WORK OF GLACIER.

MT. TACOMA ICE FIELDS MADE TO FURNISH LIGHT.

Have Become the Source of Electrical Power That Is Furnished to Cities a Hundred Miles Away.

Among the great mountain peaks on the Pacific coast, that of Tacoma is perhaps best known, owing not only to its size, but to the immense ice-cap upon its summit, formed by the number of glaciers which exist there. It is not only a great mountain, says the Technical World, but a beautiful mountain, since the ice formation glittering in the sunlight makes it visible for a distance ranging from 60 to 80 miles on a clear day, so that it can be distinctly seen in the cities of Seattle and Tacoma.

While the peak is sometimes termed Mt. Rainier, Tacoma, the title which the Indians gave it, is a far more appropriate name for this peak, sinte "Tacoma" in a sense means nourish. ment. The fields of ice and snow extending for miles upon its slopes form the source of several important rivers, which not only nourish a wide area of farming country, but have recently formed a most important source of power for the cities named, as well as for smaller towns in this section of Washington. In fact, from the glacial streams of Tacoma is already generated a very large quantity of electric power, which is being utilized not only for power but for heating and lighting as well. To give an idea of the diversity of uses for the current, it may be stated that it operates the electric railway systems in the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, aggregatingg 168 miles of trolley line, in addition to cable railways situated in the hilly portions of these cities. Besides this service, however, current is furnished for one of the most notable interurban electric railways in the United States, that extending between Seattle and Tacoma, where power is secured from the third rail in connection with the multiplemalt system. This line is employed not only for passenger service but for transporting freight and express material, and ranks among the most completely equipped electric systems in the world. The horse power required for a number of the largest industries in the city of Tacoma, including the shops of the Northern Pacific railway and the water works pumping plant, is also obtained from this source: while Illumination for streets and buildings, in toth SeatHe and Tacoma, depends upon it to a considerable extent. The demand for power is increasing so Tacoma will be supplying fully 50,000horse power to the cities mentioned.

While, as already stated, the glaciers and snow fields of Mount Tacoma are the source of several important rivers traversing the western portion of Washington, the stream which generates the electric current at present is the Puvallup, which originates in two of the principal glaciers. Owing to the distance of the stream from its source to the generating station, a head of water is secured which is enormous, considering the volume of water utilland thosequently the installation of machinery for generating current, and the system for distributing it, present unusually interesting features. The plan adopted was to divert the river from its natural bed, carrying the water by means of a flume ten miles to a reservoir located on a high plateau. and thence discharging by means of stee! pipes against wheels in the power house, under a head of 872 feet, the water wheels so driven being directconnected to electric generators, and the electric power so produced being transmitted at a pressure of 55,000 volus. 48 miles to Seattle and 22 miles to Tacoma.

All water rights, and the necessary land abutting on the river, from the point of diversion to point of return, were secured, as well as all land necessary for flume and other structures, and actual work of development was commenced March 1, 1903.

Title of Prime Minister.

The title of prime minister was unknown till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the gentlemen who first filled the position and were so called objected to the title, which was regarded as a sinister importation from France, and as conveying the meaning of grand virier, something despotic and unconstitutional. William III. had nobody in his council who could be said to correspond to our prime minister, nor had Queen Anne. Dean Swift was the grat writer to use the term, which he applied to Harley, who however, had no power to appoint his own colleagues. The true forerunper of the modern race of Balfours and C. B.'s was Walpole.

What, Indeed?

Manager—Your play is too tame.

The last act ought to end with a snap,
Playwright—Doesn't the hero marry
the heiress? Say, what do you call a
snap, anyhow?—Cleveland Plain
Doesn's

HONEY IN SOLID FORM.

It is Better and Cheaper Than the Liquid Variety, Say Bookeepers.

Bee keepers are now trying to educate the American housekeeper in the wisdom of buying honey in solid

"The ignorance on this simple subject is so general," said an expert on bees and honey, "that the majority of women, seeing part of a bottle or comb of honey granulated or sugary, will refuse to purchase it, thinking it has been adulterated with glucose.

"As a matter of fact, while honey which has been mixed with other substances may retain its liquid form indefinitely, all that is absolutely pure will granulate in time. Some kinds are slower than others, but if placed in a cool atmosphere most varieties will become perfectly solid in about two weeks.

"Heretofore, in an effort to sell their extracted honey, bee keepers have been subjecting it to a great heat and sealing it, while hot, in airtight bottles. Thus treated, it will remain in the liquid form, which is pleasing to the average housewife, for a long time, especially if kept on the shelves of a heated store, as is usually the case. Often, however, this honey has been taken from the store-rooms of large aplaries in solid form, and melted before being bottled.

"It was the difficulty which bee keepers experienced in preventing the alfalfa honey from granulating that made them think of educating the public up to the point of buying it in a block. This is the honey made from the alfalfa of Colorado and the west, and it granuates so readily that it is a hard matter to keep it in the liquid state for any length of time.

"Honey in solid form is cheaper, because the expensive bottling process is not necessary, and it is easier to handle and ship. The honey is poured into moids of the desired size and shape in a cellar where the temperature is 45 degrees, or lower, and nature is allowed to take its course.

When thoroughly hardened, it is wrapped in oiled paper to keep it airtight and placed in a pasteboard box with an outer covering of paper. We had some honey wrapped like this on our shelves, subjected to the heat of the atmosphere all last summer, and except that the outer surface of the block became slightly moist, it remained intact. Granulated honey sells at 25 cents for 20 ounces.

"While any honey will remain in liquid form all winter if kept in a warm room, adulterated honey will not granulate. The housekeeper who buys this sweet in a solid block, therefore, has one of the best proofs possible that it is absolutely pure.

"To reduce it back to liquid she has only to cut off the desired amount and melt it, the same as she would do with maple sugar."

GEESE KILLED IN FLIGHT.

Whole Flocks of Wild Fowl Sometimes Meet with Death in Winter Storms.

The large blackheaded goose is strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the south it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson bay or the Arctic ocean, its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late up north as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

flight.

If there is storm their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about the head or its feathers become too heavily weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder the V-shaped flock will make for and pull up in most dangerous and ill suited places.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an eastern township's village, where the half blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and doze of the place.

dogs of the place.

In another place a farmer chanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than 30 fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm and, imagining they were nearing water, found instead the

hard, snow covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the ends or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart recently off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-ladea wind was blowing at the time, and 11 dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half

dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard hailing a passing drove of 22 black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relatives into the stable, where they have since stayed.

One on Taft.

Manager—Now, for this position we require a man who has a large acquain-

Applicant—Well, I'm acquainted with the secretary of war, Mr. Taft.—Judge.

VISION KEY TO RICHES

CURTAIN BRACKET THE RESULT OF A DREAM.

Pennsylvania Woman Sees Household
Device While Asleep, and Idea
Has Been Successfully Carried Out.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A midsummer night's dream, over four years ago, furnished Mrs. Kate M. Dymond, of Moosic with the inspiration which later enabled her to perfect a curtain bracket. Recently she received complete patents for the device, and it promises to become one of the most valuable curtain attachments now known to the public.

Mrs. Dymond makes no pretense at being a mechanic; though her skil!! along such lines is everywhere recognized by her acquaintances. She is the wife of a former merchant of Moosic and a neat housekeeper. The necessity of something to properly secure a curtain led her to think about it just as she was going to sleep, and the dream later gave her the idea.

The scene was in the front room downstairs. She was putting up shades and curtains. In hanging them she noticed that the small metal brackets that are tacked one on each side of the windows were different than the ordinary ones, in that they extended out about two inches further, with a hole in the ends. A three-eighthinch brass rod ran across and the curtains hung gracefully from it. The shade was held by the same bracket. That was the dream.

When she awoke in the morning the dream was the first thought which came to her mind. She did not say anything to her husband, but when he had gone to look after some busimess she took a pencil and paper and drew on it the best she knew how a design of the bracket that she saw in the dream. Then from a pile of rubbish in the backyard she took a piece of old stovenine. With an old pair of scissors she finally managed to cut a bracket like the pattern she made from the paper. By the time her husband came home she had the model complete.

After thinking it over for a couple of weeks they decided to apply for a patont. The patent was finally granted. A thousand pairs of the brackets were manufactured for distribution, but they did not exactly suit, and nothing further was done with them until recently. Meanwhile Mrs. Dymond has had a number of offers from various corporations who wanted to buy the patent rights outright. One firm offered her \$5,000. The erection of a plant in the borough of Moosic was then contemplated, but the capital required was a little more than the Dymonds could afford, and it was decided to have the brackets manufactured and placed on the market at a royalty.

PAUPER DANCED WITH KING

Beauty Who Was Edward VII.'s Partner a Match Vender—Dies in Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.—Miss Romena Peyton, who danced with the prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. at the historic ball given in his honor in New York, when he visited America, is, dead, after spending the last years of her life as a match woman on the streets of Atlanta.

streets of Atlanta.

Miss Peyton was one of the Peytons of Virginia, descendant of John Randolph, of Rosnoke. Her father went from Virginia to South Carolina when a boy, and was sent to the United States senate by his adopted state. At the time of the prince's visit Miss Peyton was in her day of beauty, and was famous throughout the United States

as "The South Carolina Flower."
A New York matron invited her to New York to attend the festivities in honor of the prince. At the ball the prince noticed the South Carolina girl, and asked who she was. On being told that she was Miss Peyton, he requested a dance, which was granted

For many a day thereafter the name of Miss Romens Peyton was on every lip, for the newspapers of the world were full of accounts of the prince inviting her to dance with him, and her wonderful beauty.

But fortune was unkind to Miss Romena. All her family died, and she was left penniless. She came to Atlanta quietly, without ostentation, and met her fate with a serene smile.

NO RACE SUICIDE THERE.

The Town of Tompkins, W. Y., Reports 18 Deaths, 10 Marriages and 44 Births—Wo Divorces.

Middletown, N. Y.—The town of Tompkins, Delaware county, respectfully calls the attention of President Roosevelt to its report of the vital statistics for the year 1905, which shows that while there were eighteen deaths and ten marriages the number of births rose to 44. The town is inhabited by well to do farmers and there is no race suicide there. Almost every family numbers from a half dozen to fifteen persons, and the stalwart sons and daughters are sticking to the farm, marrying and rais-

ing large families.

The inhabitants of Tompkins also point with pride to the fact that there have been no divorce scandals in their town and all live in peace and smity toward one another.

Triumph for Goolash.

Those farm hands of Hungary whe see talking of going on a strike next summer should go to Kansas instead.

Goolash guaranteed three times a day

OUR ROADS IN LEAD.

AMERICA IS FOREMOST IN THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

This Country Owns 211,074 of World's
Total Mileage of 543,000—Bureau of Statistics Reports
Uncle Sam Ahead.

Washington.—The United States leads the world, both in the present mileage and the recent growth of its railways. This is shown in a report on "The Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

It points out that of the total railway mileage of the world, aggregating in 1904 543,000 miles, there were 211,074 miles in the United States, 35,323 miles in European Russia, 32,967 miles in Germany, 28,102 in France, 26,950 in India, 24,120 in Austria-Hungary, 22,634 in the united kingdom, 19,611 in Canada, 15,560 in Africa, 14,113 in Australia, 11,559 in Argentina, 10,356 in Mexico, 9,961 in Italy, 9,368 in Brazil, 7,697 in Sweden, 7,322 in Siberia, Manchuria and the other former Asilatic possessions of Russia, 4,495 in Japan and 1,176 in China.

Growth of the railways in the United States has been very rapid. Beginning in 1835 with 1,000 miles, the number steadily grew and in the decade 1865 to 1875 it doubled and then rapidly came up to the present number, which represents an outlay of \$11,-630,000,000 out of an aggregate cost of \$37,000,000,000 for the entire world.

The total tonnage of vessels flying the American flag increased from 5,212,001 tons in 1855 to 6,456,543 tons in 1905. This increase is due to the increase in the tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade fell from 2,348,358 in 1855 to 943,750 tons in 1905.

Freight rates on both land and sea have decreased. The rate per bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was about ten cents im 1873 and about one cent in 1905. The amount of passengers and freight transported has increased considerably. During the last year the railways transported 719,654,951 passengers and 1,300,000,000 tons of freight. In 1885 the number of passengers carried was \$51,427,-688 and freight 437,000,000 tons.

CAT FOUND ITS WAY HOME.

South Dakota Feline is Swept by Flood But Finally Reaches Warmth and Comfort.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Not even a flood, in which several lives were lost and property to the value of many thousands of dollars was carried away, can destroy the family cat and prevent it from coming back.

This was illustrated by the adventure of a cat belonging to the family of John Barkley, a resident of Fort Pierre, situated at the junction of the Bad and Missouri rivers in central South Dakota. The greater part of the residence district of the town was swept away by a flood last July, the flood being caused by a cloudburst up the Bad river.

Among the buildings carried away was the home of Barkley. In the house at the time was the family cat, a big, tiger-striped animal known as Tabby. Nothing was seen or heard of the cat until a day or two ago, when it calmly walked into the new home which Barkley had erected and took its place by one of the stoves.

Barkley expresses the opinion that the cat at the time of the flood was carried by the swift current directly across to an island opposite the mouth of Bad river, where it lived on rabbits and other small game until it discovered that crossing the Missouri river on the ice was possible, when it ventured to the main land and found its way to the Barkley home.

BUG STOPS DIVORCE SUIT.

Queer Defense Put Up by Husband Changes Mind of Wife and tha Couple Are Living Happily.

Beaumont, Tex .- In the suit for disorce brought by Mrs. Anna Orren, of Parish, against her husband on the ground of non-support of herself and shild, the husband answered the complaint in defense and declared that the alleged non or insufficient sunport, if any, is from an act of God, whereby the living pestilence of the boll weevil did attack and has destroyed in various seasons his cotton grop, thus for the time charged by the plaintiff reducing him to impoverishment and rendering him powerless against the Divine will to provide sunport."

Upon being informed of her husband's defense, and he having in the meantime abandoned cotton and gone into truck farming, Mrs. Orren withfrew her suit, and the two are living happily together again on the farm.

Cassie's Hard Luck.

A dispatch from Columbus says Mrs.

Thadwick will be compelled to work at the washtub during her stay in the Ohio penitentiary. Here is additional swidence of the fact that woman labors under disadvantages in this world. If the lady who wrecked banks and took the savings of other people for her own use were a man she would no doubt be provided with an easy job in the bookkeeping department.

Ancients Shot Craps.
An English scientist claims to have fiscovered evidence that the ancient Britons played dice, and loaded dice, too. Oh, the virtue and goodness et the "fathers!"

PROTECTION FOR GAME.

Agricultural Department Shows the Need of Action to Prevent Extinction of Animals.

Washington.—The thorough restocking of game covers is urged in a report issued by the department of agriculture in a report on "game conditions in January."

"Now that the hunting season is practically over," the report says, "the biological survey suggests that efforts be directed toward insuring more effective protection of game and an adequate supply for the future. Owing to the nonmigratory character of qualt and the consequent depletion of various localities where hunting has been excessive or the birds have been killed off by the severity of the past two winters, restocking is frequently necessary but the demand for live birds for this purpose far exceeds the available supply.

"The difficulty is augmented by the fact that southern birds are scarcely hardy enough to stand northern winters, and hence it is difficult for nogthern states to secure birds suited to the climate.

"Perceiving that absence of food and shelter is the principal cause of mortality, state officials, game associations and many private individuals have united in attempting to make good these deficiencies. Grain and other food have been distributed freely and systematically after heavy snowfalls, when the usual food is covered, and suitable shelter has been provided.

"Much activity prevailed last year in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina and West Virginia. Such measures are needed to preserve the quail from possible ultimate extinction."

GAME SEASON IN MAINE.

More Deer Shot in the State Last Fall
Than Ever Before in Its
History.

Bar Harbor. Me.—The report of the fish and game commissioners for the state of Maine, recently filed with the governor, shows that the game season of 1905 was a record breaking one. The commissioners say that there have been more hunters in the state than ever before and that more moose and deer have been shot.

The record kept by the American Express company at Bangor shows that 4.836 deer, 210 moose and 38 bears have been shipped to various points. Thus far this breaks the record.

Practically all the deer and moose shipped were killed by sportsmen from outside the state, mostly from New York." If every deer that was killed in 1905 could be recorded the number would come as a shock to most people, it is estimated that perhaps one-third or less of the deer killed are shipped, which would mean that more than 14,-600 deer were killed in Maine last fall.

This season the hunting conditions were very favorable, the weather was good and the game plentiful. Then, of course, the general prosperity of the country has something to do with it. The greater part of those who come to Maine to hunt are men of moderately well to do positions, who prefer to spend their brief vacation in the woods. Facilities for getting into the woods at a nominal expense are better than ever before.

AID FOR THE TENDERFOOT

Cowboy Kindergarten in Oklahoma for Eastern Boys Who Would Rough It.

Guthrie, Ok.—J. C. Miller, manager of the 101 ranch, says that they are making great preparation to handle the continuous performance "kindergarten" next summer for the benefit of the Eastern youths who want to know what life on a big ranch is really like. According to the present plans they expect to take care of about 400 of them in four months' time, 100 a

month.

"We will furnish them a good mount and a blanket," said Mr. Miller, "and put them out in camps along the river some place. Let them sleep out doors, eat out of the tail end of a wagon, and live the regular cowboy life, but of course, without much of the work of it. We'll send some of the cowboys that are pretty good fellows—good story tellers and all that, ever to take care of them, and have a cattle round-up once in a while for their benefit."

Flock of Gulls Gorged. A Nanaimo, Wash., fisherman had a unique experience with a flock of guilaseveral evenings ago. He reached Nanaimo in an open boat containing two tons of herring. While uptown the sea gulls took possession of the boat. On his return all but 60 flew away. This number had so gorged themselves that they could not fly, but hopped about in a state of helplessness. The fisherman finally climbed into the hoat and lifted them overboard. They were able to swim with an effort and most of them went ashore to recover them the effects of their feast.

Flying Squirrel in Chimney.

A flying squirrel recently came flows the chimney, a la Santa Claus, at William C. Leavitt's home in Norway, R. I. He got into the soot on his passage down and got through the flue into the room. He looked black, and at first was called a black squirrel. He was a rare looking animal. He did not appear to be much frightened and was easily caught.

Elastic Currency.

A rubber trust, capitalized at \$30,000,000, has been organized in New
Jersey, Here's your elastic currency.

RING THE CURSE OF SPAIN

Simple Band Is Known as "Mephistots" and Brings Misfortune to Dynasty.

There is always a distinction and a sort of pride in personning something which no one else has, even if that something is reputed to be a dispenser of misfortune and history can show that the possessor is sure to get into trouble through it. Until very recently the Spanish royal family was in this unenviable position and this lasted from about the middle of the sixteenth century until after the time of the Spanish-American war.

This unique but unfortunate possession is nothing more or less than an innocent-looking but rather wohderful ring, and because it is reputed to be the carrier of ill luck it has been dubbed "Mephisto's ring." In appearance it is similar to an ordinary marriage band of solid gold with the exception that it is set with a large and perfect emerald, the center of which has been hollowed out and contains a ruby so cut as to fit exactly. Around these at the edge of the emerald are alternately set pearls and diamonds of about the size of pin heads.

Although this ring is said to be quite valuable and to have a wonderful history attached to it, no one can be found in Spain who is willing to take it even as a gift, and this because it is universally known what "Mephisto's ring" means

This evil ornament came into Spanish possession at the time of the reign of Philip II., but how no one seems to know. History tells that during the reign of this monarch and those of his successors, Philip III. and Philip IV., the country was slowly but surely on the decline. This ring was in the possession of all these kings. From the reign of Philip IV. to that of Charles IV. the ring cannot be traced, but it then again springs into existence, and history tells of the disastrous wars between Spain and England during the time of the last-named monarch.

Mext Philip's son, who secended the Spanish throne as Ferdinahd III., is taken prisoner by Napoleon and the Spanish throne is given to the brother of the French emperor. Then comes the Carlist rebellion under Ferdinand's daughter, Isabella II., and the banishment of Queen Christina; the war with the Moors; the banishment of Queen Isabella in 1868; the general scenes of anarchy and bloodshed during the years of 1873 and 1874, and finally the quarrels between Spain and her colonies, which resulted in the disastrous Spanish-American waf.

At the time of the commencement of the recent war between Spain and the United States this ring was presented by the Spanish royal family to a church in the hope that having a religious institution as its owner its evil effects would be averted. This did nothing toward changing its influence, for almost immediately after its reception by the church this house of wo, ship was burned to the ground, and the ring was thereupon returned to its donor.

It was then given to a museum, but, like the church, this was also destined to receive harm, for it was twice (a thing said never to happen) struck by lightning. The ring was again returned to the Spanish royal family, where it remained for some time. The last defeat of the Spanish army and navy is claimed to be due to this ring.

navy is claimed to be due to this ring.
At present no one will take the responsibility of the ownership of this jewel, so it has been placed in a strong box and secretly buried.

Explosive Gems.

It is not uncommon for a diamond to explode soon after it reaches the surface; some have been known to burst in the pockets of the miners or when held in the warm hand, and the loss is the greater because large stones are more liable to explode or fly in pieces than small ones. Valuable stones have been destroyed in this way, and it is whispered that cunning dealers are not averse to allowing responsible clients to handle or carry in their warm pockets large crystals fresh from the mine. By way of safeguard against explosion some dealers imbed large diamonds in raw potato to insure safe transit to England.-London Chronicle.

Eclipse in Malta. An engineer who viewed the recent

eclipse of the sun from his station in Malta thus describes the effect of the darkness on the inhabitants of that island: "The Maltese nearly went mad with fright, thinking the world was coming to an end. All the people of the village where I am living ran into the church, while some rang the church bells and some even fired of large squibs (something of the fireworks tribe, I mean), but it was all over in about a quarter of an hour and then the Maltese left the church and made their way back to their houses, still laoking very much scared."

Called His Bluff.

Miss Cutting—I have often wondered why you have never dabbled in literature, Mr. Glibb.

can, I should certainly try to put them into book form!"—Detroit Free.

Press.

Betail Graft.

"Well," said the optimist, "there are."

"Well," said the optimist, "there are at least two senators who won't do any grafting this session."

"Oh, I don't knew," growled the confirmed pessimist. "They'll both make a pretty good rake-off on their mileage."—Chicago Sun.

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