Sanitariums Planned by Indiana Munipalities.

Wabash, Ind - The reform wave which has been sweeping Indiana for many menths has taken a peculiar Aurn in threatening to invade the scounty jails throughout the state. This particular reform is not aimed at the jail management, though some may the bartly in need of attention. It is proposed to install it as a department of each jail in the larger cities. If it as established it means a new terror In the bastile for the toper who is wont to imagine strange and dreadful things in his cell the while he forgets

his debauch. The new terror will be the "jag cure." In other words, a movement to provide a system of treatment for drunkenness in the case of habitual drunkards at each jail or lockup in the cities that can afford such a plan has been started and is being favored in several Indiana cities.

One of the most interesting features of the movement lies in its origin. It was started indirectly by a woman. The fame of "Tish" Higgins, of Wahash is not confined solely to the city in which she lives. Year in and year iout for a decade or so "Tish" Higgins has been a frequent visitor at the Wajbash county jail. Usually she came unwillingly, protesting with maudin vigor against being looked up. It is issid that no other woman in Indiana. and it is not a record of which any woman would care to boast, has been locked up as many times as "Tish" Higgins.

She came so often to the Wabash fail and became such an expense to the city that Mayor Murphy finally began to wonder if it would not be money in the city treasury to devise some way to quench "Tish" Higgins' unfortunate thirst. Then he decided to give her a "jag cure." and broke the news to the woman after one of ther numerous appearances before bim. It was enough. She has not been back since.

LEAVES MANSION FOR SLUMS.

Daughter of Wealthy British Contractor Labors Among the Poor.

Elkhart, Ind.-Mrs. Howard James Clifford, wife of the Salvation army rensign who has been assigned to the Indianapolis field, is the daughter of a wealthy contractor of London Engliand. This fact, which was kept secret from the husband until recently. became public a few days ago. The husband first learned of his wife's prominence and wealth while on a trip abroad. Mrs. Clifford's father was so generous in paying the expenses of tertainment that the truth dawned moon the ensign.

Ensign and Mrs. Clifford have been in Elkhart two years and have won innumerable friends by their persistent, modest and incessant labors in hovels and slums, and upon the streets. Mrs. Citford is a tireless and able assistant in the work.

Ensign Clifford is a native of Charlbury, a village near Oxford, England. He has been in the United States about five years. One of the first sacrifices that he made upon entering the Balvation army in his native country was that of personal liberty. He was imprisoned for a time during the bitter persecution which the army suffered in the early years of its warfare

His parents were Methodists of the fold type. A boast of the ensign is that every male of his family from the days of John Wesley has been a Methodist minister. Two of his sisters and three brothers, one of them Major John Clifford, who did heroic rescue work following the Kingston. Jamaica, disaster recently, are engaged in the work.

ARTISTIC COIN IS DESIRED.

Numismatic Society Favors Change in Appearance of Money.

New York.-The American Numismatic and Archaeological society approved the recommendations of its committee on coinage in regard to the fence by the United States of an entirely new coloage, artistic in design. The committee, of which Dr. George F. Kunz is the head, was authorized to bring the society's recommendations to the attention of the proper autherities.

The society believes that congress should appropriate \$100,000 for new designs for the ten denominations includand in the American coinage. Besides the president of the United States, the report suggests that the members of the committee on selection should be the secretary of the treasury, the director of the mint, one senator, one representative, three numismatists, One sculptor and one painter.

It was announced that Augustus Saint Gaudens had been commissioned by the treasury department to execute a new design for the \$20 gold piece.

Gas Well Sneezes Tools.

trwin, Pa .- Twenty years ago Irwin eitizens put \$10,000 into a 3,000-foot hole in Derrick hill and were ready to go deeper for gas, when the drill and attachments were lost in the bottom. Three months' flahing falled to regover them and the well was aban-

Occasionally boys would light the agus and a small flame would result. The other afternoon the well broke keese. A column of water and dirt when up 100 feet, and among the debria was part of the lost tools. After the apheaval the gas pressure was found to be strong, and when lighted the dance shows up 10 feet.

THAW'S MANY GOOD DEEDS.

Father of Young Harry Was Man of Generous Nature.

Any Pittsburger will tell you that Mr. Thaw. Sr., was one of the most ideally philanthropic men that city ever knew. His charities were not heralded in the papers, but went where they did the most good. Mr. Thaw helped a class which never made their wants known, the shabby genteel, the having-seen better-days element. To save the feelings of these Mr. Thaw had an original plan. In his home, the old Thaw mansion, in Pittsburg, there was a side door leading into Mr. Thaw's study. Every morning from nine to ten Mr. Thaw personally opened this door, through which came persons desirous of his aid. The purpose of this was that the servants in the household would not know who applied to him for help. This same rule was in force in his private office. No one knew who came there except the persons themselves. On one occasion William, an old darky who drove an ash cart, lost his mule by death. His heart was sore, for the mule was his only means of earning his living. He tearfully told the story to a lady who was a member of the church Mr. Thaw attended. "Go tell Mr. Thaw about it," said this lady.

The darky was afraid he would not believe him, so the lady gave him a line vouching for his truthfulness. The next morning William went to the Thaw house and was admitted through the private door. The great financier received him kindly, and William tremblingly told his story.

"Well, what do you want me to do?" asked Mr. Thaw.

William told him he would like \$50 to buy a new mule.

"Well, I won't give you \$50," said Mr. Thaw, and William lost heart. Mr. Thaw, however, continued: "I'll not give you \$50 for a mule, because you can't get one that is worth anything for that amount, but I'll give you

\$100 if that is any use to you." William was almost overcome, his joy was so great, and among the thousands of mourners at the funeral of the great hearted man none was more sincere than William .- M. A. P., in America.

ON LIFE'S DULL ROUND.

Friends and Enemies Both Have Their Uses and Advantages.

It has been said that in life it is difficult to say who do the most mischief-enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best. But it is not always easy to distinguish between the two, and sometimes the distinction is without a difference.

"Save me from my friends," is a well-worn cry, but it is not without reason, for with regard to our enemies we are usually able to look out for ourselves, and to keep our weather-eye open when they are about But what a horrid world it would be without friends, and what a dull and unexciting one without enemies!

Sometimes the terms are interchangeable; it is not the simplest thing in the world to classify our acquaintances. The friend of to-day may be the enemy of to-morrow, and vice versa.

But the world would be a hard, cold, lonely place were it not for our friends. Their kindness endears them to us, their sympathy soothes, and their faithfulness inspires.

There is both humanity and divinity in true friendship; a great deal of the former, perhaps, and very little of the latter. But the combination, in spite of the inequality of the constituents. is noble and makes for our happiness and well-being. Kindness is the great alchemist.

Demand Recreation.

One idea in the mind of girls of today is that parents should not interfere with their goings and comings. Why it has come about is somewhat of a question, for there is really no less obligation on the part of parents to know a daughter's associates and the places she goes to than there was on mothers concerning themselves a generation ago. A perfectly natural fact is that normal young people crave amusement, and if this is not provided at home it will assuredly be sought elsewhere. This is true of the girl who has nothing to do. as well as for her friend who has to work all day, and both will turn to recreation away from home if none is to be found there.

Not Far Enough.

""I see," said the benign old gentleman, as he laid down his newspaper. that they have introduced a bill into the, New York assembly that will prove the death blow of horse-racing in that state if passed."

"How?" was asked by the man whose solemn-looking face had caused us all to wonder if he hadn't met with sad misfortune.

"It prohibits betting in any shape or form. Where men can't bet there will be no racing."

"Is that as far as it goes?"

"But could it go further?" "Well, I dropped a hundred last week by betting on a sure thing, and I didn't know but the bill provided for giving me back the money and staking it on the next prize fight.

Good Salesman.

Shopman trecommending necktie of an atroclous pattern) -- But wouldn't you like one like that? I'm selling a lot of them this year.

Sarcastic Youth -- Indeed! How very clever of you. Chums.

AMERICA RANKS THIRD

OUR POSITION AS EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURES.

Development of Factory Facilities Leads to Trade Advance-Raw Material in Demand

Here.

Washington.-The United States ranks third among the world's exporters of manufactures, according to a monograph issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Not only do these exports exceed \$700,000,000 a year, having doubled in value in a decade. but the share which products of the factory form of the total exports is increasing steadily.

A comparison shows that in 1880' manufactures formed only 15 per cent, of the total domestic products; sent abroad, while in 1906 they formed 40 per cent. With the rapid increase of population in the United States and consumption of natural products the quantity of food and raw materials remaining for shipment to other parts of the world has not grown, but with the development of manufacturing facilities and the trend of population to the manufacturing centers, production of manufacturers has increased rapidly and the surplus which may be sent to foreign markets also has increased.

Poodstuffs, which in 1890 formed 42 per cent. of the exports of domestic products, constituted in 1906 only 31 per cent. of the total. Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing, which in 1890 formed 36 per cent. of the total, formed in 1906 only 29 per cent, while manufactures in-40 per cent. in 1906.

40 per cent. in 1'06. In the decade ending with 1905 exports of manufactures advanced 198 per cent., while those of Germany-increased 75 per cent, those from the United Kingdom 40 per cent, and those from France 25 per cent. The growth of exports of manufactures in the 16 years following 1890 was three times as great as that of the preceding 70 years.

The growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States," says the monograph, "has occurred chiefly in the last 25 years. Stated in round terms, the census figures of the gross value of manufactures in the United States are: For 1850, \$1,000,000,000; for 1860, \$2,000,000,000; 1870, \$4,000,-000,000: 1880, \$5,333,333,333; 1890, \$9,-333,333,333, 1900, \$13,000,000,000; 1905, \$14,666,666,666.

"The increase in the production of manufactures in the United States. far in excess of home requirements. has forced our manufacturers to seek markets in other parts of the world for their surpluse product. The result has been a rapid increase in the exportation of manufactures. The total value of manufactures exported from the United States has grown from less than \$8,000,000 in 1820 to \$23,000,000 in 1850, \$48,500,000 in 1860, \$70,000,000 in 1870, \$122,000,000 in 1880, \$179,000,-000 in 1890 and \$485,000,000 in 1900. since which time the annual total has not fallen below the \$400,000,000 line, while in 1906 the total exceeded \$700,-000,000.

"In the fiscal year 1906, the latest period for which detailed figures of the exports by countries are available, the exports of manufactures were valued at \$686,000,000, of which \$318,-900,000 worth went to Europe, \$182,-000 000 to North America: \$64 500 000 to South America, and \$78,750,000 to Asia, while the remainder was divided between Oceania and Africa."

FAMOUS OLD TREE GONE.

Ohio Landmark Attracted Wide Attention from Botanists.

Richmond. Ind.-The famous old "coffee nut" tree that stood on the farm of C. D. Folhert, near Fort Jefferson, Ohio, and was the largest tree of its variety in the United States. was blown down by a recent storm.

In its full maturity the tree was photographed by representatives of the Smithsonian institution. Washington, and its likeness is now to be found in one of the volumes publish-' ed by that institution. It attracted wide attention among botanists, and many people visited it, among them Prof. W. H. Rush of St. Louis. who was a great admirer of the old mam-

The trunk of the tree was five feet in diameter, and it had been a landmark since the coming of the white man to Darke county. Ohio. During the days of trails through the forests from one fort to another it marked a divide in the path from Greenville to Fort Black, where New Madison now stands, and the old Eaton road. It was a prolific bearer of nuts bearing its name. For years old residents used to gather and preserve the nuts for use, although many contended the fruit was not intended for man. The kernels were as large as acorns and were carried in pods from six to eight inches long.

Strike to Catch Husbands.

Hartford, Conn.-What chance has a girl to catch a fellow if she has to work nights? None, said 50 girls of the United States Stamped Envelope factory the other day, and walked out. They congregated in the hall, saying, "Why the very idea! Who ever heard of such a thing!" and the management finally came to terms with them and promised to arrange working hours in the future to suit the young women.

WORLD CHAMPAGNE TRUST.

Story of an American Attempt Told by United States Consul.

London.-The United States representative at Rheims tells the story of an attempt to form a trust in the champagne trade.

Two prominent promoters from the United States, he says, worked for several months among the French champagne houses "endeavoring to create a trust by organizing the leading houses under one corporation, but to continue making the same grades of wine under the same names.

"The scheme proposed to do away with all agencies outside of France and to establish one central agency to distribute all the champagne sold."

Mr. Miller, the consul, states that the pian got considerably beyond the "attractive prospectus" stage, for "many conferences were held with the leading manufacturers." He does not say "of the leading manufac-'turers." for apparently not one of them favored it, and the clever Americans, though persistent, had at last to confess a failure and give up in despair.

Although the American consul declares that the attempt has failed, he mentions the singular fact that there are uniform prices for champagne all over the world.

'Notwithstanding the wide difference in the price of grapes in some years over others," writes Mr. Miller, "the price of champagne remains exactly the same as to retail price in all countries, regardless of the rate of tariff."

As champagne is always a favorite wine, consumers may be glad to learn from the consul that, although the last vintage is not so large as in former years, it is of excellent quality, with a suitable degree of alcohol, a plentiful bouquet and the requisite amount of acidity-conditions which "constitute a perfect equilibrium and form a wine that will keep well."

CANNED POTATOES FOR ARMY.

New Ration for Soldiers in Torrid Climes.

Peru, Ind.—"Uncle Sam" is goving nearer home for his soldier boys. He is arranging to include in their daily rations an article commonly known as the "spud" or Irish potato. In years past it has proved very expensive to serve potatoes to the soldiers in torrid climes, as the potatoes have sprouted and rotted in transit and in storage. The government is now arranging to overcome these difficulties. A few days ago the United States war department asked a canning company. of this city to furnish 17,000 cases of canned potatoes at once.

.The government has already experimented with canning potatoes and those who have had charge of the work say their efforts have been successful. The war department, therefore, has recommended the buying of the output of many of the canning factories of the country.

The canning people here fear that it is too late in the season to can potatoes profitably. However, the Peru company will undoubtedly take up the matter with the government in some form or another, and furnish the desired order probably before the summer is over. The offer received here gives the Peru company the privilege of contracting for five years, and more if it desires.

OBJECT TO POST OFFICE NAME.

Residents of Skiddoo, Pa., Want Government to Change It.

Franklin, Pa .- The name of Cherrytree was given recently to what was formerly Grant, in Indiana county. The local postmaster was asked to suggest another name for the erstwhile Cherrytree, a name it has borne for more than 50 years.

He proposed a change of name, so that, as Grant had taken their name, they should take the name of Grant. This was rejected on the ground that the exchange of names might lead to

confusion. This taxed the inventive faculties of the postmaster, who asked his little daugther to select a name and she suggested Skiddoo. This suggestion the proud father forwarded to Washington. The authorities promptly accepted. The older residents of the community, however, are by no means pleased with the name. They point out the terrible evils wrought by the indiscriminate use of slang and its gradual incorporation into the language, and they want still another change made.

Cement Production Immense.

Washington.-According to a statement issued by the geological survey the total production of hydraulic cement in the United States in 1906 was 50.027.321 barrels, valued at \$54.015. 773. This represents an increase in production of 9,133,013 barrels and in value \$18,033,524, over 1905. Of the total amount in 1906 45,610,822 barrels were Portland cement, with a value of \$51,240,652; natural rock cement, 3. 935,275 barrels, valued at \$2,362,140. and 481,224 barrels of Puzzolan cement, valued at \$412,921.

Relice of Ancient Battle Ground Milan.—Relics of a famous battle have just been discovered in a suburb of Pavia. There are 70 skeletons in a row, lying apparently as they were buried after the battle, with some fragments of weapons. The battle of Payla was fought between the French and Italians in 1524, when Francis I. was captured and uttered the famous phrase: "All is lost but honor."

ILLINOIS MAN SEARCHING FOR RICH TREASURE.

John Huff, of Joliet, Driven Away From Claim in Wyoming by Indians in the Seventies, Goes Back to Recover Property.

Shoshoni, Wyo .- John Bryan, a mine owner of Joplin, Mo., and John Huff, a business man of Joliet, Ill., after an absence of 28 years from a gold mine which they worked together in 1879 and from which they were driven by Indians, have returned to central Wyoming and will attempt to relocate the old placer mine which bade fair to make millionaires out of them.

Mr. Bryan passed through Shoshoni en route to Wilson creek, upon a great flat of which creek the placer was located. Huff is expected delly to follow his old-time partner, having left Joliet several days ago, according to telegrams which Bryan had with him.

In the late '70s Bryan and Huff were partners and prospected all over central Wyoming. On Wilson Creek, in 1879, the two men struck it rich in a placer of coarse golden grains. According to Bryan the placer gravel was three feet deep to bedrock and paid from the grass roots downward. The bedrock itself was seamed in all directions, and these cracks yielded regular chunks of gold. In a few days the two men had coarse gold valued at \$800 to show for their work.

Then the indians came. While the miners were at work at the placer the Shoshoni Indians raided their outfit and lay in wait for the two miners' when they returned at night. But Bryan and his partner discovered the ambush, escaped it and had a running fight lasting two days, finally reaching a mining town and safety. They had with them the gold which they had taken from the placer.

Then followed several years of Indian outbreaks and aprisings, during which time the two miners were afraid to return to the mine. In time they separated, making a compact never to return to the mine until bothcould go together. Then the government made an Indian reservation out of the land upon which their placer was located and none but Indians were permitted on the reserve. The two men drifted apart, always keeping up a correspondence with each

other, however. Last fall the Shoshoni reservation was thrown open for settlement and after the drawings were made there were thousands of acres which were who settled upon subject to any one them. Bryan and Huff then determined to return to Wyoming and to relocate their gold mine. Arrangements were made to start as soon as the winter was over, and in accordance with their compact the two men are out on Wilson Creek looking for the old mine,

MEAT TRADE SHOWS GROWTH.

Statistics Indicate Increase of 45 Per Cent. in Last Decade.

Washington.-The total exportations of meats, dairy products and food animais from the Unifed States last year aggregated over \$250,000,000 in value. according to a statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. This represents an increase of \$70,900,000, or 45 per cent, during the decade 1896 to

More than 60 per centl of last year's exports went to the United Kingdom. Even this large percentage, however, is less than that of a decade ago; when Great Britain took over 79 per cent. of American exports.

Of the \$250,000,000 worth of meats. dairy products and food animals passing out of the United States last year \$40,000,000 was in live animals, \$55; 900,000 worth in land, \$36,000,000 in bacon, \$25,000,000 in fresh beef, \$21,-000,000 in hams, \$18,000,000 in oleomargarine, \$14,000,000 in pork other than bacon and hams, \$4,500,000 in butter and \$2,500,000 in cheese.

SMILE IS REWARD FOR \$5,869.

Boston Street Car Conductor Gets Sweet Glance for Returning It.

Boston, Mass -- Charles Martin a street car conductor, who found a roll of \$5,869 in bills kicking about the floor of his car, received as a reward for his honesty one sweet smile from a woman.

Martin suffered nervous prostration when he picked up the roll and saw tens, twenties and vellow fifties in multitudinous confusion, and shaded his eyes for a time before he counted them. He turned the money into the main office of the Boston and North-

ern road. A Mrs. Robinson of Lowell put in a claim and proved her ownership of the wealth. She was told that Martin was the finder, and, turning to him smiled sweetly, remarking to the superintendent: "Wasn't it good of the conductor?"

Buried Treasure Unearthed. Whitesburg, Ky.-After a search extending over two years, Mrs. Marv Jane Mullins, aged 60 years, has unearthed a pot containing \$6,000 in gold and silver in an abandoned lot on the farm of her father, the late Benjamin Osborn, of Letcher county. The father died 20 years ago, leaving at least \$10,000, it is said, somewhere on the farm. Mrs. Mullins will continue to search for the remaining \$4,000. In the find are some valuable old coins.

MUST MARRY OR PAY FINE.

Fort Dodge, Ia., City Council Passes a Drastic Law.

Fort Dodge, Ia .- Every man in Fort Dodge between the ages of 25 and 45 years must become a married man is the result of an ordinance introduced by Mayor Charles Bennett and passed by the city council. Any man failing to comply with the law will be fined. The ordinance in part provides:

"That all able bodied men between the ages of 36 and 45 years, whose mental and physical propensities and capabilities are normal and who are not now married, shall be required to obtain a license and a bride and straightway be exalted to a state of connubial bliss.

"Any person or persons failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, according to the degree of criminal negligence."

Speaking of the matter, Mayor Bennet said: "If there are any who desire to escape at once the penalties provided by the ordinance I will be at my office at all hours of the day, ready and willing to perform the ceremony free of charge, or I will answer

telephone calls from my residence. "I have performed a number of marriage ceremonies in the past and can follow the latest and most approved. fashion. None of the couples I ever have married has had cause to regret[the step taken. The offer is open to all the young people of the city.

"If I am called upon to pronounce sentence on any one under the provisions of the ordinance it will be the heaviest fine I shall be able to impose under its provision."

RAISE FOR RURAL CARRIERS.

Postmaster General May Fix Salaries Not to Exceed \$900 Per Year. -

.Washington .-- Under the recent act of congress making appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year the postmaster general may fix the salaries of carriers in the rural delivery service at a rate not exceeding \$990 per annum after July 1, 1997. The highest rate now paid under the existing law is \$720

The readjustment of salaries under the new law has been fully determined, but it is proposed to allow the maximum rate, \$900, to all carriers on routes 24 or more miles in length. This will give approximately 22,800 or about 60 per cent of the carriers an advance in salary of \$180 per annum. A substantial increase in pay for other carriers is contemplated, but the chief beneficiaries of the new lawwill be those serving the longest routes, on whom the greater hard ships of the service fall. Carriers on the shorter routes, ranging from 12 to 14 and from 15 to 16 miles in length, now receive \$504 and \$549 per annum, respectively, being proportionally better paid than carriers on routes of 20 or more miles. The pay of substitute rural carriers will also be increased in many cases. This advance in pay for carriers and subs. it is estimated, will result in an approximate increase of \$5,900,000 in the cost of rural delivery service.

AROUND WORLD IN 35 DAYS.

Completion of Channel Tunnel Will . Make Great Feat Possible.

London -- A fourney round the world in 35 days will be possible when the channel tunnel, connecting Haglana with France, is completed. The Transsiberian express, crossing Europe and Russla to the Pacific, will then start from London instead of Moscow, and travelers will be able to get from Charing Cross to Vladivestok without changing cars, the journey across two continents occupying about a fortnight.

The points in the 35-days world-tour will be London, Moscow, Dalny, Yokohama, Vancouver, Quebec and Liverpool, the estimated time being as follows: London to Yokohama, 15 days; Yokohama to Vancouver, eight days: Vancouver to Quebec, six days; Quebec to Liverpool, six days.

Without the channel tunnel it is possible to make the journey by the Transsiberia route in 41 days. The weekly train express from Moscow is the most luxurious train in the world, as it should be in the interest of travelers who spend a fortnight in it. There are dining cars, smoking cars, sleeping cars and even bathing cars. The train also has its barber shop and safe deposit and gymnasium, where passengers can take exercise on "home-trainer" blcycles.

Golden Tresses in Tree. Portsmouth, N. H.-A strange find was made in the base of an old tree on the Bates farm on South road.

The tree was struck by lightning last summer, and recently when Mr. Bates was cutting it down he found a wooden plug almost in the center of the trunk. In the plug was a scrap of an old time Boston paper, in which was wrapped a tress of golden hair and half a dozen finger nail clippings, all well preserved.

The tree had grown more than 18 inches outside the plug, and experts figure it must have been nearly 100 years since the strange find had been placed in the tree.

Vaccine Is Phthisis Cure.

Boston.-The experiment being conducted by Tufts Medical school and the Massachusetts pathological experiawith vaccine inoculation as a remedy for tuberculosis give promise of success. A detailed statement of how the discovery cured the wife of Gov. Guild has been given out by Prof. Leary.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

mas rémandre de Leuisians et dans tous les Etats du Sud: Se publishté effre dons lau commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnements ur l'anné : Rélit vi Oustidienne #39-8. Wditien Laebdo madals 17 188,00.