BARREL INDUSTRY.

MILLIONS MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA ANNUALLY

Largest Consumption Is in the Coment Business - Interesting Facts Concerning Cost, Etc.

The introduction of improved machinery in its manufacture has made the American cooperage business the targest in the world. There are upward of 300,000,000 barrels and circular packages manufactured in this secountry annually, and the demand increases so that this output must be steadily broadened in order to keep pace with the growth of the business. The largest consumption of barrees is in the cement business, which approximately demands 35,000,000 a year for the trade, while flour comes next with a demand for 22,500,000; fence staples, bolts, nuts and nails require 15,000,000. and sugar 15,000,000. Roasted coffee, spices, crockery and fruits and vegetables use up about 5,000,000 barrels a year each, while the glassware trade, baking powder companies, distilled liquor manufacturers and candy, tobacco and cheese packers are big users of barrels, averaging in each trade from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 barrels. The consumption of barrels for molasses, oil, lard and pork is also enormous. while dry paint, glue, snuff, oatmeal. screws, castings and general bardware articles annually increase the demand on the cooperage supply.

While the amount of expenditure for barrels can be closely estimated for a given year, it is not possible to say how many barrels are in actual use. The life of a barrel is put down at one year by the trade, but that is far from true. The great majority of barrels have as many lives as a cat. They begin as sugar or flour barrels and are then sold to the farmer for shipping his produce to the market. It may be they are returned to him meveral times, carrying potatoes or pickles to market in the first trip and then cabbage or lettuce in the next, each cargo being lighter in weight than the previous one, owing to the weakened condition of the barrels.

Finally, the barrel may serve out its life work as a garbage receptacle and be burned in the end in some tenement house to keep out the winter's chill. Thus it may be said that a barrel serves a more useful career than almost any other manufactured article and its life is much longer than a sea-

The demand for barrels is steadily fincreasing because modern machinery has made it possible to make them for the trade cheaper than almost any other form of package. That it is the most convenient form of package has Hong been acknowledged. The ancient poper's art was a skilled one, and the work of cutting out the staves and Then assembling them required long practice and apprenticeship. To-day machinery performs in a fraction of the time what hand labor did so slowly and clumsily.

The modern veneer machines have been instrumental in reducing the cost Hand labor is eliminated bere to such an extent that the work feeding the machines constitutes most of the requirements of the operators. The staves are on to the re-Figuried thickness by the machines and then pressed into shape by hydraulic pressure until they are really for the

assembling machine. . A feature of barrel making in this country is the grading of the circular backages so that all the lumber brought to the factories can be utiltzed. One class of barrels must be absolutely watertight, without a flaw of any kind in their staves. Barrels made for oil, whisky and paint trade must not only be flawless, but they moust have a resistance power equal to a lateral pressure of 500 pounds. In order to secure this the staves must be put to a rigid test beforehand and they must be cured, so there will be no danger of shrinkage and damage when put into use. Lumber used for this work must be carefully selected and it must be cured by nature's slow **but sure process.**

Humming Bird Fanning Young. The way the mother would alight on her nest was a marvel to me. She always stopped on the dead twig of a maple before dropping to her home. I maw her do it several times. She came at the nest like a meteoric streak. i held my breath lest the whole thing be aplintered to atoms, for she hit the little cup without the slightest pause that I could see. But when she alighted it mut to shame the touch of floating thistledown. While the nestlings were very young the mother never left them alone at a time. If the day was warm. if the sun shone on the nest, the mother hovered over with wings and tail spread wide. When it was hottest I have seen the mother sit forward on the nest edge, spread her tail till she showed the white tips of her feathers and keep up a constant quivering, fanning motion with her wings and tail to give protection to the frail midgets the nest.—Country Calendar.

Hard on Prisoners. She-I see a Russian contemporary mays that all the Japanese prisoners in Russia are studying the Russian lan-

He-The Russians evidently believe in showing no mercy to their prisoners. --- Yonkers Statesman.

Coffee and Blindness.

A CONTRACTOR

The Moors are usually inveterate offee-drinkers, and a medical writer states that their sight often begins to fail at the age of 40, while many are Mind at 50. Excessive use of coffee in salways given as the cause.

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN OUTPUT DURING 1904.

Lead and Spelter Production Also Runs Far Ahead of Last Year's Figures-Interesting Particulars.

Washington .- Mr. Charles Kirchoff, special agent of the United States geological survey, has computed the quantity and value of the copper, lead and spelter produced in the United States during 1904. He has in preparation detailed reports of these industries, which will be published in the survey's forthcoming volume, "Mineral Resources of

the United States, 1904." A very considerable increase took place in the production of copper during ing 1904. The production amounted to 812.537,267 pounds, valued at \$105,-629.845. The production for 1903 was 698,044,517 pounds. The most noteworthy increase occurred in Arizona, where both the Bisbee and Globe districts added largely to the product. The imports in ore and matte amounted to 38.947.772 pounds: the imports in bars. ingots and old bars to 142,344,433 pounds. The exports of copper amounted to 564,544.880 pounds, a noticeable increase over the exportation of 1903. which was only 320,322.627 pounds. The amount of copper consumed in the United States during 1904 was 485,284.592 pounds, a decline from the figure for 1903, which was 566.429.885 pounds. In spite, however, of this decrease in consumption, it was necessary to draw upon the stocks in producers' hands to

the extent of nearly 56,000,000 pounds.

To arrive at the production of merchant lead obtained from the mines of the United States is a complicated problem. A careful study of the figures justifies the statement, however, that it amounted to 307,000 short tons in 1904, valued at \$26,402,000. The yield in pig lead from ores smelted by works that treat argentiferous material is estimated, after undergoing the smelting. desilverizing and smelting operations. at 95 per cent. of the contents of the ores. The result is a tonnage of 218.-000 for 1904 as contrasted with 199,000 short tons for 1903. To these figures are added 89.169 tons of soft lead for 1904 and 83,444 tons of soft lead for 1903. making an approximate total of 307,000 short tons for the lead production of the United States in 1904, as compared

with 282,000 short tons for 1903. Returns from all the producers of spelter in the United States show that the production for 1994 amounted to 186.702 short tons, valued at \$18.670,200. The production of 1903 was 159.219 short tons. This extraordinary increase in output was due chiefly to the growth of the industry in Kansas, where a number of new plants built in 1903 were in full operation. A partial report of the stock carried by producers of zinc shows a reduction from 10.538 short tons on January 1, 1904, to 6.521 short tons on January 1, 1905.

FINGER-PRINT QUERIES.

Candidates for Police Job Are Puzzled by Examination Technicalities.

Chteago,-"What is an ulnar loop? A waori? Arches? Tented arches?" Gas of the 13 men who tried to ansame tweet questions and many others. like them is on the way to a fat job in the city police department, but the civil. services members and employes who conducted an examination at the city hall the other day confessed themselves stumped. Some of the candidates looked desperate and left blank spaces.

fill the vacant place in the bureau or criminal identification. "Maybe Pudd'nhead Wilson, Mark Twain's famous character, would know." said Secretary Corcoran, "but I suppose it's all right, as the questions were made out and forwarded to us by

It has something to do with finger

prints, and the examination was held to

a St. Louis identification expert at our "I'll have to take it for granted that the questions will bring out the qualifications of the candidates," said Presi-

The examination was designed to bring out the qualifications of the applicants as experts in the Bertillon sys-

dent Errant

NURSED HER OWN SLAVE. Her Former Mistress Rescues from Want and Cares for an Aged

St. Louis.-A bit of sentiment and parhos of the old south found expression when Rachel, an ex-slave, was buried by her former mistress, Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant, wife of an associate justice of the supreme court of Missouri. from the fashionable family home., where for five years the aged negress had been cared for as tenderly as a child.

Negress.

She had been rescued, an invalid and in poverty, after Mrs. Valliant had spent two weeks traveling in search of her in 1960, to take care of her during the last five years of the old woman's life.

As soon as she heard that her former maid was ill and in need of assistance, Mrs. Valliant went to Covington, Ky., where Rachel was supposed to be living. But she was not there. By diligent inquiry, and after spending two weeks in the quest, the jurist's wife finally located her at Winchester, Ky. She brought her here, and at the funeral the Valliant carriage followed the hearse.

The Real Want.

Wizard Burbank may be able to produce a tomato that tastes like a fruit, but what the world more particularly desires just now is that he evolve a cantaloupe that will taste like a canta-

COPPER PRODUCTION. DIFFICULT TO GRADE

THE MULE IS A DIFFICULAT PRODUCT TO CLASSIFY.

Missouri Stock Dealer Gives Some Points of Interest Regarding the Hybrid Output.

Kansas City, Mo.- The classification of Missouri's great product, the mule, is the hardest of all live stock." says John Grant, of the firm of Walcott. Beers & Grant, at the stock yards.

"To most people the animal is simply a mule, with a strong inclination to emphasize his presence with a kick. To most buyers he is a good or bad. large or small, smooth or rough, will probably bring a certain price on the market or will not be wanted at all. While among dealers who supply the different demands he is classified according to weight, bone, size, color, age, mouth, teeth, broken or unbroken. length and breadth, and also in regard to the locality of the buyer.

"In the first place, green, unbroken mules are never wanted. Once in awhile we receive a few and generally have to sell them at a sacrifice. The principal classes of mules known to the market are: Cotton mules, lumber mules, railroad mules, sugar mules, farm mules, levee mules, city mules and miners. Miners are classed as surface and pit mules.

"Cotton mules are the commonest kind in regard to numbers. They range from 13 to 16 hands, and from 4 to 7 years old are the best ages. Their build makes little difference so long as they are smooth. In price they range from \$50 to \$165. Lumber mules are the largest, heavy boned, rugged grades, 15.3 to 16.2 hands or better. They are used in the big lumber camps for logging, and must have the weight for good heavy pulling.

In price this class ranges up to \$250. "Similar to the lumber mule is the railroader. Some lighter, but on the good heavy order, and from \$15 to \$20 cheaper. They are used in grading, hauling and all the work that is known in the construction of railroads. Sugar mules belong to the fancy class. They must be smooth, built rangy, small head and neck, small bones. In height from 15 to 16 hands. and in price from \$165 to \$210. Farm mules vary in size, but are formed from the rejected ones of the foregoing classes. Their prices range \$10 to \$25 lower.

"The miners are the hardest class to supply. They must be either dark bay or black in color. White and sorrel mules are never used. When the mines have long shafts in the Pennsylvania coal regions especially, they say a white mule resembles a ghost and frightens the other mules beyond control. The pitters must be long in body, heavy boned and have good weight. They range from 12 to 15.2 hands and bring from \$135 to \$200, while for any other trade they would bring \$50 less. Surface mules are used on the long hauls on top of ground. They are heavy, but taller, and have not such large bones.

"Levee mules, as the word implies, i are used near steamboats and docks for the heavy work. They are generally single workers and must be of the rugged class. Their looks matter little so long as they are sound and fit for hard work. A city mule includes the small, light grades, such as you see on delivery and transfer wagons. The high prices in the last

year have reduced the number greatly. "The government buys all classes of mules, but that is done according to contract and prices hold a wide range. They never buy a low-priced animal and they are rigid in their examina-

ALL ONE PIECE OF WOOD.

Remarkable Feature of the Washington Exhibit at the Portland Exposition.

Portland, Ore.-A cross section cut from a fir tree 13 feet in diameter forms the floor of an office of tree furniture which has attracted a great deal of attention in the Washington state building at the Lewis and Clark exposition. The big tree from which the 13-foot section was cut grew in Snohomish county,

Washington. The cross section is about a foot thick. with the upper surface polished, so that it makes an excellent floor. On it are several other cross sections of smaller trees, which do service as chairs. They are of cedar. Some of the stumps thus utilizedare cut off and polished to form stools, while others have been so carved as to make a comfortable chair with a

The oddest feature of this exhibit is a typewriter desk made of a single fir log standing on end. The log forms a cylinder about four feet high and three feet thick, with a polished top. One side has been cut away underneath, so that there is plenty of room for the stenogra-

pher's knees. In another part of the Snohomish section a log six feet in diameter has been used to make a seat. The log has been carved so that a post a foot in diameter is left in the center to form a back, and the effect is similar to that produced when a seat is built around a tree.

Club of Deaf Persons. One of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society ladies in Berlin. The principal condition for membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over 100 members, who meet regularly once a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelm Strasse, where they converse by means of ear trumpets and

the sign language and drink tea.

LANDS FISH WITH, LASSO.

Sturgeon Weighing 104 Pounds, Fights for Over an Hour Before He Is Finally Caught.

Watertown, N. Y .- The most exciting fish story, that is well authenticated, heard so far this season, comes from Massena, where Orville A. Babcock, famous fisherman of that section, had a battle royal the other night with a monster sturgeon. A few nights ago Orville, who was passing near the racks of one of the Massena canal power houses, saw a sturgeon of gigantic proportions in the foaming waters near the racks. Orville' took a rope, and, after a half hour's trial. succeeded in getting a noose over the aturgeon's tail.

For another half hour he fought to tire the fish out, and finally, when it lay quiet against the racks, he got down, rested one knee on the girt of the gatehouse wall, and, with his shoulder against the racks, reached down into the water to pull the sturgeon out. After bauling the: fish well up out of the water, he found: that he was unable to secure a hold lower down on the slimy monster, on account of having to cling to the girt with one hand. He got a firm grip with his teeth on the tail of the fish, but the denizen of the deep gave a flop and tore loose, leaving a bunk of the tail between Orville's jaws. After another 20 minutes' wrestle, the noose was slipped over the head of the fish, and Orville hauled him out. He tipped the beam at 104

LEGACY FOR HERMIT BARON

Gleaner of Garbage Dumps in Arisona Town Comes Into Comfortable Sum.

Phoenix, Ariz.-A legacy of \$9,000, a first installment on inheritance that amounts to much more, has been received by Philip E. Neville, of Phoenix, who now appears as one of the nobility of England, though for three years past a gleaner in the garbage dumps of Phoenix. He bears the title of Baron Latimer, a barony whose estates escheated to the crown centuries azo. For 17 years he has been an exile, keeping his locality a secret from his relatives till only a few months ago, when he wrote to demand legacies he knew were due him, Since receiving the money he has given \$250 to the Presbyterian church. where he has been a devout attend-

Neville's home is on the river bank below the city, where he has gleaned tin cans from which to melt solder. He is about 50 years old. Though letters have come addressing him as Lord Neville, and imploring him to return to his old family home in Herefordshire, he says he has cast off his family and will remain free in America. His only companions are burros, with which he has made most of his journeyings since starting on his lonely pilgrimage from Winnipeg 17 years ago.

SILVER FOR THE FISHES.

Fine Service Intended for Yacht Club at Sea Gate Dropped Overboard.

New York .- The mermatis that disport off Sea Gate have been presented with a silver service worth \$500 . The knicks forks and spoons were intendel originally, for the Atlantic Yacht ciub, whose house is at Sea. Gate. Packed in a fine case, the silver was put on board the steamboat Atlantic, which plies between the Battery and Sea Gate. Capt. Drake, of the Atlantic, placed the silver in charge of one of his men until it should be delivered to Superintendent Stewart at the yacht club.

When the Atlantic reached the yacht club's landing the man put the case on his shoulder and started to go, ashore before the gangway was run out. He stumbled, and the silver went overboard.

The crew of the Atlantic and employes of the clubhouse started grap, pling for the precious case, but the sand there is somewhat like quicksand, and the waves quickly bury anything that goes down.

Some of the yachtsmen put on bathing suits and dived for the service, but the mermaids were stirring their cold tea with the spoons.

A professional diver will seek the

ONLY TWO BILLS EXIST.

Sixty-Dollar Banknotes Issued in 1812 Are Worth One Thousand Dollars Each.

St. Louis.-The only two \$60 bills in existence have been found. One belongs to an eastern collector andthe other to Mrs. Julia Turton, this city. They are worth \$1,000 each. 'My mother was a Bryant," said

Mrs. Turton, "and the bill was one," of several paid my grandfather, Col., John N. Bryant, who fought in the war of 1812, by the father of Mark, Twain. The payment was made in connection with a land deal in Tennessee, the details of which I have. never been able to learn. The bill, was an inheritance of mine, but Inever realized its value until I saw it mentioned in a dispatch. I value it as a family heirloom."

Earthquake Befugees. Escaping from the recent great earthquake, a number of refugees built themselves huts at Mandi, India. A few days later the huts were struck by lighthingand 23 of the occupants were killed.

Fantastic Fish.

About 40 varieties of fantastic fish from the Bermudas are to be sent to the New York aquarium. Over 1,000 specimens will be included in one shipment.

LOVE IS ENFORCED.

LAW OF FRANCE WILL ORDER HAPPY MARRIAGES.

The Revision of the Napoleonic Code Will Contain Most Explicit Instructions to That

End.

Paris .- Love is heuceforth to be legally recognized in French marriages! That is one of the great reforms determined on by the committee now revising the Napoleonic code. Hitherto the French marriage law had not acknowl-

edged the existence of love in wedlook. Perhaps that explains many plots of plays and novels. But these in a few weeks' time will be hopelessly out of date. In future French husbands and wives will be legally bound to love one another, which is not the case at present, and, as there is no country where the public has so great a respect for iaw as France, happy marriages are soon to be the rule.

Art. 212, chap. 6, sec. 5, book 1, of the civil code says: "Husband and wife owe to one another mutual faithfulness, help. assistance." The next article adds: "The husband owes to his wife protection, the wife owes obedience to her husband." But affection finds no place in the code, which affords no counterpart to the "love, honor and obey"of the religious marriage service.

A particularly enlightened commission, however, is now revising the Napoleonic code. In spite of the protests of aghast lawyers, such rank outsiders who know naught of law, but only know life, as MM. Paul Hervieu and Marcel Prevost, were appointed among the commissioners.

The former, M. Hervieu, is the brave man who has ventured to introduce the word "love" into the law. He defended his motion with some heat and carried the day. The commission decided that article 212, aforesaid, shall read: "Husband and wife owe to one another mutual love, faithfulness, help and assist-

Thus the law, will now actually lay it down that the first duty of man and wife is to love one another. This revolutionary committee of reformers has further brought its ax down on the following article (213), half of the text of which, given above, has been clean cut away, which is to run: "The husband owes protection to his wife. The rights of husband and wife are equal." This is tantamount to deleting the obnoxious "obey" from the lady's promise—a tremendous triumph for her.

JAGUAR HOLDS UP TRAINS.

Escaped Circus Animal in Colorado Tunnel Raises a Disturbance.

Colorado Springs, Cot, -More than trains on the Colorado Midland railroad were held up to-day at tunnel No. 6, two miles west of Manitou, by a flerce South American jaguar. Before he was captured the animal clawed Joseph Bennett, of this city, cutting a severe gash a ross the right leg. Miss Delmont, a passenger, became frightened and in trying to scale a high cliff fell 20 feet, breaking her left leg.

The jaguar and a polar bear occupied compartments in a large rage on a flat car of the train orlonging to a circus. The cage was too high to enfor the mouth of the tunnel and it was form off. The keeper threw on the air brakes, stopping the train. He threw rocks at the bear and fired blank cartridges at the jaguar to keep them from escaping.

The animal crawled under the car and during the efforts to drive it into another cage Bennett received his inaries. The animal was finally driven thin a small cage, but before the door could be crosed the train started and the jaguar again leaped for liberty.

It dashed through the tunnel, but on emerging at the other end found itself in a narrow cut. After some effort the animal was again captured and placed in his cage.

WED AT PIKE'S PEAK.

Daughter of Indiana Judge Runs Away to Marry a Full-Blooded Armenian.

Denver, Col.-A pretty romance reached its climax at Manitou the other evening when Miss Emma C. Benter, daughter of Federal Judge Bender, of Indianapolis, became the bride of Saiem Wahbe El Kaffoury, a wealthy Armenian importer of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed in the Iron Springs hotel, at the foot of Pike's peak, by Rev. J. W. Neeley, of the First Congregational church. Maniton.

Kaffoury is a full-blooded Armenian and typical of his race. He is about 40 years old. His bride is a beautiful blonde of scarcely 24 summers. The wedding took place in Colorado because Judge Bender was opposed to his daughter marrying the Armenian, and forbade him to come to the Bender home in Indianapolis.

Miss Bender recently completed an eight-years' course in an eastern convent. How and when she first met Kaffoury is not known, but it is said that the bride ran away from home in the Hoosier state to be married.

She confided in a sister who sympathized with her and assisted in a bold plan of an elopement. Mr. and Mrs. Kaffoury will make their home in San Fran-

Something Doing. Additional interest would attach to the sporting pages if records were printed daily of the work done by college athletes in the Kansas wheat

CHILDREN NOT WANTED."

Property Owners in Boston Cause Thinning Out of Little Ones in That City.

The migration to the suburbs of the families with children is growing. In natural consequence the number of children to be found within the limits. of the city proper is decreasing, saysthe Boston Advertiser. Any sociologist tenement-house commissioner, censustaker or real estate agent will tell you this. The child is no longer admitted to many of our most desirable apartment-houses, private dwellings, or exclusive hotels. It was about 15 years ago, so real estate men say, that people in the apartment-house district began to regard children as obnoxious because of their noise and games. Property owners took their cue from this and objected to children because they tear a house to pieces, so that now the paterfamilias, with a lot of "hopefuls" yet in their leading-strings, is compelled either to content himself with a tenement in the most congested quarters of the city or go far out in the suburban towns, where children are not under the ban. It is a bold statement to make, that our people of the middle class are forced into the suburbs or into the tenement district because of their children, yet there is evidence of it in nearly every residential quarter of the city.

Boston would like to say that this truth does not apply here. But our tenement-house commission, which has been investigating the situation less than a year has already received aninkling of it, and is prepared to have its worst fears confirmed. When the restrictions against the letting of apartments, suites, rooms in hotels or private residences to familles with children are so inflexible, it must be inevitable that the rearing of children will be vitally affected sooner or later. As President Roosevelt and President. Eliot have agreed that the decrease in: the birth rate among the Americans is lamentable in that it makes race suicide a national policy, there has been a disposition to cast the entire blame upon American parents. But when these parents, provided they are burdened with children, cannot secure decent homes in some of the most respectable parts of the city, should all the blame be east upon them? Does not the property owner, who wants to save the cost of repairs through the exclusion of the little barbarians, share in the responsibility?

There is one good result. Our suburbs are being rapidly built up. and when this is done our children are given the advantages of country life, which would be lost to them if they could have lived within the city limits. They have the fresh air, the trees, the brooks, and the fields to bring them health and strength. The children who do come into the world are undoubtedly benefited by this banishment from the city. Is this sufficient, though, to make up for the decrease in the birth rate which must be traced in a greater or less degree to the landlord's dislike of the child?

AMERICA'S EQUAL CHANCES

Illustrated in the Strange Story of Two Clerks in Pension Office at Washington.

That no form of government yet adopted by civilized man is more beneaficial to those who live under it than that of the United States is instanced in the daily life of every inc. says the Washington Star. The opportunities for every man to make of himself what he will, providing nature has endowed him with the brain element of success. are greater in this country than anywhere else on earth. It has never been questioned by students of the constitution, yet seldom is such a striking case discovered as one in the

pension bureau. Some 80 years ago a French refugee landed on one of the islands of the West Indies, where he set himself up in business as a small planter. Success attended his diligence, and he acquired a competence and a number of siaves. A few years prior to the civil war he sold out his business and came to the United States to make his

home. One slave whom he brought with him he freed in Baltimore, securing for him an occupation. After the death of the Frenchman, who left a small family, the negro continued to prosper along the lines he had set for himself, rearing a family and sending one son to the war for the union. Two of the sons of his old master also fought for the flag in a Maryland regi-

After the war these young soldiers settled down to retrieve their fortunes. reduced by the conflict and enforced neglect. It was a hard struggle, but they did fairly well. The sequel of the story is this. To-day at the same work, in the same office, a grandson of the French refugee and a grandson of the slave whom he freed in Baltimore years ago are employed by the government they helped to save, and the story of their lives is known to few, even of the clerks who work with them. They are both rated as good cierks, and the fact of their both being there maintains the original statement of equal opportunities for all men under the banner of the great republic,

Electricity in Lumbering.

Electricity seems destined to figure prominently in lumbering. Troileys and telephones are now used in places. and the latest device is a "saw" consist. ing of a thin platinum wire heated to a white heat by the current. It is claimed that this will do the work more quickly and not only permit of the tree being cut closer to the ground, but save a considerable proportion of the buti through the cleaner cut.

The state of the s

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS