Mard Took of a Missouri Young Manne Who Keeps Ber Pather's Bord Jupplied.

An examination of the official calm-Regne of a cattle and swine show like the American Boyal shows a long list.... of thicky and rementle sames by which the animals are known. To the casual stendant at the show of these uninitiaded to the escenti and geinstaking collects which are complements, know-ng I berd of Eng cattle to consense realizate for the show ring, it is doubt-see an enigme how so many names can be utilized without exhausting the resempton of the breeders, reports the Kaneno City Star.

Usually this important part of the work is assigned to the environmental partie or daughter. Miss Roxy Thempton, of Nashus, Me., the daughter of "Uncle Blue" Thempton, the pioneer of the pioneer to all breeder of the west, givee names to all of the cattle in the herd belonging to her father and buother.

"The maming of so many cattle is so easy teak," said Mise Thompson, The names must not conflict, and each must, of course, be consistent with the mex of the saimal. This requires a careful beeping of records. We not calp give names to the cattle belonggem, better, and calf on the farm which the registelestance have a name, where-thy we can distinguish them from his brothers and sisters. My brother noually waits until he have great long list of those registered and then brings the list to me. I get out the records of mamon, which has book given, sit louds at my typewifter and begin to think hard. Our cattle family inhal to be gone through with rather

often.

"I make up most of the names now. The list of flowers, stars, operas, trees, mountains, rivers, lakes, etc., were exhausted a long time ago. Usually I - take syllables of names of people whom I know-yes, sometimes they are young men's names—and by putting them together in such a way that they well, obtain satisfactory rebarron

"Of course, catchy names are best, and I always try to get that kind. The Breeders' association will not accept a name: which contains more than 18 letsters, so the length must be considered deal, such as Dragoon of Wavertree L. II, III, etc. The names of the memnames were used up long ago. Several gof the cattle here the same name as my own. They were named for me or I for them. I don't now just which may father arranged that.

"O! There's Cabel Miller, one of our plantin, with a blue slabon on. Isn't

Well, goodby. I must go and congratulate him. The, I'll name one for the Star some time and one for you, 200, if you want me to."

ZAZTEC INDIANS FOR IERSEY.

Principal Principal to Be Taken New Chay Deposit.

Miss Mary Foard, of Waverly, New Nork, has discovered a deposit of clay in New Jersey. Potter's ciny needs but the magic of the shaping hands to he a product of artistic and commercial straine. So, being a woman of discrimedmation, Miss Foard has put primitive clay and primitive clay together in her scheme, and has decided to call the unimated red variety (which is believed many to have been the first work ind the threat Potter) to come up to the cold north and mold from the subsoil of New Jersey the quaint and curious spacede that are made in Mexico, reports an eastern exchange. 23b plan is sectainly an interestide

ane, and it would doubtless divert and dentruct the lady who is mothering tt. But I fear it would be hard on the Indian, who could no more live in sour climate than a tiger kly could Mileom in Alaskan for Selds. Think of these children of the sun, the descendmuts of the potters of Coften found in Milenico, bowing beneath the bitter gales of that grim coast. It is said that nin eivilized women know the ween tears, that the savage never weeps. But these sweet matured aborigines

would soon learn that toil and tears to hand in hand wherever stranger sakies are over them. And the potter's wheel would turn but half around, and the sound of his singing would the low. The Loguna tribe, which has the

"Monor and distinction of being selected " Ao die in Jersey, is native to southwest-. ern Mexico. It is noted for its beauziful work in plastic clay and the bril-Mancy and originality of the designs with which the wares are decorated. The people are merry and care free, , and gentle in their family and tribal selations. Of what is going on in the sworld that lies beyond the rim of wasers and the wall of luminous mouncoins they neither know nor care. "Their only task throughout the radment days is an humble imitation of the work of the creator in the first mummer of the world when he fashstoned shapes of beauty from the inmensate clay and painted them with shattered fragments of the bow of promise.

There is a good market for the wares made by this tribe. A small donkey and a small boy are the mediums that convert the jars and vases into quantities of the plentiful silver of the realm and that is enough to buy food and merriment. The other things of life are not so important as they are with ... and some others. It is a land where the earth keeps as warm as the breast of a mother, and the sun gives without requiring the bitter tithes of toil.

Chatterton, the shild of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at 18.

IN DREAMLESS SLUMBER

Commistant Authorities Say There Is No Such Thine.

Breams Have Not Taken Placem Entereding Blessesies of the fuldert.

May sleep be dreamless and moral? That it may be dreamless will be answered promptly in the affirmation by most persons on the ground of personal experience. Yet many authorities, such as Sir Benjamin. Brodie, Sir Henry Holland, Gedwin and Dr. John Reid, have held that sleepers who assert on waking that they have not dreamed are mistaken. In the Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal Sir Arthur Mitchell affirms that these writers are correct. The writer of a notice in the British Medical Journal says that "upholders of the theory of a dreamless slumber will be comforted in finding that nothing of the nature of actual proof is offered by Sir Arthur Mitchell." This, indeed, he admits, as he ex-Penaly states that he does not expect to be able to do more than show that his theory "in possibly if not prob-billy correct," and that he desires to bring the mintter into pro-With regard to the proposition that continuous dreaming possibly occurs, the author may fairly claim to have established a seco.

Mr Arthur Mitchell first attacks the idea of a dreamless slumber. Many percent when awakened from sleep assert very positively that they have not been dragming, and yet, later on, remember that they have done so after all. In a large number of cases such people may never be able to remainber at all.

The absence of a knowledge of haring dreamed furnishes no proof that dreams have not taken place. The watcher by the bedside of a sleeping person may have what he regards as satisfactory evidence that the person is dreaming, yet that person, when the sleep ends, may feel quite mositive that dreams have not taken place. In the direct support of his theory the author cannot be said to be very convincing, nor from the mature of his subject is it possible that he could be. "Several resolute observers," he says, "had for a comsiderable time scarcely ever falled to ask themselves immediately on awakening if they had dreamt or not. and they nearly always got a satisfying affirmative answer."

In many such cases the details of the dream were completely gone, but they knew that a dream had occurred. If, then, these mental processes continue both during closp and while we are awake, it might naturally be supposed that the brain would become worn-out. Such dreaming, or "sleep thinking," however, according to the author, is not to be considered as affording no rest. On the contrary, by the withdrawal of "will" during sleep this form of thought is, so to speak, pefreshment actually comes from the change, not weariness. Similarly, de-Mrium is merely enother form of this thinking without the control of the will. Further, on such a hypothesis a reason might perhaps be found to explain why raving may go on for a considerable period without ordimary pleep.

Some persons, again, are never really wide awake, and their thinking is normally of this disordered character. Into this class Sir Arthur Mitchell would even place the man in a "brown study," although surely one would rather look upon this condition as a concentration of thought and very clearly under the direction

of the will. Sir Arthur Mitchell also touches on other interesting points. All dreamthinking is incoherent and purposeless in character. Consequently all stories of intricate mathematical problems having been solved during sleep he regarded absolutely as myths. In the same way he considers pone of the reported somnambulistic feets will bear scientific inwestigation. In stating that there is often loss of moral sense during dreams even in the most moral people, the author is in agreement with Miss Power Cobbe. Accounts, however, of dreams must be received with cantion. With this certainly all will agree.

wige Steamed Pudding. Two cupfuls of finely chopped bread (rather soft, or at least not dried), one half cupful of molasses, one well beaten egg, one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of sweet milk, with one-half teaspoonful of sods dissolved in it; one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one tenspoonful of cinamen, a pinch of mace and a little salt. Mix thoroughly boil two hours in a tin pudding mold, well buttered, and serve with foamy sauce,-N. Y. Tribune.

Curried Shrimp or Egg. To a heaping tablespoonful of butter add a small onion minced fine. Cook slowly ten minutes, then stir in two tablespoonsful of flour and from a quarter to a half teaspoonful of curry, powder. Add a pint of milk or cream, stir until well mixed, and add a can of shrimps. Or to make curried eggs, add, instead of the shrimps, eight hardboiled eggs sliced,-Good Housekeep-

Broad and Cake Ends. The economical woman will use even her bread crumbs. She will heat the crumbs in the oven until crisp, then roll and put them away until needed in a glass jar. The possibilities in bits of bread are by no means confined to the familiar bread pudding .- N. Y. Herald.

TOMAN AT THE PROME.

The Way She Toughly Bellyers a Man sage to a Friend at the Other End.

Three women went into a drug store to use a telephone. One of them had a very important pleas of news to communicate to a friend in the suburbs. and so it was she who hald the receiver to her ear and put in the five centswhen it came to that part of the programme-while her companions stood one to the right and one to the left of her, relates the Baltimore News.

"Is that you, Mazy?" eshed the woman at the 'phone, when the preliminaries of spelling the name of the person she wanted and calling the exchange down right good and hard were

"It is? Well, Mary-"

"Be sure to tell her to send me that akirt pattern by mail to-night," interrupted the woman on the right, hur-

"Ask her to come to my house to luncheon to-morrow," directed the feminine on the left. "Nothing is wrong, Mary," said the

woman at the 'phone. "John came yesterday and he asked me to tell "Do ask her how that lovely child murmured her companion on the right. "And whether her cook really

had the messies," suggested the one on the left. "No, I den't suppose you can understand ma," said the woman at the 'phone: "It ion't a fire, it's Nam and Jane, they are here with me and are sending you messages. I'll let them tell you as soon as I have teld you

John's message. He said-" "Hurry up; we'll be late for the matinee," warned the woman on the

"He said," repeated the woman at the 'phone, with the calmness of des-

"Mollon, Mary, dear!" chirped the person on the right playfully, as she leaned over her friend's shoulder to talk into the mouth piece.

"How nice you look to-day," said the other feminine, even more play-

"Only Nan and Jane again trying to talk so you," explained the patient woman at the telephone.

"Oh, nothing of any importance. Just some of their crazy nonsense. Don't cut us off, exchange. Mary, are you there? Well, John said-"

"I could have told her what John said half an hour ago," murmured the woman on the left, sotto voce. "So could I," agreed the other on

the right. "We won't see any of the first act, I know." "No wonder you ean't understand me," shricked the woman at the 'phone at the top of her voice to drown

the remarks of the other. "I can't hear myself. Tell you what I'll do. I'll come out after the matinee and explain to you John's plan. It will be much more satisfactory that way. Goodby, dear."

And as they went out of the door her companion on the left was heard to exclaim: "Well, when I pay five cents to tell people things, I usually tell them. I can't think why you rang

HARD TIMES IN AUSTRALIA.

Brought Mas Plunged Almost the Endire Country Into a State of Bankraptey.

Not since the collapse of the land boom, which wrecked so many banks and other drancial institutions, and reduced so many people from opulence to poverty, have times been so hard as they now are, says a recent report in the New York Times. Seven or eight seasons of successive dought in the arid regions of Australia have led to an enormous loss of stock, which will seriously affect this year's export of wool and frozen mutton. Locally, the immediate effect has been to increase the price of beef and mutton enormously, and so many people are out of work that both articles of consumption have got beyond their reach. The unemployed can be counted by hundreds in all the cities and towns of the continent, especially in Victoria. South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. The cities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane are full of able-bedied men who can find no work to do, and the whole outlook is most disheartening. Australia is literally groaning under its enormous load of debt, and state governments have a difficult problem to solve in the financial position which confronts

They have borrowed to such an ex-"tent that the flotation of further loans in London is anything but an easy thing to do, and in most of the states large deficits are shown on the year's transactions. Rigid retrenchment and économy, as well as further taxation, are the only means by which the states can extricate themselves from the financial straits they have got themselves into by piling up the public debt and reckless expenditure upon unproductive works. In Victoria a crisis has taken place within the past few days, and parliament has been dissolved. The government proposed to make percentage reductions in the salaries and wages of public servants. starting with salaries of £125 a year upward. The house declared against beginning so low down the scale as £ 125, and thereupon the government asked for a dissolution and got it.

Columbus' Revenge. Columbus, having done his little egg trick, looked around for applause. "Of course," succeed a guest, "it's easy for an explorer like you to maaipulate the lay of the land."

Stung by the insinuation, Christopher soon got his revenge by calling on him for an after-dinner speech .-

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

The Rate Is Higher in Cities Than in the Country.

Inturance Reserts Show That Self-Destruction is an the Increase. Some Siderenting Figures on the Subject.

Some tables were recently prepared for the Spectator, an insurance publieation, by Preserick Hoffman, relative to the number of suicides in American cities. The United States census reports, in covering rural communities as well as large centers of population, get an average of 11.8 to 100,000 population for the year 1900 for the whole country. Since the figures which Mr. Hoffman brings together for dities are larger than these, the rate for sparsely settled regions, taken by themselves, must he correspondingly lower. There is no way of making a direct comparison, but it is not unlikely that the mortality from self-destruction is nearly or quite twice as large in cities as in the farming districts, says the New York Tribune.

Another remarkable fact is that in the former the rate is on the inerease. Summing up the results in so of the largest cities of the United States, it appears that the average number of suicides in 1880 was 12 per 109,000, while in 1901 it had grown to 16.6. At no time in the 12-year period did the rate fall below the minimum here given, but in 1897 and 1800 it rose temporarily to 17.3. The steady progress shows by this comparison leads Mr. Hoffman to think that a further increase in the suicidal tendency may be expected in the next

decade. A careful inquiry might possibly afford some explanation of the fluctuations which are noticed from year to year in these figures, aside from the steady growth. Hard times, excessively hot summers and other general causes might be more potent at one time than at another. No such analysis was attempted by the Spectator's contributors, however. The advance in the rate from 1890 to 1901, no doubt, is attributed to other influences, such as increased mental, social and business activity-a greater tension in the high pressure life characteristic of American cites. A rather more puzzling comparison

in that which Mr. Hoffman makes between different centers of population in this country. Taking the average for the whole ten-year period ending with 1900, he finds that there were 25.7 suicides for every 100,800 people in St. Louis, while the rate in Trenton was only 5.1, and in Fall River 2.9. The percentage in several other cities was almost as high as that in St. Louis. The figures for Chicago are 23.3; Hoboken, 23; Oakland (Cal.), 21.5, and that part of New York city included in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, 20.9. Even in Newark the rate is 16.2, while that for Brooklyn is only 15.7. Boston makes a better showing-15.4-while Jersey City's agures are still fower -14.4. Why one suburb of the metropolis on the west shore of the Hudson should have a higher rate than this city, and another one very much lower, is a conundrum to which It is not easy to find the answer.

Causes of death are of special interest to life insurance companies, and the latter have collected statistics regarding the same. The Mutual Life, for instance, has records going back more than half a century. These show that among the insured, presumably a class of people a little superior to the average of mankind, the mortality from suicide between 1843 and 1885 was 1.9 per cent. of all deaths among the company's policy holders, while between 1885 and 1898 it was 2.4 per cent.-a perceptible increase. This showing corroborates the other figures presented by Mr. Hoffman. It also appears from the Mutual Life tables that, while 2.9 per cent. of deaths from all causes between 1886 and 1898, among men under 45 years of age, were due to suicide, and 3.2 per cent. between the ages of 45 and 60, the rate for men of 60 and over is only 0.7 per cent., although the actual number of deaths for its three groups was eaoqu sittir a radio cames and tuode or a little below 5,000.

The Growth of Words. According to the late Richard A. Proctor, the phrase "I guess," to English care so ridiculous, is really identical with the old expression "I wis," meaning "I know." The word "guess" has changed its meaning entirely in England, but has partly preserveditin America, where, of course, the native says "I guess" when he is more or less in a state of certainty. There are many other examples of words that have played fast and loose with "g" and "w," such as "guardian" and "warden," "guard" and "ward," "gnichet" and "wicket."-London Chronicle.

All in the Dark. Ida-When Jack told Mabel he was going to steal a kies in the first tunnel, she said she wished there were no tunnels on the road. Belle-You don't say!

"Yes; but after they passed the first she said she wished the whole road was one continuous tunnel."-Chicago Daily News.

Frequent Decurrence. "Women have no strength in their muscles," scoffed the mean man. "Well, they have in their tears," apoke up a mere girl.

"In their tears?" "Yes; I saw a jury trial once where 12 men were moved by them."-Chicago Daily News.

NOTES OF THE PASSIONS, 114

What Is Boing Worn in the War of Conts and Jackets, Drope Materials, Htc.

Covert coatings are much used for amall coats' and jackets, and these fabrics are more than ever desired for the reason that French manufacturers have added with excellent effect a soft fleecy surface to this wears, reports the New York Post.

Changeable and iridescent effects in ailks, satine, wools, and velvets appear in new and stylish combinations. Changeable silks delicately brocaded with self-colored devices, or striped or dotted, make dressy-looking blouses. vents, undersleeves, etc. So also do the iridescent taffetas figured with small Dresden patterns woven in dainty art colorings.

Some of the French costumes of covert or kid-finished cloth are simply but effectively descrated with bands of Persian galleon, with a line of jet beach at each side of the band. A similar trimming finishes the neck and sleeve cuffs. Frequently an entire waistcoat is made of the gimp, which narrows gracefully at the waist line, but when the contume is made with an Eton or Russian blouse, then the indispensable belt is formed of rows of the gimp, featherbound, silk-lined, and finished with postilion tabs, and a smart buckle set with mock geme that repeat the colors of the Persian trim-The jacket bodies shows the Russian

and Etop blouse effects, which are in favor this season. Some of the models here the back in one broad piece without any seam down the center, others again have a center back seam and a belt and peplum or postilion finish. One pretty style shows a jacket or basque shape at the back, with the drooping blouse front opening over a fancy vest. These fronts are finished each side with narrow vest pieces trimmed with gold or other braid and tiny buttons. Plaring cuffs similarly decorated give style to the bishop sleeves. Made of black relvet, this little garment is susceptible of many variations, with the aid of white cloth, silk or satin, Irish or Russian filet lace, French knots, appliques, etc. Sable brown voile de Nord with skirt to match would make a handsome costume, with a vest of ivory taffeta trimmed with gilt bullet buttons and fine gold braid.

LATEST IN SOPA PILLOWS

Volvet and Leather Effects Are the Most Pouplar Recent Creations.

The newest sofa pillow covering is of velvet or suede ornamented with applique designs in leather of contrusting tones. A moss-green velvet is appliqued with the rich-hued disks of the aunifower marked by the pyrograph with brown shadings. Foliage and stems are also burned. A poppy design in red and suede has a background of tan-colored suede. Picturesque heads cut from leather and brought into relief by the pyrograph's etchings are also appliqued on suede.

of the pillows are of the leather, laced closely with thongs at the sides and decorated at the corners with leather tassels.

Colored suede skins tanned whole are as popular as ever for table coverings and sofa pillows, but are less frequently than formerly decorated with the pyrograph and brush. Two of the skins are used for a pillow, which is laced between them with leather thongs, and the extra length and breadth of the leather is left hanging loose. Often these irregular ides are slashed into fringe.

Passing of the Surage. alt is many years since the Tuscarera Indianshave held a "condulence," a ceremony which to the red men is similar to the inauguration of a president by the whites. In explanation of this an old chief save that the Indians no longer look upon the ceremony of a "condolence" with the reverence of old. The Tuscaroras are the adopted children of the Six Nations, and they say that the Onondagas, the firekeepers of the nation, practically have disqualified themselves for this honorable position, and that the Tuscaroras no longer look up to them as children are wont to do to a parent for advice and help. From these feelings between the adopted children and the leading tribe of the Six Nations, it is evident that the Indians are clinging closer to civilization and the white man's customs. and that a chasm is opening between the Indian triber of the state. As a result of this severance of tribal relations, the Indians of western New York are looking forward to citizenabin.-N. Y. Sun.

Old Plantation Johnny Onkes. Sift one quart of Indian meal into a howl. Make a hole in the center and pour in a pint of warm water; add a teaspoonful of salt and gradually mix water and meal into a soft dough; then stir briskly for fifteen minutes or more until it is light and spongy. Then spread the dough evenly and smoothly out on a straight flat board: and place it before the open fire and bake it well; then cut into squares, send to table very hot, split open and butter. This can be baked in the lower oven of a gas store very successfully, but must be placed low down from the Are. - Washington Star.

Corn Cakes. One and one half cupsful sour milk,

one tenspoonful soda, one egg. 1/2 tenspoonful salt, two table-poonsful butter, two large tablespoonsful flour. Stir in enough Indian meal to make a good batter. Fry on a hot griddle .--Boston Globe.

One of the greatest hindrances to the introduction of American coal in France is the want of a return cargo.

SOFT COAL HURTFUL

Increase of Eye Ailments When the Fuel Is in Evidence.

Serious Results Often Pollow in Secularly Might Chara of In-# Sammation -- Kye Special-

into Kopt Busy.

Chicago has an epidemic of eve diaeases. Oculiate are kept busy treating weak eyes, and druggists say that each day their stores are visited by dusens of persons suffering from particles of soft coal in their eyes, reports the Inter Ocean of recentulate.

As automobiles became popular, discases of the eye, as well as of the ear, began to increase. Despite the various shields and glasses that are worm by the chauffeurs, the wind and the dust are sufficient to cause serious inflammation of the eye and its lida. The eye also gains a strained expression and loses much of its beauty and

But the soft-coal particles in the air affliot there who walk as well as those who ride. The annuyance by soft coal smoke caused in the way of unclean clothing and houses filled with dust becomes insignificant in view of the new danger to the eyes.

"All summer long," said a downtown druggist, "ever since the soft coal has been used we have had an ayerage of ten or a dozen cases a day. of what is called cinder in the eve. The soft-coal dust is gritty and liable to cause serious inflammation if it is allowed to remain under the lid for

"Besides the increase in these cases there is a decided increase in the eye diseases that are being treated by specialists. This has been attributed to the sport of automobiling, and there is little doubt that it has much to do with the many new troubles that affliet the eye.

"But in our own experience we know that the soft-coal nuisance threatens to become a positive menace to the eyesight, and serious results have followed in many cases seemingly slight. at first, where inflammation has rapsdly developed and the sight of one or both eyes has been lost.

"A person who experiences any trouble of this sort invariably maken for the nearest drug store and seehe relief from a pain which is often eneruciating while it lasts.

"Many of these cases are obelinate as the soft-coal grime seems to have some quality which retains it beneath the lid, whereas, ordinarily, the eye expels a foreign particle if assisted without much delay. "The coal also leaves an inflamed

condition after it is removed, and this lasts for hours and days, and the patient often will insist that something remains in the eye, and will take measures to remove the imaginary cinder, when an exumination reveals that there is nothing whatever under

"This is where much of the canger lurks, for the delicacy of th extreme, and in every case the first method to pursue when anything in felt in the eye is to close the lid quietly and wait for the tears which will gather to expel it. "The inflammation which always

follows the presence of a grain of coal dust in the eye is best treated by am eye bath. This is given by means of an eye cup held close to the eye, the head bent so that the eye hall is immersed. The eye is moved about in the water, to which witch hazel or sume boracic acid is added. "In any case where the eye does not

recover speedily, it is best to comult a specialist without delay, and to fellow his directions obediently as to resting the organ, keeping it from the Beht, etc.

"Americans are noted for their had hair and teeth and it would almost seem that defective vision and affections of the eyelids wouldtalso afflict

"The rush of American life and the amount of work the people try to crowd into 24 hours of the day afflict the optic nerve as these conditions affect all the nerves."

Pilot Whales Come Back, After an absence of 18 years that species of cetacean known as the pilot whale, or blackfish, has returned to ita old feeding ground in Cape Cod. In November, 1884, the boatmen of Provincetown and Wellfleet came upon the greatest school of pilot whales ever found gathered in convention of the Wellfleet shore, and they took position just to the eastward of the herd and frightened the mammals into rushing straight for the beach. A few burst through the cordon of boats arranged off the shore and fled seaward to safety, but 1,500 of the herd-nearly all, in fact, were captured. A month or two later a herd of 500 was eaught gambolling off the shore of Barnstable by Provincetown hunters, and these died in a similar manner .- N. Y. Lourna!.

Laplanders Dying Out,

Prof. Gobel, commissioner to the peninsula of Kola, reports that the Laplanders are fast dying out because they are wholly incapable of appreciating the benefits of civilization the government is trying to introduce among them. Only 25 tribes are left, each reduced to from 60 to 70 heads, men, women and children. The commissioner says they are slowly dying by dirk and disease due to extreme uncleanifness .- London News.

Away Back.

Lady (after singing a few rusty notes)-Don't you think my voice should be brought out? Manager-No; pushed back.-Detroit Free Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS