

Keep cool and you will be cool.

Also, banish the pest that rocks the boat.

It must be great to be skinny in hot weather.

Do not overwork yourself taking hot weather advice.

More popular than others are hot waves with broken backs.

Now the man who sleeps out of doors finds it easier to convert.

There ought to be a Nobel prize for the personage who invented shirt waists.

About the only time the women are good listeners is when the preacher is talking.

New York complains of a shortage of water, despite the fact it is surrounded by it.

Detroit's team loses a game on rare occasions to prove that its players are merely human.

Chicago is now advocating air baths. A short time ago one of its citizens died in a bathtub.

A New Jersey man who ate pie twice a day for 59 years is dead—gone to his dessert, as it were.

After college professors reach a certain age they don't seem to care what they say about women.

There has been discovered one of those old-fashioned baseball games in which one team scores 20 runs.

At the Hoe library sale "The Swan Book" brought \$21,000. Its new owner would not read it for twice that.

London dressmakers now propose a gown with a detachable train. Hubby, we presume, will be the switchman.

However, the aviator who threatens to fly up Broadway will not be the only high flyer on that wicked thoroughfare.

"The earnings of the average New York lawyer amount to about \$1,000 a year. 'Earnings' is a diplomatic way of putting it.

Stealing a base on the rest of the country, a Massachusetts school is using batting averages to stimulate interest in mathematics.

New York has just sent \$2,000,000 of worn out money to Washington. The fellows the New Yorkers took it away from were probably sent to the hospital.

A New York miser committed suicide because he was lonesome, and yet you can hardly blame people for not wanting to keep a miser's company.

A western railroad has placed on its rails a car reserved for women only, but the women do not after all prefer an Adamless Eden on wheels.

Don't be discouraged if the results you get from your garden make it seem expensive. The price put upon Madison Square garden in New York is \$2,500,000.

A chewing gum famine is threatened in Chicago as the result of a strike. Our old-fashioned notion of nothing to worry about is a chewing gum famine.

A canvass of the co-eds in Chicago university shows that only two per cent of them are planning matrimony. That's all right; there's no need to hurry the girls.

There are a great many unreasonable persons in the world, but few are more so than the New Yorker who stabbed a deaf mute because he failed to reply to a question.

A Boston street car conductor found a \$5,000 necklace on the floor of his car. And we thought that women who wear \$5,000 necklaces always rode in automobiles.

A Brooklyn woman who is 501 years old attributes the fact to her habit of arising every morning at 4 o'clock. Many feel that getting up at 4 every morning is enough to make anyone old.

Professor Sargent of Harvard has figured out that flowers will reform bad boys. The next time your youthful son pours water into the gasoline tank of your automobile, hand him a \$5 bunch of violets.

"Let the baby squall by all means," says Professor W. A. McKeever of the Kansas Agricultural college, thereby proving that all the massive intellects have not been corralled by the eastern universities.

St. Louis has provided a farm home for the horses of the city departments where the animals grow too old and tall for work. Appreciation of any kind of past usefulness in public work is so rare, either in man or beast, that this grateful act to faithful four-footed servants does credit to the city's public spirit and generosity.

The decision of a District of Columbia court that steel pianos are vehicles confirms the long entertained and widespread suspicion that they are not musical instruments.

Luther Burbank is said to be trying to develop a better strawberry. There is a stronger demand for the improvement of the strawberry box.

A Harvard professor says women are on the verge of stasis. It would be interesting to hear the other side of the story.



Spy Says American Blew Up the Maine



WASHINGTON.—The United States government has investigated a report to the effect that the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an American who had been condemned to death by the Spanish, but won his freedom by destroying the American warship. The spy who turned the story into the secret service bureau at Washington asserted that George B. Boynton, a "soldier of fortune" who died recently, was the man who actually blew up the Maine. Horace Smith, biographer of Boynton, declares the story is false and he can prove Boynton was in Venezuela at the time of the explosion.

"The Spaniards," said the informer to Chief Wilkie of the secret service, "were entirely unprepared for the visit of the Maine, which was sent to Havana suddenly and without warning. Consequently there was no mine attached to the buoy at which she was moored."

"Captain General Blanco and his staff did not relish having a hostile warship in such an advantageous position in the event of war with the United States, which they then regarded as at least a possibility, and it

was decided to blow her up, under such conditions as might make it appear she had been destroyed by an accidental explosion of her own magazines. A large boiler from the navy yard was taken to the arsenal and filled with powder. It was provided with a mechanism by which it would be exploded by electricity and then hermetically sealed.

"The boiler was lashed in a sling under a lighter, which was towed across the bow of the Maine at night. When the lighter was directly in front of the battleship the lines which held the boiler were cut, and it dropped into the mud.

"The Spaniards then fired on Boynton as the person to set off the mine. He had been captured shortly before while conducting a filibustering expedition for the Cubans, whom he had aided during the 'Ten Years' war, and was then imprisoned in Cabañas fortress.

"According to the story, he was tried and sentenced to death, but was offered life and liberty if he would press the button that was to destroy the Maine, and swear never to reveal the secret. He accepted these terms and on the night of February 15, 1898, when the Maine swung around until her bow was directly over the mine, with her keel only three or four feet above it, he was taken to the machine which he threw the switch that caused the explosion. Then he was set free and left Cuba."

Warns Banks Against Lax Operations

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY MURRAY has been strolling through some of the national banks and glancing over their stock ledgers. As a result, the banks must do a little better housekeeping.

In one case the controller spent a whole day with one of the national bank examiners in a bank in a middle west city and personally balanced the stock certificate book, and although this book bore the initials of several examiners as evidence that at different times it had passed through their hands, he found in the book that some of the certificates bore no indorsements; some were indorsed, but the signatures were not witnessed; some were indorsed and witnessed, but were not canceled in any way, and in almost every instance the signature of the president and cashier on the face of the certificate was neither punched out nor crossed out with ink or any other material in any manner whatsoever.

As a result of the controller's investigation he issued the following instructions to all banks:

"All transfers of stock should be executed either by the stockholder in person or by duly authorized attorney. In all indorsements for transfer, the name on the back of the certificate must correspond in every respect with the name on the face and the full legal name and full address of the transferee, the number of shares transferred, and the date of transfer should be given.

"All signatures should be witnessed and signatures not known to the officers of the bank should be satisfac-



tory authenticated.

"All transfers made by attorneys, administrators, executors, agents, guardians or trustees should be accompanied by evidence of their authority to transfer, and all transfers from corporations, associations and societies must be executed by duly authorized officers only, and accompanied by evidence of authority to make the transfer.

"When stock is held in trust the word 'trustee' should appear on the face of the certificate, and in all transfers to trustees, corporations, associations and societies their authority to hold the stock must be shown by duly authenticated copy of the instrument creating the trust, copy of by-laws, or of the directors' resolution, or other authority.

"Transfers to or from minors should be made through their guardian and authority to act must be sworn whenever necessary.

"Surrendered certificates must be marked 'canceled' on their face, and the signatures of the bank's officers thereon either cut or punched out, or crossed out in ink, and if a stock certificate book is used, the canceled certificates should be securely attached to the stubs; otherwise they should be filed and carefully preserved."

Capital Prisoners May Read Papers



WITHOUT newspapers—prisoners in any institution are almost unmanageable. They get nervous and are always wondering what is going on in the outside world. They do not keep their minds on the things they are doing and make poor workmen. Give them newspapers and they seem to feel that they are in touch with the world and are partly content."

This statement by Louis F. Zinkham, superintendent of the Washington asylum, to the comptroller of the currency, has led to the comptroller authorizing the payment by the government for newspapers for the inmates of the asylum. In the future prisoners at the asylum will have the pleasure of reading both morning and evening papers.

Ever since he took charge of the Washington asylum, Superintendent Zinkham has noticed that inmates made great efforts to have newspa-

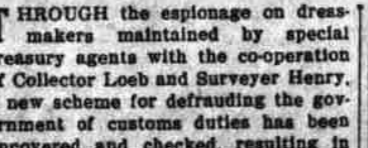
pers smuggled into them. Some of them could go without tobacco and other things they were accustomed to, but all made constant demands for news from the outside world. Often he caught inmates having outsiders bringing them papers.

"It is an absolute fact that prisoners are harder to manage when they are deprived of newspapers than when they are given the papers every day," says the superintendent. "When they have the papers they are satisfied. They can sit down and read the news, and this gives them topics to talk about.

"Now that the comptroller has authorized the payment of government money for the papers, I feel satisfied that I will have a much more contented lot of prisoners than I had formerly. We always have allowed some of the prisoners to buy papers, but all of them did not have the necessary money.

"It is particularly noticeable that almost all of the prisoners want particularly to read about their own cases. Sometimes they are not satisfied with what they read, and often it makes them down-hearted, but they would prefer to read bad news than no news at all."

Dressmakers Tried to Beat Uncle Sam



THROUGH the espionage of dressmakers maintained by special treasury agents with the co-operation of Collector Loeb and Surveyer Henry, a new scheme for defrauding the government of customs duties has been uncovered and checked, resulting in the saving to the treasury of an amount, it is estimated in Washington, between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Included in this sum to be covered into the treasury through the watchfulness of eagle-eyed special agents is a \$10,000 consignment of women's wearing apparel shipped from Paris to shopkeepers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston which has been ordered seized.

The American dressmaker would in Paris one-fourth or one-third cash and take a bill which on the face of it was for the entire amount paid for model gowns and trappings.

The pier, with the design of having it approved and her goods assessed on only the face value of the invoice.

Later on the Paris merchant would mail to the American mollies a genuine bill for the goods, in order that the customers who ordered imported gowns and finery might pay a substantial profit upon the real cost of the dress goods.

Marriage is Made.

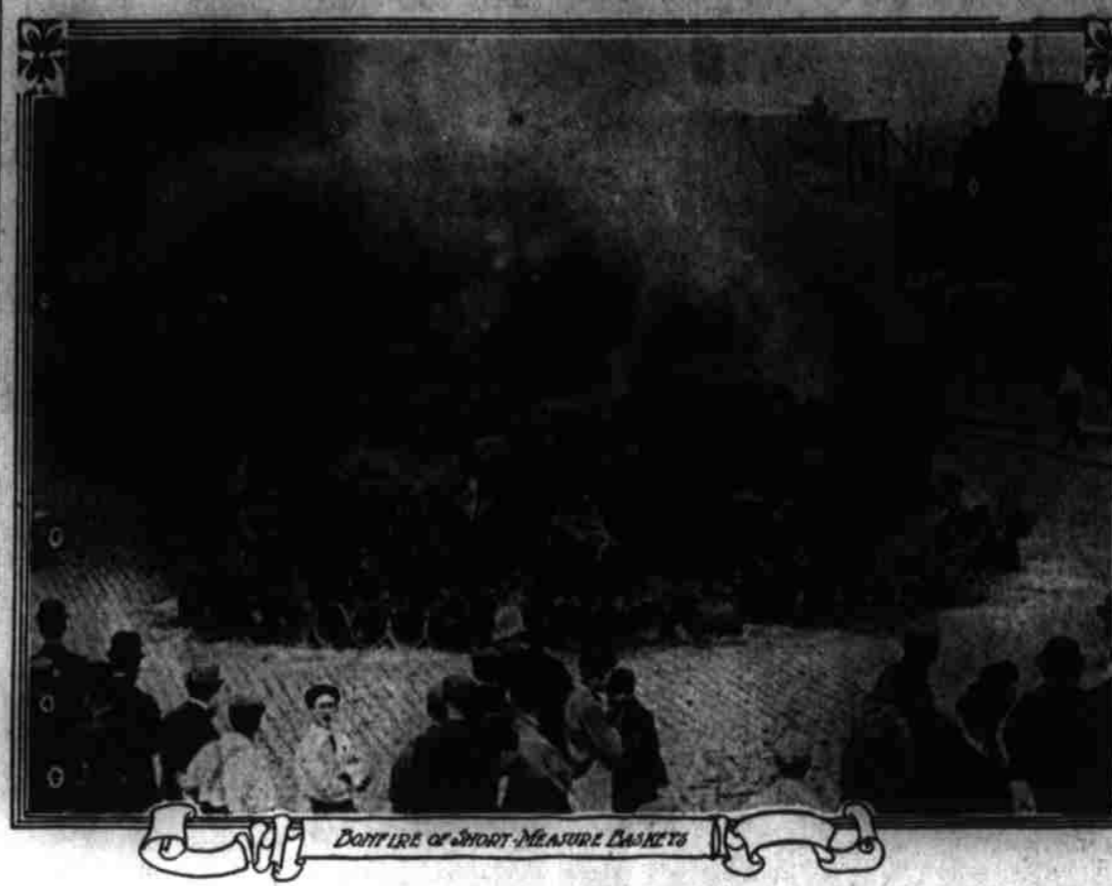
"I suppose you are engaged to the duke."

"Well, nearly."

"What's the hitch? Awaiting his father's consent?"

"No; he can't marry without a majority favorable report from his creditors."

CREMATION OF SHORT MEASURE BUSHEL BASKETS



NEW YORK.—A cremation of short measure market baskets took place recently at the Wallabout market, Brooklyn, by order of Commissioner of Weights and Measures Walsh. There were over three thousand of them; all were of the bushel persuasion, and the late property of farmers who wended their way daily to Wallabout and Gansevort markets. For some weeks inspectors had been wlaying the wagons of the guileless rustics with the result that many of them were found to contain "bushel" baskets that were from four to fourteen quarts short. It is stated that the seizures will probably result in congress taking action to the end of compelling a standardization of so-called barrels and bushels all over the country. As matters stand, the terms are variously interpreted in different sections, and invariably to the disadvantage of the consumer.

DANDELION AS PEST

Unusually Luxuriant Crop of Weed This Spring.

No Safe Remedy, Say Experts. Except to Get Down and Dig Them Out by Roots—Big Damage Is Seen in New Jersey.

Chicago.—Dandelions are getting a strangle hold upon Chicago's lawns this year.

While other cities are estimating in six figures the loss caused by the condemned yellow blossoms, Chicago gardeners are looking with disgust upon one of the most luxuriant crops of the big-leaved weeds that the lawns upon which they sowed grass ever bore. The late spring, followed by the unusual hot weather, seem to have been just what the dandelions have been waiting for to show what they can do in the way of rapid growth, and some of them have almost leaped out of the ground in their eagerness to mount skyward.

In some of the parks, in places where much tramping has weakened the more delicate grass, a second crop of dandelions is blooming in the spaces left by the first. The earlier crop is now going to seed, and for large areas the grass is almost invisible. The leaves of many of the plants have been lifted clear of the ground by the rapidity of growth.

Other cities are watching the dandelion crop with even more concern than in Chicago. Gardeners in East Orange, N. J., estimate that a damage approximating \$100,000 has been done the lawns in that section within the last fortnight.

In other of the eastern states where much pride is taken in the appearance of the lawns the dandelions have secured an equally strong start. The belief is stated by some of the naturalists that some natural enemy of the dandelion which has kept it more within bounds in former years has been absent this season.

That continued activity with the lawn mower and careful fertilization of lawns are safer preventives of the dandelion pest than any chemical preparations was the advice given by several Chicago gardening experts in speaking of means of dealing with them.

Like many antidotes for poison, their main objection is that they kill the patient as well as ridding him of the trouble, they declare. Sulphate of iron, which is recommended as sure death to dandelions, is almost, if not quite, as hard on the grass.

"Dandelions are beautiful early in May, but for the rest of the year they are ugly, and therefore we have to keep them out," said Jens Jensen, in speaking of this year's crop.

"The only way to deal with them in large areas is to keep the grass close cut and in healthy condition, so that there won't be any bare spots for the seed to get through to the ground and sprout.

"If you keep their heads out off before they have a chance to go to seed you prevent them from spreading. I don't know of any preparation that doesn't do too much harm to the vegetation you want to save to be safely used in killing them. Of course, if you have a small lawn, the best thing is to get down on your knees and dig them out by the roots."

O. C. Simonds, landscape gardener for the Lincoln park commission, was of much the same opinion.

"Dandelions are pretty difficult to cope with, and there certainly are a lot of them this year," he said. "Sulphate of iron is recommended by

many, but it undoubtedly is pretty hard on the grass. It is a little harder on the dandelions than it is on the grass, so in many cases it kills the one and the other survives. It is rather a desperate remedy, though."

MEN MAKE BETTER TEACHERS
President Charles W. Elliot of Harvard Says Plan to Equalize Salaries Is Most Destructive.

New York.—In regretting his inability to lecture in New York on the question of equal pay for men and women teachers, which the board of education proposes to adjust by reducing the salaries of men, former President Charles W. Elliot of Harvard writes to Joseph Van Denburg:

"The sex of the teacher is of absolutely no importance in education. It is a perfectly clear result of much experience that men make better teachers for boys over twelve than women do. You tell me the board of education is planning to reduce the salaries of men teachers. A more destructive policy could hardly be imagined. There are two reasons for paying women teachers less than men. First, with rare exceptions, they do not and cannot do the same work. Secondly, teaching as a temporary occupation for young women is more desirable among the occupations open to women than it is for young men among the occupations open to men."

Students' Food is Costly.
New Haven, Conn.—The appetite of the average Yale undergraduate looms large in food statistics compiled by the management of the university dining hall, where 900 students eat three times daily. During the first five months of the college year, it took 120,000 quarts of milk, 29,000 quarts of cream and 215,000 fresh eggs to satisfy the college boarders. Other notable items are 7,500 pounds of breakfast foods, 14,000 pounds of butter, four and a half tons of crackers (450 barrels of flour, 20,000 pounds of roastbeef and 19,000 pounds of chick en.

PINEAPPLE VESTS WEAR LONG

Englishmen Returning From India Bring Garment Made From Strong Fiber—Cost Small.

London.—Pineapple underwear is one of the latest wonders threatened by mechanical science.

It has long been known that the fiber of the pineapple leaf can be manufactured into the most dainty, muslin-like material, but the cost of extracting the fiber has made the price of the fabric almost prohibitive.

A retired Indian colonel, who is the proud possessor of three undergarments made from pineapple leaves, said they were more luxurious and comfortable than the very finest silk.

"They cost me something like \$20 apiece," he said, "and though I have worn them for over thirty years, they show no signs of wear even yet."

"I doubt if they are procurable anywhere in London. In India the natives extract the fiber from the pineapple leaves by hand, and the process is long and laborious. The products of ramie, or China grass, are fairly well known, but only a few know of the luxury of the pineapple."

While pursuing inquiries on this interesting subject among silk brokers and silk manufacturers, whose businesses are threatened by this new invention, it was found that the existence of pineapple silk was scarcely known.

"After all, silk is silk," said a leading broker, "and this new invention or discovery will rank among artificial silks, of which there are already enough to form a market amongst themselves."

In the office of one of the principal fiber merchants of Mark Lane were seen specimens of a beautiful silk-muslin fabric which had been manufactured from the pineapple fiber under the superintendence of Charles R. Dodge, the fiber superintendent of the United States government.

"While touring on the continent,"

said a well-known fiber expert, "I found that pineapple silk was stocked by some of the leading drapers. My wife bought a quantity of it, but when on our return she tried to purchase some of it in London she failed to find any shop that kept it."

"For trimmings I think it is excellent, but I doubt if, in its present state of development, it would be equal to very hard wear. But it is a great trouble with these fabric textiles that the planters will not guarantee a large and regular supply of the raw material and English manufacturers will not alter their machines to suit it until they do."

SETS TOWN TO SCRATCHING
School Boy Is Accused of Distributing "Cow Itch"—Joker Will Be Publicly Flogged.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A practical joker recently has had half the residents of Conyngham, a country town near here, scratching continuously at the great irritated surface of their skins. A special committee of the school board is endeavoring to find and punish him.

The afflicted ones did not know what was wrong at first. Some thought it was an epidemic of hives; but it did not develop like hives; the skin merely grew red, there was a slight swelling and the irritation was continuous, while the number of those affected grew until half the residents were scratching.

Finally it was learned that it was all due to "cow itch," which had been distributed in the school, in two lodge-rooms, the postoffice, and at a horse sale during the week, evidently by some practical joker, probably a pupil.

The people are so indignant after their prolonged irritation that the joker is likely to be publicly flogged if caught.

England's Cheese Production.
Owing to the growing demand in England for soft cheeses, a Yorkshire agricultural college has issued lectures to encourage farmers to make cheeses of the types of Camembert, Brie, Pont l'Evêque and Gervais, as made in France.

Checked to Death on Bank.
Greenwood, Ia.—Lucile, the two-year-old daughter of Elmer James, was found dead in the yard of James' home. The child had choked on a large bean with which it had been playing.

BLUE GRASS GIRLS WHO SHOT TO KILL

TWO YOUNG DAUGHTERS OF KENTUCKY MOONSHINER ROUT A REVENUE POSSE.

DEPUTY MARSHAL IS KILLED

Sisters, Aged Fifteen and Eighteen, Surprised in Their Mountain Home, Give Deadly Battle—A Tragedy of the Kentucky Wild.

Sergent, Ky.—After a 50-mile ride into the Kentucky mountains, now and then finding a stream swollen by spring freshets, the correspondent found among the towering pines about Long Fork creek the Tackitt sisters, Bettie, aged eighteen, and Fannie, aged fifteen, who recently gave battle to a posse of revenue officers, killed one, wounded another and put the United States deputy marshal in command to flight.

A new-made mound in the village burying ground marks the place where lies Charlie Smith, deputy marshal, with a bullet still embedded in the muscles of his heart. The sisters are charged with killing him. One or both admit it but they declare they fought in defense of their aged mother whom Smith had shot and beaten with his revolver when a raid was made on their still in the mountains of Pike county.

Revenue nostrils had scented stewing mash in the mountains back of Sergent, in which corn was being converted into whisky in violation of at least seven pages of government statutes. Of course it had to be raided. The task was assigned to Deputy Marshal J. Matt Potter, one of the bravest officers in the south. For seven years he has been in the service of Uncle Sam, and more than twice has shot off moonshiners who fired on him. He picked Levi Smallwood and Charlie Smith for such moral support and physical participation as the occasions might require.

They crept up the gully and came to the mountainside clearing at midday. Before the Tackitts knew what was happening the corn of the family was caught, handcuffed and placed on a rock, an easy captive. This was only the beginning of the fight.

Uncle George Tackitt, head of the family, was away from home. This



Sisters Shoot to Kill.

the revenue officers did not know. They rushed the house to get him but met his wife instead. Defending herself with stove-wood she beat off arrest until she was shot through the scalp and arm and beaten into submission by Deputy Smith. Bettie and Fannie Tackitt were not inactive during this interval but were gathering gun and ammunition for a fight that lasted several hours in which three men were pitted against two girls. Smallwood was wounded in the arm and crippled. Then a shot took off the fingers of his trigger hand and he was out of the battle. The Kentucky maidens were then pitted against the deputies.

Finally Smith, underestimating the nerve and marksmanship of the girls attempted to take the house by storm. He moved forward from his shelter, covering both windows with his rifle. He raised the weapon to shoot but in an instant he was fatally wounded with a bullet in his heart. Potter retreated without his prisoners. Both girls were put under bond for appearance at court. They are much admired for their bravery.

She Had No Curiosity.
Rushville, Ind.—A woman without curiosity, Mrs. John Pickrell, aged eighty-six, is dead at her home in Richland township. She never saw a train of cars and never rode in a buggy. Her entire life was spent on the farm where she died, and she did not even visit her near neighbors. All her life she seemed perfectly contented with her home, and entirely without desire to leave it, even for an hour.

Threw Snakes Into a School.
Medford, Mass.—Lawrence B. Smalley, sixteen; Ross A. McDonald, seventeen, and Arthur E. Grant, sixteen, all of Medford, were charged with throwing snakes into a school room of the Dame school, Medford, while the school was in session, and Smalley and McDonald were found guilty and fined five dollars each and Grant was discharged by Judge Bruce at his court in Medford.

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WHY HE WORE HAT IN CHURCH

Rev. John Timothy Stone Tells of Expedition Used by Lonely Man to Have Himself Spoken To.

Chicago.—To illustrate the "silences" of some churches Rev. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, speaking at the First Presbyterian church the other night told a story of a man who sat through the services one Sunday morning wearing his hat.

When requested to do so by the pastor, he removed the hat smilingly, the pastor afterwards asked him if he had worn the hat purposely or if it was merely absent-minded negligence.

"No," said the man, "I have been attending this church regularly for nearly two years and so one has ever

spoken to me in all that time. I just thought I would leave my hat on my head this morning to see if it would serve as an introduction to some one, I am glad to meet you."

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