## THE DROLL SIAMESE TWINS Mescula Flenks of Long Ago Who

Were at Times Autogonistic

Yet Inseparable.

The famous Sinnese twins, Chang and Eng. were not among the most agreemble companions I have ever met. but occasionally they gave evidence of the possession of wit, relates a New York Hermin writer. I remember passing a forenoon with them in one of the aid: rooms of Barnum's museum. where they were for a time on exhibition. They had just closed a furious quarrel owing to a very decided difference of opinion over what they should do during their leisure on an approughing holiday. Chang was particularly anxious to call upon his finnere, while King, having received a quiet tip concerning a dog fight over

in Hebelen, was all for that. The argument waxed herce and hot. and neither would yield to the other. It resulted, as a matter of course, in a complete deadlock, and the unfortuaare brothers could do nothing but sitand rage inwardly.

"What a paradox we are!" finally elaculated Eng, with a nervous laugh. "Here I hate Chang like the devil, and Chang hates me like the deuce, and yet who can dear that we are immortally istuck on each other?"

I am glad to say that the humor of Engs remark so mollified Chang that he consented to go to the dog fight at Moloken-or, at least, I presume that iff did.

. I saw the two of them in the front pow of the pit as I passed through Hoboken the following night.

#### METALS THAT COME TO LIFE Load Crushed to Death Regains Vitality Under Favorable Conditions.

"Crystal regrowth" is a remarkable property of metals in certain condiations observed by Prof. J. A. Ewing, a London experimenter in the death and revivitying of metals. He has taken a piece of lead, crushed it in a Thy draulic press until no single crystal. set the most trifling size remained, and Bet it rest for two or three days at a temperature of 200 degrees. At the end of this time and under this inereased heat he found comparatively harge crystals had reformed themselves. In demonstrating the fatigue metals he placed one grain under a process of extensions. During the straining the grain became marked by fine black lines resembling on a mimute scale crevasses in a glacier, although no actual breach in the metal precurred during the preliminary stages tof the straining. Microscopical examanation shows these lines do not reprement cracks, but that they are slips in which portions of the crystal have ing a series of steps, occurring not mimultaneously but successively. Five thousand repetitions of the strain were necessary in some crystals to produce lines and 60,000 repetitions before the appearance of a band of blackness indicated that fatigue had at last begun To cause failure. Still there was no strace of crack for several thousand repetitions, but gradually the process and fatigue produced a sort of digin-

## JACK RABBIT ON A FENCE.

**tegration of the crystals.** 

An Unusual Spectacle Which Fixed Itself on the Beholder's Memory.

"The trouble about a man who starts in to prevaricate is that he can't contrat himself with plain lying." said an elderly lawyer the other day, reports the Washington Post. "He is just naturally vobliged to add corroborative detail to bis narrative till it goes to pieces from overweight. One of the first cases I executived involved a farm boundary dispare. In the course of it we sought to prove that a tence had once been built weross a certain field. The fence had Leen torn down at least 40 years before the trial, but finally we found an-old man who said he was prepared to swear that it had been there when he was a

Joyously I had him testify to the fact and turned him over to the opposing counsel for cross-examination. He stack to it that he had seen the fence water when he was out hunting. He hadn't climbed it, but he knew it was there. Asked how he remembered it was there, he said that the thing was stamped on his mind because he had seen a jack rabbit walking along on the top rail.

"'But jack rabbits don't walk on fences, the cross-examiner remarked. Tanever heard of such a thing."

"Our witness hesitated a moment. "'I know it.' he said. 'That's what made me remember the fence. It was the anly fence I ever saw in my life that had a jack rabbit on it. That is a circumstance that no man could ever forget,"

 Swinish Students. At one of the recent lectures by Prof. George Kirchwey dean of Columbia 12w college, New York the students were nneasy. There was something wrong in the air Books were drouped. chairs were pushed along the floor, There were various interruptions. The merves of !! were on edge. The members of the class kept their eyes on the clock and awaited the conclusion of the bour of the lecture. The clock beat Prof. Kirchwey by perhaps a minute, but at the expiration of the schedule time the satudents started to their feet and prepared to leave "Wait a numite." obpected Prof. Kirchwey "don't go just yet. I have a few more pearls to cast."

The Critics. Enthusiast - He made that violin fairby speak, didn't he? Dub-at-Art -- Yes, but what awful ageay it was in!-Detroit Free Press.

#### ABOUT THATCHER'S ISLAND Details of the Melancholy Shipwreck Which Gave the Place

Its Name. The twin lights of Thatcher's island are familiar to many who go down to the ses in ships and to many more who spend the sumemr months on the rocky headland of Cape Ann.

but probably comparaticely few are familiar with the details of the tragedy which gave the island its name, says the Boston Transcript. It was on a long ago August-269 years ago, to be exact—that the Rev. Authory Thatcher, his wife, four children and several other persons left lpswich in a lessel for Marblehead, where Mr. Thatcher was to take charge of the church. They set sail on the

12th, a fair summer day, but "with a head wind and very little of it." They had a tedious time beating out of loswich bay and at night on the 14th had not yet succeeded in doubling the cape. A sudden, furious August storm came on in the night and the luckless craft was driven on the rocks, where she soon went to pieces.

Mr. Thatcher, after being buffeted about by the sea for a long time, was able to cling fast to a rock and climb on shore. Drenched and shivering, bewalked about, vainly trying to see or bear something of his late companions. How dreary must have been that lonely vigil in the storm and darkness, while the insatiate sea thundered on the rocks about him and, like Paul under similar circumstances, he "wished for the day."

In the early dawn he saw his wife "getting herself forth from among the timber of the broken bark." He went to her assistance and she was soon safe beside him. All the others, 21 in number, perished. Among them were the Rev. John Avery, his wife and six children. The name of this unforcunate family is rommemorated in "Avery's rock." a hidden reef shunned by mariners, not far from Thatcher's

At the time of this melancholy shipwreck there were not more than two or three families on Cape Ann and no help came for Mr. Thatcher and his wife on the first day or the second. Fortunately, some provisions washed weather cleared, so they could make themselves comfortable during the time of their enforced stay. They were finally taken off by a fishing vessel and carried to Marblehead. Some years later Mr. Thatcher went from Marbiehead to Yarmouth, where he lived to a good old age.

Other children were born to him and his wife, by whom the name is perpetuated in various places to this day. It was more than a century later that the twin lighthouses were built. They were first lighted on December 21,

## SWEDISH COPPER INDUSTRY

Present Production Not Large, But Much Interest Is Manifested.

Among the economic phenomena at present arresting attention is she rise in the price of copper. Sweden is largely interested in the copper industry, though the present production of copper ore in the country is not large. A part of the combined Swedish copper works have based their production on foreign raw material. This is to be deplaced all the more as Eweden is the only country in Europe (Norway, Portrigal and Spain excepted, that has mines capable of a considerable copper output, although these mines are almost unworked. The import of copper ore for the past few years has amounted to 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 crowns (\$504,000 to \$1,072,000) annually. With the large increase in the price of copper that has taken place during the last week, the price being now \$19 (\$18.66) a ton, the value of the import would be increased to not less than 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 croves (\$1,375,000 to \$2,114,000).

How are we to avoid this unnecessary payment to foreign countries? Is the increase in price momentary, or will the price of copper keep steady at a high level for some time? This is a question of the greatest importance for the Swedish copper industry. If the price of copper, on account of the small supply and the great demand, will keep high, the time may have come for us to work several of the particularly important copper mines of Sweden. The market prospects are at present very favorable for the Swedish copper works. The rise in the price of the ore will probably not influence the consumption, but will be an increased tax on the countries which have to buy

## ROBERT'S S. BERG.

Motor-Car Savings Bank. A current newspaper paragraph tells of a "motor-car savings bank" which makes journeys in the north of France stopping in villages on stated days to receive such sums as thrifty country people, having saved, may be desirous of depositing in a savings bank. The motor car, which is electrically driven, carries a small safe, a desk with foiding shelves for the depositors, with accommodations for two clerks and a cashier and a seat for the driver.

#### MARSHAL HALSTEAD Pompeiian Bread.

Bread 2,000 years old has been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii. That must be where some of our American restaurants get weir supply .-- Atlanta

## Mere Man.

Younghusband -I dreamed last night that your mother was dying. His Wife-Brute! I heard you laugh in your sleep. -N. Y. Times.

#### CAUGHT A SCHOOL OF FISH Entire Village Turned Out and Made

Twenty Five Thousand Dol, ars. One day in November, several years ago the good or ple living on the Massa-

chusetts Bay shore at the end of Cape Col were wrought to the highest pitch of excitement by the arrival of an immense achool of blackfish, which were on the flais chasing bait, as the small fish they feed on are called, and gradually working inshore, relates Outing. The news spread like wildfire; village stores were hastily closed, schoolboys deserted schoolrooms; and even women flocked to the shore. The flats along the coast make out from half to a mile and a half practically level, and almost dreat low tide. where at high tide is four to eight feet of water. No school of blackfish so large as this had ever been heard of. And by good luck the tide was ebbing.

Hastily the hoats were launched, each taking a half dozen men and boys, those not rowing being armed with sticks and pieces of board. In a quarter of an hour they were in position, in half circle and to iceward of the fish.

"Close in now," came from the "commodore, "and make all the noise you can!" And they did, fairly churning the water with boards and sticks. The thousands of squid and herring on which the blackfish were feeding assisted in this movement by getting into shoal water as far as possible, so that the blackfish could not follow them. The result was inevitable, the fast ebbing tide soon began to leave the hig fish in such shoal water that it was difficult for the larger ones to swim. Gradually the circle of boats drew nearer and nearer, and in two hours 90 per cent. of the entire school was stranded on the flats. For weeks after the villagers were engaged in cutting up and trying out the oil. The total catch netted some \$25,000, many of the fish weighing two tons apiece.

#### ELECTRICITY IN A ROCKER. By Moving Easily the Occupant of the Chair Receives a Gentle

Current.

Two Denver men have just patented an electrical device that promises to bring fame and fortune to them, reports the Denver Times. They are an at-

for mechanics, and their device is an electrical rocking chair. It can be attached to any ordinary rocking chair and is so arranged that the chair does not appear unlike the chair seen in every house. Under the seat is placed a small dyname about as large as two fists. To this is attached two brass rods, miniature walking beams, which operate the dynamo when the chair is

In other words, the rocking of the chair causes the rods to move back and forth and they set the dynamo in motion. Concealed wires lead from the receive the electricity one has only to rest the hands and arms on the arms of the chair.

A gentle rocking sends a gentle current of electricity through the body of the person in the chair. A more rapid rocking increases the strength of the current, but no matter how violent the rocking the current generated will not be strong enough to cause any injury. For those who need electrical treatment the chair will be a boon, for the treatment may be taken while reading or resting. Attached to the dynamo is a covered wire ending inacylinder, which may be taken out and used to send a current through the face or any portion of the body which needs special treatment.

The inventors believe they can manufacture the chair at a little more cost than an ordinary rocker, and they expect soon to put it on the market.

#### TOUT QUICKLY WARNED OFF. English Jockey Club Takes Stringent

Measures with Interlopers.

There is no more powerful autocratic body than the Jockey club, who control the welfare of the English turf with laws which are as inexorable as those of the Medes and Persians. There is absolutely no appeal from the decisions of this turf senate, which, although a self-constituted authority, exercise extraordinary powers. They inflict heavy fines for contravention of their cast-iron rules, and these penalties are always promptly paid. They warn prominent personages off the turf, and this is really an extremely severe punishment which carries with it automatically banishment from participation in racing in other countries. As long ago as 1821 they "warned off" a "tout" who was caught watching a trial gallop through a telescope.

## In the Natural Way.

During a session of the supreme court of Maine at Augusta a tedious and complicated real estate case had pretty nearly worn out the patience of the counsel on both sides. One of the lawyers engaged was Fred A. Appleton, whose fame as a wit was wide-

Opposing him was a lawyer of pompous mien and much avoirdupois, who kept making blunder after blunder, until even the judge became irritated. After making a particularly aggravating error, he said:

"I beg your honor's pardon; that was another misteke. I seem to be inoculated with dullness to-day." "Inoculated, brother?" said Mr. Ap-

pleton, "I thought you had it in the natural way "- N. Y. Herald. Never! Orator (excitedly)-The British Hom,

whether it is roaming the deserts of India, or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horn or retire into its shell.- Tit-Bits.

## SALOON EVIL IS CHECKED.

Town on Puget Sound Saves Its Navyyard and Protects Laborers.

Bremerton, a town of Puget sound. is now serving a good purpose in illustrating one effective way of dealing with the saloon evil and the vices which are its aimost inseparable attendants. Upon the establishment of a navy yard at that town saloon men were quick to see the advantage of being in a position to annex the pay roll of the men and in a short time there were no less than 16 gin mills on the main street of the town. As a result, the money of the employes was promptly transferred to the till of the saloons, while the navvies received jags in return and discipline became impossible at the navy yard.

Pinally the people of Bremerton were given to understand that unless they diminished and regulated the saloon evil no more ships would be sent to that station for repairs. As soon as the government showed it was in earnest in this threat the authorities of Bremerton responded by raising the saloon license from \$300 to \$1,000 and banishing all saloons from the main to side streets of the fown.

This had the effect at once of cutting down the saloons to six and these are well conducted, while, in addition, the town has practically been freed from vice which always flourishes in connection with the low saloon. Work has now been resumed at the navy yard and the "jackies" are once more enabled to keep some money in their pockëts and discipline can again be enforced.

#### SENATE CAVEL WELL USED. Has Been on Presiding Officer's Table

for More Than One Hundred Years.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms Stowart. of the United States senate, has ordered a sliver band for the gavel that is used by Senator Frye in calling the senators to order. This revel is unlike most of the symbols of authority wielded by presiding officers. It consists of a piece of Ivory shaped like an hour glass. Nobody knows the origin or age of the gavel, save that it has been used in the senate for more

than 100 years. It is yellow with ago and is slick and smooth as the resuit of long han Hing.

"The history of this gavel," said Mr. Stewart the other day, "is wrapped in mystery. We have traced it back far enough to know that it came to Washington from Philadelphia in 1801, and has been on the vice president's table ever since. I have just ordered a silver hand with an inscription for the gavel. It will bear the date 1801. One hundred years after the arrival of this gavel in Washington we bought an inkstand for the use of the presiding officer of the senate. The stand and the gavel are the only pieces of furniture. allowed permanently on his desk in

the senate The senate is such a decorous body that the vice president never breaks the boards in his desk pounding for order. Over in the house the carpenter has to put in a couple of new plants in the speaker's 'table every session. During Reel's resime the boards had to be renewed every mouth

## PUZZLE FOR A PATIENT.

Doctor Advises Rura! Postman to Do More Walking for His

When the tired man entered the room he told the go for he did not know what ailed him, but he needed treatment; he was pretty well worn out, relates London-Tit-Bits.
"Same old story!" exclaimed the

doctor, who was of the new fresh air school. "Man can't live hived up in an office or house. No use trying. Now. I could make myself a corpse, as you are doing by degrees, if I sat down here and did not stir."

"I—" began the patient. "You must have fresh air." broke in the doctor. "You must take long walks, and brace up by staying out of goors Now, I could make a drug store out of you and you would think I was a smart man, but my advice to you is to walk, walk, walk."

"But, doctor-" interrupted the man. "Now, my dear man, don't argue the question. Just take my advice. Take long walks every day-several times a day-and get your blood into circula-

"But my business-" said the patient. "Of course, your business prevents it; everybody says that. Just change your business so you will have to walk more. By the way, what is your business?" "I'm a rural postman!"

## No Use for Gold.

A German barkeeper who has been 4n the United States about five years in all that time has never seen a five-dollar gold piece. A clerk, who had received one of these golden coins as part of his pay, entered the saloon which is presided over by the German and called for a glass of beer. Upon receiving the foaming beverage he tendered in payment the glistening five-dollar coin, which hit the be with a merry jingle. The bartender, at r surveying the piece and examining it critically, tossed it back to the government clerk with the childlike and bland remark:

"Ve don't take no medals for beer here. You vill have to take got to de 'hock shop.' "-- Chicago Tribune.

## Better Still.

Long-I suppose the girl you are engaged to has a lot of common sense. Short-Yes; and, what's more, she has a lot of uncommon dollars.-Chicago

## DONE BY MEN PAST FORTY

Same Won by Some of the World's - Mout Noted After They Had ... Passed That Age.

Begining with Demosthenes. we And that the great Athenian delivleged his pratorical masterpleces-the orations "On the Crown"-at 54, writes Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, in New York American.

Aristotle did his greatest work after 50, and Plato after 55. Chaucer wrote the "Canterbury

Tales" and other famous works after Spinoza wrote his epoch-making book after he was 42.

Lawrence Sterne wrote "Tristram Shandy" when he was 47. Cervantes was 50 when he began to write the immortal "Don Quixore."

Defoe was 54 when he gave the world "Robinson Crusos." Oliver Cromwell did not begin his wonderful lifework until he was 43.

Titlan was over 40 when he began

work on the renowned masterpiece, "The Assumption of the Madonna." Leonardo da Vinci, who, we are told, comes nearest to being history's "universal genius." was 45 years old when

he painted "The Last Supper." Sir Christopher Wren designed St. Paul's cathedral at 46 and the towers of Westminster abbey at 80.

John Hunter, the celebrated physiclan, wrote his greatest treatise when 66 years of age. Pasteur was 50 before he fairly got

to work on his hydrophobia cure. Morse was 41 when he gave the world the telegraph

Past 40, too, was Mohammed before he began to write the Koran and to organize the scattered tribes into

Mommen was on the shady side of 40 when he wrote his monumental history of Rome, and the other great German historian, Ranke, did not begin his "History of the World" until he was 80.

### TO EQUALIZE EXPANSION.

French Inventor Discovers a New Alloy Which Has This Effect in Metals.

By the discovery of a new alloy after claims he will be able to effect a saving of \$150,000 every year in the making of watches alone. The great discrepancy in the expansion of metals on heating, ays an authority, has often proved a trying experience to metal workers and is further complicated by the fact that in making alloys the change with temperature is often found to be quite different from a mere average of the constituent metals. But in the new alloy, a composition of nickel and from containing 36 per cent of the former, the expansion under heat is barely more than quartz, which is almost immeasurably small Already it has found favor with the French authorities for use in surveying instruments, where variations in climate render accurate measurements difficult. A far more general application will be found, however, in the case of clocks and watches. Regulation of the swing of the pendulum under the variations of summer and winter temperature is usually made by arranging a strip of some highly expansible metal to increase upwards from the bobon heating, so keeping the length constant. While this proves satisfactory, the new alloy promises to relieve the difficulty involved in the adjustment of sach pen-

## WAS NOT IN THAT CLASS.

Very Good Reason Why the Mare Could Not Trot a Mile in Three Minutes.

Not far from Willow Grove lives a rooms farmer whose fine stock of horses are admired by all who see them. The other day a friend, an amateur, called on him in search of "something fast."

to stes the Philadelphia is dger. "There," said the stock farm owner, pointing to an animal in the field, there, sir, is a mare that could trot her mile in three minutes were it not for one thing.'

"Indeed?" said his friend. "Yes," continued Mr. S., "she was four years old last spring, is in good condition, loks well, and is a first rate mare. and she could go a mile in three minutes

were it not for one thing." "What is it?" was the query. "That mare," insisted the owner. "is in every way a good mare. I work her three or four days a week. She trots fair and square, and yet there is one thing that prevents her from going a mile in three minutes."

"What in the name of thunder is it?" cried the friend, impatiently. "Well," replied the other, quietly, "the

distance is too great for the time."

Contagious Spirit of Opulence.

Unconstiously, most English men and women have been thinking in millions ever since the American and mining millionairies have come to the front-and that is one of the main causes of the distress which exists throughout the country. In the West End most men of moderate means have been living as if a vast fortune was awaiting them in the immediate future, their wives and daughters have dressed considerably beyond their allowance; and in the city the average

Equally Sweet. Esmeralda-Where are you and Jack going to spend your honeymoon? Gwendolen-With relatives up in

business man will not consider a pro-

posal that affords no prospect of profit

on a large scale.-London Graphic.

"Why, I shouldn't call that a honeymoon, at all. It will be a maplemoon."

#### GREAT WEALTH IN TIMBER.

Foresta of Philiprines Contain Immense Quantities of Valuable Lumber Material.

The greatest weath of the Philippine islands is in timber, and if the government of the United States had taken them on speculation President McKinley would have been justified in paying several times the conount of the indemnity paid to Spain, writes William E. Curtis in the Record-Herald. Capt. George P. Abern, of the North Infantry, who has been chief of the bureau of forestry over there gver since the civil government was e-tablished, has just returned to him post at Manita after a couple of months at the exposition at St. Louis, and in conference with capitalists who desire to engage in cutting timber for export to the United States, China, India, Australia and other countries where there is a profitable market and a large demand. When I asked him about conditions the other gay he said:

"There is a vast natural forest wealth in the Philippines awaiting the development; but it requires time. money and wise management. The archipelago is the one undeveloped fertile suct in the orient. Markets for all the produce it can raise are strong and close at hand. Labor is not diffirst to secure and there is no danger to life or property. Any company or individual desiring to investigate the forest remurces of the Islands will find the officials of the bureau of forestry in Manila ready to cooperate in furnishing information, and there are competent officials in the field whose business is to look after investors. A large number of very inviting fields of forest development should prove attractive to those who believe in the furure of our possessions in the ori-

"The regions offering special attractions are the island of Mindoro, the east coast of Luzon, the Cagayan valley and the Islands of Negros and Leyre. The greater the distance from Manila, the base of supplies, the less the chance for success. A company entering the Philippine field should go prepared to carry on some agricultural work in addition to leasing, so as to give employment to the logger's family; it should also be equipped with a modern sawmill and a

tion, so a to supply the mlane and China. markets; it should have a lumber yard in Manila as well as in each Chinese port. A well faid-out town should be started for the employes. This scheme of exploifation can be started with a capital of haif a million collars. A tract. of between 100 and 200 square miles of virgin forest may be secured for 29 years, and when secured a selection of the best sites for agricultural development. should be marked out. Land may be purchased by the company and also by the employes, or may be taken up by themas homesteads. Philippine homp and copra command a high price all over the world, are easily twised and on virgiosoil should produce good results within

a few years "The Philippines are centrally located and close to markets with a trade of niore can \$100 000,000 a nonth, a trade that is constantly growing and that the nit be of great raine to the islands. We have valuable and vast quantities of hard woods, we have benip, coprat sugar and toward a that 456, more people want. Next year Manife will have the best harbor as a called in the orient and the facilities feed cading and unleading large ocean, spenders we make that port a great deput of supplies for that part of the wint! It seems strange that so mery people should be unconscious of the erest future of trade in the orient Chiha is awakening and will not cease its strides in commercial development. Japan in the near future will be a powerful factor in this development and will look to the United States for co-

#### operation." Junk Crawled Through.

The med im-sized northern Chinese junits make first-class blockade runners. They are built very low in the water, with the decks aimost awash when loaded, so that only the bow and stern rise noticeably above the water line. They are strong, flat bottomed, and of unpainted, dirty wood, with nobright colors about them Propelled by from 10 to 20 oarsmen, if the sails fall, they glide through the water with no noise or smoke, and are very difficult. of detection. Dodging along the shore and among the numerous islets which extend from the Shantung peninsula. across the mouth of Pechili guif, they closely resemble the low, brown rocks. and during the last months bundreds of them have evaded the Japanese watches and carried tons of fresh provisions and vegetables to the beleaguered Port Arthur garrison -London Times.

## An Oak Tree Mine.

A Russian timber dealer has discovered a valuable mine of oak. It exists in a river of South Russia, in layers three or four feet deep, scattered over 150 square miles, and its most striking feature is its variety of colors, supposed to be due to the variegated soil of the river bottom. Not fewer than 12 shades of pink, blue, yellow and brown have been noted, each log having its own uniform shade. The logs taken out have ranged from 40 to 200 feet in length and from 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and it is estimated that more than 750,000, averaging 70 feet, remain.-N. Y. Her-

## How Harlemites Fought.

Washington was fighting the battle of Harlem Heights. "Forward!" he cried. "Just imagine those are the janitors you see before

With a hoarse cry the infuriated flat dwellers annihilated the foc.-N. Y.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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