STRENGTH OF THE NEW-BORN

Muscles of the Forearm Especially Seem to Be Powerful, Says a London Periodical.

The myth of the infant Hercules who strangled two serpents in his eradle, may not have been a myth at all but a fact, says the London Tele graph. Modern science has proved that it is quite a possible feat. The men born babe is relatively much stronger than a full-grown man, acwording to the result of medical tests: The muscles of the forearm are surprisingly vigorous. A few hours after birth a baby suspended by its finger to a stick, or to the finger of a person can hold itself in the air for ten seconds, and, in the case of particu-Marly strong infants, for as long as half a minute. At four days old the child's strength has increased, and the time is two and a half minutes for 98 per cent. of babies. The maximum is attained at a fortnight. Few enfants can hang on for more than one and a half minutes, though one exceptional young Hercules remained emspended for two minutes and 38 seconds by his right hand. After that he still hung on with his left for 15 meconds longer." It is not stated whose babies were put through these horisontal bar gymnastics at the early age of from one hour to a fortnight.

GADDIS OF THE HIMALAYAS

Tribe of Nomad Shepherds Whose Very Origin is Matter of Conjecture.

Far away in the central Himalayes fives a tribe of nomad shepherds whose very origin is a matter of conjecture. They are known as Gaddia, and are as distinctly separate from the other tribes of these mountains as are the Ainos from the Japanese. They were once dwellers in the plains, but at some remote period were driven to the hills, and they are now confined to the western Himalayas, where there are extensive grazing grounds. Here they are partly tillers of the soil. as well as shepherds, for their womenfolk, who do not accompany the flocks, work in the fields, and some of the men also remain in the villages to assist them.

They are fine hardy men, these Gaddis, and their women are sometimes beautiful. They scorn the use of tents or shelters of any kind, and provided only with a blanket of, goat's hair, which they make themselves, and which is practically waterproof, one and all of them remain for months together, at altitudes varying from 13. 000 to 17,000 feet, exposed to snow, wind and rain, without any ill effect to their health. It must be remembered, however, that they are trained to it, for the boys, at a very early age, are made to accompany their fathers in their wanderings.—Wide World.

Simplicity of Speech. Whether or not the traveler is right who contends that 50 words are enough for a man's practical needs, his theory of an abridged vocabulary for everyday use is in line with the standency of speech in this country. We are simplifying the language to ithe extent of preferring the simpler forms of expression, both in our writing and our speaking. It is purifying our speech and improving our diction. The master of simple English, who can write or speak in terms of the most commonplace language, is the most effective. Even eloquence may

A great New York minister has resently published a series of discourses the book form and one may read half way through the volume before he comes upon a word that is not comimon to the simplest speech. Yet the shock in its diction is powerful. There is such a thing as working for the language, and such a thing as letting the language work for you. The master ter English does the latter.

- An Attentive Class. The College of France, founded in Paris by Francis I., offers at the preslent day not only strictly academic instruction, but opportunities for the higher education in general. The following anecdete, from The Colour of Paris, shows how far the college carfries its scrupulousness. Every scientific subject, even the most abstrace, will confinee to be taught there as long as one solitary individ-

imal in all Burope desires to pursue it. Certain courses are followed by two r three persons only. They tell the tory of a professor of mathematics." This professor, who was extremely abent-minded, had lectured for a whole lyear to only one pupil.

He was perfectly satisfied that N bould be so, but it occurred to him ne day that he ought to congratulate tens day that he ought to congratulate this rare disciple, and he accordingly

"Measieur does not recognise me," replied the pupil. "I am monsieur's coachman, and I always wait here until monsteur has finished his lecture." --- Kouth's Companion.

"Democracy implies infinity. Men are declared to be equal because it is discovered that all men, the least as well as the greatest, have or may have access to the infinite. The obvious disparities become insignificant in view of this great commonwess. Infinity plus a million is seen to be me more than infinity plus one. If it were not for Democracy religion would be inconceivable; if a man's soul is measurable and transfeat, Democracy is ridiculous."—Charles

HAIL TO GREAT UNWASHED!

Get a Good Crust and You'll Be Healthy, Says Founder of New Aristocracy.

. We who take our tub as a duty, our hot bath as a religious rite, and our Turkish cleansing as a sacrament, may no longer be an aristocracy. Our foundations of hot and cold, soap and) towels are assailed. The founder of a new aristocracy is Sir Almroth Wright, and the washed are to be submerged by the unwashed; the cleanly few representing an old system are to fall before the oncoming black horde.

"As to washing," Sir Almroth says, "there is a belief that by doing so, people wash off the microbes. We do take off a certain amount of microbes. but we also destroy the protective, skin which is all around our bodies like the tiles of a house." Again: "When one has a horny hand, no microbes can ever get near the skin. If one has a skin like a tortoise, microbes will never get through. To have a Turkish bath is to take away one's horny protection. A great deal of washing increases the microbes of the skin, so I do not think cleanliness is to be recommended as a hygienic method."

The untubbed heroes of tomorrow may reach heights of efficiency of which we never dreamed, but it does not follow that their presence or passing may be more fragrant than that of the generation they superseded.-London Outlook

WILD ORGIES IN NEW GUINEA

Intextested Natives, on Periodical "Sprees," induige in Fleroe Fights Among Themselves.

Of the unpleasant drinking customs of certain nations in New Guinea. Walter Goodfellow writes: "We did not find the people down by the coast nearly so tractable or companionable as those at the headwaters of the river. They were also much more quarrelsome among themselves. They tap a species of sugar palm up the river and make fermented drink out of it. On this they get fearfully intoxicated and wild orgies take place all day. Parties of them would go off in cances and sit under the palms from which the drink was obtained. In the morning they would return extremely drunk, and fights used to be the result.

"Sometimes these fights lasted for two days at a time. In our vicinity they more often than not took place at night. The natives then made such an indescribable din with their bowling and their noises that we could not aleep at our base camp. Spears and showers of arrows were discharged in all directions and one could hear the sound of their axes dealing blows on the bodies of the combatants.

"After a time the women would join in the fray and their shrill voices Freater than ever. When they became involved in the fights they seemed to be worse than the men The cries were not like sounds emitted by human beings, but rather like the cries of animals."

A Compromise. "You look seedy, old chap," said the bachelor to the married man. 'Anything wrong? Income tax? Burst boller? Measles?"

"No, just a little domestic worry," the married man answered, knitting his worried brow. "You see, I want the hall door painted red, and my wife wants it to be painted green. And now we hardly speak to each other." "Way not compromise?" said the

The married man cried: "Good idea!" and hurried off. Next day they met again.

"It worked splendidly!" exclaimed. the married man, in reply to the bachelor's query. "I told my wife your advice, and she agreed at once." "Well, and what color is the door

to be painted?" asked the bachelor. "Green!" said the married man.

Scientific Management. Broadly speaking, scientific management is simply the expert sudy of details and the application of intelligent methods to save unnecessary labor, coupled with an incentive to the workman to interest himself. If it be found that in common practice the bricklayer makes eight motions in setting a brick and lays 120 bricks per hour, whereas the same thing can be done equally well by three motions and the result be an increase to 350 in the number of bricks paid per hour, the economic benefit is self-evident. Such has been actually effected. Even in the lowest kind of manual labor, such as the moving of pigiron, it has been found possible to triple, and even to quadruple, the accomplishment per man. These are not theoretical estimates. They are actual re-

Mysterieus Disappearance. A girl had gone to a dinner in New York with her steady. The young man noticed a speck of what appeared to be lint on her shoulder. When she wasn't looking he attempted to knock it off with his finger. After several futile attempts he took hold of the line and started to pull it off. He unraveled several yards of the fleecy stuff and when he seemed to have all of it threw the wad under the table. That night the girl told her mother that she had had a perfectly lovely time. "But," she added, "I have just been lying here in bed, mother, and wondering what became of my union

CURIOUS BALLOTS OF WOMEN

Shopping Lists Among Things Put in Envelopes by Careless Female Voters.

"What I liked about my old position," said the ex-secretary of a woman's club, "was the epportunity it gave me to see some of the funny things women put into their envelopes when taking a vote on anything by sealed ballot. Sometimes they left the ballot out altogether, but usually it accompanied the foreign inclosure. The majority of those inclosures were shopping lists, and if I had wanted to be mean I could have got many an interesting sidelight on a member's private economies. Other careless voters put letters into their envelopes. I never read any of them, but, judging by the fass they made about getting them back, those letters no doubt furnished pretty interesting reading.

"One real romance grew out of mistaken ballots. A flighty young woman sealed up a marriage certificate in her envelope. She had been married three months, but nobody knew anything about it, and maybe we wouldn't have found it out yet if she hadn't been so proud of her marriage certificate that she had to take it out and look at it every few minutes, and so got it mixed up with her ballot. The assistant secretary opened most of the envelopes that day. The marriage certificate came to her, and the sight of it turned her head.

""Why, what is this?" she said. Who has been getting married? "Everybody in the room heard, and there was that certificate flaunted right before their eyes, so of course the wedding couldn't be kept a secret any longer. But'I noticed that all the members were a little more careful about voting street car transfers and private correspondence after that."

WHEN AUNT CALLY GAVE UP

Worm Turned at Last on Ironing "Mis' Portly's" Voluminous 8kirts.

Aunt Cally belongs distinctly to the type of "born not made" laundresses. She loves her ironing board exactly so wide and just so long. She wants plenty of blanket and sheet on it so the embroidery stands out clear and she carries her own piece of beeswax around in her apron pocket. Maybe the magic is in that piece of wax, for she has carried it always, it seems. The frons work well for her because she selects them at just the right heat and then she administers a little pat which she calls "tasein' 'em," applies a little wax and off they go, making the linens look as if they were polished.

But Aunt Cally, like other artists, has not escaped trials. She likes to see her work grow and has pride th counting the number of pieces she can do in a day.

The trouble is, she has washed a long time for a woman of tremendous propertions and she has become discouraged.

"I done stop washin' fuh Mis' Portly!" she announced the other day. "Why, how can she get along without you? About ten years you have done her washing, isn't it?"

"Yas'm. I don't know'm what she goin' do. But, I jes cain stan' it no longer. Tell de truth, I jes' lief un'take a trip 'round de world es to iron ene o' her skirts."

All Wore Squeaky Shoes. Squeaky shoes were once the proper thing, especially in the country, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. They gave distinction to rustic swains at the engine company's dance and made the sober-sided devout turn their bonneted beeds in church to see who was coming up the aisle. They gave timely warning of the schoolmaster's approach and signaled to the postmistress that some one had called for the mail. The justice of the peace invariably were double soles, which squeaked loadly with authority. The parson in prunella gaiters stepped lightly to a sound like that which comes from a mouse in a closet. But everybody wore squeaky shoes and boots. They came that way. The reason a shoe squeaks is because of the movement of one tenned sole against another. A peg driven into the center of the sole will stop the squeak, although the shoemaker's method is to place a layer of thin cloth or paper between the soles before they are sewn.

Walnuts From France

The best walnuts in the world-si least they have that reputation—are those grown around Grenoble, France, and a singular fact about them is that at least three-quarters of the entire production and transported across the ocean to be enten in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large American cities. The calcareous soil of southeastern France appears to be particularly favorable to the walaut. On the rising land at the base of the French Alps the nut trees often form veritable cultivated forests. The fixest variety, the "mayette," has a light-colored shell, and a broad, flat base, on which it readily stands up-

"Yes," said Alkali Ike, "a couple of cow punchers indulged in a very protty scientific scrap down at Bad Bucke's yesterday." "It is wonderful how cool those fel-

lows keep under the circumstances," remarked the eastern tourist. "Yeas, they certainly have to be hetp cool, stranger. I believe for some reason or other, their fuperals

aint to be for a couple of days yet."

GOOD NERVES OF GAMBLERS

Necessary Part of the Professional Equipment, Without Which Success is impossible.

"It has always been held that steady nerves are about the most valuable qualification a man can have to fit him for playing poker successfully," the gray-haired young looking man in 'the club smoking room said. "The man who allows himself to get rattled under any circumstances when he is playing is not likely to get the better of the other fellow. But if this is true now in New York it was more conspicuously and preeminently true some twenty or thirty years ago in some other parts of the country. And especially was it true with regard to professional gamblers.

"There is a widespread belief that a professional gambler will not hest tate to cheat at poker if he finds he is not likely to win a square game. And if this is true here and now, as I be-Neve it to be, it has certainly been true at times and places in which public opinion tolerated if it did not approve killing the man who was caught cheating at cards. That is precisely what public opinion did in many parts of the United States not so many years ago.

"All this being understood, it is easy to realize that the profession of card playing in the west called for the exercise of such nerves as the average man has not. He who adopted it was almost obliged to be skilled in the use of weapons, and as a matter of fact the most of the professionals were so

TRAINING IN GOOD MANNERS

Begin When Boy is Young, and Politeness is Bound to Become Second Nature.

Long before I had any sons of my own I made up my mind that, if I ever had the training of a boy, I should begin, as soon as he could understand anything, to teach him the small things that constitute good manners. So-many boys I have known, and men, too, who at heart are good and kind and really refined, yet lack so large a part of the little courtesies that it is hard to believe they have been well brought up. In most cases it is the fault of the mother. She feels that it is much more important to form the character of a little boy, that his manners can wait till he is older. The result is that one sees boys and men who rarely forget to be polite outside of their homes, and yet seem to think it unnecessary to treat their own mother in the same way.

My view is that there is no need to neglect the character because you pay attention to the manners. I think I have succeeded. As soon as my first little boy wore trousers I taught him the he must take off his hat as soon as he came into the house or when a lady spoke to him in the street. That he must rise from his chair when I came at the dining table, must never walk out of the room before a lady, and all the other little polite ways we like to see in men. It has never been any trouble to keep him up to these things; he learned so young that it soon became second nature.—Harper's

The Standard Yard. In 1855 there was completed a gunmetal bar, representing the imperial standard yard of Great Britain. It was found, however, that standards made of bronse or run metal were Hable to an appreciable alteration in length through molecular and other changes, and accordingly a few years ago, the imperial standard was replaced with a ber of iridio-platinum, consisting of 90 per cent. platinum and 10 per cent.

This new alloy is less alterable than brease. The new bar was made of an X-shaped cross-section to combine rigidity with comparative lightness, and for one year it was subjected to a series of tests and measurements involving the most refined methods known to science. The ber has marked on it the length both of the standard. yard and of the standard meter.—Harper's Weekly.

Cleaning the isside of Shoos. It is possible to clean the inside of shoes thoroughly, and the process will

Take an old tooth brush which has been thoroughly cleaned with hot water and washing sodo-er a new brash, for that matter—wet very alightly, soap it enough to make light suds, and with it carefully rub and clean the inside of your shoes. It is not necessary to get them very wet. The che ical action of the scap does the work. Let the suds remain a few minutes, way, put the shoes on ventilated shoe. trees to dry in the air, and they willbe as fresh as a new pair.—Harper's

How the Oppose Origin This day learned that the Cauc club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment. He has a large bones and he has a movable partiting. in the garret which he takes down and the whole club meets in one room. There they smake tobacco until you cannot see from one and of the garret to the other. There they drink zitp, I suppose, and they choose a moderator who puts questions to the vote regularly; and selectmen, assessors, collectors, fire-wards and representatives are regularly chosen before they are chosen in the town.-From John Adams' Journal

HE KNEW ABOUT THE ORIENT

One Occasion on Which Venerable and Infallible Joke Partially Falled.

"They" were chatting in the smoking room of a little Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatsclapplj coaster, on a two months' run among the islands below the equator, when some one speaking of the Malay peninsula, some one else said: "My impression of the Braits settlements can be summed up in a single picture: A strong, black man, standing in the center of a muddy stream, trying to split a rock with a

Now this always provokes a laugh; it is venerable and infallible. But to my surprise, says Frederick S. Isham, the novelist, one of the smoking room contingent, on this occasion it partially failed. What was the trouble? The delinquent, the one man out of seven who didn't laugh, was sallow, saturnine, and English

"What's the matter, old chap "" asked the novelist. "Don't you see the point or are you waiting until tomor-

row to wake up to it?" The other turned his head wearily. "See the point?" he said sadly. "I should think I did. I ought to. I," tragically, "am the man who owned the shirt."

Then we, knowing he had lived 25 years in the Orient, became silent; our laughter ceased. A sympathetic melancholy descended upon us. Englishman or not, we took him to our heart of hearts and made a brother of him.

VIRTUES OF THE PINEAPPLE

Veritable Medicine is This Delicious Fruit When Fresh-Its Value as a Digestive.

Fresh pineapple juice has great value as a digestive. A small amount will digest a considerable piece of steak or any other animal tissue. Boiling, however, seems to kill the enzymes in the pineapple, so that after

canning it loses its digestive power. The peculiar property of pineapple juice makes it of value in many ways. For instance, in diphtheria it is used as a gargle, and the diphtheria membrane disappears like magic at its touch. It seems to have the power of picking out all non-living animal tissues and rapidly digesting them, leaving all the living tissues. In cases of quingy, pineapple juice digests all poisonous tissue, often giving quick

Sometimes it is not best to incise or lance a boil, and the yellow cap may often remain upon the boil without opening, holding back the pus. The application of pineapple juice invariably establishes free drainage within a short time.

For administration in the stomach, pineapple acts, adds the Family Doctor, as a preventive rather than a cure. It cannot quickly correct an acute attack of indigestion, may prevent an attack.

Lydia Gets the Credit. . It is to Lydia that we owe the investion of coinage. In all times and in all countries, the privilege of coming has been allowed the sovereign. Croesus of Lydia was the first monarch to introduce a bimetallic system of coinage—gold and silver in the proportion of about three to four. This was some time between 560 and

Metal was chosen, doubtless, by recson of its durability and in the case of gold and silver, by reason of their intrinsic value. Silver and brass were first-used, particularly in Greece, from a lack of sufficient gold. Later, however, this definitely was overcome.

The less liable a metal is to change in value, the better it is suited for a standard.

The Greeks first issued real coin some time during the seventh contury B. C. By the fourth century the entire civilized world used manay .-Scientific American.

Ciscolfled Mail. "Good morning," the young wom said as she stepped to the window at me today?

the post office. "Is there a letter for "I'll look," the clerk answered. The young woman blushed a little,

and she added, "It's a business letter." The man inside the window took up a handful of letters and looked them over hastily. Then he informed the customer that there was nothing for her; and with great disappointment depicted on her lovely features, she went away. In five minutes she was back again—this time blashing mere furiously than before.

"I—I deceived you," she stammered.
"It—It wasn't a business letter I was expecting. Will you please see if there is something for me among the love letters?"

- Rather Rough on the Heighborn. Many brain workers find at times a distinct need for some violent frolio or escape to relieve their pent-up feelings and overstrained nerves.

One such man has a preference for banging door; another for playing the "Dead March in Saul" with one finger; a third, after a beavy day's work, will go round the neighborhood ringing door balls; whilst a fourth, to steady his nerves, will dash a teacup against a wall.

It seems an idiotic thing to slap a cabman's face to relieve one's feelings, yet this is what a well-known actor does; and he does it in such a sentlementy fashion, and pays so liberally, that the driver seldom takes of-

ALAS! THE POOR DUCHESS

She Thought Wealthy Couple Were Making Sport of Her Wedding Present

Recently, when the wealthy Mile, do R. was to be married, one of our good duchesses had to make her a present, just a little present. The duchess thought it would be useless to expend much money for a person so rich. She thought if she would look through ber vast mansion she would be able to find something, some trinket, to which the addition of her card would give sum cient glory. She finally found in herwriting desk an insignificant cames that she ball once worm.

The following day she received from her young triend a letter of enthusiastic thanks: "Oh, you have been yery footish! This is too, too beautiful,"

"She is making sport of my little present; thought the good duchess. . Then came a second letter, this time from the husband who was to be: How can we thank you? We are delighted. This will spot us."

"The impertinent fellow," said the duchess, he wants me to understand that I have been niggardly." Nevertheless she went to pay a visit

to the R.'s before the marriage. There in the midst of the presents, exposed in a most prominent place, she saw the little cameo placed upon her card. An. old gentleman approached her. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Beligsistires.

"What a wonderful present you have given these children. Madame is duchess," he said. For forty years we have been seeking for this very cameo. It is of the era of Trojan, and this trinket is valued at two hundred thousand francs."

Ah, the poor duchess. Le CH de Paris.

HE TACKLÉD THE WRONG MAN

"Confidence" Worker Made Mistake In Seeking to Entrap an Experienced Traveler,

A tourist who has recently returned from America gives a description of his meeting with a "confidence trick" man in New York, says London Opinion. He writes: Sunning myself at the

hotel entrance, a gentleman with jewelry came up with outstretched hand. "Ah! How are you, colonel?" he said, with effusive geniality. "You remember me on board ship?"

I knew him by instinct for the "confidence man" who prowis around to entrap the stranger, and had rehearsed in my own mind a little comedy for his benefit.

"Remember you? Rather," I said, wringing his paw with force. "And I take this as very good of you. You've come to pay me back that \$5, I guess !" The fellow's face was a study.

"I-I think you're mistaken," "Dunno bout that," I replied, "but there's evidently a mistake somewhere.

Tableaux—Two men gazing at each other, each with head cocked slightly on one side and left eye half closed. Pause; succeeded by a broad grin on each countenance. "Confidence man" turns right about face, and without a word walks rapidly across the street. I need scarcely say that he never set eyes on me before, nor I on him; and he retired, I fancy, thinking I was in the same business as himself.

Modern Slang Classical. Canon Horsley's point that "real old slang or cant is the conservator of not. a few Sanon words, was illustrated at some length by Hotten, who quoted from Latham the distum that "the thisves of London are the conservations of Anglo-Sezonisms. Hotten sotes that "dodge" is from the Anglo-Saxon, and "gadding" for roaming appears in an old translation of the Bible. To call/s thing "crack" in the sense of excellent, was not a valgarism in Heary VIII.'s time, and ancient nobles used to "get their dander up," before appealing to their swords. At see time "to bone" was quite respectable English for "to steel," a clergyman toterrupted at Paul's Oross would bid the disorderly person "hold his gab," and "gallevasting" and "fabborgasted" were equally reputable.

He Made on Angry. A noteworthy example of patience in small things is to be seen in the recent acquisition of the invalides of some eight thousand little soldiers made of cardboard and mounted on little wooden stands, says the London Globe. It is the work of M. Paul Schmidt, a Strasburger, and represents the troops stationed in the famous cathedral city in 1848. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, voltigears, souavee and barracks firemen are represented. , and these had taken part in the conquest of Algiers. For the most part, of any rate as far as the officers are concerned, the faces are true pertraits and at the back of each figure the means and rank of the party is to be

"Mrs. Flimgilt is thoroughly shocked at her husband's literary teste." "For what reason?"

"He insists on reading the same movels that she does."

His Trade. "A dentiet in a way holds life together, doesn't he?"

"In what way?" "He file the gaps of time."

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

ins ar Leading Constituted in Chief in Budding Confession in Commenced in Constitution in Cons "Atter in thoma stry 388,60