

Paul ... . stoufort Falls Through Ele-

vated tar Window.

son of A. W. Monfort, a Chicago com-

mercial photographer, was killed by

street, and the heartbroken parents

have been consoled by messages of

sympathy from friends scattered

brough several States, where the boy's

face has been familiar for years in ad-

The child was known as the mos

photographed baby in America and his

father had posed him more than 1,000

times. The most familiar include the

talcum-powder picture of a child smil-

The boy's mother was with him at

the time of the accident. The boy, run-

ning ahead of his parental guardian.

forward to steady himself on the win-

dow pane. But the window was open

and, instead of finding glass, the child

toppled out into the street below. Mrs.

Monfort, only four feet behind him.

frantically leaped after him, but miss-

USE OF ALLIGATOR SKINS.

Consumption of the Leather Is Nov

Greater than Ever Before,

with much success until 1855, when

this noval leather became somewhat

the Gulf States the demand ended.

During the Civil War another raid

was made upon these saurians to sup

sly shoe material and they were again

tered in thousands, but with the

ntion of hostilities and the restor

on of free commerce in shoe mate-

ed by the train crew.

with a cake of soap in his hand,

vertisements of staples.

failing from an open window of

from Stony Island avenue at

Paul Maurice Monfort, the 4-year-old

"L" train as it started

HEN Congress adjourned at the close of the first half of its fifty-seventh session it was satisfied with its appropriations for the naval establishment of the United States. There were not many ships, it is true, but there were enough, in the opinion of Senators and Representatives. A total of approximate'y thirty-one and a quarter millions of dollars was turned over to the Navy Department with which to maintain its ships and yards and construct new vessels. And everyone was apparently content. This was in 1897. The following year the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, and, like a bolt from the blue, the United States found itself forced to go to war. The country was not prepared, the navy was on the scantlest kind of a peace footing, and although the nation was to measure strength with a second-hand power, there was consternation everywhere. This had its effect on Congress. While the regular appropriation bill for the navy carried \$33,003,234, there was

added a lump sum of \$50,000,000 "for nationa! defense" and an additional amount of \$42,298,741 for the general improvement of the fleets and yards and the purchase of new vessels wherever they could be found. In all, the budget for the year of the war with Spain amounted to the enormous sum of \$125,301,975. These figures startled everyone, once the battle of Santiago had been fought and the last vestige of the Spanish sea power had been swept away. Not much was said, however, for the victories of Dewey and Sampson were not such as to admit of criticism of the preparations that had made them possible. There were cries of economy, but in the following year it was found impossible, so strong was public sentiment, to get the appropriation beneath \$62,547;793, just twice as much as the budget carried two short years previously.

Thus it might be said that the real birth of the modern navy of the United States was due to the war with Spain. Ever since that year there has been increasing activity in the upbuilding of the naval establishment. and for the last two years the appropriations for the maintenance of the navy have been greater than the heavy sum appropriated in the stirring days

of 1898. During the last decade the sums granted each year by Congress to the navy have been ever increasing, with only two exceptions, those being in the years 1906 and 1907. These exceptions to the general rise, however, were more than overcome by the bill of 1908, which was the greatest ever passed in the history of the country for the use of the navy. It was not until 1886 that the first boat of the new navy was authorized. This was the second-class battleship Texas, long since discarded as of small importance. Two years later the first armored cruiser was provided for by Congress, and the New York was the result. Both of these vessels took part in the paval engagement off Santiago in 1898, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

In 1890 the first of the big modern batt'eships were authorized. Congress, with the lesson of the Spanish war fresh in mind, did not baggle over terms, but furnished the money necessary to build three first-class battleships; these eventually were the Irdiana, Massachusetts and Oregon. In 1892 the Iowa was provided for, in 1895 the Kearsarge and Kentucky, and in the following year the A'abama, Illinois and Wisconsin. There was a lapse of a year, but in 1898 three first-class ships were laid down, the Maine, Missouri and Ohio, while in the year succeeding the Georgia, Nebraska and Virginia were authorized. In addition, the naval bill of that year provided for the powerful armored cruisers that now are a feature of the American sea power. There were two of these laid down in 1809, the California and the West Virginia, and three additional in 1900, the Colorado, Maryland and South Dakota.

The increase of the United States navy is due primarily to the fact that this nation has been forced into taking its position as a world power. The war with Spain forced upon the American people the Philippines, Guam and Porto Rico. In addition it was necessary to take over Hawaii. All these outlying possessions need protection, and to afford protection worthy of the name a powerful navy is necessary. There is another explanation of the rapid growth of the navy, and that is found in the increasing necessity for policing the Central American and South American countries. The United States, as promulgator and defender of the Monroe doctrine, is compelled to maintain a naval force great enough to enforce order, whenever that should become necessary. This country is the policeman of the Western Hemisphere and the navy is its club and tudge of office.



nder Present Conditions the Warkets Come to Hotel Strwards. "I run over to the market about suce a week to keep in touch with it but the modern hotel steward no longer goes to market' in the old-fashioned sense. He is too busy. He would have to spend the whole day there. In oth er words, under present conditions the markets come to the hotels," said

"You see, the market men come around looking after business, for they find competition rather keen.

"How do you manage to get the best of everything?" was asked

for they could not afford to send inferior stuff. If they did, it would go right back to them, and they would also run a risk of losing business. We ing at fine particles strewn from a box also depend upon them to notify us by telephone when they have anything especially fine on hand. You see there is always a limited supply of delicacles, and the hotel steward who is en terprising gets what he wants of them leaped to a window seat and leaned For instance, I had the first fresh mackerel that reached New York. That was Tuesday. Then in the middle of the week I captured a small shipment of peaches, nectarines and Japanese plums that came in from South Africa

ed the child by a few inches. Then she tried to throw herself after it grown especially for us in a Pennsyl through the window, but was prevent-Occasional attempts to utilize the priaceous epidermis of alligators in number of them. The fruit is red. ather manufacture have been made

"We have printed slips of what is on hand every night, and this is sent fashionable and a considerable demand | to me. I go over it and then find out t long continued, and after a few the next day, and so cover the day's

> Intellectual Diversion. "That psychological-research entertains some strange theories."

wains instead of for money they would

ing into fancy slippers, boots, traveling bags, belts, card cases, music rolls and so forth. An immense demand was soon created for it, resulting in the slaughter of many thousands of the animals every year, giving employment to hundreds of men. The demand soon exhausted the productive capacity of this country and large numbers of skins were imported from Mexico and Central America. The consumption of this leather at

present is greater than ever before. and owing to the large importations the market price is somewhat less than a few years ago. The output of the tanneries of the United States approximates 280,000 skins annually, worth \$420,000. It is a characteristic of all aquatic leather-indeed, of all leathers that they are curiously checkered in blong divisions, known as "scales" or "bosses," separated by intersecting grooves, and varying in size and character from the rough, bornlike scutes on the back to the smooth, pliable markings on other parts of the body. giving the skin that peculiar effect which makes it so popular for leather

## DOESN'T GO TO MARKET

H. Todd to a New York Herald man.

"We have to depend absolutely upon the dealers, and that works all right.

"We also have had cauteloupes vania hothouse. They come with the name 'Plaza' on the melon. This is done by placing a metal case and stencil over the meion just before it is ripe and the sun burns the name. The experiment was tried last year of raising canteloupes this way, but only this season has it been possible to raise a

for over 100 years or more, but not sweet and of good taste. nd hides had been shipped from supply as closely as possible."

> "You have it the other way around." answered Miss Cayenne. "Those theories serve to entertain him."-- Wash-

If some people were to marry for

COINERS STEAL BELLS.

of Counterfelters. The strange theft of a church bell from the chapter house of Southwark

Taken from Church and Jail-Metal

cathedral the other day was paralleled some few years ago by the mysterious disappearance of the big bell of a famous English fall. It was in its place one evening and the next morning it had vanished. The affair was kept a secret from the press, in accordance with the traditional policy pursued by our prison authorities, and for a long while nobody knew what had become

Eventually, however, it leaked out that it had been stolen by one of the convicts with the connivance of a war-The thief was a professional extra." coiner whose period of detention was on the point of expiring and his reason for desiring the acquisition of so much good metal is sufficiently obvi-

ous to need no explanation. in all probability the missing Southwark bell was annexed for a similar purpose, although other ends have been had in view in the past by stealers of such articles. There was, for who stole the famous St. Killin bell from its place in the tower of Killin Church in Perthshire.

The vulgar believed that the bell if surreptitiously carried away would extricate itself from the hands of the thief of its own accord and return home ringing all the way; and the antiquary, when called to account, pleaded that he took the bell in order to prove the fallsty of this particular popular superstition. Then there was that "Rainh the Rover" of Southey's well-known ballad who stole the Inchcape bell in order that peaceful merwith all his crew, because of the ab- away beyond mediocrity, something sence of its warning note, a fact large and grand. known to every schoolboy.—Pearson's

Blacking Hoots.

"The ordinary bootblack," said the woman who has had much experience. "does not know how to polish a woman's shoes. He thinks if he puts s brilliant shine on the toes and slaps a thin cost of dull blacking over all

the other parts of the shoes he has done a perfect job, because that is the way he blackens men's shoes; but that will not suffice at all for women's Congregationalist, Boston. shoes. They should be evenly polished all over.

"The front part of a man's shoes is all that ever shows, but when a woman crosses the street or goes up or down an auto or a carriage her whole shoe is likely to show, and nothing looks wore than sofled heels or dingy strips up the back of a woman's boots. A woman who cares to be well groomed is extremely particular about the trimness of her heels and ankles, but it almost is impossible to get a bootblack to give that part of her shoes suffcient attention, although she pays him

The Self-Improvement Habit.

The very reputation of having an ambition to amount to something in the world, of having a grand life-aim, is worth everything, says a writer in Success Magazine. The moment your associates find that you are dead-inearnest; that you mean business; that they cannot shake you from your determination to get on in the world, or rob you of your time or persuade you to waste it in frivolous things, you will not only be an inspiring example to them, but the very people who are throwing away their time will also admire your stand, respect ft, and profit by it, and you will thus be able to protect rourself from a thousand annovances and time-wasters, and experiences which would only hinder you.

in declaring yourself. In taking a stand and thereby announcing to the world that you do not propose to be a failure or, an ignoramus; that you are going | sas City. to take no chances on your future dreaded reef. He perished himself, for something out of the ordinary.

The moment you do this you stand out in strong contrast from the great mass of people who are throwing away their opportunities and have not grit and stamina enough to do anything worth while, or to make any great effort to be somebody in the world.

Marriage is a gamble when there is

"Marshalsea" Still Stands.

Portion of Prison Made Famous by

Dickens May Be Seen Yet.

Among the few places still strongly reminiscent of one of Dickens' most famous works-"Little Dorrit"-is Marshalsea prison, a portion of which may be seen just across London bridge on the south side of the Thames, says an exchange. This place is often sought by American visitors, but it is by no means easy to find. There are several narrow courts and turnings to negotiate; and, as the inhabitants of the district are of the very roughest element, inquiries as to the where abouts of the relics meet with little response. Most of the denizens of the district think you mean a saloon when you inquire for the "Marshalsea" and kindly offer to show the way, their good nature being only exceeded by their anticipation of favors to come

in the form of liquid refreshment. Tucked away behind a lot of buildings, after passing through a place called Angel court, there still remains a portion of the Marshalsea prison wall. The paving stones of the little garden which faces this wall are the actual stones which at one time formed a portion of the prison. In the introduction to "Little Dorrit" Dickens thus describes this spot:

"Whoever goes into Marshalsea place, turning out of Angel court, leading to Bermondsey, will find his feet on the very paving stones of the extinct Marshalsea jail; will see its narrow yard to the right and to the left, very little altered, if at all, except that the walls were lowered when the place got free; will look upon the rooms in which the debtors lived, and will stand among the crowding ghosts of many miserable years."

If you stand in the little recreation ground facing the wall you can read tablet inscribed as follows: this site was originally the Marshalsea prison, made famous by the late Charles Dickens in his well-known work, 'Little Dorrit.' " Just above this is the name of a firm of machinists. The prison bars in the windows still remain as in the days when the place held its motley crowd of debtors. Among these, it will be remembered, was Dickens' own father, whom the no elfst has described under the name of Mr. Micawber.

## SHORT METER SERMONS.

Confidence Needed. Confidence is what we present-day Christians need,—Rev. Edward Yates Hill, Presbyterian, New York.

Theology and Christ. A knowledge of theology does not bring a knowledge of Christ .- Rev. E. L. Powell, Christian, Louisville. Immortality.

No man can believe in the Fatherhood of God and doubt immortality. -Rev. Dr. Waters, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Loyalty to Church.

Loyalty to church should not be contingent upon petty human likes and dislikes.-Rev. Arthur G. Jones, Presbyterian, San Antonio.

Sectal Position. What satisfaction is it to have social position and political preferment If our conscience is dulled?-Rev. John Hale Larry, Congregationalist, Provi-

Self-Control.

Self-control is an essential to manhood; and the only way to change your disposition is to bridle your conduct.-Rev. Robert Gordon, Baptist, Milwaukee.

Greed for Gain.

wrecking society. Money making is all right; but it should be made le ed upon a child's face to keep it from case of the Republic on account of gitimately.-Rev. J. Wesley Hill, Met. Temple, New York City

The Christian Idea.

Down through the life of character. flesh, the power of the Christian idea of Glicad.-Rev. George A. Gordon,

Spiritual Desting. Each of us, all of us, have an immor tal spiritual destiny. The grave has never been the final goal of humanity. and the tombstone has never more than a milestone on man's fourney.-Rev. C. A. Bushirk, Christian Scientist, Louisville.

The Family.

Through the family and the home nost of the good has come to the world. The State began with the family, religion had its first expression in the family ancestral worship.-Rev. John L. Elliott, Ethicist, New York

Regard for Honor.

The conduct of business merely for profits leads men into corrupt practices. A regard for nonor and a spirit of kindness no not hinder profit, but make business a means of soul culture. -Rev. T. Edward Barr, People's Pulpit, Milwankee.

The Church's Supreme Mission To restore man to himself, to his place in nature, to society and to God was the comprehensive mission of Son of Man, and it is the supreme mission of His church in the twentieth century.-Rev. James B. Clayton, Baptist, Washington.

Christ is sovereign of the will. But we must have a sanctified will In other words, there is everything God helps a man who helps himself. You can become mentally, spiritually and physically what you will to be.-Rev. A. T. Osborn, Presbyterian, Kan-

The Sovereign of Will.

What Money Can't Buy,

Money can't buy everything: There are no admission tickets to a sunset you wouldn't trade the look in your boy's eyes when he greets you at night for a million dollars of anybody's money; and if you keep a well-furnish ed mind you can go into it any time you like as you would into a child's playground and amuse yourself watch ing your thoughts play leap-frog with each other.-Lillian Pascal Day, in Success Magazine.

## Chinese **Doctors**

Their Ways Differ from Others--Prevention, Not Cure.

It is general knowledge that the business of a Chinese doctor is the very opposite of that which we demand from our physicians. We engage our doctors to cure us, and to make sick patients well, while the Chinese employ their physicians to prevent Illness, to watca and see that the members of each family in which they are engaged do not fall ill. Dr. Leon de Keyser delivered this winter a most interesting lecture at the medical Hall of Brussels, in which he made clear the status of Chinese doctors obtained from his personal study and observations during a journey Le made around the world. Sorcery and superstition enter into the practice of medicine in the flowery land of the Middle Kingdom As the medical profession is open to all, and medical science is extremely simple, it may be conceded that no great skill is required to become an M. D. or to build up a targe practice.

Then, too, this profession is often hereditary, and the son of a popular physician has little or nothing to study in the way of medical science. He must learn that the body is composed of five elements, namely-water, earth, metal, wood and fire. In a state of health these five elements exist in equal proportions, but should he balance be disturbed, sickness is the consequence. A Chinese doctor must, however, have a superior knowleuge of the pulse-for on that rests his only means of diagnosing a case The study of the pulse in all its variations consumes two years. The fin gers of both hands enter into this pulse study in this manner: To feel a Chinese's pulse, go below the ring finger (presumably the third finger) on the right hand. It will indicate the state of the patient's lungs, the middie of the chest and the large intestine. The same pulse, if felt below the finger on the left hand, points to the heart and the small intestines. If the pulse is felt below the index finger on the right hand it has to do with the bladder and the lower part of the body. If felt on the left side it means that the kidneys are affected.

Every Chinese doctor naturally has his god, when he consults and who likewise takes his honorarium. This god at Canton is known by the name of Cho-Sing, and is worshipped there in a fine temple. Near the where he is in dignity seated and consulted in various ways is an enormous vase of medicated water, used both for lotions and potions and sold to the public. There is also a vase or bam boo yeasel which serves to define the disease lurking in the system. In this vase are a number of small sticks labelled with the names of divers complaints. One picks out a stick by pears. chance and it is carried to Cho-Sing, who directs it to be sent to the right patient, that is, to the one about to be stricken with the allment.

This god may also be consulted without an intermediary by paying a pears, all right-the petrified pears few sapeks into a box and selecting of our youth, and while we couldn't other objects nearby connected with eat them we smiled as we thought strange superstitions. So it is through, we had solved at last that long standout the Chinaman's life. To bring ing mystery of what they did with good buck to an infant a thread of red | them-they can 'em."-New York milk is tied around its wrists. To keep Sun. a child from falling, there is a pre-It is the greed for gain that is tence made of cutting the ligaments of its foot. A bideous mask is plac-

One may notice also the numerous number of years in the past various shapes, intended for chipping, sticing, or pounding vegetable products in a mortar. The well-known | Most modern ships are generally fitted sorcerer's remedies of snakes, frogs with some improved type of apparatus and ligards are not forgotten, but may for this purpose. Releasing gears of be seen crawling about awaiting the various types are also now on the herbist's long fingers when ready to market .- American Review drop them into some medical mixture. views.

The Chinese differ from us in advocating specifics rather than cure-alls, One plant they claim cures rheumatism, another tuberculosis, but they are not unacquainted with the medithey give a compound made of cricare the basis of the cure.

POI THEIR STAFF OF LIFE.

It is to the Hawaiians What Bread is to the Rest of the World.

What bread is to the American or European pol is to the native Hawallan. No meal is complete without it, and for the great majority of the natives it forms the princi-

tato. It is first baked and after stately and frigid, but none the less ward pounded up with water until delightful-was an absolute essential a smooth paste is obtained, much to the proper execution of the graceresembling a wheat flour paste, ex- ful court dances of olden times. There cept that the color is a pale pink is no doubt that a partial reform such

slightly and is then ready for use. If made fashionable by royal favor .-Formerly each family prepared its London Daily News. own pol, the work being done by the men, as in fact were most other which machinery grinds and mixes in 1987

the material, have largely supplant ed the old method.

Many of the white residents of the islands eat pol to almost the extent of the natives, but the taste is largely acquired and strangers seldom care for it. Pol has a high food value, according to Health Culture. and since it formed the principal food of the old Hawaiians some persons credit it with the splendid physical development of the race.

Poi was always eaten from wood-en bowls or calabashes and was conveyed to the mouth by the fingers. one, two or three being employed according to the consistency of the food, which fact establishes a designation of one, two or three finer pol. White poi eaters now usually employ a fork or spoon in lieu of fingers, although it is still common even in the highest families to give native dinners or "luaus" at which knives and forks are taboo and fingers only

There is as much etiquette among the Hawaiians in eating with the fingers as with modern table implements, and the graceful motion by which a portion of poi is twisted up on the fingers and transferred to the mouth would not shock the sensibilities of the most refined. An invitation to a real luau at which poi, baked pig, fish baked in leaves and cocoanut in various forms were the chief features of the menu is an experience which every visitor to Hawall sincerely covets.

NOW HE KNOWS.

Solution of a Mystery that Bothered

the Middle Aged Man in His Youth. "When I was a boy," said the middle aged man, "we used to come across a pear tree occasionally that had pears so hard you couldn't bite

em. Maybe you've seen 'em. "They were a chunky built pear almost spherical in shape, a very dark green, almost black in color and of about the same specific gravity as cast iron. You threw one of those pears against a rock and it might chip the rock but it would have no effect on the pear. These pears never got ripe; they always remained of just that same hardness. There were no apples that we could not bite into, but those hard pears were proof even against the teeth of our

"I used to wonder sometimes why those pears grew, what they were for and what became of them. Now I know. I came across some yesterday preserved.

"There they were in the dish, two pieces of one pear, two hemispheres of pear, looking strangely familiar when in my mind I had reconstructed them to make one pear, and when after barely escaping shooting the piece I tried out of the dish onto the table in my repeated endeavors to penetrate it; when, I say, I had finally managed to shave a sliver off this piece I felt morally certain, and when I had tasted it any lingering doubt I might have had was removed; it was tasteless. They were beyoud all question the same old

"Bolling and steaming had softened them a little on the surface, but not much, and despite all treatment they still remained as they bad ever been, without taste. They were the

Safely at Sea.

a large number of passengers

The largest lifeboats have a cafifty to sixty of such boots required. The question arises now such an outfit of ordinary boats could

The folding boat in its latest forms vor an herbist. The shop of an herb- extent, but still leaves much to be ist is filled with flowers, roots, seeds, desired, and life rafts are difficult to dry and green branches of trees and handle. The ordinary lifeboat of toshrubs as well as a variety of plants. day is practically the same as for a instruments he uses lying about, of means of lannching the lifeboat, however, have been improved.

The old davit had many drawbacks.

English Reform in Dancing.

When the King and Queen visited Berlin last month the programme at the ball given in their Majesties' honor included a number of dances popgold and iron. To cure hydrophobia war in the days when elegance was considered to be a desirable feature kets, and for dental neuralgia, spiders of deportment. This fact has prompted an English society of dance teachers to urge that the King should follow the splendid example set by the Kaiser and arrange to include a revival of some of the graceful court dances of former periods in the programme of at least one State ball during the season.

Many people object to dancing, and they have more than a little reason when one considers the catch as catch can methods of grabbing a partner Poi is made from a tuberous root which prevail in the majority of ballrooms today. Courtesy-perhaps as that suggested by the dance teach-This paste is allowed to ferment ers would undoubtedly be welcomed

The peanut acreage, of Burma, incooking operations. Pio factories, in creased from 3,800 in 1903 to 80,000