

DOGS IN HOSPITAL IS CRISIS SERIOUS?

Chocolates and Turkey Cause Downfall of Canines.

Animals Eat Too Much and as Result Are Taken to Establishment in London Where They Are Cured by Starving.

London.—No fewer than four dogs and one cat were admitted to the animals' hospital, Kingsbridge, the other day, suffering from overeating.

How many miserable little canine and feline victims of human "generosity" are being treated at home will never be known, but they probably run into hundreds.

A tour was made of the wards of the hospital, and miserable indeed were the victims of gastronomic indiscretions. There was Jack, for instance, an immature Scotch terrier. He is sorer for himself than he ever before thought he could be.

He has a head, a temperature, a pain in his mind, and another beneath his piny. "Chicken and turkey were the cause of his downfall," the secretary of the hospital said.

Another lamenting animal is Charlie. He is a nine-month-old fox terrier, and his outlook on life had suddenly grown wistful.

He has learnt that having a thoroughly good time is one thing—paying for it decidedly another. He, too, is subsisting principally upon liver pills now, and he knows how very limp a little dog can feel.

There is another patient suffering from youthful indiscretion, but of another sort. It is a small black kitten, who shares a cage with a spotless white cat who will, in spite of rebuffs, wash him.

The last dog Kitten practiced upon bit his left ear off, and now the tender aged belligerent impresses upon every one how awfully sorry he really and truly is. Kitten is nearly well.

Scottie is a roly-poly dog who belonged to some ladies of the ballet, and they introduced him to restaurant life. He is thinning down, and when he attains normal dimensions he is going into the country, far from the lights of Piccadilly, to live the frugal life. Antifac is all he feels the need of now.

A less disreputable band are the dogs and cats staying at the animals' hospital because the people they own are out of London. There are two collies and a fox terrier in this class and they are all sad. They are so sad that they would not eat a consolatory piece of milk chocolate.

Tommy Ginger, a sandy cat, who belongs to a hundred workmen, is also a lodger for the same reason. Tommy has learned to love everybody—except other tomcats—and there are plenty of people to love at the hospital.

Years ago he was doomed to the lethal chamber because nobody loved him, but the workmen saved him and, though a workshop was the only home they could give him—it is, of course, shut for the holidays—he is not ungrateful, in a stateside way.

A subscriber to the hospital sent a dinner to the animals. It included pheasant, turkey, fish and roast beef. It was appreciated and all the more so since each guest finished feeling he really could take another slice.

CANNOT REFILL MILK CANS

Turkey Has Receptacle to Thwart Dishonest Peddlers—Officially Sealed by Inspectors.

Washington.—From benighted Turkey comes news through the state department of an invention calculated to make the dishonest milkmen of all the world quake in their boots. The invention consists of a can fitted with valves which permit a liquid to be poured out but not in.

The contents and pronounced them unadulterated and unwatered milk, the opening is officially sealed. After that the milk is ready to be sent to the consumer. The sanitary inspector of Saloniki, Turkey, is so taken with the device that he has ordered all the milk dealers of that city to supply themselves with the new can, and as soon as this can be done he will permit milk to be sold from no other container.

High-Priced Prison Cells

Paris.—The public accounts containing the vote for prisons show that in the new cell to be built at Fontenay each cell will cost \$1,000. There seems little doubt that the inmates will have peace and comfort, but liberty will be denied them.

Railroad Companies Have Made Big Increase in Earnings.

Argument That Advanced Rates Are Necessary for Continued Payment of Dividends Is Disproved by Figures From Reports.

Within the past ten years the cost of labor and supplies has increased so greatly and so rapidly that the railroads are facing a serious crisis.

Such is the burden of the arguments that the people of the United States have heard and read frequently of late, and so often have the statements been repeated that the people are beginning to wonder if they are not in a measure true.

But there is another side to the story, found in the reports of the railroad companies themselves, and this shows plainly that though the operating expenses have increased in bulk, the earnings have made a still greater increase. Annual reports of their expenses and earnings are made by the railroad companies to the interstate commerce commission, and these, complete for the years from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1907, and in part for 1908, 1909 and 1910, are at hand.

From these reports the commission's bureau of statistics has prepared the following table:

Table with columns: Year ending June 30, Revenue for Each Mile in Each Year, Net Earnings of Operating Property, and Per Cent of Income. Rows range from 1888 to 1910.

Compiled from reports on the statistics of railroads in the United States, and bulletins of revenues and expenses of steam roads in the United States, prepared by the bureau of statistics and accounts of the interstate commerce commission. Statistics for 1910 are advance figures subject to minor revisions.

Study of this table reveals two important facts. One is that in the last ten years changes amounting to a revolution have occurred in the business of operating railroads, these being brought about by greater traffic, improved methods, larger and better cars and locomotives and more stable roadbeds.

In the column showing the average revenue for each ton hauled one mile is revealed the second great economic fact, namely, that the companies in the years of their greatest earnings have been able to prevent further reductions in freight rates.

The 23 years covered in the table divide themselves into two periods, the first being the 11 years from 1888 to 1898, and the second the 12 years from 1899 to 1910 inclusive.

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ly, and since then they have increased almost \$500,000,000, and the net earnings for each mile have increased more than 50 per cent. Have the freight charges decreased correspondingly? Glance at that column of ton-mile revenue and you will see that the rates have entirely ceased to decline and that consequently the people have been denied for more than a decade any share in the profits resulting from the immensely greater volume of traffic and the rapidly increasing net earnings of the railways.

EMPIRE HOBBLE IS NEWEST

New York Man Milliner Brings News From Europe—"Rat" and "Puff" Are Doomed.

New York.—The "rat" is doomed. It has gone. So has the puff. The empire gown is back, but it is an empire with a hobble.

These tidings come from a Fifth avenue milliner who arrives from the other side at about this time every year with observations on women's fashions culled from all the high places which he has hit on a winter's trip to Europe.

"There was, recently opened a new section of the gambling establishment at Monte Carlo," said Mr. Kurzman to marine reporters who met him at the gang plank of La Providence.

"All the Riviera notables were there and it was an excellent opportunity to study the ideas of dress which the leaders of European society have adopted. The gowns were universally of empire pattern. One and all might well have been modeled on the gown of Mme. Recamier in the famous paintings in the Louvre.

FIND NEW BIRD IN IRELAND

Naturalist Discovers Species of Coal Tit Which is Given Name of Parus Hibernicus.

Dublin.—Mr. Collingwood, a well-known naturalist, has discovered in the pine woods of County Sligo, Ireland, an entirely new indigenous bird to be added to the list of British birds.

The new bird is allied to the coal tit (Parus ater), which although it is distributed throughout the world in varied forms, in no instance has a distinctive variation so pronounced as in the new species, in which the parts of the plumage that in all other coal tits are pure white assume a clear sulphurous yellow hue.

Louis Wain, who has given particulars of the new bird on the authority of Sir William Ingram, states that the bird's variation of color is in no way an abnormality confined to one individual, as Mr. Ingram found all the "confide" of the district characterized in the same manner.

TEACHERS AND SHOP GIRLS

Letter Better Off, Says Miss Longshore of Philadelphia—Sorry She is Single.

Philadelphia.—Miss Katherine Longshore, president of the Penn State Teachers' league, addressing a meeting of the State Educational alliance, advised school teachers to become shop girls, should they wish to make a more comfortable living.

Chicago.—Perhaps the most expensive dinner service ever made in this country was shipped from this city the other day to W. A. Clark, ex-senator from Montana, for use in his new home on Fifth avenue in New York.

EXPLORES THE RIVER HEATH

Major Fawcett of British Army Travels 2,000 Miles in Jungle and Among Savages.

New York.—Having traveled through 2,000 miles of jungle and swamp and among hostile savages reputed to be cannibals, Maj. P. H. Fawcett of the British army arrived here on board the Thames of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company, from Colon, his work as a member of the boundary commission for Bolivia finished for the time being.

Major Fawcett was sent by the British government to assist Bolivia in its adjustment with Brazil of the boundary, and his work being so satisfactory, he was asked to serve on the commission to adjust the boundary in dispute between Peru and Bolivia.

"As several expeditions for the same purpose have been exterminated by the savages that inhabit the territory, it was with no great feeling of joyousness that we started on this trip," said Major Fawcett.

"After enduring great hardships the party returned to La Paz with the first maps ever made of the region that they traversed.

"Several times during our journey they made hostile demonstrations, but we were able to pacify them and to tell them that our mission was a peaceful one.

STUDY FARMING AT OXFORD

New Branch to Be Taught at Famous School—Grant of Land is Eagerly Awaited.

London.—It is likely that within a very short time Oxford university will be augmented in notable degree by a new school of learning and new facilities for special research.

The subject of agriculture has been taken up eagerly at Oxford, and Oxford men, likely in after life to have control of land, are encouraged to study agriculture and kindred subjects as a proper part of their training.

It is hoped that these obstacles are to be removed, and that private generosity will presently enable the best brains in Oxford to investigate practical agricultural science on such a scale as to rival not only Cambridge, but such splendid institutions as the Macdonald college in Canada.

It will be a cause of the greatest rejoicing among past and present Oxford men if a "pious founder and benefactor" should give to Oxford the opportunity of leadership and useful work in a subject so full of national, indeed of human, welfare.

STRAW HAT UNITES COUPLE

Girl in Factory Writes Her Name Under Band and Purchaser Becomes Her Husband.

Middletown, N. Y.—A straw hat started a romance five years ago, which culminated in the marriage of Miss Cecelia Mulligan for this city and George Wesley Parnham of Manistee, Mich.

Miss Mulligan was employed at a local hat factory. One day another girl dared her to write her name inside the sweatband of a straw hat she was working on.

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PLUG CHEWING TEST

Marines at Navy Yard Try Many Varieties of Tobacco.

Habit Has Declined Among Enlisted Men in Recent Years, but Many Demand It—Fragrant Weed is Held Necessary.

New York.—Mastication is one of the accomplishments of the able seamen of Uncle Sam's navy. Not the ordinary digest-your-dinner chewing, but mastication extraordinary, and a score or so of the strongest-jawed jackies in the Brooklyn navy yard are busily engaged in a terrific molar grinding contest to determine scientifically for the benefit of the entire navy the best chewing tobacco to use during the coming year.

Several large packages of various brands have arrived at the navy yard for inspection. The commandant appointed a board of inquiry of officers to have the men properly test the varieties submitted and report their selection to him.

A visitor walking through the navy yard noticed the extraordinary energy with which the sailors were testing the tobacco. From Sands gate to the commandant's office near the dock where the new dreadnaught Florida is nearing completion, the old shellbacks encountered were busily and conscientiously engaged in that chewing test.

"On board the United States battleship Connecticut a detail of testers were busy. Every now and then the connoisseurs would consult the time keeper to see if they had given the proper time to the brand upon which they were engaged.

A gunner's mate, who was pointed out as an authority, gave an interesting chat on the practical side of tobacco testing and its benefits.

"You see, mate," he said to the reporter, "baccy ain't a luxury in the service. It's just as much a necessity to the sailor as powder is to a lassie's toilet table.

Inspector Ryan of the provision and clothing department who was recently transferred from Seattle, talking in favor of Uncle Sam's practical method of testing the tobacco, said that the chewing habit isn't as prevalent among the officers of the navy as in former days.

Like the gunner's mate, Mr. Ryan said that tobacco to the sailor was an absolute necessity, and Uncle Sam recognizing the fact, tried to give them the best and allow them to select it.

The chewing test will continue at the navy department for several days, until all the brands have been thoroughly tested by the men. The officers on the investigating committee will then receive the consensus of opinion and make their report to the commandant.

ANTLERED HEAD IS GIGANTIC

Trophy Killed Last September by New York Man Measures Fifty-Nine Inches at Tips.

New York.—A gigantic moose head from an animal shot by Daniel J. Kane of the Shanley company has been hung on the wall of the cafe in the new restaurant, Times square. The moose was shot by Mr. Kane in the Canadian wilds last September, where he was hunting with Col. Louis Connelly of the Sixty-ninth regiment.

True Fish Story

Gloucester, Mass.—The report of the two hundred and eighty-seventh year of this world-famous fishing port, issued the other day, shows that for 1910 there were 121,984,355 pounds of fish caught, nearly 3,000,000 pounds less than for 1909 and 7,500,000 pounds less than in 1908.

Odorous Limburger

Milwaukee.—Limburger cheese will always have its own peculiar odor. So says U. S. Baer, secretary of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' association, who is in Milwaukee for the nineteenth annual meeting of the association.

4,000,000,000 Stars

London.—In a lecture at the Selborne society, F. A. Baily said that, according to present calculations, the total number of known stars amounted to about 4,000,000,000.

BOXING AND CRATING GOOD

Assertion That American Style of Protecting Export Shipments is Faulty Denied.

Paris.—The widespread claim that American goods intended for export are the worst packed in the world has done more to hurt American foreign trade than any other dozen criticisms, according to James E. Dunning, American consul at Havre, France. The charge is utterly unjustified, it is said.

"The one example eternally cited as proof of the assertion that our goods are badly packed," said Mr. Dunning, "is baled cotton. The casual observer, seeing a pile of American cotton on the wharf, looking torn and dirty, the cotton itself exposed to dust and weather, is quick to draw a conclusion. I have talked with many buyers of American cotton, however, and they tell me, one and all, that the very openness of American bales saves them money, because it may be sampled in a hundredth part of the time it takes to sample cotton from other countries.

"Go along the docks in Havre and look at the harvesting machinery sent to France, as indeed to all points of the world, by Chicago firms. You will find neat, tight crates, easy to handle, bound with steel ribbons. You will find piles of heavy wheels without any crating, because they are strong enough to stand the wear of the journey unprotected.

"Several times during our journey they made hostile demonstrations, but we were able to pacify them and to tell them that our mission was a peaceful one.

Whether he enjoys the notoriety or has more reasonable excuse for remaining after his health food, the sparrow has had, it is not known, but each morning as School street gets into action the owl is back in his favorite tree or near it, blinking away and probably musing over his adventures or misadventures of the night before.

Recently he had his picture taken in twenty or more poses and must have been a weary bird when night came on. The dull weather which prevailed since his advent foiled the photographers for a time, but they made up, and for hours aimed their machines at the bird from every side.

City hall windows were favorite stands for the photographers, and the owl was nudged into positions to suit the camera men by turning the sun's rays on him from grand mirrors. It took considerable patience and many attempts to stir him up sufficiently to have him turn his head far enough, but not too far, to get the desired pose.

Often, just as the owl would seem to be about right, he would suddenly turn completely around; then another long time would have to be spent burning up his back, until in self-defense he would turn the other way again and give the photographers the pose they most wanted.

If the owl came back after the grilling he got, several superstitious politicians will have trouble keeping their knees rigid. So far they have managed to remain silent, although they feel it in their bones that owls were bad luck, and that this one came with them in mind.

Put a Ban on Hatpins

Rochester, N. Y.—The common council has unanimously adopted an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for a woman to wear a hatpin that protrudes more than half an inch from the crown of her hat.