

A HISTORIC TRIANGLE.

Famous Battlefields of the Plains of Hesbays, in Belgium.

Describing the road from Brussels to Liege, which skirts the plains of Hesbays, Baedeker quotes the old proverb, "Qui passe dans le Hesbays est combattu lendemain."—"He who enters the Hesbays is defeated the next day." Such was the reputation of the Hesbays for strength and bravery.

The ancient province of Hesbays is indicated on the maps as a triangle, some fifty miles from its base to its apex, Liege. The river Meuse, from Namur to Liege, forms its southern side; the railways from Liege through Tirlemont and Louvain to Brussels its northern side. A line from Namur north to Brussels is its base.

This triangle contains many famous battlefields. Besides Waterloo, there is Neerwinden, where Marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies under William III of England in 1693 and where a century later the Austrians, under the Prince of Coburg, uncle of the late King Leopold of Belgium, defeated the French, led by Dumouriez and Louis Philippe.

Then there is Quatre Bras, where Ney's division fought part of the British army and its German and Belgian allies in 1815. There had been a battle the day before at Sombrefe, and on that June night the Prussians accomplished their unparalleled retreat from Ligny, Fleurus, near by, won fame in 1622 and 1690 and again in 1794.—Newark News.

EFFERVESCENT DRINKS.

They Allay Thirst Quickly, but the Effect is Not Lasting.

The reason why we like effervescent drinks is that the slight stinging or prickling of the palate that follows on drinking liquids charged with carbonic acid gas produces immediately an increased flow of saliva and thus diminishes for the moment the sensation of thirst.

But the relief they bring is only temporary and is followed by a reaction in which the thirst is actually increased. The salivary glands are no more susceptible to perpetual stimulation than any other, and after each period of excitement one of depression supervenes. Young soldiers on route marches quickly come to understand this, and to discover that the more water they drink the more thirsty they get and that it is best, therefore, to limit the quantity of liquid swallowed. Moreover, the saliva contains matter of great importance for the digestion of food, particularly of starchy foods, and if it all be washed down the throat into the bowels as soon as it is secreted a great part of its usefulness is lost.

It would therefore seem that a less wasteful way, physiologically, of promoting the flow of saliva might be adopted with profit. The consumption of fruit containing subacid juices is about the most excellent way.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

He Get the Cheapest.

Old Hiram Pinchon was a corn trader and a penny pincher besides. He was never willing to pay the price of anything he wanted, and all the shopkeepers at the village dreaded to see him enter their stores.

One day he did a little trading at Nelson's shoe store. He tried on a dozen pairs of boots, but could find nothing that was not too expensive. Then he guessed he would get a pair of rubbers. He rejected a pair that cost a dollar and another that cost 65 cents. Finally the clerk brought him a pair for 50 cents. They seemed to fit well enough, but Hiram was still dissatisfied.

"Hain't ye got any rubbers that are cheaper?" he asked.

"No, sir," declared the irritated clerk, "we haven't. That pair you've got on is the cheapest, poorest, most no account rubber there is made!"

So Hiram bought them.—Fourth Companion.

Properly Rebuked.

Emma, queen mother of the Netherlands, is the subject of many stories in her own country. During the time when she acted as regent before the present Queen Wilhelmina came of age it is said that one morning Queen Emma was awakened by a preceptor knocking at her bedroom door.

"Who is there?" she asked.

A precociously disguised voice answered, "The queen of Holland."

The queen mother quietly answered, "I am not dressed and therefore not able to receive her majesty, but if it is my little girl she may come in."—London Mirror.

Vegetable Sponges.

What are known as vegetable sponges grow freely in Ecuador during the rainy season. They grow on vines, like pumpkins. The poor people utilize them for washing dishes and when bathing, claiming they are superior to the animal sponge.

Dogs' Pants.

Dogs do not perspire. In hot weather they regulate the temperature of their blood by breathing more quickly, which produces a rapid evaporation of water from the surface of the lungs. That is the reason why a dog pants in hot weather.

Deep Dings.

"What's ailing Mr. Trout?"

"He suffers from sunstroke."

"Go on! Who ever heard of a fish with a sunstroke?"

"Well, you see, it was a sunfish that bumped into him."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Stubborn labor conquers everything.—Yngli.

POPULAR MECHANICS.

The Largest Chain Drive.

The largest chain drive in existence, three times greater in size than any previously built, is to be found at the Ox Bow power plant, on Snake river, Copperfield, Ore. The plant consists of a 3,000 kilowatt generator operated by two water wheel units, each consisting of two pairs of water wheels of the forty-eight inch horizontal type, operating under a twenty-one foot head. The speed of the water wheels is 147 revolutions per minute, and each water wheel unit is connected to the generator by four Morse chains, each twenty-one inches wide, the sprockets on the line shafting having a two inch pitch and the shaft centers being ten feet apart.—Scientific American.

Automobile Hints.

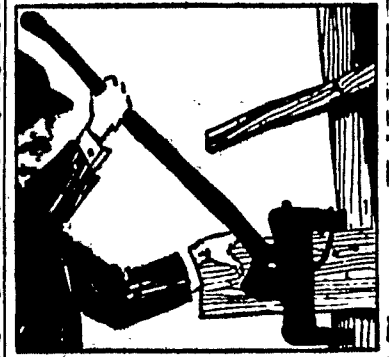
The lock nut on the valve stem should be screwed down tight against the felloe. If not well seated it will tend to come off with the over all cap, and trouble will follow in separating them.

A soft leather washer placed between two iron washers will often serve to stop the rattle of fenders and brake rods.

The reason that one car will outlast another of the same make is due to the fact that one man will give wearing surfaces constant watchful care while another will only renew the lubricating material when the parts get dry and cry out for oil.—Automobile Dealer.

Device For Saving Lumber.

Teering down scaffolding and stags with ordinary tools usually results in considerable damage to the planking, even when the utmost care is used, and to overcome this a new and ingenious tool has been invented, says Popular Mechanics. In using the device is hooked over the plank with the legs bearing against the post as shown. The lever is then pulled downward, and this results in pulling the plank away from the post with little or no danger of breakage. The device consists of two parts, one sliding within the other. The two spaced plates, com-



TOOL DRAWS PLANK FROM POST.

prising a sort of casing, form one of the parts, and to these plates is rigidly fixed the rod that is hooked behind the plank. The legs run back into the casing and are connected to a plate that extends from the upper to the lower side and is arranged to slide easily. The lever, which terminates in a cam, is pivoted between the plates of the casing and bears against the edge of the plate to which the legs are attached. When the lever is pulled downward the tendency is to thrust the legs outward, but as these are braced against the post the result is that the casing and with it the plank, is drawn away from the post.

Drying Paint.

Paints dry better in a free and equally ventilated room than in a close, warm one. In the use of driers the surface must be taken into account. Copper and oak are particularly anti drying. Pine and cast iron are particularly good. Quick drying paint is usually stronger in odor than slow drying. The obnoxious smell of paint may be changed into a comparatively pleasant one by the addition of a few drops of oil of spike lavender, which will also act as a drier. In like manner eucalyptus may be added to spirit varnishes and lacquers to meet the wishes of fastidious people.

Mesquite Wood For Paving.

So scarce have mesquite wood blocks become that the city of San Antonio, Tex., has abandoned the plan of paving 250,000 square yards of its streets with this wood, says Scientific American. Mesquite is a wood that is almost indestructible, very hard, tough and dense. In the southwest for many years it has been used for the stiles of adobe houses. It makes an excellent material for street paving.

Welding Brass.

A good flux to employ when welding brass consists of a mixture of sodium chloride, borax and boric acid. Hammering of brass after welding considerably improves the metal. It should be done cold on brass with a high percentage of copper and hot on brass with a low percentage of copper. After cold hammering the brass should be annealed.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

New United States Drydock.

The Union Iron works, San Francisco, is under contract with the navy department to build a drydock 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide with 40 feet depth over the sill, which is to be used by United States naval vessels in the Pacific.

Keep Dust Out of Spark Plug Hole. When the spark plug is removed a cork should be put in the spark plug hole to keep out dirt and grit until ready to replace the plug.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Their Coast Line is Longer Than That of the United States.

"It is not generally known perhaps that the coast line of the Philippine Islands is longer than that of the United States," said a man who has spent more than fifteen years in that country. "The Philippines are numerous islands," he continued. "It would take one many months to tour all of the islands. Of course the climate varies, but in most parts it is delightful. The average temperature is lower than in many parts of the United States, and the humidity is not nearly so great. Records of temperature in the Philippines have been kept since 1865, and in that time the maximum recorded was 103 degrees. The mean temperature is from 70 to 80 degrees.

"If the humidity were great there are times when it would be almost unbearable, but ordinarily I would rather live in the Philippines than in most sections of this country. It is fortunate that in the month of greatest humidity, September, the temperature falls lower than at any other time of the year, which makes it possible to endure the conditions.

"I have frequently been asked if there is much drinking among the Filipinos. There is comparatively very little. The Filipinos have discovered, even if some of our own countrymen have not, that alcoholic drinks and the tropics do not mix. It is seldom you see a Filipino intoxicated. There are native brewed drinks in different islands, but the people do not overindulge."—Washington Post.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

More Liable to Generate in Powdered Than in Solid Substances.

The scientific phrase for combustion is oxidation, or the combining of some substance with the oxygen of the air. Some substances have greater affinity for oxygen than others, and whenever the combustion reaches a certain point of rapidity fire results.

Anything that increases the facility of combination with oxygen increases the danger of spontaneous combustion or explosion, and for that reason a substance is more dangerous when pulverized than when solid, because the separated particles of matter are brought more directly in contact with the oxygen of the air. There is no danger of spontaneous combustion or explosion in a mass of unground wheat, but mills have been destroyed by explosions of flour dust.

Fixed oils absorb oxygen and give out carbon and hydrogen, causing a rise of temperature that may reach the burning point, as has often occurred in heaps of rags, tow, sawdust and similar bodies soaked with oil, paint, varnish, turpentine and sometimes grease. Bituminous coal is liable to spontaneous combustion when moistened with water, and the coal dust in mines is a common cause of explosions. Moisture aids spontaneous combustion in piles of damp hay or freshly mown grass, and barns have been burned from that cause.—Philadelphia Press.

The Deciding Voice.

In a business man's club in a western town there sprang up two factions, one which criticized the steward because he did not provide the members with good meals and one which defended him hotly.

The dispute got fiercer and fiercer. Half the club wanted to fire the steward at once. The other half said he was efficient.

Then without warning the steward himself decided the momentous question.

One day at lunch time a member of the club asked the waiter: "Where's the steward?"

"He ain't here," replied the waiter.

"He said he was going down the street to get something good to eat."—Popular Magazine.

A Progressive Monarch.

Alfred the Great of England has few equals in history, for he was in advance of his times in everything. Born in Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849, he drove the Danes out of the eastern part of England, so after ridding his country of the foreigner he occupied himself in the advancement of learning. After thirty years of wise rule Alfred died in 901 A. D.

Sensitive.

Mistress—Why, Mary, isn't this your Sunday afternoon out? Aren't you going for a walk this lovely day? Mary—Please, ma'am, I'd rather stay in. You see most of the people out on a Sunday is couples, and I don't like to be conspicuous.—London Punch.

Trying to Please.

"Painting your own portrait, eh?"

"Yes."

"Vanity, my friend."

"Oh, no; I was just trying to see if I could paint one person who would be satisfied with the likeness."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Curiosity.

"Pop, did you see a little bird told you I was naughty?"

"Yes, my son."

"Pop, was it a little bird with a tell-tail?"—Baltimore American.

So Memory Reminds Us.

The little boy had been whipped as far back as he could remember.—New York Sun. That, we believe, is the customary place.—London Opinion.

Sterile Land.

Two thousand miles of the western coast of South America above Valparaiso are dry and sterile to a width of forty to sixty miles.

A TRIFLING MISTAKE

By THOMAS R. DUNN

I was dressing for dinner one evening when the telephone bell rang. Stepping to the instrument, I heard a very sweet feminine voice say:

"Is that you, Mr. Pemberton?"

"Yes, I'm Pemberton."

"You're to be at the corner of Eighth and Walnut this evening at 9. Take the cab you will find there and"—

"Who are you?" I asked, not understanding all this talk.

"I'm Effie Strong. You will be driven to the park entrance. Go to the fountain, where you will find Edith. Carry a rose in— Oh, heavens, some one is coming!"

There was a click and that was the end of these remarkable instructions. It was evident that there had been a call for some one bearing my name, and the telephone girl or the person calling or some one had made a mistake.

Now, I would not on any account take advantage of such a blunder to gratify curiosity, pry into other people's affairs or for any other purpose. But I felt it incumbent on me to correct the error if possible. This other Pemberton would not get the message intended for him, the driver of the cab might wait all night on his box, and Effie might grow so desperate as to drown herself in the fountain. It behooved me to set matters right.

I called up the telephone office and asked who had given me the last call. I might as well have asked the operator to tell me how many grains there are on an ear of corn. I looked in the directory for the name Pemberton, but mine was the only one there.

"There was nothing for it but that I should go to the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, take the cab, proceed to the fountain and tell Edith that she needn't wait any longer because the real—her real—Pemberton had not been informed of the meeting.

I confess I was somewhat curious to know why a conveyance had been provided and what was to be the upshot of the business. But I resolved simply to state that a mistake had been made and ask no questions. I thought it necessary to carry a rose in order that I should be recognized for the other fellow or I might as well stay away. So on my way to the place where I should meet the carriage I stopped at a flower shop and bought one. The cab was in position, and I opened the door. The driver asked if I was Mr. Pemberton, and I told him that I was. Then he drove me to the park. I alighted and went up the walk to the fountain.

Two girls were standing looking at the dripping water, and one of them on seeing the rose in my hand left her friend and made straight for me.

"I have come to tell you," I said, raising my hat, "that there has been a mistake."

"Good gracious! What's gone wrong? Is it all off?"

"A telephone message came to me this afternoon from a lady whom I don't know."

"Certainly you don't know her. You are not expected to know her."

"You see, I'm not—that is, there's only one person of my name in the telephone book."

"You're Mr. Pemberton, aren't you?"

"Certainly I'm Pemberton. There's no doubt about that, but"

"Come! Let us hurry. We'll be too late. Maud told me that if I failed her it would break her all up; she wouldn't be able to get through with it."

If this young woman had been a scarecrow or suspicious looking I might have attempted further explanation. But she was as pretty as a peach, and if she wouldn't give me a chance it seemed to me that I was excusable for letting her have her way. Putting her arm through mine, she hurried me to the cab. We got in, and the cabman drove away without any instructions. I presumed he had been given them before.

"Now I'll explain," said my kidnaper. "You see, Maud Fenworth and Ned Bigles have been dead in love with each other for a long while. Maud's parents think they know better than she does herself. She and Ned are to be married secretly, and you and I are to be the witnesses."

"Oh! That's all?"

"That's all! Why, isn't that a good deal?"

"But please tell me what I have to do with it."

"Why, Maud has made all the arrangements. She asked me whom I would like to take me to the parsonage, and I said it didn't matter to me; she might find some one herself. She said she would and made all the arrangements."

I leaned back on the cushion and chuckled.

"What amuses you?" asked my companion.

"I tried to tell you that a mistake had been made, but you wouldn't listen to me. I am pleased to learn that no harm has been done. On the contrary, I have made a very pleasant acquaintance."

I told her the whole story, at which she was greatly amused, remarking that it was a good joke on Maud. At the parsonage Maud started on seeing a stranger in me, but as I was only intended for a witness and she was very much rattled at the step she was taking she said nothing.

And that's how I met the girl I married.

Deadheads.

Exactly how our language came into possession of the word "deadhead," which is so frequently used in connection with the transportation business, is not known. Of the many versions of its origin which are current the following whether correct or not, is at least the most interesting:

Many years ago the principal avenue of a town passed close to the entrance of a toll road leading to a cemetery. As this cemetery had been laid out some time previous to the construction of the road, it was arranged that all funeral processions should be allowed to pass along the road free of toll. One day, as a well known physician who was driving along this road stopped to pay his toll, he observed to the keeper, "Considering the benevolent character of our profession, I think you ought to let us pass free of charge."

"No, no, doctor," said the gatekeeper, "we can't afford that. You send too many deadheads through as it is."

The story traveled around the country, and in this way the word "deadhead" eventually came to be applied to those who obtain free transportation from railway and steamship lines.—New York American.

Insects That Carry Diseases.

Sir Donald Ross, who discovered how the anopheles or mottled winged mosquito carries malaria, gave in a lecture an account of other diseases that are carried by insects or bugs. Mosquitoes carry not only malaria, but yellow fever, dengue fever and elephantiasis. Glossina morsitans is the carrying agent of the tropical disease known as mazzoni, while tsetse flies are the cause of sleeping sickness.

The sprocachetes of tick fever are borne by ticks, and a mild fever is conveyed by sand flies. Plague is due to the rat flea, which carries the parasite in the salivary glands and leaves them in the flesh of whomsoever it bites. Mediterranean fever is carried principally by the milk of infected goats. Leprosy has been attributed to bedbugs, and some are even beginning to think that measles is due to fleas.—London Opinion.

A Gladstone Anecdote.

Lord Alverstone tells this anecdote of Gladstone in his "Recollections":

"Mr. Gladstone was very much interested in the Caucasus. I had a friend, Captain X., who had recently come home from that district, and I gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Gladstone. A few days later I met Mr. Gladstone in Parliament street. He stopped me and said, 'Your friend, Captain X., knows more about the Caucasus than any man I ever met.' A few minutes afterward I met Captain X. in Pall Mall. I said to him, 'Well, you have made a great impression on Mr. Gladstone. Have you know more about the Caucasus than any man he ever met.' 'Well,' said Captain X., 'that is very strange, for, though I was with him for three quarters of an hour, I only made three observations.'"

Fine Encouragement.

Willie was of an economical turn of mind. He called upon Elizabeth many times before he bought her a box of candy. At last he loosened up and bought an eighty cent pound box.

That evening his brother noticed that he had a grudge on and asked the trouble.

"That blamed old cur ate half of that box of eighty cent candy," he said, referring to Elizabeth's Scotch collie.

The next time he bought candy he bought, in addition to another eighty cent pound box, a bag of ten cent store candy for the dog.

"Oh, William!" said Elizabeth. "How thoughtful of you! I am so glad that you and Rover are becoming friends!"—New York Globe.

Family Pride.

Mrs. Blunt—Well, Louisa, I don't suppose you will attempt to deny that your original ancestors were stone age ruffians who lived in a damp cave.

Mrs. Tree—If my earliest ancestors were a part of the geologic period of which you speak they must have had a red sandstone chateau of their own on Flinthead avenue, with stalactite decorations and running water on the first floor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Critic.

"How do you like the meter of my poem?" asked the poet when the magazine editor had finished reading it.

"There is plenty of gas in the thing, but I'm hanged if I can see any meter!" replied the heartless editor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Explanation.

"How could two such silent people ever do their courting?"

"Well, she has such a speaking countenance!"

"But what about him?"

"Oh, his money talks."—Baltimore American.

Denied It.

"So you told Brown that you'd heard stories to my discredit?"

"I did not. What I told him was that I never heard any stories to your credit."—Exchange.

Not Sitting.

Friend—I've noticed Otts, the tailor, going up to your studio every day for a week. Is he sitting for you? Artist—No; he's laying for me.—Boston Transcript.

In labor, as in life, there can be no cheating. The thief steals from himself. The swindler swindles himself.—Emerson.

MEAT BONES.

Many Ways in Which They May Be Utilized as Nourishing Feed.

One of the food experts of the United States department of agriculture says that almost any meat bones can be used in soupmaking and if the meat is not all removed from them the soup is better. But some bones, especially the rib bones, if they have a little meat left on them, can be grilled or roasted into very palatable dishes.

The "parseth" of southern cooks is made of the rib bones from a roast of pork and makes a favorite dish when well browned. The braised ribs of beef often served in high class restaurants are made from the bones cut from rib roasts. In this connection it may be noted that many of the dishes popular in good hotels are made of portions of meat such as are frequently thrown away in private houses, but which with proper cooking and seasoning make attractive dishes and give most acceptable variety to the menu.

An old recipe for "broiled bones" directs that the bones (beef ribs or stein bones on which the meat is not left too thick in any part) be sprinkled with salt and pepper (cayenne) and broiled over a clear fire until browned.

Another example of the use of bones is boiled marrowbone. The bones are cut in convenient lengths, the ends covered with a little piece of dough over which a floured cloth is tied and cooked in boiling water for two hours. After removing the cloth and dough the bones are placed upright on toast and served. Prepared as above, the bones may also be baked in a deep dish. Marrow is sometimes removed from bones after cooking and seasoned and served on toast.—Pittsburgh Press.

RICHEST ISLAND ON EARTH.

Yet Java, With Its Amazing Crepe, Hardly Pays the Dutch.

"Java has a population of more than 40,000,000. It is a Dutch possession and the richest island on earth," says a man who has spent most of his life there. "The governor general has nine palaces in different parts of the island and a regiment of soldiers to escort him from one to another. Two-fifths of the sugar of the world is produced in Java. Labor costs little or nothing. The natives work for something like \$2.50 a year. The principal products are sugar, cotton, rice, capu nuts and citronella. Of the total population there are probably 80,000,000 Javanese, and the rest are Chinese and Portuguese. The white population numbers about 150,000, mostly Dutch, and there are few Americans. The immensity of the production of Java may be estimated from the fact that the internal revenue is nearly \$200,000,000.

"Notwithstanding the big population, the richness of the soil and the great productivity Java is hardly a paying possession to the Dutch. It takes all that Java yields to pay the expenses of fighting the natives of the other islands, like Flores, where the inhabitants are savages, mostly head hunters. Borneo is the largest island in the south sea, but its population is small compared with that of Java.

"Under the conditions of civilization it is surprising, perhaps, that the standard of morals among the natives is high, yet it is a fact. Violation of the marriage contract is almost unheard of."—Washington Post.

Thoughtful Dog.

They were swapping dog stories. Abner Morgan had "all the best of it" with his yarns of the extraordinary intelligence exhibited by a collie belonging to his uncle. The others grew restive. Finally Job Perkins deemed the moment appropriate wherein to spring a tale that would cap all the others.

"That was a purty clever dawg, Ab," drawled he, "an' I make no doubt he was jest as knowin' as you let on; but, say, he wasn't a morker to a dawg my old man owned. Boys, the devotion of that dawg to the old man was shore amazin'! Once he heard the old man say he was pressed for money, so he went an' died the day before the dog tax was due!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

King's Counsel.

King's counsel differ from all other English lawyers. King's counsel are appointed by patent from the crown, on application from the lord chancellor, and can act as judges of assize when named in the commission. They have in many ways precedence over other lawyers and rank among themselves according to seniority. The robes of king's counsel are of silk instead of stuff like those of ordinary barristers. It is the established rule of the profession that no king's counsel shall conduct any case without the employment of a junior counsel.

Self Government.

We are not proprietarists. Wherever other systems are preferred either as being thought better in themselves or as better suited to existing conditions we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable and that with wisdom and knowledge men may govern themselves.—Webster.

Falling Straight Ahead.

Jay Green—I had a ride in my cousin's automobile while I was up t' the city. Aaron Alfred—Ye did? How'd seem? Jay Green—Waal, it felt a good 'deal like fallin' into a mighty deep well, only ye dropped straight ahead instead o' downward.—Chicago News.

He Heard.

Diner—I've forgotten what I wanted to order and I had it on the tip of my tongue. Writer—What did you say about a tip, sir?—New York Journal.