IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES Medicine Man in Africa Has Many Strange Patients Thrust

Upon Him. The visit of a real medicine man is a grand time for the natives of the small villages in the territory near the Congo Free State in Africa. Not many do the natives demand medical mid for themselves, but they are quick see that what helps them ought to help their domestic animals. The author of "On the Border of Pigmy Land' gives some amusing experiences

with patients: "One day, while dispensing medicine, an unusual shuffing and pushing seemed to be going on in the doorway. I walked round to find out the cause, and saw a cow being pushed by force toward me. The herdsman explained that it was very sick with indigestion. In order to get quickly rid of this undesirable patient I mixed up some castor oil with sait, and ordered it to be administered in one hour's time.

"I rather regretted this afterward, for very soon another veterinary case was brought in for treatment. This lime it was our faithful Maskat donkey, suffering terribly from the plague of flies that generally appear in the dry season. The poor creature's legs were absolutely raw, and it had almost lost the power of standing.

"After the donkey boy had applied antiseptic washing and ointment, I tried to fix on bandages, but donkeys' legs were evidently never made the right shape for that. I could not get the bandages to stick. Mr. Fisher suggested trousers. It really sounded suitable, so I set to work on a pair, and when the donkey was put into them he looked most distinguished.

"The people gathered round in numbers to see it, and exclaimed: "What bonor the European gives his animal!" There were several spectators who were not clothed so magnificently, and as I was afraid of giving the impression of extravagant waste, I explained to them the necessities of it.

"The donkey did not take kindly to his first pair of trousers. Perhaps they did not fit well; at all events, he kicked them to pieces in two days. A second pair was made on a modified scale, and whether or not the owner had cultivated more civilized instincts it is not easy to affirm, but they remained intact until they were no longer needed, and the donkey was able to run about and be up to his usual pranks again."

WISDOM OF THE FATHER.

Advises Son Against Mistake That Is Made by Many Young Men.

The young man who had some home Bushed with success and happy in the knowledge that his employer had voluntarily raised his salary, relates the Detroit Free Press.

"Coming great, dad!" said the boy. "I know the work and they can't get mlong without me."

"My boy," said the father, who knew the world well, "I am proud of your success. I am proud of you, but don't make the mistake that a man A knew once did. Don't get the idea that you are indispensable.

"This friend I speak of was a valuable man and a clever one. He thought he was not getting enough money so he asked his employer for an increase. The employer willingly granted it. The raise came so easy that the man began to think that he was indispensable. 'He can't get along without me.' he said to himself. Three months later he asked for another raise.

'You're coming pretty strong, aren't evou?' said the employer, in surprise. "I raised you only three months ago." " 'I know,' said the man, 'but Jones wants me to work for him. He offers

you'll have to boost my pay.' "The employer knew that the man was elever and granted the demand. "Two months afterwards the man

me more money, and if you want me

went back for a third time. "'You'll have to raise me again,'

said he. I am making all this money for you, and if you want me you'll have to give me more. You can't get miong without me and I must have the money to stay." "The employer thought a minute and

maid: "What would we do if you were

dead? "'Oh, im that case, of course, you'd have to get along, said the man. "Then, my friend, said the em-

"Now, my boy, work hard and make yourself valuable to your employer, but don't get the idea that the world lean't get along without you. It can and you may find out to your sorrow

ployer, 'we'll just consider you as

"that it is very willing to." Education in Mexico.

A national educational congress is to be held in Mexico this year at the call of the government. It will discuss putting all the achoods under federal control. At present they are under the constrol of the various states, in some of which they are poor and in others good, The little state of Jalisco, for instance, acone of the most advanced in the world In its school laws. In addition to compulsory free education the state pays the expenses of university students too poor to attend otherwise.

Great Advantage. Years - Why is an office on a corner

worth so much more than one in the antiddle of the block?

Crimsonbeak. On the corner you have the advantage of seeing creditors coming in more directions. -- Youkers Malesman.

PIES MADE BY MACHINE.

Plagues of Pastery Turned Out at the Rate of Eighteen a Minute.

A was an apple pie made by the new pie-making machine that is attended to by one man and three boys and turns out from 16 to 18 pies a minute. The machine is ten feet long and 20 feet wide. An electric motor furnishes power and a gas jet keeps the forming dies warm. Over the machine is suspended a tank with "filling" for 400 pies, and in it an agitator revolves to keep the material from blocking the outlet. After the paste for crusts has been properly mixed it is weighed and cut into properly mixed pieces by a dough divider. A tray full of lumps of dough for bottom crusts is placed at one end of the machine, and another tray containing lumps for top crusts at the other end. At the rear is a stack of plates automatically fed by a ratchet. A magnetized arm swings around, picks up a plate, and places it on a die made to receive it. A piece of dough is placed on the plate and the next movement brings it under a die which forms the lower crust. Then the fruit is deposited from the tank and the plate moves forward. By this time another lump of dough has been flattened out and stamped with an initial, such as an L for lemon, while an automatic bellows blows a puff of flour over the dough to keep it from sticking. The next movement brings the filled pie and this upper crust together, one operator being stationed here to adjust the top cover if necessary. Then the covered pie comes under the edging die, which cuts off all the scraps, and the pie passes forward on an apron which leads to the oven.

THE BEAUTY OF MACHINERY

It Harmonizes with the Divine Laws That Control the Universe.

-Certain people imagine that machinery is ugly, uninteresting and disagreeable. Had they a finer and clearer vision, says the Reader, they would see that the ugliness is in the misuse of the machine by incompetent or careless men and women. The well-made and well-cared-for machine has a beauty of its own that comes of strength, simplicity, precision, truth and harmony with the divine laws that control the universe. We may stand beside a giant bandsaw while, with screaming clamor, it rips a huge tog into materials for a home. To the clear vision it is luminous with a strange beauty. a beauty we are only just beginning to understand. Its brilliant blade flying with incredible speed is making a roof-

tree to shelter a happy mother. In another place we see a machine whose purring cutters are shaping beautiful white pine moidings of classic form to decorate a home-making a million feet of moldings, all alike. Perhaps some sensitive soul cries: "How distressing; so mechanical, so monotonous! How sad it all is!' Dear soul! Creep back to your dusty studio. Is it mot better that 10,000 homes should have graceful forms on stair and sash and door, than that one home have hand-made moldings and the others have none at all? The cutters of this machine can and do accurately produce the splendid curves designed by the sculptors and the architects who made Greek temples glorious. The machine is a missionary of the beautiful, bringing the best art forms to every home, so that even a door frame may be altogether lovely. Machine moldings are not ugly because cheap. They

TELLS TIME BY HIS PALM. Maine Man Who Notes the Flight of the Heurs by Looking at His Hand.

are beautiful and cheap.

Walter Nason, living in Newport, Me., has the mysterious ability of being able to tell the accurate time of day by simply looking in the palm of his hand as another would look at his watch. No one, reports the Thurston (Me.) Journal, has been able to learn his method and, in fact, he himself can not explain the source of his power.

This uncanny knowledge is not of recent origin, he having used it for many years. When he first began to use this gift, as he considers it, he purchased a watch, then looking at his hand to ascertain the time he would compare his fingers with those of the watch, finding his own always correct. Many of the people about the village who doubted his power and who looked upon it as a "fairy story," have by their own observation and experiments

become convinced of its truth. Walter Nason was born in the town of Palmyra 40 years ago and came to Newport when he was about 15 years of age. He attended the district school. in (Himan, after which he found employment in different mills, at one of which he is working at the present.

Telephone Are.

The telephone is the electrical triumph of 1905. Its last year's growth has been unprecedented. It has been much greater than was dared to be forecast from the most favorable reports of the previous year. In New York city alone there has been an imcrease of about 75,000 instruments. The telephone is now recognized as an essential part of the furnishing of every hotel and of the better equipped department houses. It is now thought necessary that a building of this kind should be fitted with a private exchange and an instrument placed with Wach some This development is typical of that in all large cities.

ENGLISH VILLAGE FIREMEN. Humorous Incidents of Fire Fighting by the Rustics of the

Companies.

Rural fire deaprements, especially in the early days of organisation, have often afforded rich material for comedy. Had hand-tubs and ladder com panies been known in Shakespeare's day, it is easy to imagine that English Bierature might have been enriched by the portrait of some rustic fire chief, fit to pass down to immortality with those of the country watchmen and justices we know so well. Mr. T. E. Lawlor, says Youth's Companion, has recently recorded some suggestive bits

from English villages. in Cornwall, at an alarm of fire, a member of a newly formed fire company was seen standing on a corner, saping in a dazed way at a brisk fire in progress some distance down the street. At last he was overheard murmuring to himself:

"A proper blaze—it sure be a propeblaze! A must go home and put on my, uniform; yes, it be a blaze worth getting on my new boots for, tight though en be."

At another fire the company, assembled hastily in an unlighted villago lane, had no lanterns, and in a darkness deepened by a thick smoke as yet unlighted by flame, were helplessly wondering what they could do, and where to make their attack. Suddenly a tongue of flickering red shot up from the smoldering bailding, and the firemen, with a shout, prepared to turn the hose upon it. The captain grabbed the nearest fire-fighter and jerked him and the nozzle he was directing vio-

lently aside: "'Ere, you lunk'e'd," he shouted. "'Old 'ard! If you wasn't goin' to put out the honly light we've got to see the

fire by!" At the burning of a large barn another village chief was so intent on personally getting out the livestock that he left the conduct of the fight against the fire entirely to his subordinates, who were sadly in need of direction. On being remonstrated with, he declared, excitedly:

"Drat the old barn! Let her burn! She's half gone, anyway. But the critters are critters, and pork is pork. Sammy Tottle's mast-fed bacon is the best in three counties, and 'f you don't look out 'twill be all frizzied up together to oncet, and nobody's tongue get a taste of it. Never you mind the fire, men; turn to and haul out them pigs!

THE ISLAND OF SICILY.

In It Is Found the Intensification of All That Is Truly

Italian.

There are some lands which have always laid a spell upon the mind, upou the imagination, upon the hear. Greece, above all other countries, has entranced the mind, writes William Sharp in "The Garden of the Sun," 11 Century. The imagination has ever loved the east-Egypt, the Indies, forgotten Asia, the almost as mysterious Asia of to-day. For most of us, the home-land is the country of the heart; for many, it may be, it is Palestine, where was lighted the fire at which the hearts of incalculable millions ate still warmed. Others are content to say, with Emerson in the fine essay on "Heroism," "That country is the fairest which is inhabited by the noblest minds." But, above all other lands, there is one which has at once impressed the mind, the imagination and the heart of western peoples. When a famous poet declared that on his heart would be found engraven the word Italy, the words voiced the emotion of a multitude in every country of Europe and in the great northern conti-

ment over sea. To see Sicily—the old "Garden of the Sun," as the poets have loved to call it. -is not to see Italy, though there may be a measure of truth in Goethe's remark, that not to know Sicily is not to know Italy. Im a sense one might more truly say of Sicily, that not to know it is not to know Greece. In another sense, however, we have in this most beautiful of islands the intensification of Italy; whatever is most Italian is in evidence here, though it is-Italian of the south and not of the morth. What a gulf divides them: in known only to those familiar with the whole peninsula.

Submarine Logging.

The wastefulness of the early lumbermen in the west is the opportunity of the emterprising lumbermen of today. A company was incorporated last, summer to engage in submarine logging in various rivers of Michigan. It was announced lately that from a deep hole in the bend of one river a scow equipped with a crane had fished out 380,000 feet of lumber. The Manistee river is said to be paved with logs of pine, eim, cherry, oak and maple for a distance of 200 miles. These logs sank, instead of floating down stream along with the main body of the cut when they were first rolled into the water. Not only are logs being fished from the river, but slabs are being dredged from the bottom of Muskegon lake, where they were sunk years ago because they had no market value. They are sawed up into laths now and sold at a profit.

. No Time to Waste. "He's still employed by that big

wholesale house, isn't he?" "No: I think he's in business for himself now. He used to take an hour for lunch, but now he only takes a bare ave minutes."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Could She Have Meant It? 14 Jack (as the clock struck !!)-I ought so be goin'. Fan-Aw, go oa!-Chicago Tribune.

NEW ENGLANDERS OUT WEST Tide of Travel to the Mississippi Valley in the Early

Days.

The Northwest territory, out of which were carved the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, became the quick and steady goal of immigration from New England and that New England streams into the west has been so constant and so great that there has long been vastly more of New England west of the Hudson river than east of it.

To-day we are indeed seeing strong counter currents. As there are New England societies in many western cities, made up of men whose memories turn back fondly to the old home and whose steps also turn thither more and more in Old Home week. so now associations of men of western birth are multiplying in our eastern cities. New York has a large Ohio society and we hear of the annual lows dinner and Illinois dinner in the metropolis, and Boston now has her own western society, organized last year, with already 100 members.

The old town of Rutland, Mass., has well been called "the cradle of Ohio." High on the Worcester county hills, see salubrious that it was chosen by common consent as the best place for our state sanitarium for consumptives, the central town of the state, Butland, wasthe home of Gen. Rufus Putnam, and from there he went out to found the state of Ohio.

A second prominent "cradle" was Danvers and the region roundabout the immediate sphere of the influence of Rev. Manasseh Cutier, Putnam's coworker, but it is right to give the home of Putnam the preeminent place in our celebrations of the beginning of tha movement of New England into the west. Putnam's old house in Rutherd still stands, well preserved, secured as a memorial a few years ago through the efforts of Speaker Hoar and other enthusiasts, and with its rooms admirably restored and filled with an interesting historical collection, it is visited each year by hundreds of people from the west and east allke.

RAZOR USED BY WOMEN.

Down That Is Regarded as an Imprefection Removed from Up-

per Lips.

"Well, she's the pioneer in a new line of trade for us, certainly she is," said the drug store proprietor after the door closed behind a stunning brunette, relates the Minneapolis Jour

"I never thought of it before. The safety razor should certainly be a godsend, perfect treasure, to fair ones with a tendency to superfluous bait on the face. Without doubt she will tell some one else in confidence and the sale of these safety razors will go on: I ought to have given her that razor for nothing, because she will prove to be the vanguard of a bost of women customers when she finds how

smoothly the thing works. "You know, the feminines are all afraid of the strop and the shining steel, and they couldn't keep an edge up at all. The safety solves the question: Gee, what a thought." And the drug man saw himself the Columbus

of a new idea.

According to the drug men it is common thing for women of the middle class to buy lather cups and brushes and razor strops for their husbands: They are accustomed to shop ping for men and therefore the safety razors can be bought without any comment being passed or any unfor tunate hazards ventured as to what use the instrument is really intended. "Formerly, you know." said the drug proprietor, "it was a mark of beauty for a woman to have a faint

dark line on her upper lip and dows her oval cheeks, but that day has passed. The main care now is to get rid of the hiraute growth without leav ing any traces. A woman wielding a flat razor would be a curiosity. A caseknife would be as effective and not half as dangerous.

"Secresz is the main thing and they hate to so even to a defmatologist for removal of the incipient board. It is a family secret, a skeleton in the alesst."

Cuar Restered Watch.

While in Moscow some time ago a correspondent of the London Times had his pocket picked of watch and all the money he carried. The timepiece was quite valuable and the newspaper man made a good deal of noise about his misadventure. In a day or two just as he was leaving for home a young officer of the imperial entourage restored the missing articles. The czar hearing of the robbery, had directed the governor of Moscow to recover the correspondent's property at all hazards. The governor sent for half a. dozen known criminals and informed them that unless they found the watch and money he would send them to Siberia. The threat was sufficient.

Picturesque Workwomen. The women grape pickers of Cally. fornia" are picturesque. There is just a dash of Indian to give color to the cheek, a touch of Spanish, and just a suspicion of the old blood that built the wonderful cities ages ago in lewer Mexico, making a combination attractive to the lover of the picturesque, Dark hair, flashing eyes, intelligent faces, perfect courtesy, intelligence that but needs suggestion to lead te higher grades, indeed, one could not look at those pickers, these cholon as the tenderfoot called them, picking grapes, to see that it required but clothes and environment to make a remarkable change.

Edition partimeters \$6.38

ERRORS ARE EXPENSIVE.

Apparently Trivial Mistakes in Printing Cost Governments Dearly.

Enormous sums of money are frequently expended by various governments to rectify errors, often apparently trivial, in government printing. The United States, some years ago, destroyed 4,000,000 telegraph forms owing to the misspelling of a single word. In 1888 several hundred thousand greenbacks were canceled before issue owing to the same cause. An employe was convicted for attempting to steal some of these worthless notes with the intention of selling them to collectors.

The Austrian government is so intolerant of mistakes that it cancels documents not only on the ground of serious mistakes or misspelling but even as the result of a misshapen lew ter. The use of a small, instead of a capital "B" in the word "Briefe" led a short time ago to the destruction of 25,000 ferms issued to the various post offices.

In 1850 an Austrian designer of bank notes signed his name in tiny letters at the foot of a drawing. The engraver copied the name, and before the mistake was discovered 10,000 notes were printed, all of which had to be burned

A symbolical figure on another Austrian note was maliclously given a beard which could be seen if the note were held at a certain angle in the light.

Before the union of Italy more than one attempt was secretly made to turn official papers and notes to propagandist uses. A custom house regulation form was so spaced by the compositor that the initial words in every line, if read consecutively, were a declaration against the papal claim to govern Rome.

In another case the spacing of words in certain bank notes was so arranged that, by drawing a pencil line in a particular way a rude outline of the arms of Savoy resulted. These notes, of course, never saw the light, the device being too obvious to escape detection

In 1901 a Spanish engraver was hear boasting that he had "signed his name" on every one of 10,000 bank notes just about to be issued. When called up and asked for an explanation he declared that he had been joking But an examination of the notes showed that certain letters in one line were raised a microscopical distance above those next to them. These raised letters spelled the employe's name. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the price paid by the authorities for their engraver's loke

The kaiser's persistent interference in all matters of art has cost the fatherland heavy losses in canceled printed matter. One of his first acts as sovereign was to show his subordinates how the imperful arms should be printed. After many thousand forms and documents had been impressed with these arms an antiquary of high authority proved to his majesty that the new design was not only wrong, but also humiliating to himself. Seven thousand five hundred dollars' worth of papers were promptly reduced to ashes.

In another case the kaiser "subedited" the German money order form in such a way that the public could not make head or tail of it. Finally the new form had to be called in and thousands of unissued copies de-

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

When One Declines, So Does the Other, Preserving Something Like a Balance.

The birth rate gives impartial evidence of the social condition of a counand a declining birth rate marks the growing well being of its people, says the Nineteenth Century. The birth rate does not indicate with even approximate accuracy the growth of population. The birth rate declines with the death rate.

However great the birth rate of an old settled country may be, the natural increase of population—that is, the difference between births and deaths -does not, on a ten years average, exceed 15. per 1,000 of population.

It is very nemerkable that the birth rate all over Europe culminated in 1876, and, except to Russia, has declined more or less continuously ever since. In 12 of the 15 countries of Europe (Russia not included) the birth rate culminated in the year 1876, and also to within a fraction in the other three:

In that year the birth rate varied (per 1,000 of the population) from 26.2 in France to 46.3 in Hungary, while the natural increase of populationthe difference between the births and ienths-varied only from 3.6 in France to 15.4 in England. In Hungary, which, had the highest birth rate (46.3), the natural increase was only 3.3, showing how unsafe it is to estimate the growth of population by the pirths alone.

The close interdependence of the birth rate and the death rate is very clearly shown by comparing the births and deaths when the birth rate was aighest and again when it was lowest. in 1876 the birth rate in the 15 European countries averaged 36.3 per 1,000. and the death rate 28.7 per 1,000. The average natural increase was thus 11.6 per 1,000.

In 1903 the average births had fall-90 to 29.8, and the deaths to 18.4. making the average increase of population 11.4 per 1,000. Thus while the birth rate fell 151/2 per cent., the natural increase declined only 1% per

CITY HOSPITAL FOR DOGS Detroit Has One That Rivals Some

Institutions for Human Beings.

In almost every sity and town in the United States there are veterinary surgeoms, a part of whose business is doctoring sick and injured dogs and cats, bet in Detroit there is a dog hospital where dogs have their rooms and numbers, their nurses and special diets and are treated and studied like so many human beings, mays the New York Tribune. When a dog is brought to this hospital he comes in an ambug lance, unless his owners bring him.,
If the snimal is a valuable one and if his owners can afford the expense he is carried to a private room. If the dog's owners are economical he goes to a "ward." where he may be in sompany with a dozen others.

When an animal enters the hospital its name goes into a ledger, together with its owner's. A long slip, such as is used in hospitals for human beings, is filled out. The age of the dog, its breed and the nature of its malady of anjury are first recorded. Then the dog undergoes a thorough examination by the doctor in charge, instructions for its care and treatment are given

and the animal has become a patient. With the exception of appendicitis, dogs are subject to ailments that beset human beings, and in the treatment pills, hypodermics, nerve tonics, heart stimulants and nearly all other drugs and medicines used by human beings are employed. In this hospital surgical operations are of daily occurrence. Legs are amputated, tumora are cut out and internal organs re-2 paired. There are many persons in every city who possess old pets that? they would not part with for a great deal, but which suffer greatly and usually die because they have lost their teeth. A doctor at this hospital is now working to invent a set of false teeth which may be clamped to a dog's

CHINESE SOLDIERS' QUEUES

Many of the Pei-Yang Army Have Shortened Them Two-

Thirds. According to the new Chinese mi

itary laws, in all the army, from the commander to the private, a new un form is introduced, but the question of the queue presents great difficulties Many of the soldiers of the Peryan. army have already shortened their queues by two-thirds. However, th' Lian piag-chu (the chief military as ministration), although it has seeral times discussed this question, has not as vet permitted the soldiers t cut off the remainder of their queue.

Even Prince Ching does not ventur to address the empress dowager wit a report about this matter. " Just few days, ago he asked the hes eunuch, Li-lien ying, to choose a sui able occasion, as if unintencionally, find out: from the empress dowage her opinion on the question. And s at a time when the empress dowagwas resting and was hearing the rea. ing of the newspaper, the head enuch made up his mind to tell h that all the papers now state thi during war time the queue would a great inconvenience to the soldier and on this account would it not

better to cut them off He had hardly finished his wor when the empress, full of wrath her face, answered sharply: "Wig till I die, then you can cut off you

queres!" The head cunuch, of course, did is reply to such an answer; and fre that time on no one has dared to call the question of abolishing the ques

Burial on the Congo. A Swiss traveler, Paul Brun, w has returned from two and a his years' travels among the savage trits of the Congo, describes in his received ly-published journal the dread burial ceremony of a chief of the mail gating Bakete. The body is set it. shamber hollowed in the side of deep ditch, into which young girlson thrown, their arms and legs broth with a club. In the tomb with, chief are goats and fowls, togets with his weapons, and especially. gun, which is broken to save it fr theft. The earth is then filled in a his wives and slaves are slain, of

Moorish Pastime.

the grave.

As a people, the Moors are alrea well inclined to anything that g life. A writer says: "Nothing lights them more, as a means of ago ably spending an hour or two, t squatting on their heels in the stres or on some decrstoop, gasing at . passers by, exchanging complime; with their acquaintances. Nam 'swells' consequently promenade a piece of feit under their arms, which to sit when they wish, in a tion, to its doing duty as a carpet prayer. The most public places, usually the cool of the afternoon, preferred for this pastime."

Pretty Book.

Here's a conversation overheard tween two women in a book at "Isn't that a pretty book?" "Che ing." "I am sure Ella would ! that." Then to the clerk: "I'll this book." As the clerk was with ping it up she added: "What is in the way? I didn't look."-Bo Record.

Favorite Musical Instrument .The burgiar's—the lute. The sc the harp. The aurist's the d The card flend's-the trumpet. anotherary's-the viol. The math. tician's -the triangle.-Life.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS