STATE TEACHING GIRLS TO COOK. Kansas Agricultural College Has Build-

ing Devoted to Domestic Science.

Kansas City, Kan.-One of the men gave information to the Country Life commission in Omaha recently said he believed not, more than 50 per cent, of the farmers' wives knew how to cook properly. Not one of more than one hundred and fifty perisons in the meeting contradicted him. The man then said the percentage of women he referred to didn't know they were deficient in cooking.

Proper food, correctly prepared, is considered of great importance, because without it ill health follows, and where there is ill health there are certain to be conditions tending to create poor farms and children insufficiently nourished.

Kansas proposes to see that such criticism shall not apply to its farm homes if a well-equipped school of domestic science can prevent it. The girls of to-day in Kansas are to be laught to cook, to sew and to do many other important tasks of home in a way to eliminate even a suggestion of "household drudgery." /

What Kansas has been doing and will continue to do along these lines will be demonstrated at the State Agricultural college in Manhattan. So rapidly has this department of the college work grown that Kedzie hall was altogether inadequate. The new Domestic Science and Art building, used for the first time this term, is one of the largest structures in the country devoted exclusively to purposes described in its name. It is of limestone, as are all the buildings on the campus, with three floors.

HIGHEST BRIDGE IN WORLD.

Contract Awarded for Structure to Span Snake River Canyon.

Salt-Lake City, Utah.—The highest bridge in the world is soon to be built across the Snake River canyon, 800 feet west of Shoshone Falls, at one of the most picturesque spots in the west. The span of the bridge will be 1,140 feet from cliff to cliff, and the roadbed will be 550 feet above the water. From the bridge one will be able to look down at the falls, which rank among the greatest natural wonders in the Pacific northwest. The work has been placed in the hands of the American Bridge Company. The next highest bridge is on the Cape to Cairo railroad, in Rhodesia, Africa, on the Zambesi river, just below Victoria falls, at a height of 400 feet. The span, however, is only 650 feet. The Brooklyn bridge, while having a longer span, is only 140 feet above the water. The old suspension bridge at Niagara * Produce was 821 feet and about 180 above the water.

The bridge across the Snake river et Shoshone falls is made necessary by the development of irrigation both north and south of the river. The large communities which have settled on the hitherto desert lands have reached a stage in their development where they require better communication, and the bridge will be built at an early date. The electric railroad system on both sides of the river will thus be connected, using the bridge for electric trains.

WASHINGTON GREAT CRIMINAL.

Professor Declares Act of Rebeilion Was Deep Legal Offense.

Bloomington, Ind.—"George Wash-Ington was the greatest criminal America has ever had." This statement, made by Dr. U. G. Weatherly bef Indiana university, startled the students in his class of crime and penology.

In explaining why he made such an assertion, Dr. Weatherly entered into the definition of the word crime.

"It is regarded as the greatest crime now," said Dr. Weatherly, "to rebel against one's country. This is just what all the colonists did in the revolutionary war. They were all crimdnals in the strict sense of the word. and George Washington, being the deader of all, was, therefore, the greatest of the criminals. Crime is defined ours by the will of society and a thing a crime if forbidden by law no matter what the nature of it may be a Pve v creator of new things and new ideas is a criminal because he breaks away from the set law. Washington was a criminal while rebelling against, the king, but after his cause was won changes were made, new laws framed, and instead of going down in history ses a criminal Washington stands as four greatest patriot. Crime is an autiescial fact and changes in social ideas, necessitate changes in laws."

HIS GUESTS ALL WIDOWS.

Epry Old Man Banqueted 76 of Them, ુક્કુક્ક¥oung and Old.

Pertland, Ore. - W. C. Brown, knewn in the little town of Dallas. Die, as "Uncle Billy," entertained 76 widews at a banquet. The number insolviled all the widows in his town and the immediate vicinity. It was strictly en invitation affair, and if any were undited it was by inadvertence.

"Uncle Billy" is a widower and is wing for a wife. He is 84 years old. widews banquet. The oldest of his Magnests was 91 and the youngest 25. He presided at the banquet and called hipsin many of the guests for towns,

Another feature of the celebration was a shower of nickels he scattered Strem the courthouse steps to the small beyr. He distributed \$100 in this way, He ganounced that a similar banquet will be an annual event the rest of his iffe, providing he does not marry , picanwhile.

GREAT LAKE TRAFFIC

IS INCREASING RAPIDLY, ACCORD-ING TO CENSUS STATISTICS.

Nearly Three Thousand Vessels of Five Tons and More Now in Commission—Passing of the Sailing Craft.

Washington.—An extended report on "Waterway Transportation," in which the great lakes and St. Lawrence river division is treated of at great length, has been issued by the census bureau. It covers all documented and undocumented craft of five tons net register or more except fishing vessels and vessels owned by the government.

In presenting the statistics the report states that they "indicate the extraordinary development that has taken place in the commerce of the great lakes." This growth is declared to exceed that of the water borne commerce of any other of the great system in the country, with the exception of the Atlantic coast. Among the causes are the immense increase of population, the resources and production in such staples as iron ores. wheat and corn, and the generous expenditures for the improvement of harbors, and canals in deepening and widening channels and the construction of dock and wharf facilities.

The report continues by stating that there are 2,990 steam, sail and unrigged vessels of a gross tonnage of 2,392,863 operating on the great lakes and St. Lawrence. The vessels are valued at \$130,805,640 and their gross income at \$65,274,702. The number of employes is given at 24,916, and their wages at \$13,250,716.

"The shipping interests on the great lakes represent from one-sixth to one-fourth of the totals for the United States, the percentages varying from 17.7 per cent. of the total for the number of men employed to 25.8 per cent, for the value of vessels." continues the report. The average tonnage per vessel on the lakes is much greater than for the country as a whole; the average value per ton, also, is much higher.

The development of water transportation on the lakes has naturally been attended by change and improvement in types of vessels. The transition of shipping from the old to the new exhibits much the same aspect of change as in other fields of maritime comerce.

The propulsion power is gradually passing from sail to steam, while the material of construction shows a steady increasing proportion of steel. The average tonnage per vessel, exfor unrigged vessels ily grown larger. The sailing vessels are diminishing in importance. There were 117 schooner barges on the lakes. with a gross tonnage of 160,002, and a value of \$5,273,884, at the time of the

"An official of the steamboat inspection service, of 50 years' experience in navigating the lakes, described Buffalo harbor and river as crowded with sailing vessels 40 years ago, with only occasional steamers, and this at that time was the condition in all lake ports," continues the

"Since that time sailing ships have been disappearing, probably because they are unequal to the competition of the large modern steamers in Vreight traffic. Some of these sailing vessels have been reconstructed into barges. many have been wrecked and others laid up as useless. Many of the sailing vessels now in commission are practically "tramps," picking up occasional cargoes of posts, cordwood, stone, etc., for short voyages. Others are engaged in business of a speculative character, purchasing farm produce for sale in city market. Their work is spasmodic and unreliable. The decadence in tonnage of sailing vessels has been accompanied by an enormous increase in that of steamers, and the explanation lies almost entirely in the immense development of the traffic in iron ore, coal, grain and other important commodities."

WOMAN DRIVES FIRE TEAM.

She Takes Out Apparatus and Saves Transition Her Own House.

South Norwalk, Conn.-Mrs. Ann Anthony, housekeeper at the Putnam hose house, adjusted the snap harness and drove the spirited fire horses to her home and put out a fire the other afternoon before the department ar-

rived. "Ma, our house is on fire!" exclaimed little Johnny Anthony as ! ran into the fire house. Just then to fire bell rang. The horses came of and took their places, but there w no one to harness and drive them, the drivers having stepped out. Mrs. An thony had seen the men do it many times, and she was equal to the emer-

She took the team and with an extinguisher quickly put out the fire. which was not a serious one. When the firemen arrived Mrs. Anthony was in a faint on the floor.

Puta 782 Persons to Death, St. Petersburg.-Statistics are published showing that during the Russian year just ended 1.957 persons were sentenced to death in the empire and 782 executed. The largest number of executions were in Warsaw and Kiev being more than 150 in each place, and in Yekaterinoslav 100 were put to death. Sixty three newspapers were suppressed in the empire and others :000,**28\$** bon∄:

HARVARD TO GET A MILLION.

McKay Bequest Expected to Be Available for Scientific Work Soon.

Boston.—There will be \$1,000,000 from the McKay bequest available for the scientific work of Harvard university within the next year. The indications are that the sum, the first to be pald over under the terms of the will, will be handed over between October 1 and December 31.

The terms of the will provided that none of the money bequeathed by Mc-Kay could be used by Harvard until the accumulated income reached \$1,000,000. This sum it is authoritatively stated, will in all probability be reached by the last quarter of the year 1909. It is not stated officially from what portion of the McKay property this first payment comes.

Three years ago it was found that the McKay placer mine in Montana gave promise of rich vield, and it was then stated, unofficially, that this mine might yield a profit of \$400,000 a year as soon as it was at its best capacity. The payment of this first \$1,009,000 will undoubtedly lead at once to considerable improvements in the Law-

rence Scientific school, Prof. Ostwald, one of the principa's authorities on scientific education, was consulted when he was in Cambridge. three years ago, in relation to this expansion of the Lawrence Scientific school, and then was begun the conversion of the Lawrence Scientific school into a strictly graduate school. With the availability of the McKay money, it will be possible to achieve the purpose of making this school primarily an institution for the higher branches of scientific research.

GIVEN GOOD JIGGER CURE.

President Knows What to Do With Toes, But It's a Secret.

New York .- A little circular recently issued by a sporting goods firm which preened itself upon having supplied the president with certain jungle articles has been put in the Rooseveltian index expurgatorius.

The tale is that the president wrote to Abercrombie & Fitch for a catalogue, "The correspondence," said Ezra H. Fitch, "had special reference to snake and insect bites and resulted in our furnishing the president with some hypodermic remedies as well as a number of other things. We afterward sent out a cricular to a few of our customers referring to the fact that we had been able to supply certain articles to the president. The president was offended when this came to his attention, and we recalled the

circular." The contents of this circular, which was killed with such celerity that it is unobtainable, are a matter of some speculation. One item is restored by me remarks Mr. Fitch made touch ing the man-eating "jigger." This insect, which Stanley, in his "In Darkest Africa," says "deposits its eggs under the toenails of the most active of men," is still working regularly. Its scientific name is Sarcopsylla penetrans, but Mr. Fitch calls it "Hell." So be it known that how nimble soever the figger, a good and sufficient pedicure has been provided for the African anabasis.

BREAK FROM STRONGEST JAIL.

Boy Prisoners Amaze Officials by Saw ing Way Through Bars.

York, Pa.-Harry Ziegler, Otto Plath and Augustus Stallman, youths between 16 and 19 years old, awaiting transportation to the Eastern peniten. tiary upon sentences imposed at the January session of court, broke York county's new jail, one of the finest and most modern prisons in the state.

They sawed bars across the windows of their cells in the juvenile ward on the fourth floor, clambered in some mysterious way down over the outer wall and scaled the high jail wall. Wrapped about by a blinding snowstorm, they made their escape.

The remarkable feat, deemed im possible, follows an escape which these same three youths made about two months ago from the city lockup. breaking from their cells there and clambering down into a side alley in broad daylight while the entire night squad of patrolmen was in the building for roll call.

Girls May Sit on Beau's Knees. Cleveland, O .- In a decision in which no names were used. Judge Adams of the juvenile court ruled that a girl may sit on her beau's knee without

fear of interference by the law.

An excited parent demanded the arrest of his daughter. "She is 16," he said. "I came down-stairs at 11:30 o'clock last night and found her sitting on a young man's knee, her arm around his neck. I told her to go to bed at once and ordered the young man away. She kissed him good-night before my eyes. I want you to awe her." "There is no law by which I can interfere," said the judge. "No court would attempt to interfere with a girl sitting on her beam's knee."

Baby Pianist Is Marvel. Leipsic.—This city is boasting the world's greatest child musical prodigy in Pilar Osorio, a three-year-old girl. In a piano recital before an audience of critics she played the most classical selections perfectly. She plays wholly from memory. Her case has excited so much comment that arrangements have been made for a scientific commission to examine the girl and her ancestry in an effort to find the source of her talent. The girl's parents have accepted numerous engagements for the public appearance of the child, but it is likely that her exploitation at such a tender age will be prevented on humanitarian grounds.

HUMOR IN STUDENTS' PAPERS

Some Good "Howlers" Sent to Us from England.

An article on "Examination Humor" in an English periodical called "Normal Echoes," contains some good "howlers." They are none the less interesting for coming from students in training for teachers. A criticism of William Blake that "as a child he was precoclous in poetry, but in later years it developed into dogmatism" is a lesson in the art of being inarticulate, while the remark that "the works of the time were mostly Satyrs" is quaint though obvious. The translation of "Caviare to the general" as: "they gave the best of fish to the servant" is worth thinking out, and so is the note on Wordsworth's great line in the ode, "the winds come to me from the fields of sleep," as "found in Old Immortality, means that the wind blew across the flowers." Of course, there is boggling over proper names. There is nothing, indeed, so good as the description of Cromwell as "a man with coarse features and having a large, red nose with deep religious convictions beneath." or the case of the "lapsed man" who, having by way of exception attended church, admitted to the rector's wife that he had benefited, for he had learned that Sodom and Gomorrah were two cities, whereas he had always thought they were man and

THOUGHT THEY WERE STALE.

Good Reason Why Playwright Did Ret Appreciate "Candy."

A well-known playwright who has a full-grown appetite and is particularly partial to caramels found a handful of very pretty confections on the top of his wife's dresser the other afternoon. He looked them all over and. selecting one encased in tin foil, ateit. It tasted to him as though it were stale.

In the course of the evening his wife asked him if he did not want some candy. The writer of plays said he thought he had eaten all the candy he cared for that day.

"You evidently buy the box because it has a pretty picture on it and let them give you the candy," he complained. "You can leave that tin-foiled stuff around the house hereafter with safety. I've had all I want of it."

"Oh," said his wife, "that covered with tin-foil wasn't candy. That wasbath tablets."

Hardships Availed Nothing.

Two Russian sailors, wishing to desert from their ship lying in the Tyne. England, took a boat and rowed for the open sea. They took with them food and clothing and \$300 in cash. The flood tide set them inshore again and they tried to land, but the sea was running too high. For many hours they drifted helplessly about and finally their tiny craft was pitched upon the beach of Manhaven, near South Shields. Here they took refuge in a cave, where they lived four days and nights, until their food became exhausted. Hunger drove them into the open and eventually they were ar-

The importance of Languages. Literature is not only a mirror of life as it is, but a mirror of life as we would wish it to be. A book is not only meant to state certain facts, and to be written in a cortain style, but is meant to give a glimpse of the human spirit which prompted it.

Here is where languages are of primary importance. Through them only can we get at the human spirit. They are in other words the instruments with which we test the expression of the human spirit as well as a means of understanding the spirit itself.—From an Address Made by President Wilson of Princeton.

Determining Physical Condition.

Children differ in development, and Dr. T. M. Rotch has pointed out that the present method of regulating child labor by age is unscientific and unsat isfactory. One child may be as well developed and capable of endurance at 13 as another several years older. He proposes that the X-rays be used in estimating the capacity of the young and immature, as sufficient study will make it practicable to gauge physical condition by the state of development of the bones of the body, and thus give a rational basis for determining what work may be permitted.

Cashier Had It All.

In Basin, Wyo., a few years ago. there was a plot hatched to hold up i the Boston bank. In some way the story leaked out and the plan fell through, but one-day after it had been abandoned, the principal who had planned the hold-up stood outside with two of his friends looking wistfully. through the window at the cashier. After a time he said mournfully to him pals: "It wouldn't have been no use, boys; he's got it all."

A Wide Range. Aunt Anne, an old famil* darky, was sitting with knees crossed in the kitchen, when the young daughter of the house entered and, impressed with

the hugeness of the old woman's feet, asked what size shoe she wore. "Well, honey," replied Aunt Anne, "I kin wear eights; I ginerally wear nines, but dese yer lise got on am twelves, an' de good Lawd knows dey hu'ts me!"--Everybody's.

Crushed Again. Mrs. Denham-Do you think that I shall he a good-looking old woman? Denham-I don't know' why you 🔫 🌉 should expect any such radical change. 💛 💝

FRIEND OF TRAMPS

PENNSYLVANIA PARBONS SHEL-TERS A NUMBER YEARLY.

For Forty Years He Has Helped the "Weary Wanderers" and Has Refused to Let Them Labor-Puts Them in a Tenement.

Pottstown Pa. - Known as the "friend of the tramps," because he has fed and sheltered them for years-as many as 300 in 12 months-Rev. Jacob B. Mensch, a plain Mennonite preacher farmer, has won for himself a warm place in the hearts and affections of the friendless and homeless wanderers who came his way.

Down in Skippack township, Montgomery county, Mr. Mensch has lived for more than 40 years, and in all that time he has dispensed hospitality in his own quiet and original way. It is original because he fitted up a tenement directly opposite his own large farmhouse, into which he puts beds for the tramps. After giving them suppers he would shelter them and then give them their breakfast; but in no instance would be accept their labor in payment for his hospitality.

But one night several of the ungrate ful hoboes stole the beds and departed with them, and then Mr. Mensch hit on the plan of putting iron bars at the windows and locking the door securely so that his guests could not "skiddoo" at night, even if they had a mind to.

Mr. Mensch is known all over eastern Pennsylvania, and especially among the Mennonite sect, as the owner of a library exceedingly rare be cause it contains Bibles and commen taries on sacred literature from 100 to 400 years old. He has almanacs of each year from 1750 to the present time, the nucleus of his collection have ing been laid by his grandfather and then added to from year to year by his

father and himself. Recently former Gov.Pennypacker visited Mr. Mensch and was so impressed with the value of his old Blb lical and literary works that he made an effort to buy some of them. But the old preacher, who is well to do, de clined the offers, and said so long as he lived no money in the world could break up the collection, which be

holds sacred and above price. Mr. Mensch is 74 years old, and all though his form is bent and he seem the shadows of life growing longer as evening falls he still journeys every Sunday to the little meeting house on the crest of the ridge just beyond his house to preach the Word in German.

Advancing years compelled him to give up active farm life, and when besold his farm, two months ago, it evered a link in family possessions for the place had belonged to his ta ther in law.

The story of how the farm was given to Mr. Mensch was interesting ly told by him. He had been living on a 189-acre tract in Berks county, when his father-in-law, getting in ill health told him if he would move on his form it would be his when he died. Four weeks after he had moved there the father in law passed away, and the farm became Mr. Mensch's. On all sides around him he can see the welltilled acres of his sons, for they have followed in the footsteps of their sire and become farmers, too.

Like others of his faith, Mr. Monseb observes a religious worship that is severely plain and shorn of all the "friils" of most churches. He looks askance at music as an essential of church service, and at his own home when a company of guests were about to indulge in vocal and instrumental selections, he courteously explained hise views and excused himself, add ing that he had no objection to their enjoying it if they saw proper, but that for his own conscience sake he would go to another apartment. As for people having photographs taken of themselves, he regarded that as

ARMY IS SHORT OF HORSES.

In Case of War Some Troopers Would Have to Go Afoot..

Washington.-Conditions which have made it possible to enlist nearly the entire authorized strength of the army have resulted in a ludicrous situntion, it has been explained to congress, whereby, in case of war, only part of each troop could go to battle on horseback, while the remainder of the cavalry would have to go on foot. at the hearings on the army appropriation bill being drafted by the house military affairs committee officials of the war department testified that under the regulations only 60 horses are allowed for each troop, while the authorized strength of the troop is 65 men. Within the last year enlistment has been so large that in several cavairy organizations there are more men than horses, and the probability of many other troops being added to this list demands a change in the regula-

Leprosy Cure in Honalulu. Honolulu.-Dr. J. T. Wayson, a member of the territorial board of health, who has devoted much time and attention to the study of leprosy, made definite announcement that a case of the disease had been found. and that a patient afflicted with leprosy had been restored to health. Dr. Wayson stated that the course of treatment would not be made public at this time, as he and his assistants were desirous of observing other cases.

tions.

Practice is the one preservative of reilgion.

HAS FINE HEAD FOR BUSINESS. Woman's Methods That Arcused Won-→ der and Admiration.

"If I had my wife's head and nerve I'd own half of Wall street in less than five years," said the man. "It is the way she manages the clothes proposition that aroused me to wonder and admiration. Here is an example

of her thrift.

"Early last month she bought a broadcloth dress which, with the extra charge for alterations, cost \$55. Well, after she got the suit home she didn't like it. The store objected at first to taking it back, but her per. suasive tongue won them over, and after deducting \$5 for the alterations. they refunded the money. Last week, when nosing around, she saw that same suit on sale for \$35. My wife, it seems, has such a pecultar figure that the suit, after being made to fit her wouldn't fit anybody else, so there was that \$50 garment, and cheap at the price, going for almost onethird off. She of course snatched up the bargain. No more fitting or making over was necessary, so even when counting in her \$5 for alterations, she saved \$15 on the deal. I'd just like you to show me any man who could come out that well on a transaction in clothes."

CUSTOM PUZZLED THE VISITOR

Wedding Ring Arrangement That 🔐 Englishman Thought Queer.

"Of all your opeer American cus toms," said the Englishman, "and you have many, you know-oh, yes, very many-the queerest is that of the old est daughter of the first marriage of a woman who has been married twice wearing her mother's first wedding ring."

'How is that?" said the American woman. "That sounds rather complicated. I am afraid I didn't mat catch it."

The Englishman repeated.

"In the two weeks that I have been iln New York," he elucidated still further. "I have met four maiden ladies of 35 to 45 years of age who wore wedding rings. I asked for an explanation, and each time I found that it was the ring with which the lady's father married her mother. When the mother married again she gave the ring to her oldest daughter. Don't you think that queer?"

"I certainly do," said the American woman, "still I can't believe that it is a national 'custom' or I should have heard of it before."-New York Press.

Lived Long as Hermit

There has been discovered in the Australian "bush" or forests a wild Irishman, who had been leading a hermit life for a quarter century. was of gigantic stature and enormous strength-a good advertisement for vegetarianism, as he had not touched anima! food since his retirement from civilization. His hair was four feet long, matted and of considerable thickness. He told the police he was a follower of Christ, Samson and Her cules. His name is John Bernard Fitzgerald and he is 72 years of age. He has never bathed, regarding the practice as irreligious and unnatural. The combined force of half a drawn police, however, compelled him to overcome his scruples.

Paid for Bride by the Poundi

In the village of Kolked in Finngary, it has since time immemorial been customary for the bridegroum to give the bride's parents some compensation before the wedding. The other day a peasant farmer numed Kotvoes and the parents of his pretty young betrothed could not come to terms as to the amount, and so they agreed to make the mayor arbitrator. That good man, a cattle dealer, valued the bride at 60 cents a pound. As she weighed 86 pounds the happy bridge groom had to pay only \$51.60, and thought himself lucky to get a wife so

Chemical Formulas.

In chemistry the elements: are represented by accepted abbreviations, called symbols, each of which indicates a single atom of the element. When more than one atom is to be represented, figures are placed to the right of the symbol either shove or below the line. A molecule representing a compound is indicated by series of such symbols called a formula; thus alcohol has for its formula C2H6O, which shows that a molecule of this substance contains two atoms of carbon, six of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

Breaking the Rule.

"At our establishment," said the merchant, "we are training our employes to say 'Good-morning,' or 'Goodafternoon' at the telephone, instead of 'Hello.' "

"How does it work?"

"It works very well, indeed. Seems to please our customers and gives the establishment an air of dignity. The only trouble we have is with me. I'm the president, you know, and I forget. There's nobody to jog my memory nor call me down. Otherwise it works all

The Value of Politeness,

Hellow trees are always the stiffest, but the mightiest oak, it is found, can bend. Thet more exalted a man is by station, the more powerful should be be by kindness. There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed. Politeness is most useful to inspire confidence in the timid and encourage the deserving.-The Sunday

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

"dennine on Louisians st" dans tone les Bintallies Buds dies vahilieits oftre done les formmerce des avantages, exceptionnelle. P. 3 les l'abendaments un l'anné ! Editi el Captillieine