CANNON STOPS HAIL.

MOVIEFACTORY RESULTS OF EX-PERIMENTS IN FRANCE.

Thronge from Storms Absolutely Checked in Localities Where Firing Has Been Done

Who cannon defense against hail me the subject of a report to the dule department by United States Chancel Covert at Lyon, France. The Mande Cannon society of Limas has propered a report on the use of the on during the past year. The remost deals with the experience of 28 firing societies, which used 462 in a number of storms. It apwas that during the 15 years prior the mee of cannon the losses from mail amounted to about \$3,088,000, and during the five years in which m have been in use in the same Savillary the losses were but \$159,412. Buring the year 1904 the same comsustained no losses whatever, an fluct attributed entirely to use of The writer of the report

"We bese our confidence in the the firing on the fact that the thunder and lightning ceased, the what abated and the clouds disappassed under the firing of the cannon, amild fall of rain and soft snow supposeded. These facts are undenia-

The report reviews the results of fine firing in 28 storms during the manths of April, May, June, July and The results are generally me cessation of the thunder Hightning, dispersion of the clouds a slight fall of rain and snow. Where no cannon were used the hail and caused serious damages. "The mounes not defended by cannonmedicand enormously." In speaking of shorm the report says:

This storm was literally arrested and the east on the boundaries of the The large In the northwest and a little the cannon a hurricane sweet over the country with violence, was where causing great damage."

The report contains several pages the storm of July 22, 1904, which cannod great damage in some parts of The country not protected by the can-This hurricane caused incalcuhable damage in 29 communes. Two munes, Lozanne and Belmont, were entirely desolated, "but they had that a few cannon, one six and the enthur eight. They are separated by a great distance from the country that In provided with cannon." The mayor Leganne, who is the president of the society for defense against the half, wrote that his neighbors found melves upon the edge of the comes where there was no defense against the hall and were unable to essist a storm of such violence. He man: "During the first few minutes wif the storm the firing was followed By the falling of a few soft hailstones, everybody noticed, even in that storm, that the thunder and Mightping diminished as the firing conthered, and that the diminution was commed by the cannon." In several places all traces of vegetation disapmeured and the consternation was great in the wine-growing communes. The mayor of Belmont reports that The firing was powerless in his commeme on account of the small number

The report mentions several localiwhere the firing was very active, The firing commenced. In the country Emoun as Arbresle there were, from accounts but few cannon in use. and the destruction from hall was widespread and disastrous.

In the great Beaujolais wine disthrich where the country "fairly briswith cannon." the farmers say that they found it necessary to are canly on the boundaries of the large wineyards, and that, as a rule, but wery little firing occurred in the centher of the field. The consul says he Thes met a dozen or more large wine growers who assert emphatically that have not the remotest doubt of -the efficacy of the cannon to destroy The hail in the clouds and to turn it finte a mild rain.

The use of cannon against the Ball," says Consul Covert, "will undoubtedly continue in France until some authority appointed by the govshall assume control of the emperiments and demonstrate its impotency, if such a thing be possible. The farmers of Arbresle, where but new cannon were used, are preparing wage a more effective campaign meninst the hail next year. Their president and the other officers of their marketles are of the opinion that the made cause of their losses this year was the failure to use a sufficient tummber of cannon."

The 'Strain of American Life.' April 16, 1888.—Speaking of the "Mrain of American life," W. declared that "every man is trying to ented every other man—giving up madesty, giving up honosty, giving up generosity, to do it; creating a war. greaty man against every man: the whole wretched business falsely keyed money-ideals, money-politics. money-religions, money-men."-"With Walt Whitman in Camdon," in Con-

Force of Habit. According to the New York Sun, a physician started a model insane asym with a special ward for crazy minuffours and motorists.

"Bat i don't see any patients," said a whiter to whom the automobile ward THE SHOWS

"Oh." the physician replied, "they're and ander the cots fixing the slats."

WORK WITH THE SHOP GIRL

In a Department Store It Is Not What Is Generally Supposed.

According to Elizabeth Howard Westwood, "Darkest Departmentsoria" isn't the region of iniquity it is supposed to be. Writing in the Woman's Work number of Puble Opinion, she says: "The Ph. D. had aroused my interest by her stories of the obnoxious attentions which were the portion of the saleswoman, and her brilliant exposition of the low moral tone which pervaded all department store life. You may be sure I was alert for the first symptom. I kept open eyes and ears and even asked leading questions. But I was doomed to disappointment. Where I had expected to unearth scandals, I could find only kindness and decency. Were the floorwalkers 'fresh'? They were uniformly patient and courteous. Mr. Simpson was a boss respected and admired by all of us table girls. He secured us a raise in salary of 50 cents a week, and stood between us and the departments whose goods we did not always sell in the desired quantities. The expert graduate optician who tested eyes free in a booth across from my table would, if urged. lend his knife, but beyond that he attended to his own business and had none of us. We even entered and left the store by a separate door from the

"The firm were in the race for monev, and business along the most scientific lines was the order of the day. So strong was this spirit that newcomers were licked into shape without delay. The balcony office was reenforced during my sojourn by the superintendent of a near-by store, who, according to Louise she was up on the gossip of the stores—was the 'holy limit.' It took that gentleman just five days to evercome his tendency to hold the stenographer's hand, to harden his tender glances to a straight look, and to eliminate the personal element when he handed out application blanks. I was, to be sure, 'hollered' at on more than one occasion, but I had earned reproofs. Once when I wore a white waist-'all female employes were requested to dress in black'-I was severely reproved. Again Mr. Simpson remonstrated against 15 minutes' overtime at lunch. I was absent one day-I had been looking for a more remunerative job-and on my return was dispatched to the superintendent. He was a young man-much impressed with his own importance, but most Lusiness like.

"See here,' he said, punching my time card, 'we can't have you girls coming in and out of here as you please.

"'I was sick.' I explained, meekly. "'That's another matter,' mollified. 'I hope you're better.' "

FIRM FRIEND OF FINLAND.

Untiring Efforts of Empress Alexandra for the Grand Duchy.

The Dannebrog publishes a long and sensational article signed "A Finn who fought and suffered for the rights of his-country," warmly praising the Empress Alexander for her efforts in behalf of freedom in Finland, and giving a long account of the intrigues which her majesty encountered in the course of her labors for the sake of the grand ducy. The writer declares that it is a great mistake to believe that last year's policy was carried out with the consent of Empress Alexander. She was always against the policy of M. de Plehve and Gen. Bobrikoff. Since January, 1901, the empress "has not left any means untried nor spared herself any hardship" to rescue a country so near to her heart. The writer says that he had opportunities of witnessing events at close quarters and for the sake of history will tell only the truth. When the Empress Alexander saw that Gen. Bobrikoff brutalized Finland and compromised Russian internal policy, she did all in her power to secure the appointment of the liberal Prince Sviatopork-Mirski as governor general. He was willing to accept the post. When Gen. Bobrikoff however, became aware of this he succeeded in persuading the imperial senate of Finland, through the secretary of state. M. G. Linder, to declare in spite of the unanimous feeling in the landdag and the country, that Gen. Bobrikoff proved victorious. He and M. de Plehve, with the greatest audacity, assured the czar that the Finns greeted the new law with the deepest thankfulness. The truth was that

never was any law hated like this one. Ridiculous.

"It is really ridiculous," said Mr Figg. "to see the style the Henderhyn put on, when everybody knows that they are as poor as-as poor as-" "Pleater." suggested the youthful

son and heir. "Poor as what?" asked his parent, sternly.

"Poor as plaster-porous plaster. Don't you see?"

The indignant father blew out his cheeks.

"Now, look here, Mrs. F," he said, "if you don't send that impudent imp to bed in five minutes I'll take him in hand myself! I'm not going to have any new humorists in this house!"-Stray Stories.

Shot Out. "Look at Bottle-Nose Ben, for instance," said the earnest exhorter. "It was the Demon Rum that made him the one-eyed, low-browed sot that he

is to-day." "Not altogether, parson," said Alkali Ike. "It mebbe made him a lowbrowed not, but it was my good old gun that made him one-eyed."-Cathohe Standard and Times.

RUIN THE PICTURES.

PEOPLE WHO "BUTT IN" WHEN CAMERA IS WORKING.

Scenes Carefully Arranged by Moving Picture Artists Are Disturbed and Rendered

Useless. "Our work is sometimes seriously interfered with by the buttinskis, and then again there are times when their slamming in helps us," said the manager of a moving picture concern, who himself frames up the incidents and supervises the taking of the pictures. "It is impossible to guard against the folks with the butting-in habit, for when they see anything unusual coming off on the street or in any public place their natural busybody instinct takes hold of them, and they're bound to nudge up and take a hand in the proceedings.

"Over in Trenton a few weeks ago," I fixed up a horsewhipping scene. The first part of the set was easy enough to get. It was a scene in a restaurant, in which a pretty girl, seated at a table a little distance away from another table at which a frolicsome man with a homely wife is dining, falls to making goo-goo eyes at the man.

"The second scene, in which I arranged to have the horsewhipping take place, took place outside the restaurant. We'd got police permission to take the pictures, and I had two or three men stationed in front of the restaurant to keep the crowd back while the phony horsewhipping was in progress.

"When everything was all set and the machine was snapping away at the homely wife laying the lash across the face and shoulders of the flirtatious girl-the lash looked like rattan, but it was a phony, and didn't hurt at all-our troubles began.

"First a big vannigan of a man slammed in and grabbed my homely woman by her lash-wielding arm, bawling that he didn't believe in secing no woman stinging another woman like that, and that queered one set of films. The machine had to be stopped while the big buttinskl was being informed that the thing was only a tableau, and that he didn't belong to the picture.

"He took the gibes of the crowd sourly, at that, and looked to be in so much of a mind to kick our gear to pieces that I had to get a cop to walk him down the street.

"When we got all set again and the horsewhipping of the flirtatious girl was once more going on a scrawny hatchet-faced woman, who had just joined the outer circle of the crowd, and who wasn't up to what was coming off, rushed into the scene with a shriek, grabbed my two acting women by the hair, and started in to roughhouse them both for their 'indecency in fighting on the street,' as she yelled at them. The machine had to be stopped

"The incident as I had framed it up didn't call for anything like that. I had it arranged that after the whipping had proceeded for a space the guilty husband of the homely wife was to rush in and attempt to separate the two women, when his wife was to turn on him with the lash, causing him to skiddoo down the street. The girl with the goo-goo eyes was to seize the whip from the other woman's hands and start in to get hunk for the cutting she'd received, the scene ending up that way."

DETHRONING OF ALCOHOL. Being Brought About by the Mod-

ern Spirit of Scientific Research.

Another potent factor in the dethroning of alcohol has been the spirit of scientific research of recent years, says an Open Letter, in Century. In the great laboratories scientists have been carefully studying the effects of alcoholic liquors upon the various organs of the body, and, although they differ in their conclusions upon some points, the result is that those physicians who have most closely followed these investigations have, almost or entirely, abjured alcoholics as a necessary part of their therapeutic outfit. These elaborate, studies of alcohol have convinced many that the nourishing and strengthening properties formerly ascribed to alcoholics existed only in the imagination, and belong to the errors of an age which had no facilities for accurate observation. The food qualities of the grains and fruits, it is now believed by many authorities, are destroyed in the process of making alcoholic drinks. Even the stimulating qualities ascribed to alcohol are denied by many, who class it among the narcotics because of its depressant

When Game Was Cheap in Kansas. Even as late as 1886 and 1887 venison was as cheap as beef in the fall, the choicest cuts selling for 12% cents a pound, while wild turkeys could be had for 75 cents each when tame turkeys no larger sold for a dollar. Brant or wild goods were hard to get rid of. as no one liked their meat. There was little fishing, not nearly so good as now, and the fish were nearly all perch or cat. The fine herd of 200 head of deer in Uncle Joe Lewis' deer park came from a pair he caught in the early days and penned up in a pasture lot.—Anthony Republican.

Congo Salt Marshes. Along the central part of the Congo.

river there are a number of salt marshes. The Africans dig shallow holes in these, whence issue streams of hot water which, on being even orated, leaves a residue of salt.

THE LAKE OF SACRIFICE.

Louisiana Body of Water About Which There Is an Indian Legend.

. Lake Ca-ta-ou-la, the sacred lake of the Indians, lies ensconced, as it were, in the deep solitude of the forest which skirts the Attakapas prairie on the east side of the Teche at about nine miles from the town of St. Martinville. The beauty of its scenery and its picturesque landscapes have probably no equal in the state, says the New Orleans States. Its waters have the transparency of crystal, and its depth averages from 90 to 100

The word Ca-ta-ou-la means the lake of sacrifice. The following legend, as dramatic and tragical as the Biblical narrative of the death of Jephthah's daughter, gives us the origin of that

name. The Tetimetchec Indians, being threatened with dire calamity, the nature of which we know not, their prayermen consulted their oracles, and were informed that to propitiate the great Manitou and to avert the calamity a fair maiden of the tribe was to be sacrificed to the cruel god and her; soul drowned in the placid waters of Lake Casta-ou-la.

The beautiful At-ta-la, the fair daughter of the chief, offered herself as a willing victim to propitiate the Great Spirit.

Dressed in all the finery and picturesqueness of apparel of an Indian princess, she repaired to the lake in whose waters she was to find a watery grave, followed by the weeping maidens and the stern warriors of the

She glided in her light cance on the waters of the lake until she had reached the middle of the stream, and with her eyes upraised and hands extended toward the heavenly mansion of the great Manitou, she offered him her youth and her life blood as a sacrifice to propitiate him and so avert the calamity that threatened her

With radiant smile she then turned toward the shore of the lake where knelt the weeping maidens. She waved her hand gently to them, bidding them an eternal adieu, and plunged into its waters, to be seen no more.

Supersititous persons assert that even to this day in times of great calamity and misfortune, when the moon spans the sky and shines serene in the high heavens, streaking with silvery fringe the gentle ripples of the lake, a shadowy form is seen gilding on its waters in a light cance, with hands extended heavenward, and they say that all at once, uttering a wild and unearthly shrick, the shadowy form plunges headlong into the waters and disappears, while the terror-stricken denizens of the forest answer the shricks with howls and lugubrious hoot-

From that time Lake Ca-ta-ou-la became the sacred lake of the Indians, and every year they repaired to this spot to propitiate the great Maniton with their offerings and sacrifices. into its crystalline waters they plunged themselves to get cleansed of their moral and physical impurities; into its sacred waters they dipped their amulets and arrows to avert approaching calamities and to protect themselves sgainst the devices of the evil spirit. He who could not make this yearly rilgrimage felt despondent and unhappy, and his inability to follow the others in the saintly journey boded him no good.

If while performing his immersion in the lake one should happen w drown, his memory was execrated, and his death was considered the judgment of the great Manitou as an atonement for the crimes committed by him.

The lake is still called Ca-ta-ou-la. the lake of sacrifice, but the great Manitou, like his Indian worshipers, is now a thing of the past.

Frost Makes Fat Turkeys. "Cold weather makes fat turkeys," said the poulterer.

"Why?" "Because in a warm fall the ground keeps soft, the vegetation lingers on and the fields are full of worms and bugs. What's the result? The result is that the turkeys, from sunrise till dark, tramp the tempting fields on long forages, eating the worms and bugs, which thin them, and walking all their soft and fine flesh into tough, stringy

muscle. "A cold fall, with early frosts and snows, freezes the ground and kills the bugs. Then the turkeys are not tempted to wander. They loaf in the farmyard, gorge an abundance of grain, and put on fiesh like a middle

aged woman at a seashore hotel. "But in a warm fail, hunting the irresistible bug, the turkeys do their 15 or 20 miles regularly, and become athietes. For athletic turkeys there is no public demand."

The Lawyer.

Now, guess who it is that takes an oath "whereby he invokes God's help that he may do no falsehood nor consent to the doing of any in court; that he may not wittingly or willingly promote or sue any false, groundless or enlawful suit nor give aid or consent to the same; that he may delay no man for lucre or malice, but that he may conduct himself with all good fidelity." Guess who takes that oath. But you would never guess it in the world. It is the lawyer.--Kansas City

Not in That Case.

He-Do you believe that if one person gives another a pair of scissors It will cut their friendship? She-Not if it's a nice little pair of

silver scissors with my monogram co.

THE PANAMA CANAL

NAVIGATION OF THE PROPOSED ISTHMIAN WATERWAY.

Some Interesting Particulars of Its Construction and Probable Length of Time It Will Take.

To make it possible to pass a ship from ocean to ocean, even by a highlevel design, will require from six to eight ; ears, and by one at sea level ten years, though possibly 12. Which of the two types, all things considered, is the better is a question requiring great thought for the proper answer, writes William Barclay Parsons, in Century. On the one hand, there are required a greatly increased investent of capital and some delay in time. although the latter in the life of such an enterprise is probably of small amount. The deciding factor will probably be the practical usefulness of the type when completed. No matter what the design, the canal cannot be navigated its entire length by large steamers with the freedom that they pass up anti down a broad river. It is contemplated that the width of the canal at the bottom shall be about 150 feet, giving a width on the surface of from 200 to 350 feet, according to the flatness of the side slopes, dependent on the varying local character of the rock or earth through which the canal will be dug. As large modern steamers have a beam of 75 feet, it is obvious that two such vessels cannot pass each other in the regular channel.

On arriving at either terminus the ship will report to the barbor master for a permit to pass, and, if she be a sailing vessel, for a tug to take her through. After an inspection, the taking on or coal, supplies and a pilot, and being measured for and paying toll charges, the vessel will then receive an order entitling her to proceed. This order will be like a train order on a single-track railway, giving authority to go to a certain point, and there either to meet and pass a ship coming from the other end or to draw to one side and permit the other ship to pass. or to get other orders to proceed further. The passing of ships will be arranged by constructing "sidings;" that is, widenings of the channel into which a vessel can draw and moor to clusters of piles. When the passing is made the vessel then advances to the next siding where a vessel is expected, all of which will be controlled by telegraphic orders from a central dispatcher's office, where there will be a chart showing the exact position of any ship at any time, corrected instantly by advices received from the local stations. Along the banks there will be semaphore signals by day and lights by night, indicating the position of obstructions or vessels ahead, so as to prevent collisions.

On arriving at a lock the steamer will find a structure similar in principle to the small canal locks with which the reader is familiar, but vastly larger. These locks will have a length of about 1,000 feet and a width in the clear of 100 feet, in order to accommodate not only the steamers 800 feet long now building, but to allow for such increase in size as may be realized. The gates closing the locks at the down-stream end will have a height equal to the depth of the canal. the height to lift, and, say, ten feet of surplus, or a total of 75 to perhaps 100 feet, according to conditions-dimensions far in excess of those of any other lock gates in the world. As soon as the lock is entered and the ship made fast so that it cannot be moved about by the in or outrushing water. and yet may rise or fail: with the change of level, the great gates behind her will be closed . d water admitted into the lock from the higher level or drawn off into the lower as the vessel is ascending or descending. When the new level is reached the other gates are opened, and once more the vessel continues her journey between banks crowded to the water's edge with the wild tangle of a tropical jungle or the long-leafed banana trees set out in regular rows in plantations. On arriving at the far terminus the pilot is dropped and the vessel disappears at

American Bank in Japan. An American bank in Japan, as a profitable enterprise and a great aid to the American manufacturer, is a suggestion from C. A. Francis of the Higher Technical school of Tokio, who also advises his fellow-Yankees to study Japanese manufacturing conditions and needs. One Tokio shop employing from 15 to 20 workmen makes by hand a sewing machine which is claimed to be better than a famous American product of which it is a copy. It is sold for nine yen, while a poor quality of the American machine costs from 40 to, 50 yen. How shall Uncle Sam's agents demonstrate that their companies make certain machine tools which do this work cheaper than they are now doing it and that no more capital will be needed in the installing of the plant?

Army Kitchess.

Traveling kitchens, which have long been in use in the Russian army and which did much to increase the comfort of the soldiers during the long battles of the recent war, are now being tried in the French maneuvers. with a view to their introduction into the French army.

Canadian Horses in China. It is found that horses from Camada become acclimated in China more readily than those which are imported from Australia, and they seem to take more naturally to the nevel dist of bran, barley and rice straw.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK

Every Article Bearing American Stamp Is Tampered With in Manchuria.

One sort of "yellow peril" that American exporters have to deal with is the orient is very real, according to a report that has been received by the department of commerce and labor from one of its special agents. who has been investigating trade conditions in the far east, reports the Washington Star. The special agent says that Manchuria is the hotbed for counterfest trade-marks, and that every commodity bearing an Americantrade-mark that comes into the orient should have the text of the mark printed also in Chinese characters, aswell as an explanation of why these characters are added. Otherwise, the buyers are likely to fight shy of the real article under the impression that it is an imitation.

No charge is made as to the place of origin of the spurious trade-marks, but the vendors of the imitation artito keep on the windward side. They cles evidently know the law well enough will change one letter, for instance, in the name of an American brand of soap, condensed milk or toilet preparation, and sell a very inferior article on the strength of the reputstion that has been made by the legitimate manufacturer. This not only cuts into the manufacturer's trade, but eventually kills the whole trade in the articles imitated. Of course, the imitators care little about this; what they are after being immediate profits.

But the mere fact that there are counterfeits of this sort shows one source of trouble that the legitimate American manufacturer has to deal with in fighting for the trade of the orient, and it is hoped that some of the counterfeiters may be caught and discouraged a little in the inroads they are making into American commerce.

PARROT LIVES A CENTURY. The Bird Could Talk as Well as a Man If Educated When

It Was Young. There is no doubt of the fact that the parrot is one of the longest lived of all animals. There is a well-authenticated case of a grown man who used to go to see a remarkable talking cockatoo which his grandmother had personally known when she was a little girl. So it is probably no fairy story that the bird sometimes survives for a century. inasmuch as actual knowledge of this particul. fowl covered something like IO years.

In the West Indies and elsewhere in the tropics parrots are commonly allowed to roam at will about house gardens and at meal times, when they hear the clatter of plates they will walk into the dining-room, climb on the backs of the chairs and insist upon their share of whatever there is to eat.

It seems odd, when one comes to think of it that birds should be the only animals that can talk. There are other speaking birds besides parrots, of course, such as the crow, for example, tut parrots are decidedly the most capable conversationalists. So excellent is the vocal organ with which a parrot is provided that if it only had the requisite brains it could talk almost as well as a man. Doubtless the most intelligent parrots are the best speakers, other things being equal, but, as already suggested, no parrot, however clever. can become a first-rate talker unless its education has been begun early in life.

LONG-DISTANCE APPLAUSE.

Handelapping Was Plainly Heard by Wireless Nearly Two Hundred Miles Away.

One hundred and eighty miles away resounded the thunderous applause accorded the concert given in the Pensacola navy yard recently. It was handclapping by wireless. The large wireless transmitter station is located near the bandstand, and at the end of a selection by the navy band the De Forest operators opened wide the large spark gap as well as the doors to the soundproof spark muffler, and then, depressing the Morse key, sent forth a succession of long, lend dashes heard for blocks. This "low frequency" spark and its rattle, following upon the last notes of the music, resembled an outburst of applause from a vast concourse of clapping hands, but sevenfold louder than any ever heard before. The bandmaster, startled, amused and impressed, responded with the one encore of the evening. As it transpired afterward, the operator at the station at New Orleans heard this electrical enthusiasm precisely when it was given 180 miles away.

Brazil's Blue Butterflies.

The exceedingly high prices oftenasked and paid for butterflies are rendered possible by the extreme uncertainty of the market. There is no means of knowing how long a butterfly will remain a rarity. It may continue unique for a quarter of a century, or it may become common in the course of a few months. A case in point is that of a beautiful blue butterfly from Brazil. When the first specimens of this butterfly were sent to England some years ago key sold readily for \$50 or more apiece. Since then, however, collectors have sent it home in numbers, and the price has fatien to a paitry 60 cents.

His Stock.

* V 3 . T "I." said the orator, slapping big breast with his fist and tossing his head like the heavy villate in a 10-20. 20-show, "come of a stock rooted deep in the soit"

"Evidently from bogs," sniffed an old farmer in the audience.-Kansas City Journal.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS