

BAY RUM IS BARRED.

MASSACHUSETTS TOWN PROHIBITS USE BY BARBERS.

Spared to Men's Faces It Creates Loathe for the Stuff That Is Productive of the Festive "Bun."

Holyoke, Mass.—Another of the great public movements that have their inception in this city of 182 single life was inaugurated here the other day. As the cry in Holyoke nearly half a century ago was, "Abolish slavery," so to-day it is, "Abolish bay rum."

Medical scientists have put two and two together, and unanimously concluded that the cause of rum is absorbed through the pores of the skin, creating a thirst that accounts for the bustling activity with which so many men hustle from the hands of the barber to the nearest "simple room."

Public sentiment, which in Holyoke is always counted upon to be far ahead of the times, has demanded the prohibition of bay rum from the "tonorial parlors," and now, by general acclaim, along with the horseless carriage and the engineless train, this New England city has the bay-rumless barber shop, and the sweet odor of bay that was wont to lull to slumber the citizen when he made his annual trip to the tonorial artist to have his hair cut is gone forever.

Water only is to be used hereafter. One bay rum costs \$3 a gallon. The "barberists" are happy, for they have subscribed to public opinion, and at the same time are saving money by their virtuous action. Indeed, it is rumored among the ungodly that the whole matter of the dangers from bay rum was conceived and propagated by the barbers. One of them confidentially declared that the use of bay rum had become an intolerable burden, as all of the men in Holyoke wear whiskers, and these topped up an astonishing quantity of the costly fluid.

"Did you ever, in all your travels," asked the barber informant, "meet with a man from this place who was whiskerless? No, you never did, and with us, who appear to be born with whiskers, it is whiskers till we die. Down with the curse of (bay) rum."

LOST DURING HONEYMOON.

People in Philadelphia Become Separated and Have Unique Experience.

Philadelphia.—"Is this the place where you inquire about lost persons in the city?" asked an excited young man who rushed into the Tenth and Thompson street station. Sergt. Acker informed him that he was correct. "As you lost or have you lost someone?" queried the police official. "I lost my wife," replied the young man, who said he was Edwin Simpson of Selbyville, Del. "Isn't that right?" the Delawarean continued; "we were only married last week and came to Philadelphia to spend our honeymoon. I missed my wife 15 minutes ago. We were on Broad street and as I passed Fairmont avenue I turned around to say something to her, and she disappeared."

Acker took a description of the woman and Simpson was seated in the sergeant's room to await word of his missing better half.

Fifteen minutes had hardly elapsed before a woman entered and told Sergt. Acker that she had lost her husband.

"His name is Simpson, is it not?" asked the sergeant.

"Well of all things," the woman said, "if you Philadelphia police aren't the slickest, I have a cousin who is a detective and he told me that the police here was smart, but I had no idea that you were all mind readers, too."

The couple were united, and as they left the station house arm in arm they mutually vowed that they would never again get separated.

Jersey Girl's Enterprise.

In a small Jersey town not far from New York is a young woman who is making her living by setting out hardy gardens for people. Being fond of statistics, she began by helping her friends to arrange their lower gardens without recompense. From this her services came into demand, and now she earns her living by planning old fashioned flower gardens for any who wish the work done.

Last of Thirty-First Congress.

Andrew J. Harlan, of Savannah, Mo., is the last survivor of the Thirty-first Congress, having represented the eighth Indiana district. Although 81 years old, he is still hale and hearty. Among the members in this Congress were such men as Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Jefferson Davis and John J. Crittenden.

No Kisses for Smokers.

Rev. W. Mayo, of Bristol, informed the annual meeting of the British Anti-Tobacco and Anti-Narcotic League at Manchester that 600 girls in his city have resolved to have nothing to do with boys who smoke. The boys have taken the situation seriously for one youngster alone has proposed 550 of his comrades not to smoke.

SURFEIT OF MOOSE MEAT.

Discomforts of a Party of Prospectors on a Trip Through Alaska.

"In journeying down one of the tributaries of the Tanana river, in Alaska, with a party of prospectors in 1902, our raft went to pieces on a drift and every pound of provisions, cooking utensils, bedding and pretty nearly all the clothing of the outfit, as well as a tidy sum of money, went to the bottom," relates P. J. Habberton, of Seattle.

Luckily I managed to save my Winchester and a few rounds of ammunition, and if it had not been for that I believe we would have come pretty near starving to death, as the place of the accident was 100 miles from any settlement or roadhouse. My gun was the only one that was saved, and never did our come in handier. We trudged along, shivering and greatly depressed at our loss, but such is the elasticity of the pioneer adventurer that upon my shooting a big bull moose about sundown the whole party began to get in better heart, and even to jest about our predicament.

"We cut out the best parts of the flesh of the moose and made a hearty supper. Little then did any of us think that we would be confined to that single article of food for four long days. Now, moose meat isn't bad, but to have to eat it for 16 straight meals, unrelieved by a grain of salt or pepper, is a hardship such as I hope never to experience again. Long before the dawn of the fifth day how we did loathe the very sight of the solitary item of our bill of fare. Some of the party experienced extreme nausea, but marching over the snow is hard work, and the pangs of hunger would drive them again to the monotony of the moose maw.

"Well, when at last we got to a roadhouse and found that plenty of beans and coffee were to be had a shout of joy went up that rent the heavens. I had \$10 left from the food and every cent of it went for just one meal. I think we ate for two hours, then went to sleep, woke up and went to eating again, until not a bean was left. I wouldn't even at this far day from that gastronomic tragedy partake of a chunk of moose meat for the weight of the animal in gold."

NATIONS THAT OWE MUCH.

Latin-America Swamped by Foreign Loans—Colombia's Four-Cent Dollar.

The foreign debt of Colombia has been in existence for 83 years, says the Monthly Review, during approximately 47 of which no interest was paid. The corresponding figures for Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela respectively are 78 and 48, 78 and 72 and 83 and 41.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua have benefited by intervals during which they owed nothing to the foreign bondholder. Nevertheless the external debt of the first has been in default for 30 years out of 47, while Nicaragua paid nothing for 49 years out of 66. Salvador neglected her share of the old debt of the Central American Federation from 1827 to 1869. With the exception of a single lapse her subsequent record is good, and she now occupies the happy position of having no regular foreign debt.

Santo Domingo began her financial connection with the outside world by a loan issued in 1869. She has since then off and on been in default for about 22 years.

Some two years ago Colombia issued from a protracted civil war. She has since lost Panama, while the expenses of the war were met by the short-sighted expedient of issuing forced currency. As a result she now finds herself saddled with a debt in notes reaching the enormous total of nearly \$350,000,000.

At one time the rate of exchange for the paper dollar touched 25,000 per cent. But by legislative enactment the parity between gold and paper was fixed not long ago—in respect of government transactions—at the relatively moderate figure of 10,000 per cent.

Even this means that Colombia's dollar represents only two pence, or four cents; and the brain whirls at the thought of the equivalent in currency of the \$31,000 which she will in future have to pay each year for the service of her foreign debt.

Something Worth While.

Do you know that these small amounts, such as millions and billions, are growing tiresome? I am going in for astronomy, where numbers are really worth while considering, says a New York Press writer. There is our nearest neighbor among the fixed stars, star old Alpha Centauri, who is just 25,000,000,000,000 miles away. She sets about her orbit at the rate of 185,400 miles a second, and when she throws out her flashlight it takes us four years and 128 days to see it. If she should cry aloud we should be 3,300,000 years in hearing the sound of her voice. The Chicago Limited, starting from Alpha Centauri for New York would arrive here in about 75,000,000 years.

No Need of It.

"Can't I sell you a painless corn cure, madam?" said the peddler. "No, you can't!" snapped the woman of the house "I have no painless corns."

Then the door was shut with a sudden slam.—Chicago Tribune.

Converted.

She: Do you believe in living a single life? He: You bet I do. I tried living a double life and got two years in jail.—Detroit Free Press.

SHUN NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Many Employees Resign, and Eligibles Decline to Accept Positions.

Washington.—In the three months which ended March 31, 214 persons either resigned their employment at the navy department or in navy yards, or refused to accept positions under the navy department after being certified by the civil service commission to the secretary of the navy. As the total number of naval employes on the classified list is about 2,500, the percentage of resignations and declinations is unusually large, and Secretary Bonaparte is worried about the lack of desirable new employes who are willing to fill the places vacated by those who leave to accept positions either in other departments or with private corporations.

The positions which are vacated, and which persons who have passed civil service examinations refuse to take, command salaries ranging from \$700 to \$1,400 a year, and the failure to fill these places is due chiefly to the provision of the law that a certain quota of employes must be taken from each state. It might be possible to fill the places with persons living near Washington, but those who are certified to this city from remote sections refuse to move to Washington. The pay in the navy department is lower than in many other departments, and consequently trained clerks and stenographers, as well as experienced draftsmen, messengers and watchmen, do not remain in the navy department any longer than they can help.

Secretary Bonaparte framed a bill creating a permanent civil employes' list, and giving the rank of ensign to clerks who serve the department satisfactorily for three years. This bill has not received favorable consideration in congress, and some other means of offering greater inducements to naval employes will probably be suggested by the secretary.

UNIQUE ADVICE IN SERMON.

Cleveland Evangelist Tells Young Men How to Choose a Good Wife.

Cleveland, O.—Evangelist Manley Wilson delivered an address on "Choosing a Wife or a Husband and How to Treat Them After You Get Them" at the Gospel Church recently. He said in part:

"It's a crabbed old man who never had a wife. It's a crabbed old maid who never had a husband.

"My advice to young men contemplating marriage is this:

"Before you wed examine the girl's tongue. If it's tied in the middle and runs at both ends don't marry her. Also measure her tongue. If it's longer than ten inches don't marry her, because she will spend her time climbing trees to gossip with the neighbors.

"Then again, look into the family garbage can before you take the leap. If it's filled with half pies, biscuits, cake and bread, don't marry her, because she can't cook.

"A woman can put more out of the back door with a spoon than a man can bring in the front door with a shovel. Choose a wife in keeping with your profession. In short, don't get hitched unless you hitch.

"If any of you girls have your eyes upon prospective husbands, I would say:

"Beware of those spider-legged dudes, who possibly have money but certainly no occupation. If your admirer is posted on all the races, make him trot. Don't think you can reform a drinker by marrying him. I'd at least make him try the drink cure first.

"Now for the married folks:

"When you marry, you marry a wife or a husband, not a mother-in-law."

LETTER 45 YEARS LATE.

Missive Mailed by Son During Civil War Just Received by Father.

Stoughton, Mass.—"It is as though my boy had spoken to me from the dead."

These are the words Elisha Hawes, who is nearly 93 years of age, repeats as he reads and reads over again a letter he has just received, through the dead letter office, from his son, who died in Virginia during the civil war. The letter was written 45 years ago.

Where the letter was being during all the years and why it did not reach his sonner is a mystery to Hawes and his friends. The young man was killed at the age of 22 by lightning after being at the front about six months.

The letter was the last he had written to his family. With it came a paper of the same date. The boy was a great favorite of his father and his death was a grief from which Hawes has never recovered.

"I can't realize," says Mr. Hawes, "that the boy who wrote the letter would be 67 years old and a civil war veteran now if he had lived."

The letter is a boyish one, giving details about the long marches, and is full of messages for family and friends. "I am well," it ends.

Smallest Village.

One of the results of the recent census was the discovery that the village of Boerbusch, in the district of Burgdorf in Hanover has only four inhabitants, two males and two females, and is therefore the smallest municipality in the world. In the same district Landwehr numbers 14 inhabitants, Henrode 18, Wackerwinkel, 25, and Ahrebeck 29. Several other villages number less than 50 inhabitants.

PASSING OF CONFUCIANISM.

No Longer Bolstered Up in Japan and China by Compulsory Study of Classics.

Confucianism like Buddhism, is dead in Japan, killed by the breath of the new learning, and one wonders what will be its fate during the next 30 years in China, now that it is no longer bolstered up by the compulsory study of the classics, says the Shanghai Celestial Empire.

There are many who hold that the Japanese have no philosophical gifts, though that remains to be seen. At any rate, there was a time when the Confucian philosophy, in dryest forms, was supreme among the scholars of Japan as of China. Buddhism, too, has had its heyday in Japan, though now disestablished and declining. It was in the sixth and seventh centuries of our era that Chinese civilization, along with Buddhism, was introduced into the island kingdom.

The feudal system found in Confucianism exactly what it wanted. When that system was finally consolidated by Tokugawa Ieyasu, who died in 1616, he looked around for some sanction for the order which he had established by force. This he found in Confucian classics, with their doctrine of loyalty to rulers. These classics up to that time had indeed been studied in Japan, but only by a few. In fact, they had never been printed. Ieyasu had them printed with diacritical marks for Japanese students. From that time until the revolution Confucianism flourished. Temples to Confucius were erected in connection with the schools founded for the study of his work.

Of course, it had its defects, just the same as in China. Prominent among these were the hazy religious sanctions and ideas which it contained. There was no certainty, in so much that some have called Confucius an agnostic. Then there was no word of the supreme value of human life as such, and hence no adequate conception of the worth and nature of woman. These last two ideas are the roots of much of what is best in our modern civilization. The Japanese showed some originality in that they laid the chief stress on loyalty and not on filial piety, as in China. The distinctive Japanese morality was derived not from Buddhism, but from Confucianism, and so it doubtless served a purpose in the one unceasing purpose which runs through the ages. Now the philosophy of the west has forever ousted Confucius and his commentators. There is only one temple to Confucius in all Japan, and that is used as an educational museum.

BASEBALL IN MIDWINTER.

Game Was Played at Medicine Hat, Alberta, in the Month of February.

Baseball in Canada in midwinter! When the professional ball teams begin their practice for the season they go south; but, apparently, it would not be unreasonable for them also to go north. On February 2, this year, reports the New York Tribune, the machine shop hands and pretty nearly everybody else in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, went to see a ball game without wearing overcoats. It was such a day as one might expect to experience in May in the latitude of New York. Medicine Hat, situated many miles north of Montreal, is recognized by the United States weather bureau as the birthplace of blizzards and ordinarily one of the coldest places on the continent. For nearly half of the fall and winter the date line "Medicine Hat" on the bulletin is followed by 40 below zero.

New Yorkers who complain of the changeableness of the weather ought to go to Medicine Hat, if they would get a first-class specimen of changeable weather. Prepared to brave the chilly blasts, they would arise one morning to find the chinook had arrived and the temperature like that of southern California. The chinook is a peculiar wind which is experienced frequently on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. It is caused by a high atmospheric pressure in the upper heavens. This creates a downward current of air through compression. The compression heats the air at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for every 183 feet of descent. A drop of 5,500 feet, which is common on the Rocky mountain slope, would mean a rise in temperature of about 30 degrees. Owing to its dryness as well as warmth the chinook quickly melts snow and absorbs any moisture that may be on the ground.

Once Enough.

A Frenchman who was staying at a hotel in Edinburgh asked at the cashier's desk for his bill, and was astonished to find it so large. He felt that he had been plundered, but he paid the bill and asked to see the proprietor. The landlord came down in response to the call. The Frenchman rushed up to him, exclaiming: "Ah, for me embrace you! Let me kiss you, sir!" "But, why do you want to embrace me, sir?" "Ah, saire, but look at this bill." "Yes, but what of it?" "Vot of it? Why, it means zat I s'all nevaire see you again, saire."

Language Follows the Flag.

Venice went to sea in Turkish waters, and to-day many Italian words are found in Turkey. Holland went to sea, and to-day Dutch is spoken in South Africa; France went to sea, and to-day French is spoken in a great part of Canada and the United States. England wrested the supremacy of the sea to herself, and the wide, wide world speaks her language.

AS THEY ARE IN TURKEY.

People Convert Tin Petroleum Boxes to Many Uses—In Macedonia.

Writes H. N. Bradford, the author of a new book on Macedonia and Turkey: "I half suspect that the petroleum is imported for the sake of the square tin boxes in which it is packed. The whole domestic economy of Turkey seems to depend upon those tins. Piled one upon another and roofed with boards and sacking, they serve for slum dwellings in the towns. Cut up into plates they protect the sides of the better houses from the weather. They are used as water cans and kitchen pots. Your food, your water and even your bread taste of petroleum, which becomes to the fastidious traveler a sensuous symbol of the east. Nothing could illustrate better the poverty and slovenliness of oriental life."

Macedonia, according to the same writer, does not place a very high value on the mere good opinion of the civilized world. He says: "I once had a talk with a man who had drugged ten Turkish soldiers in an inn and burned them alive. When I expressed my horror, he replied by pouring out a tale which I confess staggered me—all the recent wrongs of his village—the men carried away captive into slavery by brigands, the women treated brutally. Somehow my vocabulary of censure ran dry, and I tried to suggest that such reprisals were a mistake, since they alienate the sympathies of Europe.

"He replied that by murdering ten men who richly deserved it he had obtained ten rifles for the cause of liberty. Surely," I answered, "the good opinion of the civilized world is worth more than ten rifles." He smiled bitterly, relaxed for a moment, and then, mimicking my tones, inquired ironically: "What was the good opinion of your civilized world worth to the Armenians?" I was silenced."

WARLIKE MOOD OF MEXICO.

Beat Toward Military Life Is Becoming Apparent Throughout the Country.

The younger men of the country have shown a decided bent toward military life, and thousands of them have voluntarily subjected themselves to drill and discipline. Steadily and without making any parade of it, however, the government has devoted much attention and money to the perfecting of its army. Military men have been stationed in Europe to watch the evolution of their art among continental armies and to gather technical information as to new weapons.

Today the Mexican army is largely officered by young and devoted men who have received a scientific training, and the military strength of the nation has increased appreciably. Mexico has learned much from the Russo-Japanese conflict. She desires above all things peace and progress, but she is armed and prepared for any warlike contingency. This is simply a policy dictated by self-respect.

It may be noted here that during the Russo-Japanese war the sympathies of those young men of the middle class who have Indian blood in their veins were with the brown warriors of Nippon. Mexican Indians of cultivation, of whom there are thousands, regard themselves as descendants of the men of the orient, their race-memory preserves, unimpaired, the record of the wrongs done them by the white conquerors from Spain.

Even men with but a slight admixture of Indian blood, speak with bitterness of the deeds of Hernan Cortes and his fellow conquistadores. The rise of Japan is far from displeasing to the thoughtful and reading Indians of Mexico. There exists a race patriotism which will make itself felt in the national policies of the near future.

RESULT OF WIND ON SHINS.

Exposure of Front of the Leg to Draughts Frequently Productive of Cold.

"It is not generally known," says the British Journal of Nursing, "how frequently a bad cold is induced by coldness of the shins, due to thin stockings, or by their exposure to draughts in a railway train or in other chilly conveyances.

The blood vessels on the front of the shin are peculiarly exposed to such influences, because the skin covering them is so thin, and thus it can easily be understood that such exposure to cold on the front of the leg may chill the blood circulating through it as thoroughly as the evaporation of water from wet boots or clothing can do.

"For the same reason cold draughts on the back of the neck, where again the skin is thin and the blood vessels are easily exposed to atmospheric influence, are a very common but often overlooked cause of bad colds."

"The moral of all this is obvious—especially in weather such as this, or when traveling—to keep the front of the legs and the back of the neck warmly covered."

His Failing.

Lawson—Bjenskins doesn't seem to make much progress in life. What sort of fellow is he, anyway?

Dawson—Oh, Bjenskins is the sort of man who seems to think that the cork in a bottle was made to be pulled out.

Better Kept in a Box.

Wife—You know, John, you used to like my little displays of temper.

Hubby—Yes, love, but it's been on exhibition so long now I think it's best to suggest—Boston Transcript.

SOME GOOD DESSERTS.

New England Pudding, Steamed Pig Pudding and Apple Corn Starch and Some Sauces.

Mix together one cupful of pastry flour and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and sift them twice. Now cream together one-half of a cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter, and when they are smooth add one egg. Thin this mixture with one-half cupful of milk and season with one saltspoonful of salt. Make a cake batter by adding the flour and baking powder and turn into a rather deep oblong tin. Bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes and serve hot with the following sauce:

Mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold water and stir into two cupfuls of boiling water. To this add three-quarters of a cup of sugar and beat with a spoon until the mixture becomes clear. Next put in one teaspoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of lemon juice and push to the back of the stove until ready for use. This sauce should be served hot, and if it becomes too thick, dilute it with a small quantity of boiling water.

Parse and core half dozen apples and boil until tender in one quart of water and half a cupful of sugar. Strain into this the juice of half a lemon. Before the apples lose their shape, but with care that they are cooked through, lift them from the juice in which they are boiled and place on the dish on which they are to be served. Boil down the syrup which is left to half its quantity and thicken with one tablespoonful of cornstarch moistened in a little cold water. Allow this to cook until clear, and after removing from the fire add one teaspoonful of almond flavoring and pour over the apples. Sprinkle this with sugar and brown in the oven for a few minutes.

Chop a sufficient quantity of good, clean fish to make half a cupful and mix together thoroughly with half a cup of flour and half a cup of chopped suet. Allow two cupfuls of white breadcrumbs to soak in one cup of milk, and when soft add one-half cup of sugar and the yolks of four eggs. Beat together well, and put in gradually the fish and suet mixture, one-half cupful of chopped nuts, one-quarter of a cupful of flour mixed with one teaspoonful of baking powder and flavor with three tablespoonfuls of sherry or brandy. Then fold in the whites of the four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Steam in a covered pudding dish for three hours.

Work together three tablespoonfuls of butter and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Add the yolks of two eggs and beat until light. Finally stirring in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water and a grating of nutmeg. Place in a double boiler, flavor with half a cup of sherry and stir until it becomes foamy. Serve hot.

OLD PROGNOSSES VERIFIED.

Farmer's Forecasting of Weather Accurately Fulfilled This Winter.

At the beginning of December last a correspondent of the Eagle at Hempstead reported that the old time basis of farmers in forecasting the character of the weather for the current winter from that of the first three days of December promised that the temperature of the season would be moderate. He analyzed the observation days in support of the soundness of the prognostication.

Many persons expect to scoff at homely traditions of that nature; but the observant are often surprised at their coincident fulfillment. The present is a remarkable instance of the verification of the one under consideration, for there is just closing a winter season of the most moderate conditions of which there is record. This does to show there must be a basis for the signs and indications upon which country folk repose almost implicit reliance.

The base of the woodchuck's instinct also received unusual support this year. Upon Candlemas Day, February 2, the woodchuck, or ground hog, is said to leave his burrow to judge if winter is or is not nearly over, and should he perceive his shadow, owing to the existence of bright sunshine, he decides that spring is yet distant, and goes back to his burrow for several weeks. Curiously enough, February 2 was a day of most brilliant sunshine, and about all the cold weather of the winter has since followed.

Franklin's Invention.

Benjamin Franklin, as the first American heating and ventilating engineer, was remembered on the biennial of his birthday, January 17. Between 1740 and 1745 he invented what he called "the Pennsylvania fireplace," the pioneer in the American method of heating and ventilating. The real Franklin stove was not the mere iron fireplace which has masqueraded under that name, but it had an apparatus which took cold, fresh air from outside the house and, after warming it in passage, kept it hot by the escaping gases of the fire, finally discharged it into the room. Had this old original Franklin fireplace been enlarged or slightly altered it certainly would have become the prototype of all of our hot air furnaces.

Nationality in Feet.

The French foot is meager, narrow and bony. The Spanish is small and elegantly curved. The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch—a stream can run under the hollow of it." The foot of a Scot is large and thick; the Irish foot fat and square; and the English short and fleshy.