RUSSIA'S FIGHTING MACHINE

The Russian Empire possesses the biggest fighting machine in the world in the shape of its army and navy, and there is no other military force of which the world knows so little.

Even the numerical strength of the army is largely a matter of conjecture. As nearly as can be reckoned, the force available for carrying on the earlier stages of a war amounts to nearly 3,100,000. But in case of national emergency this force could be swelled to about 7,500,000 fighting men by the calling out of the Territorial Reserve and the Opolchenie, or militia.

This vast army is more than twice as large as the population of New York city, more than twice as large as the German Army, which, when mobilized, is estimated to have a total of 3,036,000 trained men. Under the order of Oct. 24, 1902, the strength of the United States Army was fixed at 107,855 men—less than one-seventieth of that of the Russian.

But Russia does not depend upon this immense army alone. She has one of the biggest navies in the world, or, rather, three distinct navies, each with its separate organization and separate base. One is in the Pacific, a second in the Baltic and a third in the Black Sea.

In many respects the Russian Army and Navy differ materially from the forces of other Powers. Reticence is the keynote of the administration of both services. The secrets of both the army and the navy are carefully concealed, and so are many things, not usually hidden by other nations

For example, the allowance of ammunition for target practice in the Russian Navy has been as large in the past year or two as that in the American Navy. Even this fact is not generally known, and no outsider can tell whether the recent extraordinary efforts to bring the markmanship of the gun crews up to the highest point of efficiency, have been successful.

The scores are not divulged, even the fact that a ship has gone through a course of target practice is concealed. The keen rivalry between ships, so prevalent in the American Navy, is thus impossible, and no Russian vessel could ever enjoy the wide fame of the Alabama, however much she might deserve it. Absolute secrecy is maintained concerning all naval and military manoeuvres.

Even cases of individual heroism are similarly concealed, except in time of wa. The theory of the service is that every man is equal in all respects to his comrade of the same rank. He is as brave, as efficient, and as loyal.

It is considered bad for the service to allow the limelight to fall upon particular men, however heroically they may have acted. And it is considered to be bad for the men, too—in which belief the Russian administrators show a pretty good knowledge of human nature.

A sailor may jump overboard and rescue his captain from death in shark infested waters, or a stoker may dare appalling danger to save the life of a comrade in an engine-room accident. In due course, he will be rewarded and promoted, and throughout his career his superiors will remember the deed in his favor, but it will never become public.

Rewards, promotions and distinctions are announced only in war time or in cases of very exceptional merit, and even in those cases no reference whatever is made to the occasion of the reward or special commendation in any published reports or orders.

No criticism of anything connected with the army or navy is allowed, even though it be of a commendatory nature. No officer or enlisted man is permitted to criticize a brother officer or enlisted man, except in the strictest line of duty. Breaches of this rule are most strictly punished, and to it are largely due the harmony and good fellowship of the Russian services.

Any public criticism of the service or even any minor department of its administration is sternly prohibited and heavily punished. Thic rule prevails, of course, in other services, but is often more honored in the breach than in the observance. In Russia it is most faithfully observed. The Sampson-Schley quarrel and the Buller controversy would be equally impossible there.

The Russian naval and military services are compulsory, the rule being that every male of sound physique shall enter one service or the other at the age of 20 years. But the recruit is allowed to choose which service he will enter.

It might be supposed that this would lead to difficulties, as there might be more men choosing one service than were needed, and fewer choosing the other. But this is not so. The system works well, and helps to make the men contented.

Enlistment is for three years, with with the privilege of reelistment only upon condition that the candidate has been promoted during his term. In this respect the Russian service differs from most other services.

This peculiar provision has the merit of ensuring that all the veterans are picked men, while soldiers and sailors of only average quality are eliminated in due course.

The recruit for the naval service is usually received, after passing his physical examination, at one of the great Russian naval bases—Kronstadt, St. Peterburg, Port Arthur or Vladisvostok. After a brief term in barracks there he is sent to a training ship, and then promoted to a battleship, cruiser or other vessel—the class of ship which he is sent being determined by his proficiency, a peculiar feature of the Russian service.

The Russian navy is modelled very closely upon that of England. The Russian army is modelled on the German. In both cases the examples chosen as the best have been copied to the minutest detail.

There is hardly any difference in the day's routine on a Russian and an English man-of-war. The duties of men and officers, the messing arrangements, the stations, the drills, the regulations—all are practically the same.

Discipline is administered under Articles of War formulated by Imperial ukase. It is far stricter than is the British service, which, again, is far stricter than the American.

All government in Russia is, of course, essentially autocratic, and the spirit is nowhere stronger than in the naval and military services. Yet there is no discontent in the Russian army and navy, however much there may be among some grades of Russian civilians.

The reason is that the man in the enlisted ranks lives better, dresses better, and has more money to spend than the average peasant of his class in civil life. He has profited materially by becoming a soldier or sailor, in which respect he differs from the enlisted man in most other services.

As for the rigid discipline, it is only what he has always known. The Russian peasant is accustomed to the iron heel from infancy.

As a general rule, the officers are liked by their men, and the mere fact that every Russian soldier and sailor refers habitually to the Czar as the Little Father will give foreigners some idea of the intense loyalty which pervades the services.

In the non-commissioned ranks, the grades are about the same as in the British navy, but the men have less authority, receive less pay, and have fewer privileges. The pay of a Russian seaman is only 80 kopecks every ten days, a kopeck being about three-quarters of a cent,

Nevertheless, the seaman's mess on the Pacific and Baltic stations compares favorably even with that on American ships, where the sailors are said to be the best fed in the world. The same is measurably true of the Black Sea fleet.

The officers' messes are supported by fixed contributions from all the officers according to their rank, and the British idea of gunroom and wardroom messes is carried out on the larger Russian ships.

Eligibility for the commissioned ranks in both services depends upon birth and educational qualification. It is necessary that candidates be well born.

Their parents must have been of noble birth, or members of the Government or the civil service, or officers in the army or navy, or—to quote the words of the imperial ukase on the subject—"persons of substance, who never kept an open store or market." That is to say, the son of a rich merchant would be eligible for a mommission, but a trader's son would not.

In addition to the qualification of birth and family, candidates must have passed the final examination in the gymnasium, which is about the equivalent of that for entrance to the higher class of American universities, or the final examination of the best American high schools.

The pay of officers in both services is practically nominal. That of a junior lieutenant in the navy is 100 roubles a month, about $50 in American money, as compared with $150 a month for the same rank in the American Navy.

Russian officers enter the service for a career, never for a livelihood. Any man with social ambitions in Russia must become an officer of either the army or navy, unless he be a person of transcendent ability. No father would think of entering his son in the cadet school unless he could give him a suitable income with which to maintain his rank.

In the British Navy and other fleets the officers of the higher ranks receive liberal allowances from the Government to defray the expenses of the frequent entertainments given when in port, or when foregathered with the warships of other countries. There are no such allowances in the Russian service.

The officers have to pay every cent out of their own pockets, and yet nowhere is hospitality more magnificently dispensed than on a Russian warship. It has become a proverb in all the ports of the world visited by naval vessels.

In point of seamanship, the Russian naval officer compares favorably with the officer of any other service. There are two good reasons for this.

In the first place, if not better educated, his education has certainly progressed further at the time of his entrance into the Naval Academy at Kronstadt than that of either the English or American cadet; and, in the second place, he is under far more effective compulsion to keep up his book studies when afloat.

But mere book learning will not take a lad far in the Russian service. No cadet is eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant until he has made a trip around the world in a Russian man-o-war. That is his post graduate course after he leaves the Naval Academy.

The standard of disipline in the commissioned ranks of both services is similar to that in the armies and navies of other nations, with this striking difference, that off duty there are practically no distinctions of rank among the officers.

In the mess room or at the card table, the junior lieuteanant does not defer respectfully to the colonel of his regiment or to the captain of his ship, as he would do in other services. On the contrary, he is hale fellow well met with him.

There is a remarkable spirit of brotherhood in a Russian mess, and one officer stands absolutely upon an equality with another. It is this feature of Russian military life which most surprises foreign officers when they dine on a Russian warship or with a garrison mess.

They stare in amazement when they hear a mere boy of a lieutenant call his colonel by his Christian name, or even chaff him as he might have chaffed one of his chums at the Naval Academy.

Certain distinctions in the commissioned ranks are peculiar to the Russian Navy and form an interesting link with the past. A boy enters the service as a naval cadet, and the ranks to which he may be promoted are the following:

Cadet of the Navy, junior Lieutenant, Lieutenant of the Navy, Captain of the Navy, Captain of Corvette, Captain of Frigate, Commodore, Vice-Admiral, Admiral and Admiral of the Navy.

These ranks are adopted from the British Navy in the time of Peter the Great, and have remained unchanged ever since then. The corvettes and frigates disappeared long ago, but the titles are retained.

One branch of the Russian Army is totally unlike any force possessed by other civilized powers. It is, of course, the Cossack levy, which numbers 142,000 men. Every able-bodied Cossack is liable to service, without limit of age.

He becomes liable at 18, and the liability does not cease so long as he is able to ride a horse or carry a gun. But only a proportion of the Cossacks serve at one time. The rest have unlimited leave or belong to the reserve.

The Cossack feels the burden of military service more heavily than any other man in the world. At 18 he begins three years' preparatory service in the locality where he dwells.

After that is over he is drafted into one of the three Cossack bands for twelve years' service in any part of the empire. He spends seven years with the colors and five years with the reserve.

After these fifteen years of service the veteran might be supposed to have done his duty to the nation. But there is a still further reserve, which comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not included in the other forces. The veteran has to join this body and remain in it until he is enfeebled by age.

The men of this last reserve have to supply and maintain at their own expense their horses, arms, clothing and equipment. Thus a highly important addition to the Russian Army is kept up at the cost of the men themselves.

A Cyclone Defying Barn.

A circular barn, one of the most unique structures ever erected on an Indiana farm, has been completed by James Sears, whose farm is near Lapel, Ind. The walls, or rather wall of the barn, is 25 feet high and 65 feet in diameter, the roof running to a cone. There is no such thing as a post or pillar in the barn. In order to prevent the weight of the roof from spreading the wall, Sears, who is a practical blacksmith, forged three heavy steel hoops, and with these he encircled the structure as a band would be put around a big water tank. The barn is cyclone proof, for Boreas has no chance to get a hold on the structure. The stalls for horses and cattle are arranged in a circle, there is a big feeding room in the centre, and a silo extends from the ground to the roof's cone. Mr. Sears claims that he can shelter more stock and stow away more feed in the barn than in the ordinary farm structure.

Housekeeping Hints.

The most practicable basket for household use is fitted with a cover, and has compartments for soap, cloth and brushes.

The number of brushes is large, and for a few cents different styles may be had that are great aids in cleaning water bottles, registers, etc., and a long-handled, weighted waxing brush is a necessity where there are hardwood floors.

A rubber-edged implement such as are used to clean the windows of office buildings, will be found just as useful in the home. A similar one of smaller size will quickly and easily clean a sink, and a sink strainer, which keeps all soiled matter compact, is a household necessity.

A skillet, with a frying-basket, side on which the wire basket may be suspended to drain, is a great help in preventing greasy food.

For fish, a sheet of Russia iron with a handle at each end, is on view. This is greased and put in the dripping pan, so that the fish when cooked may be easily slipped from it to the platter without breaking.

Fancy cookie cutters in innumerable shapes may be had for a trifle, and are especially pleasing to children.

For two dollars a housewife may get a set of five beating bowls of white enamel ware, light in weight, with solid bases, and very durable. They are very convenient for mixing cakes and batters of all kinds.

Ch o ing a HouseCat.

A good cat—the kind you want to have in the house, if any—will have a round, stubby, pug nose, full, fat cheeks and upper lip, and a well-developed bump on top of the head, behind the ears, betokening good nature. A sleepy cat, that purrs a good deal, is apt to be playful and good-natured.

By all means to be avoided is a cat with thin, sharp nose and twitching ears. It must be remembered, also, that a good mouser is not necessarily a gentle or desirable pet. Although any good cat will catch mice if she is not overfed, quick, full, expressive eyes generally betoken a good mouser.

The greatest mistake—and probably the most common one—in the care of domestic cats, is overfeeding; particularly, too much meat. In wild life the cat has exercise which enables her to digest her food. In the lazy house life the same full feeding leads to stomach troubles and to fits.

Sir Lauder Brunton, who has a scientific-sounding name, writes to an English paper that he has suffered from brain-fag, and that it occurred to him that, if the blood would not come to the brain, the best thing would be to bring the brain down to the blood. "I laid my head flat upon the table," says the scientific Sir Lauder, "and at once my ideas began to flow." Here we have the first glimmerings of the scientific cure for intellectual indolence. When men are more advanced they will stand on their heads, and the ideas will not merely flow, but come rushing out in a perfect torrent.

A European scientist of distinction declares that women are less sensitive to pain then men, and actually feel less of it in a given operation. Experiments of 100 women led him to the conclusion that they were not more than half as sensitive to pain at the top of the forefinger as the average mere man. This is confirmatory of a fact well known to surgeons and dentists.

GLAD TO INSURE WOMEN NOW

A Great Change in the Policy of the Life Insurance Companies.

For a long time woman met no end of rebuff and discouragement when she wanted to insure her life. Some companies did take women as risks, but severe conditions and specifications were entered on their policies. A woman was compelled to pass a physical examination even more rigid than that required of men, and then, if accepted, was called upon to pay an extra premium to cover any fatality that might befall her, simply because she was a woman.

But a great change has taken place. Prejudices against women have been thrown out— by some companies only within the last year— and the privilege of insuring them is solicited as eagerly as if they were men.

With woman's entrance into business life she has grown to look upon life insurance as a good investment for her money. The books of all the large companies show that the majority of the women insured by them are self-supporting.

It will be seen by the following interviews just how woman is looked upon as a risk by life insurance companies —how she is received as a most welcome risk, and how, after all these years of discouragement, she is actually conceded to live longer than man. It has taken fifty years to convince some companies that she does live as long as a man.

Some insurance men maintain that they always considered her as good a risk as a man if she could benormally selected. The normal selection seems to have been the open question, but now that women have created a demand for themselves as life insurance risks there seems to be no longer any dissension upon this point at least.

There is no man who has done more to bring about the present attitude of life insurance companies toward women than Gage E. Tarbell, second vice-president of the Equitable.

"I have always maintained that women were as good risks as men, if properly selecteds," said Mr. Tarbell. "In the past, companies did not agree with me, nor did our former expedience bear out the predication; but now that we are getting a normal selection of women just the same as men, it carries the proof that women are just as good risks as men—so far so that the extra charge of $5 a thousand formerly placed on women's policies has been discontinued.

"This great revolution, I might say, began about the year 1890, which we cite as the beginning of 'woman's age.' In other words, women then began to enter the business fields in competition with men. To-day in many vocations the sexes are almost equal, and a woman has just as much right to insure herself against the incompetences of old age, or place a valuation on life, to be realized at her death by her children or those dependent upon her, as a man.

"I have always advocated this idea, but we muct possibly attribute the present number of women policy-holders to the great change which has taken place in woman's position.

"This new basis has opened up a tremendous field. Think of the teachers, think of the nurses, think of the secretaries, think of the women who have entered the clerical fields, of those who have branched out into business on equal footing with men, and you have a fair idea of the proportion of women breadwinners, as compared with the past.

"No," said Mr. Tarbell, in answer to a question, "we do not usually insure a woman for the benefit of her husband. Our rule is that we ask the husband to insure for the benefit of his wife at the same time.

"We always carefully scrutinize such cases in regard to character, and there are many conditions and specifications which cannot well be enumerated here. If, however, it is the wife who has the income, or if her estate is entailed, we frequently issue a policy in favor of the husband. This company will issue policies on women at from $1,000 up to the full limit we carry on a single life."

In the absence of President McCall, of the New York Life, who is in Europe, James M. Hudnut, as his representative, was asked to voice the attitude of the company toward women.

"We certainly welcome women now," said Mr. Hudnut, "although a great many changes have taken place in this company with respect to them. In the past we always considered them a far greater risk than men, and for this reason a greater premium was asked. Now we will take any woman who can pass a perfect physical examination and has a sufficient income to meet her premiums.

"We have this exception, however: For women to insure their lives for the benefit of their husbands, or for a man to insure the life of his wife for his own benefit, is still a question with us as far as the wisdom of such a course is concerned. Many companies will not entertain such a risk under any circumstances.

"These are always cases for closest investigation. If, however, a husband and wife insure for the benefit of each other we will issue the two policies.

"We have many mothers who take out 15 year policies as a means of educating their children. If the policy is taken out at the birth of a child, it will mature at exactly the right time to do the most good. Again, mothers in this way build up the capital with which a son or daughter can launch into business.

"Professional men find life insurance the only protection to the value they have put into technical study and training. Why should not women be allowed to look upon it in the same light?"

"Is it true that the mortality among women is considered greater than that of men?" was asked.

"Our past experience has led us to look on them as shorter lived," said Mr. Hudnut, "but after considering the average and comparing them with the men, we have placed them on an equality with men, and in many cases have found them to live longer. Woman as a rule, however, cannot pass as perfect an examination as a man, and for this reason is always looked upon as a greater risk."

"If a woman fails to pass the physical examination is she told the reason why?"

"No, we do not give any reasons. We simply refer her to her family physician. In this manner she is often able to find out some ailment of which she was not aware, and sometimes a cure is effected. If on the other hand she has passed the examination, she knows she has the best health certificate that can be obtained."

George B. Woodward, Third Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life, said:

"The greatest reason why insurance companies used to discriminate against carrying risks on women, and somec till do, is because of what we call the moral hazard. By moral hazard we mean something that makes us suspicious of the risk aside from the physical condition.

"We have naturally grown to look upon men as the breadwinners, and at their death there is necessarily a family to be taken care of, but when we find that a woman has really no reason to insure her life, that there is no one dependent upon her, that she is not a wage earner herself, we investigate her cause for insuring very rigidly. This, however, pertains to the woman whose heirs would be benefited only by her death. The premiums on polities maturing at death are much smaller than the endowment premiums.

"Should a woman take out an endowment policy there is much else to consider. She does it as a money investment or as an assurance for old age. The only specification enforced here is that she can pass her examination and be able to meet her premiums.

"This taken into consideration, we will insure women as readily as men. On the life of a woman, however, up to the age of 48 we charge $5 a thousand extra on whole life and twenty-year payment. On endowment and ten-year payment we charge nothing extra. Our experience shows that women generally live longer than men.

"No company, if it could insure 100,000 women as indiscriminately as men, would refuse them. They would be glad to get them, but, unfortunately, so far, this seems to be impossible.

"Ordinarily we do not carry such large risks on women as upon men. If we were satisfied that a woman was a safe risk, for instance if she was a woman of independent wealth, we would then make no discrimination."

Life insurance also supplies a profitable field of work to women now. To-day countless women who yesterday struggled along on a pittance are writing insurance at large profit to themselves.

If a woman is particularly bright and energetic she can command an income of $5,000 a year, devoting only half her time to the business. Her commissions depend wholly upon herself, and if she is what is called a "good closer," which means that she is quick in closing a deal she is bound to pile up a bank account with astonishing rapidity.

There is possibly no woman in New York more enthusiastic about life insurance, or who knows more about it from a woman's point of view than Miss A. L. Amendt, assistant to Mr. Tarbell. She has had long experience and is known all over the country as a successful life insurance woman.

"The possibilities for women in life insurance as a business are limitless," said Miss Amendt. "With all the women who are working at it now, and many of them are making very great commissions, it is still a virgin field, and it is utterly impossible to tell what the developments eventually will be.

"From my experience with the work to my mind life insurance is the best business a woman can engage in. It opens up an entirely new life to her, she is absolutely independent, and best of all, she knows she is makmoney. Furthermore, she is able to lift herself out of the rut of women's occupations in general.

"In life insurance a woman has the most broadening experience. She meets all classes of people, and and commands respect wherever she goes.

"In a short time she develops entirely new faculties. She learns to read human nature, which is the telling part of the business. She meets many busy people, and it is generally left to her to diagnose the wants and needs of a person, just as a doctor prescribes for a patient. She must know what kind of insurance a client needs, and must be able to suggest the most profitable for his or her investment.

"I have always been the greatest believer in women devoting their best energies to some kind of profit. This should be the ambition of every woman, and if I ever see an intelligent girl struggling along on a small salary, I am only too anxious to inspire her enthusiasm toward taking up this work, for it not only broadens her life, bu tgives her a splendid income.

"She is no longer tied down to office hours, but can come and go as she pleases. Of course the work is on commission, and it depends upon the girl herself as to the size of her income, but I have women in mind now whose yearly incomes would hardly be believed.

"As soon as a woman secures her contract, she is immediately put with someone who understands the business, to be coached and trained into a full-fledged worker. While there is a great deal to be learned in the business, and one could work in it for years and learn something new every day, yet an ordinarily intelligent woman can start right out and earn money the first week.

"For her own benefit I should advise any girl or woman whose circumstances have compelled her to be a bread-winner to grasp these excellent opportunities. It will only require a short time to see if she is fitted for the work, and if so, she will make money, which is the natural bent of all business women, besides having plenty of outdoor life. If women only knew it, it is the opportunity of their lifetime."

ARCTIC COAL.

It Has Just Made Its Appearance in the European Trade.

A small vessel arrived at Bergen, Norway, last month, with 300 tons of coal from Spitzbergen. It was obtained on the southwest coast of that Arctic land, not by mining, but by knocking to pieces the outcrop which is found along those shores.

The coal was found to be excellent both for steam purposes and for the manufacture of gas. It burns with a high flame and is extremely combustible.

A coal mining expert who accompanied this vessel has made a very favorable report, on the basis of which it is now planned to send 50 miners to Spitzbergen early next summer. It is said that mining may be kept up the year around, but of course the coal can be transported only in summer. It is believed that 25,000 tons may be ready for shipment next year.

The expert reports that the coal may be mined to excellent advantage. There is no costly ground to buy, no property considerations to interfere, and transportation from the mines to the ships will be inexpensive, the situation of the mines favoring the towage by rope of railroad cars loaded at the mines. He thinks the cost of the coal delivered in Norway will not exceed $2.40 a ton.

The coal fields found in southwestern Spitzbergen are far larger and more promising than any other yet discovered in the Arctic regions, though coal beds have been found near the sea in Greenland, and the fuel has been exceedingly useful to a few Arctic exploring expeditions.

Hunt Goats From a Boat.

Only in Ireland does one find hunters stalking wild goat in boats, says the New York Journal. Almost any fine day along the northern coast of the Gaelic Isle, the visitor may see parties in skiffs cruising near the base of the immense cliffs that face the Atlantic, waiting for a good shot at the goats which inhabit the "runs" of the cliffs.

To bring one down requires not only good aim, but a certain amount of luck, since the wounded animal is quite as likely to fall dead on the unapproachable run as it is to drop into the sea whence the hunter can pull him into the boat.

Probably the first question that presents itself to strangers is how the goats ever got where they are —on narrow ledges hundreds of feet below the top of the cliffs and hundreds of feet above the foot. The workings of nature, the huntsmen will tell them, put the goats there. The constant eating of the ocean at the base of the cliffs, causes frequent falling of rock from the face of the crags, niching them with with ledges. On these the goats have for centuries been tumbled with the rock slides from above, and once there, they are unable to get either up or down. Undisturbed for years, they multiplied in number until now the ledges or "runs," as they are termed locally, are well stocked with them.

CLIPPED.

The 1903 calendar is on its last legs.

New Year's resolutions are next in order.

A business may be run like clockwork when it is run on tick.

When a family is in mourning the black sheep isn't so noticeable.

The horse may be fond of table d'oats and yet dine a la cart.

Bad habits have ben known to grow on people who never even had warts.

Lots of pretty poor poetry goes through the mails as first-class matter.

Some people put on so many airs that they become reticent just because talk is cheap.

Any pugilist will tell you that a punch in the bowl is worth two in the mouth.

There would't be so much conceit in the world if we could see ourselves as others see us.

Some people never talk about their neighbors because they are too busy talking about themselves.

After all, dyspepsia has its comfortable side. A man may attribute it to a naturaly ugly disposition.

Mrs. Muggins—I hear you have a new cook. Mrs. Buggins—Oh, no; she's been with us for nearly two weeks.

Nature is not always kind,
Yet must be obeyed.
Poets bring the thought to mind;
They are born, not made.

Wigg—You Bjones looks like a deep thinker. Wagg—Well, if he is, his thoughts must be so deep that they never get to the surface.

Blobbs—Harduppe is a very plausible sort of fellow, isn't he? Slobbs—Yes; he can actually make you feel that he is doing you a favor by borrowing your money.

The New Yorker—I thought the press of Philadelphia was muzzled. The Philadelphian—Oh, that's only a gag.

Nell—Before they were married she used to say she couldn't live without him. Belle—And now I suppose she finds it quite easy?

Advertising that Pays.

Boston Transcript.

Lucky the literary man who can incur imperial displeasure! The German lieutenant who was cashiered a short time ago for writing a novel that dealt disparagingly with army conditions is reported to be living in Vienna in great comfort from the royalties of his book, and the fact that Emperor William has ordered also the suppression of Count Tolstoi's pamphlet, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," will not only fatten the author's purse, but will give widespread publicity to the peace doctrines which are so dear to Tolstoi.

Normal Weight of Children.

A child of 5 should weigh forty-one pounds, be forty-one and one-half inches in height, and have a chest girth of twenty-three and one-half inches.

"The best way to manage a wife," says the fellow who has never had one, "is to let her think she is having her own way."

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