fred Miller, 381; Jess O. Young, 375; Albert Howe, 371; Irvin Whitman, 363; Clarence Ash, 363; Earle Farley, 352; Wm. Bushnell, 348; Glenn Hamblin, 346; Ed. Gorham, 346; Jay Barr, 340; John Duncan, 328.

Those shooting the sharpshooters course and making out of a possible 243 are Floyd Kling, 293; Roy Joslin, 280; Tom Walker, 273; Oscar Smith, 271; Don Winkler, 266; Earle Hutson, 265; Ray Atkinson, 262; Carl Smith, 251.

Those shooting the marksmen course and making a possible 150 are Oscar Epps, 123; Lester Pilgrim, 121; Guy Bishop, 123; Lew Franks, 126; Ed Parker, 120; Floyd Boyland, 112; Clarence Atkinson, 111; Guy Duncan, 111; George Grapes, 110; Harvey Hempstead, 107; Chas. Marshall, 104; Willis Cunningham, 101.

The other member of the Company did not qualify. Higher records were made this year than twelve months ago. The outdoor season will commence probably by the 15th of this month. The company has already received the ammunition and expects to have one of the best teams this season in the state.

Capt. Utley and D. A. Preussner will go to Des Moines next month to participate in a six days out door rifle practice with other experts in the 33rd regiment. The men making the highest score at this practice will go to Camp Perry, Ohio, in July where professional shooting will be held.

DISAGREEABLE PEOPLE.

Every day records stories of human nature, as it is found the world over. At the ticket window in the Illinois Central passenger depot yesterday appeared a well groomed young man of goodly appearance who asked an operator for a telephone blank, which was given him, and on his way hurriedly written a message. As the telegrapher was about to read over the words, the writer asked that the dispatch be charged to his account at the other end. This being contrary to the rules of the company the young man was thus informed, but his immediate outbreak forced the telegrapher and ticket agent who explained the matter, but not to the satisfaction of the stranger. He was told that if the message was sent but not paid for at its destination point, the charge would be made against the operator who had sent it.

The altercation continued for several minutes, and while the witnesses to the little scene greatly enjoyed the indignation and spirited word combat between the would-be patron and employees of the telegraph company, yet the short, one-act farce was only an added example of the thoughtless and heedless exhibitions made in public by people whose tempers are things of disgust, rather than samples of enviable superiority frequently noticed on the streets of travelers who strut about in public places.

MORE "GREEN" THINGS TO EAT.

Have you seen the good things that are now for sale at the local markets? The grocer, men invite their patrons to complete lines of vegetables and fruits, and the prices are very reasonable, too. In one store the other morning was seen the "kumquats," a variety of fruit known in Florida, which has finally found its way to the markets in Manchester. The kumquats are funny looking little things, all yellow and about the size of a small egg. They are of the orange family, and may be eaten as they arrive from the south, without removing the skins or otherwise preparing them. They sell for 35 cents a quart. A few of the other fruits and vegetables, with prices, are as follows: Pineapples, 35c each; lemons, 25c a dozen; oranges, 20 to 40c a dozen; grapefruit, 10c or 3 for 25c; strawberries, 20c a quart; fresh onions, 10c for 3 bunches; spinach, 15c a pound; tomatoes, 60c a basket; lettuce, 5c a bunch; celery, a shilling a bunch; asparagus, 15c a bunch; seed potatoes, \$2 a bushel; string beans, 15c pound; Bermuda onions, 5c pound; cucumbers, 15c each.

ISSUING ADVERTISING MATTER.

The Illinois Central railroad, through its department of immigration, is preparing a new booklet, entitled "The Unclaimed Lands of Louisiana," the matter being compiled by Capt. J. F. Merry, general immigration agent.

Capt. Merry will address a farmers' convention at Covington, Tennessee, on the afternoon of May 29, speaking on "Diversified Farming," a subject which is arousing general interest among the southern planters and agriculturists of today. The farmers in Tennessee have been engaged almost exclusively in cotton growing, and they now want to take up dairying and gardening, for which the soil of that section is particularly adapted. Capt. Merry has been called upon several times during the past year to speak to southerners regarding the cultivation of the land and the advisability of changing the crop rotation, diversifying the farm work as much as possible, and satisfactory results have been noted in many localities where such methods have been pursued.

KIME DISCUSSES EARLY STAGES IN TUBERCULOSIS.

Specialist Declares Disease May Be Cured.

While much has been written and said relative to the spread of tuberculosis among cattle, considerable agitation is being felt throughout the country in regard to the seriousness of prevailing "white plague" cases. The state board of health, realizing the ravages of tuberculosis, has appointed Dr. J. W. Kime of Fort Dodge as state lecturer on this subject. Dr. Kime is at the head of a sanitarium in Fort Dodge, where tuberculosis is treated entirely.

On last Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Dr. Kime met the members of the Delaware County Medical Society in the Council-chambers, and although suffering from a laryngeal attack and a severe cold, spoke about tuberculosis, how the physician may discover symptoms in early cases, and regarding the work of the state board, which hopes to co-operate with the various county medical societies throughout the state and personally, by the assistance of the family physician, to stamp out the disease so far as possible.

"I am here today," said Dr. Kime, "to talk about early tuberculosis and at the request of state board am going from one county to another discussing with medical societies the best means of identifying the disease. My lecture of today will be followed before many weeks by another, when suggestions regarding the treatment of tuberculosis will be given."

It is recognized by the medical profession that advanced cases in tuberculosis prove fatal, but when the disease is intercepted in its infancy and proper treatment administered, the patient stands a good chance for recovery. Dr. Kime used several illustrated charts in explaining progress of bacillus from the time it reaches the lung, either by inhalation or of digestion, until it increases itself and millions of bacilli, after weeks and months of development, adhere to the tissues or membrane and form a congestion with the blood corpuscles. However, Nature is using every preventive and until the tubercle breaks through the air duct, there is slight expectation, and even at that time the sputum is apt to contain no bacilli.

Dr. Kime declared that no physician should delay an examination until a patient evidences, through his sputum, symptoms of tuberculosis, but ought, when first called give the person a critical analysis, which may be done as follows: strip the patient to the waist, observe the breathing, which will plainly show irregular movement of the lungs if same are affected with tuberculosis; note the color of face whether it is healthy or pallid, also the lips which may appear pale. The temperature will indicate in an average patient a registration of 91 degrees in the morning; normal, or 98.6-10 in noon or before 2 o'clock, and in the evening it will rise to 99.5. A dry, hacking, irritating cough may accompany the symptoms, and hemorrhages may result in early cases. Dr. Kime discouraged percussion, or the light, quick tapping of the finger tips on the chest for determining by resonance the condition of the organ, but advised that each physician use auscultation, or the act, or process of listening for sounds produced in the chest to determine any abnormal indications. By this method, more accurate diagnosis may be ascertained. Skin tests are used commonly in determining, whether or not, a patient is afflicted with the disease, but as Dr. Kime said, in every case, the consulting physician should use all known available means in finding out the true condition of the patient and in his final analysis, believing that the person contains bacilli germ of a tubercular nature, that immediate preparations be made for his immediate recovery, before allowing the disease to penetrate other membranes and tissues.

The lecture which was to have been given at the City Opera house that evening by Dr. Kime was postponed on account of the speaker being unable to use his voice properly. Dr. Kime will, however, make another visit to Manchester, probably on Friday evening, May 21, and it is hoped that a large number will be present to hear the specialist.

PUMP WATER BY POWER.

Exit the wind-mill; salute the gasoline engine! Along the river road, which winds deviously between small woods and clearings, lies "Merryland," a large estate owned by Capt. J. F. Merry of this city. The one special delight of the Captain, is in making his farm as nearly perfect as Iowa farms can be made. In order to conveniently accommodate the needs of the tenant, E. E. Bartlett, Capt. Merry has awarded the contract for the installation of a gasoline engine, to be used in pumping water from a new well being dug, and in forcing it through a line of underground pipes to a 40-acre pasture directly across the road from the barns. Two large tanks will be placed in the field, where the blooded cattle and horses may be provided with water any time during the day or night. Although windmills are used in pumping water from the two other wells on the farm, the gasoline engine assures the water supply at any time.

MODERN WOODMEN PICNIC.

The Modern Woodmen of America will hold its annual northeastern local picnic at New Hampton on Tuesday, June 1. It is expected that there will be a large crowd in attendance and it is understood that the Chicago Great Western railway is considering running a special train for the accommodation of those in this vicinity who desire to attend.

OPEN VARIETY STORE.

In the Tirrell building on Franklin street has been opened a variety store by Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Sutter, formerly of Dubuque. They have rented a home on Fayette street near the Globe hotel. The store contains many articles, which are tastefully displayed. The prices of nearly all the goods range from 5 to 15 cents.

RAILROAD WANTS TO ISSUE PASSES.

The Illinois Central has commenced proceedings to annul the anti-pass law. The company cannot see why it cannot be allowed to issue complimentary trip passes or annual passes in exchange for services rendered. The company considers it queer why it cannot pay its bills in transportation if both parties are agreed. The matter will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States unless settled by the lower courts.

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THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

A gifted poet lifts up his voice and carols this wise:

"The telephone girl sits still in her chair and listens to the voices from everywhere. She hears all the gossip, she hears all the news; she knows who is happy and who has the blues. She knows all our sorrows, she knows all our joys, she knows every girl who is chasing the boys. She knows of our troubles, she knows of our strife, she knows every man who is mean to his wife. She knows every time we are out with the boys, she hears the excuse every fellow employs. She knows every woman who has a dark past, she knows every man who is inclined to be fast. In fact there's a secret, neat each saucy curl of that quiet looking, demure looking telephone girl. If the telephone girl would tell all she knows, it would turn all our friends into bitter foes. She would sow a small wind that would soon be a gale, engulf us in trouble and land us in jail. She could tell us a story, which, gaining force, would cause our wives to sue for a divorce. She could get all the riches mixed in a fight and turn all our days into sorrowful nights; in fact she could keep the whole town in a stew, if she'd tell but a tenth of the things she knew. Now doesn't it set your head in a whirl, when you think what you owe to the telephone girl."—Ex.

FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The city of Des Moines proposes to support a tuberculosis camp near that town, which will be conveniently arranged for accommodation of patients who are affected with the consumption germ. It is estimated that between the ages of 15 and 45 years one-third of all the deaths are from tuberculosis, and that between the ages of 25 and 35 one-half of all the deaths are from this disease. The nationwide movement to stamp out this terrible disease is being taken up by many cities and is spreading into the rural communities. Reports show that in every four years, the bacilli of tuberculosis destroys, in the United States alone, over 700,000 people.

TO REMODEL RESIDENCE.

Carpenters are at work in remodeling the residence of Mrs. Cornelia Atwater, on Franklin street. It will be remembered that her home was partially destroyed by fire last fall, and during the winter, Mrs. Atwater has made her home with Mrs. W. G. Kenyon. An additional room, which is to be used as a kitchen, is being erected on the west side of the house, and a bath room will be installed on the first floor. The residence is to be heated by a furnace, and the rooms will be wired for electric lights. These improvements will make for Mrs. Atwater a most convenient and comfortable home. Mrs. Susie Breckon and daughter make their home with Mrs. Atwater.

WAREHOUSE NEARLY COMPLETE.

The large warehouse being erected by W. N. Wolcott, for the use of W. D. Hoyt, which is located at the foot of Franklin street, is fast nearing completion, the frame work and roof being in position and the interior partly finished. An office room will be situated in the northeast corner of the first floor of the building, and a large elevator installed at the rear of the warehouse. The outside walls will be covered with steel sheathing, and the roof with an asphalt, fire proof preparation.

UNEARTHS ELK ANTLERS.

After having been buried beneath rocks and dirt for many years, perhaps since the early days of this section, a pair of elk antlers were found by Thomas Yonda of Lamont along the river which flows through the Baskbone, about 18 miles north of Manchester. The antlers measured 35 inches from tip to tip, but were not in a good state of preservation, owing to the fact that continual dampness had resulted in decomposition, but the horns will be mounted by a Lamont curio hunter, to whom they were sold.

MORE FISH CONSIGNMENTS.

Captain E. K. Vernham, with his crew of assistants, left on Car No. 3 Friday evening for Winona, Minnesota, with a consignment of 150,000 small rainbow and brook trout, which are to be distributed in the fresh river waters of Minnesota. The car was loaded with 104 cans, in which were carried thousands of tiny trout, hatched at the United States Fish Hatchery at Spring Branch. Captain Vernham and his men will return to Manchester this week to re-load for another large shipment.

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BRASS HORNS.

The Way the Thin, Seamless Tubes Are Bent Without Injury.

Saxhorns, so called after a famous Belgian family named Sax, who invented and introduced these instruments about the middle of the last century, are the mainstay of all modern brass bands. They are manufactured in many different sizes, from high soprano to the huge contrabass or bombardon, and the most important of the lot is the euphonium, which supplanted the now obsolete "serpens" and ophicleides. The tallest saxhorn ever made stands 4 feet high and contains more than forty feet of tubing. The advantage of seamless or "cold drawn" tubes for such instruments as trombones and horns is considerable, no matter how good the joints may be, for after the action of the breath will wear away the solder. To bend these brass tubes without splitting or denting the metal was at one time very difficult, but, thanks to a most ingenious artifice, the operation is now both safe and simple. The tube is first washed out with a chemical substance, such as is used by plumbers to prevent solder from adhering where it is not wanted, and it is then completely filled with molten lead poured in from a ladle. Thus supported from within, the brass is easily and safely bent to the required shape, the lead being afterward removed by heat.—Pearson's.

A CURIOUS WORD.

Twists That May Be Given to "Ba" in the Chinese Language. In the Chinese language the same word may be given several different meanings by the modulation of the voice. The same thing may happen to the English "Yes," which may be pronounced so as to mean "I assent to that" or "I am doubtful," or "Indeed?" An eminent authority on philology gives an amusing illustration of the modulations in the Annamite language, a monosyllabic tongue spoken by the people of Tonquin and Cochinchina. In this language the syllable "ba" pronounced with a grave accent means a lady, an ancestor. Pronounced with the sharp accent, it means the favorite of a prince. Pronounced with the semi-grave accent, it means what has been thrown away. Pronounced with the grave circumflex, it means what has been left of a fruit after the juice has been squeezed out. Pronounced with no accent, it means three. Pronounced with the ascending or interrogation accent, it means a box in the ears. Thus the word "ba" in the order given above, is said to mean, if properly pronounced, "Three ladies gave a box on the ear to the favorite of the prince."—Chicago Record-Herald.

TWO PREVIOUS.

A Richmond woman has in her employ a little ditty, Miss Cole. One day Miss Cole became confidential and told his mistress he was "going to the cunnery next Sunday." "But, Miss, that's a long walk. You know it is more than five miles." "Oh, missus, I ain't goin' to walk. I'm goin' to ride." "How is that, Miss?" "I'm goin' in a kerridge 't my uncle's funeral!" All day Saturday Miss Cole talked of nothing but the approaching affair. Sunday his mistress excused him, and she expected that on Monday she would be regaled with a full account of the funeral. But Miss Cole turned up with a most melancholy face. In answer to her inquiry he said: "I didn't go, missus. He ain't dead yet!"—New York Herald.

DECAY OF BUILDING STONES.

The cause of decay in building stones are various and depend on the physical structure of the stone, its composition and the nature of the surrounding atmosphere. The most destructive agent to which the stone is exposed is water. A moist atmosphere and also is a moist degree wind, frost and smoke. The air of large towns is usually charged with various deleterious acids. These acids are dissolved by the rain, which penetrates the stone in a greater or less degree, according to its physical structure, and combines with the constituents of the stone, causing it to decay, so that any contrivance that will check the admission of water will be most likely to succeed in arresting decay.—Building World.

CAB HIRE.

The price that one pays for a taxi today is just a little different from what was paid for, say, the hire of a sedan chair in days of old. In the latter case we read: "For charring you to Mrs. Knight's and to Mrs. Cassell's and to Mrs. Churchill's and to Mrs. Knight's, 4 shillings. For charring you yesterday and waiting eleven hours, 11 shillings 6 pence. Paid 13th Oct. 1675."—London Chronicle.

A GOLFER'S TOOLS.

One of the most striking features of modern golf is the variety of clubs used to persuade the ball into the hole. As a matter of curiosity I kept count of the different putters used by my partners and opponents in the course of a fortnight's play. The total number of species observed is over twenty.—London Post.

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BETHOVEN.

The Composer's Own Story of How He Became Deaf.

Charles Neate, on a visit to Vienna, was either commissioned by certain English authorities to induce Beethoven to visit England or was persuading him to do so on his own account, and an allurement he spoke of the superiority of the English surdists in their treatment of ear disease and held out hopes that were Beethoven to consult them he might at last find some sort of relief. Beethoven shook his head. "No," he said, "I have consulted all kinds of doctors and followed their prescriptions. I shall never be cured. I will tell you how the thing happened. I was writing an opera. I had to deal with a very tiresome and capricious actor. I had already written two acts of the opera, and I was very pleased with them, and also a third, which he did not care for the first time he tried it, although he took it away with him. I was thanking heaven I had done with him and had begun to settle myself to something else which I had laid aside. I had hardly worked at it half an hour before I heard a knock at the door, which I recognized as that of my tenor. "I am coming up from my table in such a rage that as the man came into the room I flung myself upon the floor, as they do on the stage" (here he threw up his arms and gesticulated in illustration), "but I fell upon my hands and knees, and I found I was deaf, and from that moment I have remained so. The doctor said I injured my nerve."—Diehl's "Life of Beethoven."

GRAFT IN RUSSIA.

Removing the Difficulties in an Army Officer's Transfer. A young Russian officer wished to be transferred to another regiment, and took his request in person to one of the lights of the Russian general staff. That powerful officer shook his head and declared the matter very difficult to arrange, almost impossible. Then his glance fell suddenly upon the shoes of his visitor, the senior officer said that the lieutenant's shoes were not nearly good enough for an officer and that he would strongly advise him to buy new shoes of a shoemaker whose address he gave. Then, telling his visitor to return in eight days, he dismissed him. The latter was clever enough to realize that he could not return without the new shoes, so he hurried to the shoemaker. On hearing who had sent him the shoemaker said that the lieutenant could have the shoes in five days for the sum of \$250. Much astounded, the officer went to a comrade for advice. He was told to pay half of this sum at once and the rest when the shoes were finished. This the officer did, and wearing his new boots, he duly kept his appointment with the general staff officer and learned to his joy that all the "grave difficulties" in the way of his transfer had been successfully removed.

HIS HOBBY.

One man with an odd hobby isn't a person who gets much mail, and what he has or expects to have can keep in mind very easily. Probably he never had a letter which went astray. Yet every time he sees in the newspapers the list of advertised mail sent out from time to time by the general postoffice in New York he turns at once to the initial letter under which he had sent him the shoe-maker's card. He never yet has found any letter that might be supposed to be for him and, furthermore, hasn't found any that might be for any of his relatives.

HE TAKES AN ODD PLEASURE IN DOING IT.

He takes an odd pleasure in doing it, however, something with that eagerness which impels a man to grub through a packet of old letters in hopes that he may come upon some variety of stamp. Really, if ever he found his name on the list it probably would kill his enjoyment of the hunt forever thereafter.—New York Sun.

THE BEE'S STING.

An Ugly Weapon Something Like a Three Bladed Sword. The bee's sting is made up of three separate lances, each with a barbed edge and each capable of being thrust forward independently of the others. The central lance has a hollow face furnished at each side with a rail or beading, which runs its whole length. On the back of each of the other two lances there is a longitudinal groove, and into these grooves fit the raised beakings of the central lance.

THE BEE'S STING.

"What on earth are you doing, Mary?" gasped the lady of the house. "Nawth, ma'am; only I has got a sore throat an' was jest tryin' to find de lock dat would pull mah palate up an' relieve de tickle."—New York Herald.

PROBABLY NOT.

"I hate to be poor. Now, a millionaire can walk right in and order what he wants without bothering about the price." "He can," stated the weary salesman, "but he seldom does."—Kansas City Journal.

THE WEATHER HOUSE.

A very ingenious contrivance for forecasting the weather is the old fashioned "weather house," largely made in Switzerland. It is arranged in such a way that two figures act in response to the twisting of a piece of catgut. The material, supported by a wire, controls the movements of a little platform on either end of which is placed a model. Excessive moisture in the air causes the catgut to twist and turn the platform round, so that the man emerges from one of the doors in the front of the house. Reverse conditions of the atmosphere bring about the contrary motion of the catgut, and the platform swings back, thus bringing the figure of the woman into prominence at her particular door. The making of a weather house is quite an easy matter.

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THE PIGEONS WON.

In Spite of Clipped Wings They Got Back on Time.

The colonel was something of a pigeon fancier and had a number of homers in a certain strain of homers he was making a hobby of that when his friend the major proposed a wager the colonel removed the limit. "We'll make it a suppur," said the major. "Yo' black boy will tote a palah oval to the cyahs an' ship them to St. Louay, whan they ah to be illustrated on ahn'ral. I wagh them ah not back in two days, sah." The colonel accepted, crated his finest pair and included a note to the express agent with the charges. Meanwhile the major commuted with Joe, the colored boy, and after the wadding of a certain half dollar and a promise of immunity from the consequences of the colonel's wrath later Joe agreed to clip the pigeons' wings sub rosa.

THE PIGEONS WON.

Two days passed, and the major presented himself duly at the colonel's. The colonel eyed him with suspicious narrowness. "Have they arrived?" asked the major gaily. "They hev, sah," said the colonel, with dignity; "they hev, but they two pidgins, sah, hev the so'west'w'nd I evah saw on a bird, sah."—Brooklyn Magazine.

BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT.

Then Take a Long Think and Mind Your Own Business. The other day a man traveling on a shore line train noticed, protruding from an overhead rack, a dress suit to a friend. He knew that his friend always got off at the station which they had just passed, and he was not in the seat the conclusion was inevitable that he had jumped off the train and forgotten it. The man called the conductor and explained the case to him. After some discussion and a mild protest on the part of the conductor that it wasn't a part of his duty, the suit case was put off at the next station, with instructions to send it back on the first train the other way. The man, feeling that he had done an able and friendly act, settled down for the rest of his journey. But not for long. The face of his friend, who had been in the smoker and who happened on that particular afternoon to be going on to New London to attend a dinner party—loomed before him. The moral of this is, of course, quite evident. Be sure you're right and then mind your own business.—Life.

OVERBOARD.

"Overboard" is engraved on a metal label fastened to many articles of paraphernalia seen about the decks of a modern war vessel. It means that the article so marked should be thrown overboard whenever action with an enemy's ship becomes imminent. Alcohol chests, turpentine tins, paints, spare spars, unnecessary hatchets and other articles easily destroyed or splintered by shell fire are thus labeled. The president of Occident college, California, is said to have given the word a new meaning in civil life when he used it to indicate those who are unkind, useless or inapt in the struggle of life. It is a strong word and as such can be appropriately applied to men and things which when a ship must go to battle are not necessary or material to the end desired.—Army and Navy Life.

HER OWN DOCTOR.

A Washington woman recently hired a negro. Going to the kitchen one day, she was amazed to find the negro sitting on the floor, with her hair standing out from her head like a black nimbus. The girl was pulling one curly lock and then another in such a way as to suggest that she had suddenly lost her reason. "What on earth are you doing, Mary?" gasped the lady of the house. "Nawth, ma'am; only I has got a sore throat an' was jest tryin' to find de lock dat would pull mah palate up an' relieve de tickle."—New York Herald.

PROBABLY NOT.

"I hate to be poor. Now, a millionaire can walk right in and order what he wants without bothering about the price." "He can," stated the weary salesman, "but he seldom does."—Kansas City Journal.

THE WEATHER HOUSE.

A very ingenious contrivance for forecasting the weather is the old fashioned "weather house," largely made in Switzerland. It is arranged in such a way that two figures act in response to the twisting of a piece of catgut. The material, supported by a wire, controls the movements of a little platform on either end of which is placed a model. Excessive moisture in the air causes the catgut to twist and turn the platform round, so that the man emerges from one of the doors in the front of the house. Reverse conditions of the atmosphere bring about the contrary motion of the catgut, and the platform swings back, thus bringing the figure of the woman into prominence at her particular door. The making of a weather house is quite an easy matter.

"SPOKEN ENGLISH VERY GOOD."

From an advertisement of a Danish hotel: "The hotels charmingly situated, surrounded of a nice garden the good cuisine, the kindly accommodation with moderate charge and good conveniences, with easy access