TAMMANY'S ORATOR TO QUIT

Universally Popular Senator Grady Will Be Missed If He Sticks to Announced Intention.

Vague interest was aroused by Senator Grady's recent announcement that he would retire from the state senate at the expiration of his present term, says the New York correppondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. It lan't that the bell orator of Tammany is no longer interesting to his public that his friends refuse to mourn-but because Grady has the retiring habit. Every now and then something turns up to pout him, and he forthwith announces that he'll never run again. But he always

Grady is the best orator of Tammany. There was a day when Bourks Cockran was a bit better, but Cockran wabbled so in his political orbit that Tammany lost faith in him. More people will go to-day to hear Cockran than to hear Grady-but fewer Tammany men. Cockran gives the better show, but Grady stays put. Perhaps Grady isn't as eloquent as Cockran, but he can call more names. When he rises in the senate aisle and begins to walk slowly toward the rostrum, shaking his finger at his enemy of the moment, the loafers hurry in from the lobby. He may not be right -but he has few equals in the matter of flaying an opponent. His convivial habits have long been a byword here, but, oddly enough, he made his first mark as a public speaker by abusing the Demon Rum in his social club. That was years ago, when he was a fat, round-headed, red-faced boy. It is related of him that on one occasion he won a silver medal for utterly upsetting the argument of a speaker who favored moderate drinkling, in the weekly debate. That night a clergyman found Grady singing tooiro-ore-lay at the head of a bunch of obviously soused young debaters.

"Ah, Tommy, Tommy," said the clergyman, "what has become of the principles you advocated in the club this very night?"

"Father," said Grady, shutting one eye to locate his interlocutor, "I'm a fair man; and afther thinking ut over. I'm bound to say that me opponent's argyments convinced me I was wrong."

BAD FOR THE PHYSICIAN

Prescription That Cured Patient Had Unfortunate Effect on the Writer of It.

The first performance of "Elektra" in New York, with the fainting fit of Mme. Masarin at the end, was being discussed at the Lambs'.

"I suppose you know what happened once at an 'Elektra' performance?" said Victor Herbert.

"Well, a doctor had a deaf patient, and sit near the trombones.

"'The poise,' the doctor said, 'has cured several supposedly incurable cases of deafness, and there is no reason why it shouldn't cure you, too.'

"The patient accepted this advice. He even bought two front-row tickets. and took the doctor with him to the famous opers.

"As the two men sat side by side the patient, when the din was at its very loudest, shricked in the doctor's

"'Doctor, oh, doctor, I can hear!" "But the doctor took no notice of

the glad cry. 'Doctor, you have saved me!' the patient repeated. 'I can hear again!' "But the doctor sat cold and impassive. He had become deaf himself."

An Idol "Not to Be Fooled With." A very remarkable idol was brought from Central Africa by a missionary. In its stemach is set a disk-shaped mirror and inside of this is a bunch of herbs of mystical potency.

The god is supposed by the natives to be a very powerful one. To offend it would be extremely dangerous. Consequently it is kept at the Smithsonian institution, to which the missionary presented it, in a glass case, where nobody can offer it any indignity.

Attached to various parts of its body are spears and darts, by the aid of which the god is supposed to inflict Injury upon persons who deserve to get hurt. The Smithsonian scientists say it would be imprudent to handle any of these spiky things too freely. because, for all anybody knows to the contrary, they may be polsoned.

British House of Lards.

The house of lords is almost as old as the British people. Away back in the days of the Heptarchy we find the assembly known as the "Witenagemot." or "Council of Wise Men." composed of the leading men in church and state, which assisted the king in the making of the laws of the realm. Naturally, under the circumstances, these big men became the "whole thing," so to speak, and in the course of time they became the "Lords." temporal and spiritual," making up the present "house of lords."-London Standard.

Water Found in Arid Australia. Water is more precious than gold in certain parts of Australia. Borings recently made on the route of the proposed transcontinental railway have resulted in water being struck at Madura and also at a point \$40 miles from Kalgoortie. The officials are confident that a good artesian supply will be struck, which will greatly reduce the cost of the railway and add a new pastoral or agricultural area of twenty to thirty million acres to the country.

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CAME THROUGH DEATHVALLEY

Only Recorded Instance Where a Man Has Successfully Crossed Dread spot on Foot.

Death valley is the most barren part of the great American desert. More men have died in its arid wastes than any other equal area of the world's surface, barring the great battle fields. It lies, a great sink in the sandy plain, about 250 miles north and east of Los Angeles, Cal., and within the boundaries of that state. The valley received its sinister name owing to the fact that in the early '50's a party of emigrants, some 220 in number, traveling overland by wagon from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, perished in its awful solitudes, barely

a man escaping. In the Wide World Magazine is given the story of a man who, alone and unaided, conquered Death valley in the hottest month of the desert year. The tale of awful suffering endured by this man, W. W. Manton, of Rhyolite, Cal., is told for the first time in

his own words. For almost a week Manton was lost in the heart of Death valley. In three days he tramped 80 miles over sands so hot that he could scarcely walk on them, though shod with heavy shoes. During those never-ending days he had no food and but one drink of

water.

When he staggered up to Cub Lee's Furnace Creek ranch, more dead than alive, his tongue was swollen to such a size that his mouth could no longer contain it. His lips and eyelids were cracked open; his clothing was in tatters, and his shoes were coated with a heavy incrustation of borax and other alkalines, which had eaten great holes in the leather.

At first he could not drink, and the touch of water was as fire to his parched lips and tongue. Kind-hearted ranchmen and miners forced the preclous fluid into his mouth with a straw, with a spoon—any way to get him revived. And eventually he spoke telling the strange story of his crossing the dread pit; of how he had wandered therein for many days with no companions save the lizards and the snakes of the barren sands.

HER IDEA OF STATESMANSHIP

And Just Wherein She Found Herself Unable to Agree with Senator Balley.

Two handsomely gowned women were passing down a national capitol corridor, having been present in the senate during the delivery of Senator Bailey's speech.

"I am so glad," said the first lady, "that I was in the senate to-day. I had never heard Senator Bailey speak before.

"Isn't he fine?" said the other. "He is indeed—so forcible, you

"But," remarked the second lady. "what was he talking about? Was he for or against something?"

"I don't know as to that, but I heard him say something about banks and money, and he didn't believe the government had the right to invite women to put pin money where the government could protect it against her husband."

"Did he say that? He is a horrid man. Why, I have a separate bank account already, and Mr. - don't dare touch it, and every woman should have her pin money protected, so there now."

The first lady assented to the conclusions drawn by her companion and branched off into recapitulating lunch engagements for the coming weeks.

Edelweiss Not a Rare Plant. Gardeners are somewhat at a loss to understand, says the Field, why edelweiss should be thought so rare and therefore be so greatly sought after. It must be largely due to the at one time very popular song con-

At any rate, even if it be a rarity on the Alps it is quite a familiar plant in British gardens, where it may be grown either in the rock garden or in the border, being best suited by sandy

It was introduced to this country in 1776 and is referred to in the Botanical Magazine for 1818 as being rare and difficult to cultivate, while the extraordinary suggestion is made that the plants should be covered to the depth of 18 inches with sawdust to take the place of their native snow.-London Globe.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

A remarkable surgical operation has been performed by Dr. Morrison. at Queen's hospital, Birmingham, upon a man named Charles Endail, who had been suffering from a stricture of the guliet caused by having taken sulphuric acid in mistake for whisky. The man's throat having been closed. a new permanent mouth was opened in his side; through which he was fed by means of a tube. He gained weight, and was able to leave the institution. but gave way to drink, and died from exhaustion through stricture, hastened by bronchitis.

Not So Rare a Specimen. A small boy in Yonkers recently became the proud possessor of a donkey-not so handsome or so young as it might have been. However, it answered the purpose of its acquisition, which was to afford back rides. One day the urchin was enjoying a ride when the minister of the parish met him. "Hello, sonny!" greeted the minister. "Quite a rare beast you have there." "Yes." replied the boy: "but I suppose there are a great many of om in the theological gardens."

GRATITUDE OF A STRAY DOG

Collie Finds Missing Helfers and Sheep for Farmer in Return for Kindness.

Jacksonville, N. J .- Kindness extended to a stray colle dog by Ferris MacWilliams in this village brought its reward when the dog recovered for MacWilliams two heifers and 11 sheep which had strayed off in the blinding snowstorm long before daylight and were stalled in a huge drift a mile from home and on the road to Pompton.

"He's the smartest dog in northern New Jersey," MacWilliams said to a neighbor. "He will bring the sheep and cattle in at night and do everything connected with it except put up the bars. He tried to do that one day. I went out to the barnyard and saw him tugging away at one end of a fence rail and trying to lift it in place. When he saw me he barked for me to come and help him."

The helfers and sheep were put in field near the MacWilliams home. When MacWilliams awoke a blinding snowstorm was raging, so he called his sons to go out with him to find the animals. The heifers and the sheep were not in the field and no trace of them could be found. The quest was abandoned until after breakfast. On the second trip Santa, the collie, went out with the men. Chilled to the bone by the bitter cold MacWilliams and his sons returned disheartened. They discovered, however, that Santa had not returned

with them. An hour afterward he appeared, barking delightedly. The kitchen door was opened, but he refused to enter. Seizing MacWilliams by the trousers leg he tried to pull him away from the house. That was hint enough for the farmer. He told his son Leonard to go with the dog. It was a cold and wearisome trip, but at the end of it the missing animals were found. Two wagons were pressed into use and the heifers and the sheep soon were under shelter.

DEAF "LISTEN" TO TOASTS

Chairman of Annual Banquet of Engtish Club Terms It a "Babble of Fingers."

London.—Speeches in silence, toasts proposed without an uttered wordsuch were the features of the proceedings at a dinner at the annual banquet of the National Deaf club. attended by about 100 members and their friends.

Yet throughout the meal and the following proceedings conversation never waned. "A babble of fingers" was how the chairman, A. J. Wilson, described it. One would notice the fingers of a diner working and twisting with wonderful quickness. Then his companions would amile broadly or utter a half chuckle. Evidently an amusing story had been related. Members talked gayly of their present enjoyment, of the club's progress, of the day's sporting results and of the hundred and one topics of a public dianer, all in dumb show, or in the oral system, the forming of words by the lips without making word sounds.

Wilson has been deaf since he was a boy of 12, but he can speak and make a neat after-dinner speech. Out of respect for the guests present, he used the spoken words. He talked slowly and well, while behind him, on a chair, stood a man interpreting the speeches into the sign and finger language, while another, an expert in the oral system, made the speech with his lips without speaking.

NOT A SPINSTER AFTER ALL

Hidden Will Shows Pennsylvania Woman Had Kept Secret of Marriage for Years.

Lewistown, Pa.-Miss Rhoda Taylor, whose friends believed her to be a spinster, died recently, and in settling her estate the administrator advertised the farm, an old homestead. with stock and implements, at public

On the morning of the sale, when the auctioneer mounted the block, he announced that the affair was postponed indefinitely.

The supposed spinster's last will and testament had been found, and in it she bequeaths all her worldly goods to her husband, and atttached to the document was a marriage certificate, showing that she had been married to Samuel Gilliand more than five years previous to her death.

Valuable Fox Peit.

Averill. Mass.-A local hunter had a very successful day recently. Offered \$800 for the hide of a black for he killed, he is holding out for \$1,000. This is the first black fox seen in this part of the country for over 25 years. The man was hunting two miles north of here when his dog began baying. He found the animal standing at the entrance of a hole, into which he. instantly retreated. The hunter blocked the entrance, then walked two miles and borrowed a spade. After digging 227 feet he found the fox and killed it with a blow on the head.

Draw Lots for Honors.

Traverse City, Mich .- To decide the honors of the class of 1910, Traverse City high school, it was necessary for Miss Bertha Stewart and Miss-Cornelia Morrison to draw lots. For four years these two girls have been tied in their standings, both having maintained the remarkable average of 97 per cent in their studies. Miss Stewart won and will be valedictorian, while Miss Morrison will give the salutatory.

CAVES THEIR HOMES

Peasants of Roumania, Accord-"Ing to Report, Are Very Poor.

Austrian Economist Finds Six Million Persons Existing in Physical and Moral Misery-Meat and Milk Are Unknown.

Vienna, Austria,-Stray cases of peasant disturbances in Roumania come as a reminder of the intolerable conditions under which a vast majority of the population there are dragging out a wretched existence. According to the reports of Dr. C. Racewski, a prominent economist who has just visited Roumania, 6,000,000 peasants are living in the greatest physical and moral misery. From competent sources Dr. Racowski ascertained that no less than 54,772 peasant families were living in holes and pits, which they themselves had dug out of the ground, like the troglodytes or cave dwellers of ancient times. Out of 1.088,954 cottages in the villages, only 74,655 were built of brick or stone. The majority of the dwellings consisted only of one room, lighted through the door or through a window, with paper stuck in the frame to take the place of glass.

In these miserable habitations thousands of peasant families subsist upon eight or ten cents a day. Of course, these people don't know the taste of meat nor even of milk. Having no pasture lands they are compelled to work for the landed proprietors and have no opportunity of raising cows. Only recently a prominent Roumanian writer stated that many Roumanian children know no other than mother's milk. This assertion would seem to be quite justified, for in the commune of Blaska, for example, which has a population of 2.706, there are only three cows to be found.

The principal nourishment of the Roumanian peasantry consists of maize, or corn. This too monotonous and insufficient dietary explains the enormous spread of pellagra in the country, which, destroying the body and the nervous system, frequently drives the sufferer to insanity and suicide. In the year 1899, 21,822 cases of pellagra were reported and five years later the number had risen to 42,687. In seven years there were nearly a quarter of a million cases. The rate of infant mortality, too, is appailing, 48 per cent. of the children dying before the end of their seventh year. In fact, the degeneration of the population is clearly proved through official inquiries and the yearly reports of the recruiting commissions.

Morally and mentally the condition of the people is equally low. Even when the town population is included less than 15 per cent. of the inhabitants are able to read and write. With a population of 7,000,000 there are only 4,000 schools and 6,500 teachers. At the end of the first or second school year the great majority of the children leave to go to work on the land. In one village where 180 children were enrolled every year on the school books only two girls and one. boy could be found who had completed the full school course.

That peasant revolutions break out under such conditions can scarcely be wondered at. And they are suppressed with ruthless military force of gendarmerie, infantry, cavalry and even artillery. In the outbreak of two years ago between 12,000 and 15,000 peasants were shot down and many villages leveled to the ground. The government has always refused to give out figures, but these are quoted from a reliable source.

Industrial progress is slow. In the larger branches like the petroleum works there are altogether between 50,000 and 60,000 workmen employed in the medium and smaller trades. the number ranges from 120,000 to 150,000. Roumania unfortunately has only two classes of people, the rich and the poor. Out of a quarter of a million grown-up persons who died in four years only 15,099 left behind them more than \$100 worth of prop erty of all kinds. In the same period 42 rich men left same \$25,000,000. or more than one-third of all the prop erty left in that time. This absence of a middle class is greatly to be de plored, as it is responsible for much of the misery existing in Roumania.

IS BIGGEST FISH HATCHERY

Troughs on Columbia River to Have 60,000,000 Egg Capacity-Largest in World.

Boonville, Ore,-The biggest salmon hatchery in the world has been opened here. It will be the central plant for the state and is located on the Columbia river, where most of the fry will probably be liberated. The building is 55x230 feet and is equipped with 248 16-foot hatching troughs, having a capacity of 60,000,000 eggs. There are now 20,000,000 eggs on hand ready for hatching.

Water is supplied from a near-by creek through a 12-inch pipe, the flow being 3,000 gallons a minute. Nursery and feeding ponds are supplied sufficient for feeding 3,000,000 young fish.

Eighty-Year-Old Sprinter.

Bloomington, Ind .- Perley Pearson. one of the largest land owners of this community, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary by sprinting a quarter of a mile in 2:19 flat Mr. Pearson, who is unusually active for a man of his years, wore a pair of heavy rubbers when he made The same of the same

FAMOUS OLD ENGLISH CLOCK

Aged Astronomical Timepleca Around Which There Cling Many . Superatitions.

Visitors at Hampton Court palace for the next few weeks will miss the famous astronomical clock, the dial of which has now been removed for repair and repainting. It is nearly thirty years since a similar work was undertaken. The old clock, which was the first astronomical timepiece in England and was made for King Henry VIII. in 1540, has a curious history. In 1880 it was brought out of a shed at the palace, where it had lain neglected for nearly half a century, and by order of the then secretary of the office of works it was re-erected in the court yard opposite the entrance to the state

apartments. According to Mr. Ernest Law, the historian of Hampton Court palace, the clock was invented by Nicholas Cratzer, a famous German astronomer, who came over to England by the invitation of Cardinal Wolsey, and who was introduced by him to Henry VIII. By the clock it is possible to ascertain the hour, the month, the day of the month, the position of the sun and the number of days since the beginning of the year, phases of the moon and its age, the hour at which it crosses the meridian and the time of high water at London bridge. The winding of the clock occupies half an hour every week. The weights descend to a depth of over sixty feet.

Like many other things about the palace, there are legends about the clock. It is related that when Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., died at Hampton court the clock, which was striking four at the moment, immediately stopped. It is also alleged to have done so ever since whenever anyone long resident in the palace died within its precincts, and superstitious people quote many cases of its more recent occurrence.-London Chronicle.

DRAWN UP INTO THE SKY

The Only Explanation for the Disappearance of the Water from the Dead Sea.

There can be only two modes by which the waters flowing into the Dead sea can escape from it-either by underground percolation or by evaporation. It is extremely improbable that any considerable quantity, escapes by the former mode, and we are further led to suppose, for two good reasons, that evaporation accounts for maintaining the steady level of that sea, First, the sea remains intensely salt. The Dead sea contains about five times as much solids in solution as does the ocean. This intense saltness could not be maintained with comparatively fresh river water pouring into it for thousands of years, unless the water in escaping, left behind the saline substances. tion is the only process that would account for this. Secondly, the heat in The Dead sea valley is overpowering. The temperature in the Jordan valley has been known to rise in August to 118 degrees, even opposite Jericho, and it would be even higher in the Dead sea gorge. George Adams Smith, in his Historical Geography of the Holy Land (p.500), says: "The extracted moisture usually forms a haze impenetrable to the eye for more than a few miles, but sometimes vast clouds of mist rear themselves from the sea."

Wedding Over a Coffin.

A peculiar wedding ceremony was that which took place at Lewiston, Pa., one day lately, when, with hands joined over the casket in which lay the body of the bride's father, Miss Lillian Lewis and Edwin S. Eby were married by Rev W. L. Mudge, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

It had been the one wish of Mr. Lewis that he might live to see his daughter the wife of Eby, but a few days before the wedding he was suddenly taken ill and died.

The young couple had been engaged for some time, and at the request of the bride the wedding took place in the darkened parlor of the Lewis. home, where lay the body of her father. Rev. Mr. Mudge, a friend of the Lewis family, was called, and before preaching the funeral service performed the wedding ceremony amid the tears of relatives.

Youthful Teacher's Bravery.

The brave action of a girl teacher was publicly noticed at a recent meeting of Scarborough (Eng.) town council. Miss Smith was in a room with a class of 40 children, none over five years of age. One boy had in his pocket some Bengal lights. Suddenly his clothes burst into flames. Miss Smith at once called the children to order to prevent panio and then seising hold of the screaming child wrapped him in her dress and put out the flames with her hands. But for her presence of mind the child would undoubtedly have lost his life. Then she ran with the child to its mother and collapsed. Her hands and arms were badly blistered and her dress burnt, but the child was saved.

It Habpens.

The Woman-Here's a wonderful thing. I've just been reading of a man who reached the age of 40 without learning how to read or write. He met a woman, and for her sake he made a scholar of himself in two

The Man-That's nothing. I know. a man who was a profound scholar at 40. Then he met a woman, and for her sake he made a fool of himself in two days! and outside there was twilight.

MENACE TO PLAGUE

Ground Squirrel and Common Rat Aid Bubonic Plague.

Federal Experts Trace Death of Boy and Alarm Health Department Chief in Chicago—Asks Aid of Government.

Chicago.—Extinction of the ground squirrel as well as of the rat may be necessary if Chicago is to avoid the bubonic plague, according to Dr. W. A. Evans, head of the city health department

Dr. Evans has received the health bulletin of the federal government, which contains an alarming report on the spread of bubonic plague by fleas that infest these animals. He renewed his advice for the killing of every rat in the city. Up to August 13, 1909, government inspectors found 178 squirrels in Con-

tra Costa county, California, infected with the plague. Orders were given afterward to poison every squirrel in that county. The government will send out free poison for this purpose. Two cases that caused Dr. Evans to renew his warning for the extinction of rats in Chicago and that may place

the squirrel in the same catagory are as follows: "July 15, 1908, a boy who lived on a ranch in the northern part of Contra Costa county, died of the plague. Later in the same month a young

woman of Pinole canyon succumbed. "Infected rats were found on the ranch adjoining that on which the boy lived, according to the government report, and an infected squirrel was found near the house where he had lived. The boy had been shooting squirrels several days before he died and thrust his arm down into a squirrel burrow to get one of the animals he had shot. His arm was bitten by fleas, according to the government physicians, and the disease communicated in that wav.

"There is always a constant menace of the bubonic plague anywhere in the United States," said Dr. Evans, "now that it has got a hold in California. If it should ever be introduced into Chicago the conditions would be alarming, owing to the prevalence of rats and the difficulties of exterminating them.

"The building regulations of most places in California call for rat-proof cellars, but here it is too late to take such precautions. We woul! also have to provide for rat-proof garbage cans and keep the rats away from all food in the alleys and cellars.

"The government official: recognize the danger of the spread of the plague and are taking every means to prevent it. Prevention is better than cure, and Chicago must assist in the work.

"If the squirrel is in the same class as the rat he must also be exterminated."

Following Dr. Evans' first warning to exterminate rats, many large business houses in Chicago called in rat catchers. It is estimated that since the crusade against rodents was started a year ago nearly 200,000 rats have been killed in the city.

BABY LIVES ON HEN'S EGGS

Peculiar Diet of Washington Infant as Cure for Indigestion-Treatment Costiv.

Dayton, Wash.—Seven eggs dailynothing else—is the peculiar diet of the ten-months-old infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Warwick, ranchers living four miles southwest of Dayton. When the child was seven months

old physicians pronounced it incurable. It was suffering from indigestion and at one time weighed several pounds less than at birth. While looking through an old "family physician" book one day Mr. Warwick read that eggs were good for indigestion in infants. Immediately the parents commenced feeding the baby fresh eggs.

From that time the infant was given seven eggs each day, and now it promises to develop a robust constitution. The child wants practically no other kind of food, but it is growing fat and healthy on this diet. Mr. Warwick said that the child is nearly over its indigestion, although with eggs at 40 cents it will cost \$95.65 a year for the child's nourishment.

Demand for Old Organs. New York.-An agent for a western piano house is making a tour of New York churches on a curious errand.

"I want to buy up all the old cabinet organs that have been used in chapels and missions here to send to country churches in the west," he said. "We find that these churches are

them that the old instrument has been used in a New York church. "There seems to be a wonderful potency in the phrase 'New York, church organ."

willing to pay almost as much as for a

new organ, provided we can assure

Day Just Like Night.

New Orleans.-Volcanic dust, blown from three craters in eruption in Mexico and Central America, mingled with clouds of unusual density, was responsible for "the darkest day" in New Orleans, chickens going to roost several hours ahead of time, according to Capt. John C. Soley, in charge of the local United States hydrographic office, and a seismographic expert. Almost at midday houses were lighted.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

for-do les Louisiars et dans tous lor Biate du Bade für publisité ofice donn un commerce des avantages? exceutionnelle de l'absentement un fant de l'absentement des l'absentements de l'absentement des l'absentements de l'absentement des l'absentements de l'absentement des l'absentements des la laborations de l'absentements des l'absentements de l'absentements de l'absentements de l'absentements des l'absentements de l'absentements Cities : achie cacles 1/ : \$3.00. ;