

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

Fully 80 per cent of the income of Yucatan is derived from sisal fiber.

Germany's imports of palm and palmetto leaves exceed three hundred tons a year.

The city of Prague harbors an architect who rejoices in a name disfigured by no vowels, viz., Rtkrz.

A composition of wax and pitch is now being used instead of glue in the making of organs for tropical countries, where the damp climate causes glue to peel off.

Belgium has more than 1,200 agricultural associations, such as farmers' clubs, aparian societies, horticultural and avicultural associations, syndicates for the improvement of cattle, goats, swine, rabbits, etc.

In the number of cotton spindles, Great Britain, with nearly 52,000,000, and the United States, with 27,000,000, are far ahead of other countries. Germany comes next, with 9,592,855, followed by France, with 7,006,428.

Trading on the coasts of Madagascar are 425 small schooners. James G. Carter, our consul at Tamatave, says he thinks some keen Yankee could go over there and do a good business fitting those busy craft with motors.

The first Bible printed from movable metal types was issued by Gutenberg at Mainz in 1452. It is sometimes called the "Mazarin Bible," because the copy that first attracted the attention of bibliographers was found some three hundred years later among the books of Cardinal Mazarin. It was discovered by Dupire a hundred years after the death of Mazarin, which occurred in 1661.

According to the latest statistics, the total peat bogs of Sweden would be capable of producing 10,000,000,000 tons of air-dried peat, suitable for fuel. This quantity, as compared with the present import of coal, would be sufficient for a period of fifteen hundred years. More exact examinations of the geological character of the peat bogs will soon be started by the Swedish Geological Society.

Lifting magnets have demonstrated their value in certain special lines of work and are now in daily use in many places. An aggregate weight of fifteen tons of rails is handled by magnets at the works of the United States steel plant at Gary, Ind. This comprises the "lock section" of a pile of rails which consists of a layer of track with alternate rails inverted so that the mass will hold together.

The original languages of the Bible are Hebrew, Aramaic and Hellenistic Greek. Hebrew is the Semitic dialect of the inhabitants of Canaan adopted by the Israelites when they entered that territory. It has no expressive conjunctions or participles. This renders it impossible to express in Hebrew delicate shades of logical or philosophical thought. However, its idioms are most picturesque and paint vivid mental pictures.

It is said of Lord Kitchener that, on his own confession, he has never met the woman for whom he cared to step aside from his work. Queen Victoria once asked him if it were true that he did not care for any woman. "It is true with one exception," said the tactful "K." "And who is that?" asked the queen. "Your majesty," said Kitchener. "They say he is a woman hater, but I have not found him so," Queen Victoria said afterward.—London Opinion.

The period in which the Old Testament was being written covers one thousand years, while the period of the composition of the New Testament covers about one hundred years. The oldest poems in the Old Testament date back to about the year B. C. 1200, while some of the Psalms and Book of Daniel are placed at the year B. C. 200. The earliest part of the New Testament was written about the year A. D. 50 and the latest part about A. D. 150.

The proprietor of a large downtown barber shop has found it necessary to double his force of manicures, and says that at the present rate of business increase he will soon be compelled to put another booth in his place. He said that this did not show any increased desire on the part of his customers to keep their nails in good form, but rather the development of the manicure habit. "I would go right back to one nail doctor in a week," he said, "and that would eventually become a poor business. If I sent the girls away and took men in their stead. Our girls make from \$15 to \$20 a week. A man just as capable could not earn one-half that amount. That's the manicure business."—New York Tribune.

A little white flag with a gold embroidered fleur-de-lis was presented by the Duke of Marlborough at Windsor castle the other day. The bearer of the flag was ceremoniously escorted to the guardroom, where he placed the trophy over the effigy of the great Duke of Wellington's home, Stratfieldsaye, Blenheim palace is held direct from the crown at the feudal rent of one miniature flag a year. A grateful nation presented the first duke with \$500,000 toward the building of Blenheim. The money was voted in an hour of excitement after the battle of Blenheim, and the Duke afterward had such difficulty in getting the treasury to foot the bills that the palace was not completed during his life.—London Union.

TENORS WHILE YOU WAIT.

Industry That Has Thriven Since Jean De Reszke Gave It a Start.

The corner stone of opera is the tenor, and tenors are scarcer than four-leaf clovers. Comic operas are now written with baritone heroes for that reason, the Brooklyn Eagle says, but the great operas were written when the disappearance of the tenor had not been dreamed of, and tenors must be had to sing in them; else no opera.

Hence a tenor voice is a surer and often a larger source of income than a gold mine. Opera managers go up and down the world listening to cabmen, truck drivers, old clo' vendors and the singers of popular songs in the cheap resorts, in the hope of hearing a voice that can be developed into an operatic tenor. For heretofore tenors, like the poets, have been born and not made. The manager's best chance was to find such a voice before his rivals and pay for its education.

But Jean De Reszke changed all that. He sang for years as a not especially conspicuous baritone in Europe. He was a good enough artist, but nobody thought of calling him great. Then a Paris teacher, adding two or three notes to the top of his voice, in a few months transformed De Reszke from a singer at \$2,500 a month to one drawing \$2,500 a night.

Since his transformation the musical world has dreamed of raising baritones into tenors as the alchemists dreamed of transmuting lead to gold. And now a New York teacher has done the trick. Rudolf Berger, who has long been one of the baritones of the Berlin opera, was the subject of the experiment. On Tuesday night he reappeared in Berlin, after a year's study here, as a tenor and sang Lohengrin, with what the cable reports to be great success. The audience is said to have gone wild over the success of the singer and his teacher, and no wonder. If that could be done with other baritones the problem of an opera for every city would be solved. Probably it cannot, more than once or twice in a generation, but that will not prevent a lot of ambitious teachers from trying it. Presently we shall see advertisements, "Tenors made in the off season," as we now see the signs of the emergency tailors. It is a great idea—if it will work.



Temperaments.

The physician of a former generation used to talk much of the "temperament" of his patients, that is to say, the predominant type of physical constitution possessed by each. He studied this permanent temperament fully as carefully as he did the disease temporarily present before deciding upon the line of treatment to be adopted.

Even to-day, although the physician speaks less of temperaments and diatheses, and perhaps would be at a loss to tell the names by which they were formerly designated, he by no means ignores the physical tendencies of his patients. From the viewpoint of temperament, one may regard the human family as divided into five great classes, although few belong solely to one type. Most persons have a mixture of two or more, being classified rather by the one which predominates.

The first of these temperaments is the lymphatic or phlegmatic. In this the individuals are of a quiet, rather inert disposition. They move slowly, but they move surely. They are usually dependable people, true to their word, and faithful to perform the duties assigned to them.

A second type, in many ways the direct opposite of the first, is the nervous temperament. These persons are quick in their movements, energetic in work and in play, strenuous, but often without staying power. What they accomplish they accomplish quickly.

The third type is the gouty, sanguine, or rheumatic. The individuals of this group are of florid complexion, frank and jovial disposition, good eaters and sleepers, and "never sick," but in later life they pay for their previous health by gouty attacks, and when attacked by serious illness, they are likely to succumb quickly.

Persons of the bilious temperament are poor assimilators of food. They suffer from intestinal indigestion, which leads to repeated attacks of "biliousness;" all the processes of secretion and excretion are sluggishly performed.

The fifth temperament is the strumous. These people have poor digestion and defective reparative power, little cuts and scratches healing slowly; they are always "catching" whatever contagious disease is about; they lack firmness of texture; the glands in the neck, in the armpits and in the groins frequently become enlarged.

The treatment of the same disease in persons of different temperaments often varies greatly, and hence the importance of the study and power to recognize the five distinct temperaments.—Youth's Companion.

Occasionally a man is so absent-minded that he pays his gas bill the day before it is due.

Suppress That Nervous Laugh.

A musical laugh is a rare gift; a hearty one is infectious; but if you are incapable of either, suppress a laugh that means nothing. The woman who really laughs is a joy to those around her. It may not possess a pitch that delights a musician's ear; it may have infectious little notes that do not stand for harmony; but if it is real and joyous it will make all those who hear it smile.

The laugh that is annoying is the one without meaning. It is a nervous ripple that is often used as a period or an exclamation point. It is placed at the ending of every sentence, and takes from the spoken word any meaning or emphasis it might have. Many women who do it are not conscious of it. They are far from silly women. They have poise and sense, and are not as easily confused as one would judge by the futile laughter they give after their sentences. If this idea impresses you at all, watch your own style of talking when outside the family circle and intimate friends. You may not be given to laughter, but again you may find that you unconsciously punctuate your most commonplace sentences with a laugh that is as artificial as your back puffs.

If you do this, stop it. This noise, which is a giggle in girls, an inane laugh in women, is the result of pure thoughtlessness.

The remarkable sound, given to man alone, called laughter, should be used only to express mirth. When it is not spontaneous it is not laughter, and the men who write dictionaries should give it another name. Giggle is the only substitute so far, but it does not designate that insipid, mirthless sound that hundreds of women permit themselves.

Corset Does Not Pinch.

A corset that can be hooked without pinching the body and tearing the underwear to bits is that invented by an Illinois woman.

The advantage of this is derived from the fact that the hooks are located just to one side of the lacing and are prevented from injuring either flesh or clothing by a flap extending under them.

In most corsets the steels and hooks extend down the center, and in pressing the hooks and eyes together it is no uncommon thing to pinch a ridge of flesh between them or tear a garment. With the stays shown in the illustration this annoyance is eliminated. They lace down the center and the hooking arrangement is to one side. Underneath the hooking device is a shield which presents a perfectly flat surface at all times to the body and no matter how hard it is to get the corset together, there is never any danger of squashing or injuring the flesh or clothing in the operation.

Health and Beauty Hints.

The woman who exercises can more safely indulge in rich foods, fat meats, sweets and pastry than she who leads a sedentary life.

Forcing food is one of the surest roads to dyspepsia. Except when not in normal health the average person should skip a meal occasionally when not hungry.

Eyes which have become inflamed from exposure to the sun can have the bloodshot condition quickly reduced by bathing them for five minutes in water as hot as is comfortable.

Biliousness should be fought in the first stages. Try regulating diet. Take glass of hot water half-hour before each meal and at bedtime. In either morning or evening glass squeeze juice of half a lemon.

Do not neglect the value of fruit in improving the complexion. Nothing equals the juice of oranges and lemons to clear up the skin and brighten eyes. The latter must be diluted and taken without sugar, a half lemon in a glass of water.

Perfect cleanliness of the teeth is most essential and can be secured by a thorough brushing in the morning and after each meal and using an antiseptic lotion. Dental floss should be drawn between the teeth after each meal and before retiring.

You must not stop laughing, or you will be like the woman who at an advanced age had not a line or wrinkle in her face, but whose countenance was entirely expressionless. Dreading these same lines and wrinkles, she had all her life schooled her features to express neither joy nor sorrow.

Good Work of Women.

The mayor and councilmen of Des Moines have asked the Civic Committee of the women's clubs of that city to present to them their plan for a city beautiful, and it is possible that the first step will be the engaging of a civic expert, who will consult with the city authorities and the ladies, and a plan be formed.

Lack of Reverence for Women.

Mr. Edwin Markham's observation that the chief social shortcoming of the United States may be our increasing lack of reverence for women will not meet with general acceptance. But

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

THREE LATE STYLES.



Rose Beaver Hat with a Scarf of Satin and Marabout, a Scarf and Muff of Gray Chiffon and Ermine, and a Hat and Muff of Pleated Rose Silk and Fur.

it deserves consideration. It is perfectly possible that women may have the largest rights where they have the smallest reverence. And if this reverence of men for women be really lacking, it is certain that the respect of women for men will fall also. And when the relation between men and women shall be thus degraded, nothing can save the whole fabric of life from a process of swift deterioration.—Chicago Examiner.

Fads and Fancies in Dress

The cuirass has suddenly become a fitted garment of silk elastic, smooth as a glove from neck to wrist and hip line.

The newest sleeveless coat is cut out generously under the arms and the sides are held together by cords instead of bands and straps.

The fichu of Marie Antoinette folds round the shoulder, forms a sleeve, crosses in front and ties at the back, concealing much of the figure.

The outline of the Watteau plait grows almost a familiar sight. It is belted in or allowed to fall loosely, according to the gown and the occasion.

Some charming old-world frocks are carried out in soft taffetas, spot with three or four pale colorings, such, for instance, as mauve, pink and periwinkle blue.

Leather hats promise to be particularly popular with the traveler. They are to be had in patent leather as well as suede, and in a wide range of shapes and colors.

The modified kimono, which is the old wrapper with a Japanese touch in the sleeve and banded edge around the neck and downward, remains a favorite for bed-room wear.

The center parting of the hair with the wide Racamier chignon and wide puffs at the sides comport well with the big millinery of the day. Women with small, delicate features find it especially becoming.

Sashes worn with the cuirass gown of the moyen age are fastened so that their flat folds lie close upon the lower edge of the cuirass, while the bow, tied to the right of the center back, falls among the lower plaits of the skirt.

Keeping Table Linen.

In keeping the table linen that is not in daily use many a housekeeper is annoyed to find that it has yellowed badly and must be washed again before it can go on the table again.

This can be overcome if, after being laundered, the cloths and napkins are carefully wrapped in deep blue paper or in a sheet that has been heavily blueed.

Mending with Machine.

Table linen and tears in clothing can be darned better and in one-tenth the time it takes to do it by hand. It needs a double-thread machine, as it cannot be done on a chain-stitch machine. Use fine thread, about 100 or 120 for table linen. Remove the foot of the machine, or leave it up if it

lifts high enough so that you can see where to stitch. Put the part of the article to be mended in an embroidery hoop, place under needle and stitch back and forth, toward and from you, till it is filled with thread one way. Then turn and sew across the threads till entirely filled. Do not turn the work at end of each row of stitching, but draw it back and forth, running machine as fast as you wish. In case of a jagged tear, draw edges together with basting thread before inserting in hoop.

A Quick Lunch.

Lunch at a railroad station means, for some people, two pieces of half-raw dough, called bread; a sample of butter hidden beside a small scrap of partially cooked ham that won't stay inside of the sandwich and won't come out. And the description is not complete without the admission that it is "grabbed" and "bolted" while the clock hand jumps from minute to minute. It doesn't sound nice, and the description ought to be enough to insure a well developed case of indigestion.

Hat for Traveling.

If a woman is going away only for a few days, so that her baggage is limited, it is decreed that she may wear a large hat on the train. But the medium sized or small hats are the best for the occasion. The large hats are hard to pack, and this is the reason so many of them are worn on the train, the smaller ones being ing packed away.

Traveling Hat.

A chick little French hat, admirably suited for traveling. It is burnt straw, trimmed with band and bow of black velvet, put on as indicated in sketch. Three deep purple roses nestle close to edge of narrow brim on left side.

Moonlight Sore Eyes.

Moonlight is so intense at times in Cuba that it causes sore eyes, and the natives go about with umbrellas and parasols. This affection is cured, according to Frank Steinhart, former consul general to Cuba, by washing the eyes with moonlight-fallen dew. These dews have been found to have radioactive and electric properties.

Cutting Soap.

Soap improves with keeping, so it always should be brought in large quantities. Before storing it, however, it is well to cut the bars into convenient pieces, for this is most easily done when it is soft. The cutting may be done with a piece of string or wire more easily than with a knife.

Waiting Yet.

Man was before the woman made, And sat anticipatin'; And she has kept him ever since Just waiting, waitin', waiting.—Judge.

Gloves with Circles.

The smart glove that many fashionable women are wearing has the back heavily embroidered with circles of colored silk. This is in the color, if not tone, as the kid of the glove.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Mercury freezes at minus forty degrees Fahrenheit.

The first biblical illustrative art consisted in the symbolic frescoes of the Catacombs.

Cheap labor has been the principal handicap in introducing modern machinery in India.

The first printed Green Testaments were those of Erasmus, published at Basel by Froben in 1516.

Berlin has about a hundred factories for linen goods—forty more than the kingdom of Saxony.

Seventy thousand Americans will settle this year on 20,000 to 25,000 farms in the Canadian Northwest and take with them a wealth of \$70,000,000.

The Bug Bible is so called because of its rendering of Psalm xci. 5: "Afraid of bugs by night." Our present version (A. D. 1551) reads: "Terror by night."

There are 251 postal savings banks in operation in the Philippines with 8,408 depositors and \$717,000 on deposit. Filipino depositors number 4,591 and Americans 3,375.

The German government has on Lake Constance a nineteen-knot, 350-horse power boat for raising kites in weather observations. The results are daily telegraphed to the chief forecasting offices.

In the annual report of the Russo-Chinese Bank it is stated that the closing of the free port in Vladivostok has led to a commercial crisis in the Far East. Before the closure took place goods were imported in such large quantities that for a long time new import sales will be difficult.

Labor distress in New Zealand is sending many skilled and unskilled workers to Australia. Public works expenditure is reduced from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000 a year. One-seventh (130,000) of the people depend upon the state for their living, and all departments are retrenching. That is one of the chief dangers of public ownership of public utilities and producing works.

English vegetarians are awfully sore on the Japs for proving traitors to their old vegetarian mode of living and are predicting endless calamity, even ruin, saying: "When rice-eating peoples take up meat the result is always disastrous to their health." Japs know what to eat and are too wise to listen to any British advice intended to weaken them as warriors.—New York Press.

The Germans are developing their high school at Kiaochau, China, with their usual thoroughness. Its scope is even larger than the proposed Hong-Kong University. Except a grant of \$10,000 from the Chinese Government, the whole cost is paid by the German Government. German text-books and other works are translated into Chinese in a department of the school, says the London Times.

The industrial census of Germany for 1907 (just published by the German imperial bureau of statistics) gives 4,025,591 industrial concerns, employing 14,348,389 persons, of whom 3,510,466 were women. The increase in twelve years is 4,079,120—a ratio about four times as great as that of the employing concerns. These figures do not include railroad, postal, telegraph and telephone employes.

"Adventurer" is a word, once highly respectable, that has degenerated with the lapse of time. It was once a compliment to call a gentleman an adventurer, and the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, England, are still respected. The Hudson's Bay Company dates back from May 2, 1670. In the royal charter it was described as the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading in Hudson's Bay."

"Alcohol" is really the Arabic "alkohl"—"al" being the definite article, as in "algebra" (the reduction) and "alkali" (the soda ashes), and "kohl," the black powder wherewith the eastern beauties stained their eyelids. But "alcohol" came to be used for any finely triturated or sublimated powder, and then for sublimated liquids. "Alcohol of wine," being the most interesting of these, it gradually took the name entirely to itself.

Use of the fork is comparatively modern. The original fork was two-pronged, and its adoption was held to betoken an unusual degree of elegance and refinement. "The taste for cleanliness has preserved the use of steel forks with two prongs," writes Lady Newdigate. (She spoke to the closing years of the eighteenth century.) "With regard to little bits of meat, which cannot so well be taken hold of with the two-pronged forks, recourse is had to the knife, which is broad and round at the extremity." Peas at that time were eaten with a knife.

What is perhaps the most curious book in the world is possessed by the Prince de Ligne. This work is neither printed nor a manuscript, the text being formed of letters cut in vellum and pasted on blue paper. Notwithstanding this extraordinary method of presenting the text, the book is as easy of perusal as if printed in the boldest type. All the characters shown are cut with marvelous dexterity and precision. This unique volume bears the title, "The Book of All Passions of Our Lord Jesus Christ, with Characters Not Composed of Any Materials." It is said that Rudolph II. offered no less than 11,000 ducats for this wonderful product of the bookmaker's art, but the offer was refused.—London Globe.