

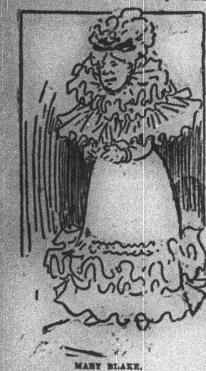
or die. One horn of the dilemma wrangling and discontent. Mary Blake for the capitalists who were able to

full name to distinguish her from work as it should be done, and with a 600 per annum. Mary Munson, the daughter of the family-was as much attached to the scople she had lived with so many fears as it is possible for those who are neither kith nor kin to their employers, and she was perfectly satisfied with her place and position, with no foolish ideas about 'culture" or "aspirations" after the unreachable. She was, however, a model domestic, a cook that would put to shame the lest chef in the country with her well seasoned dishes, an excellent laundress, and when there was sickness a capable nurse. Added to these rare qualities was honesty and a fairly good temper. A little stolld, perhaps, and fond of her own way, which was such a good one that it needed no interference. This was the aggregate of Mary Blake's virtues and the Munsons depended on her to such an extent that it really seemed as is any member of the family could have been spared with less fatition to its running

One morning-in the eleventh year of her reign-Mary Blake came to grief. the went out the back way with a officher in her hand, walked a block or we, on an errand to a neighboring grocery store, and, returning, fell on a see of defective sidewalk, where she of a physician, where a serious disio- a supervision of affairs. cation of the hip was reduced by the sons visited her every day, and held gered them until they were frantic with

did everything in their power to make ner convalescence a speedy one.

en a great scheme entered Mr. thirty days after the trial was confunson's head. He feared that they cluded. never appreciated the services of this at the end of six weeks Mary Blake and he then gave her a bill for law sershe had taken off her things and given his pay. But Mary Blake had been was ready to leave, and the cat retired oath that she was worth \$2 a day to



when seated at the breakfast table Mrs. Munson, "you look so fine." with the family.

"How are you feeling now?" asked considerately.

"I'm all right, sir," she answered years," briefly, not being given to many words.

"But it don't hurt a bit. I'm as right | gently. as I'll ever he"

work or earn my wages just say so an' with work." I'll be leavin' at once't," and Mary "We've one hope," said Mrs. Mun- ord.

least \$2 a day."

"Am I worth the likes of that?" asked the "girl," with a look of sur-

"Oh, those are imaginary figures," said Mr. Munson, who saw he had made a mistake. "Now, Mary, I am a lawyer, and I advise you to sue the your case, and there will be no trouble in getting a snug sum of money that working. It will be a long time to then, but the money will Graw interest. and it's only fair that you should have your rights.'

Oak Park, where witnesses who saw her fall, and that and the gentleman who first thought trial world.

Old iron is worked over into new to bars.

A profit hands, and she was It took Mary Blake a long time to Mary Blake would never either resign and the kitchen became a scene of in vacuo proved a lucrative investment would have been as serious to them as was despotic among her own class of



WORTH \$2 A DAY.

was not expected to do more than keep

Lawyer Munson won the case. His surgeons, and she was laid on a white wife and daughters were in the wiftot in a private ward, where the Mun- ness box, where the city attorney badnselves responsible for all ex- rage. The presiding judge made eyes ent.—Scientific American. at pretty Mary Munson, causing her It troubled them much to see their to blush distressfully. Mary Blake faithful domestic suffer, but under was as cool and stolid as if she had their grief lurked the hope that Mary spent half her days in courts, answer-Stake was not permanently injured, ing just as her lawyer instructed her but would return to them, and they to, and she was accorded half the sum demanded. Mr. Munson had asked for \$3000 and she was given \$1500 in

The money was paid to Mary Blake at domestic, and be nursed and herself, as the records show. Mr. ndled and matured that scheme until Munson wanted it settled in that way, ed in upon them. She looked vices, never imagining for a moment white and limped slightly, but after he would have any trouble in getting ok around the kitchen the girl awakening to the value of her own serplied her place said she vices. The Munsons had said under them, yet they had never paid her but Then Mr. Munson unfolded his \$4 a week during her long term of serscheme. He sent for Mary Blake vice. She had done a little figuring on her own account, and the result was a counter bill that appalled Mr. Munson by its dimensions, minuteness of detail

and summing up. He was caught in a trap of his own construction. A compromise was effected and Mary Blake at once retired from domestic service, leaving the Munson family to get along as best they might. She went neither in sorrow nor anger, but with a determination that brooked no appeal, leaving Mr. Munson to mourn

the hour when he took a legal view of the accident. One day Mary Munson sought her mother. "There is a lady in the parlor

to see you." "Who is she?" asked Mrs. Munson, Her daughter laughed, but would not tell. Mrs. Munson went into the parlor with a company smile on her face. "Goodness! Is it possible? Mary

Blake!" Mrs. Munson tried to keep from laughing as she shook hands with her ex-cook. She was rigged out in a cheap silk dress, with many flounces, wore a feather bedecked hat and an imitation seal coat. Her pudgy hands were crowded into white kid gloves, several the jar is so far from seeing anything split the threads so that the rags sizes too small.

"I wouldn't have known you," said first pair of kid gloves I ever had on, and me workin' and savin' all them

"Oh, no, not all right. You limp a leans to a woman who never wore a stagnant swamp. pair of kid gloves," said Mrs. Munson

"I'd a heap rather be here than atop cies. It grows in the form of a gray-"That's it, Mary," said Mr. Munson, any monnyment," answered Mary ish-green mat, which gives off a fine start from the ragman's storeroom to "you will never again be well; you've Blake, who had her own ideas of more dust consisting of millions of spores the paper mill. There they are mereceived a shock that you will never tury art. "I'm enjoyin' meself now that correspond to the seeds of larger chanically cleaned and then deftly big as herself, those of France eighget over. You will always be lame and like other folks, goin' to the theayter plants. The spores sprout in every sorted by girls and women, who throw every night and the parks every Sun- direction on the surface on which they out every rag that is not linen. The "If you're meanin' that I can't do my day, an' I'm never solling me hands lie, and a little later the sprouts turn selected rags are cut into bits by a

Blake gave her little anort of defiance son when her caller had gone, "at the USE OF WASTEMATERIAL are ground to a pulp and become the that suggested temper." "It has cost you," continued Mr. damage fund won't last a great while, Munson, "all the money you had saved and when it is gone she may get back MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DUG OUT up for hospital expenses and doctor's her common sense and her usefulness, hills-supposing you had to pay it-and Until then we must worry along with was a loss to us of-let me see-at substitutes."-Mrs. M. L. Rsyne, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

> INCOMES OF SUCCESSFUL INVENTORS Large Fortunes Derived From the In-

vention of Trivialities. Some of the largest fortunes appear Then Mr. Munson explained that the people, and no wonder; she found no scale. It is estimated that his income remunerate the inventor on a colossal Mary Blake—she was called by her one who could carry out her plan of averaged between \$200,000 and \$250,-Sir Josiah Mason, the inventor of

mous fortune, and on his death English charities benefited by many mills bascule bridges. ions of dollars. The patentee of the

profits of \$1,150,000 for the year. The lady who invented the modern iving at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. known as the "Mary Anderson' curling wife of a clergyman who designed an improvement for the corset and made ay helpless, dazed and badly hurt. lawsuit with the city on her hands she inventor. Miss Knight, a young lady \* exceptional tale was ciffed with wonderful mechanical powers, as will be seen by the complicated mechanism of her machine for making paper bags. We are told she refused \$50,000 for it shortly after taking out the pat-

> Why One Talesman Was Scratched. In a certain case the Judge ordered the Sheriff to call the roll of thirty-five "good men and true" selected for jury duty. Only twenty-two answered to their names, and the Sheriff looked the latter was calmly wiping his glasses while he uttered the customary;

> ice on this jury will now come forward." Twenty-two men made a movement

escape. "Well," said the Judge, speaking to a long thin, nervous looking young man, why do you wish to be excused?" "If it please your Honor," answered suffering from something that might prove embarrassing to the other jurors, and it is certainly embarrassing

"What is the nature of your illness?" asked the Judge.

"Well," said the young man, hesitatingly, "I'd prefer to tell you in private. I'm somewhat delicate about speaking of it in public."

"I cannot hear anything in private," responded the Judge impatiently, "If you want to be excused you must tell me here and now what is the matter with you."

"Well, if I must tell it here-I have the itch." "The itch?" echoed the Judge, and, turning to the clerk, without marking how apropos his observation was, he said, "Mr. Jones, scratch the juror off." -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Plague of Housewives; Joy of Botanists that she throws it away in disgust, the form of wool fibers, But if she would examine it with a mi-

The mold that thus annoys fruit can new wool. ners is the most common of the spe-

womerable Cast Off Things Are Rescued From the Garbage Dumps and Made

OF SCRAP PILES.

to have been derived from the inven- Men in the packing business have The old cast iron is sent to foundries town for damages. I will conduct tion of trivialities and novelties, such added their names to the list of mil- and puddling furnaces, the old as the once popular toy known as lionaires because they discovered wrought iron, bars, sheets and plates, "Dancing Jimerow," which for several methods for utilizing that which had is sent to the rolling mills. Cast iron will keep you in your old age without years is said to have yielded its paten- been thrown away as waste material, sent to foundries is remeited with pig tee an annual income of upward of Great factories are running the year iron, and begins a new life of useful-\$75,000. The sale of another toy- round in Chicago whose raw material ness under new forms and shapes. "John Gilpin"-enriched its lucky in- is the cast-off stuff gathered by scave The wrought iron goes to the scrap ventor to the extent of \$100,000 a year engers and rag men. Men of science piles in rolling mill yards. There it is as long as it continued to enjoy the are ever at work tearing by-products sorted and cut to convenient lengths. OOD natured wary town owned that particular piece of Blake was a domestic ing the fall; that he industrial to have a family at local popularity that greeted it is a family at local popularity that greeted it is unexpected it is unexpected popularity that greeted it is unexpected it is unexpec

rears than she had swear to the large bill of hospital ex-lead pencils made quite \$100,000 a year iron. Linen rags are reincinerated A profitable business has been found by means of his simple improvement. and live as paper. Woolen rags are in the redrawing of old iron pipe and as much an integral get the idea into her head, but once the shoe lace he made \$2,500,000, and Bones are made into hone black, to terial is thickly covered with rust Bones are made into hone black, to the factory and When Harvey Kennedy introduced sheelded and made into shouldy boiler tubes. Most of this waste small aid in climbing mountains. The head force of that family there it took complete possession of the shoe lace he made \$2,500,000, and the ordinary umbrelia benefited six the ordinary umbrelia benefited six the factory, and the discharged girl had to be people by as much as \$10,000,000. one hope of these good people was that recalled to assist in the housework. The Howard patent for boiling sugar and cast-offs in which rubber is a real and plunging it into water. The part are made over into new rubber, red and plunging it into water. The Worn steel rails are re-rolled into sudden contraction loosens the rust lighter sections. Old rusty pipe is scales and the pipe is sent to the drawn down into bright new pipe, leating furnace clean and bright. A The tin cans which are gathered up in good welding heat prepares the pipe alleys and from garbage boxes are for the redrawing process. This conthe improved steel pen, made an enor- melted down and east into window sists in pulling the white hot pipe sash weights and counter weights for through a die, which not only reduces

pen for shading in different colors de slaughter-house wells is transformed smaller die and the process is conrived a yearly income of about \$200. Into buttons, and other articles re. Unued until the pipe is down to the 000 from this ingenious contrivance. Quiring dense bodies and taking high required diameter. Then the new pipe It is stated that the wooden ball with polish, and into fertilizers. Boys and is straightened and is ready for the an elastic attached yielded over \$50,- girls collect cigar stubs which are market. 000 a year. Many readers will remem- made over into snuff, smoking tobac- Steel rails which have been hamber a legal action which took place co and eigarettes. Rags and old car- mered and flattened by the huge drivsome years ago, when in the course of pets are cut into strips and woven into ers of locomotives are heated and rethe evidence it transpired that the in- handsome rugs. The list of old cast rolled through the finishing passes of ventor of the metal plates used for pro- off things that are rescued from ash a rail mill. This process, of course, tecting the soles and heels of shoes piles and garbage dumps to be born reduces the size of the rail, but it from wear sold 12,000,000 plates in again can be extended for columns, renews the life of the rail at com-1979, and in 1887 the number reached and the list would mover cease grow- paratively slight expense. Old steel a total of 143,000,000, which realized ing, for every day some new use for rails and the sawed off ends of new some wasted product is discovered. | steel rails are made into bars, harrow

baby carriage enriched herself to the blood, fresh from slaughtered carde, and other forms and shapes used by extent of \$50,000, and a young lady flowed unheeded through the sewers makers of agricultural implements. under the stockyards. To-day this wagons and carriages.

the albumen in the red fluid, and preout as a complete fertilizer

Many years ago in England a wool vantage of the situation and started somewhat inquiringly at the Judge, but old blankets, flaunel and old woolen clothing. This old material was cut "Any desiring to be excused from serv-This process resolved the woolen fabric into something akin to its original elements, wool fibers, and the man that the iron had disappeared and that forward, and the clerk stopped in his with the currycomb mixed this new copper had taken its place. work of noting those who had failed raw material with wools and made a to respond to the summons to look in cheap, serviceable cloth. The shears experiments, and soon satisfied himwonder at the entire venire desiring to and currycombs of the original shoddy self that there was a fortune in the for expensive and intricate machinery now is required to make shockly.

the aforesaid thin individual, "I'd like than forty different grades and qualito be excused on account of fliness. I'm | ties of the commodity, and that many kinds of wool cloth in which shouldy is afterward refined. a constituent element are not cheap. inferior fabrics, but are more serviceable and the better for the shoddy. in combination with new woels. The hidden in garbage boxes and millions woolen rags from which shoddy is made are first thoroughly dusted by machinery before they are sorted. Any cotton which may be in the rags is

got rid of by dipping the rags in a boiling mixture of sulphuric acid. Long experience has demonstrated the exact proportion of the acid required to eat out the cotion fibers without destroying the wool. The effect of dipping the rags into the water and acid is to rot the cotton so that of his many effective analogies in the vote in myself."-Nashville Banner. the woolen part of the fabric falls to form of a story. pieces easily. After being dried, the rags are run through a machine that removes every bit or dust, leaving the pure, clean wool. The woosen rags The housekeeper who finds a layer and cloth are dyed, and then run of gray-green mold covering her pre- through a machine whose thousands of serves when she removes the lid from steel plus not only shred the rags, but interesting, much less beautiful, in it, which enter the machine leave it in

The wool is put through a carding "Yes'm, an' it's time. Them's the croscope, as the botanist does, she machine, which thoroughly combs out would find it a mass of fungous plants, the woolen particles, mixes them and with branches of delicate, frost like turns them out in the form of long tracery and as dainty and clean in the fluffy rolls, which are packed in bales "They built a monument in New Or midst of decay as are the illies in a ready to be shipped to the woolen mills, where the shoddy is mixed with

> White woolen rags are sent to the shoddy mills, linen rags naturally and grow upward.-Philadelphia Rec machine and then boiled in lime water

pulp is bleached, and after passing through a machine called a "beater," which completes the pulping process, it is sent to the paper machine to be made into fine linen paper.

The "old iron" which forms half the Into Articles of Commercial Value- burden of the ragman's song is the Little Wasted in the Industrial World. basis of a business whose output is One of the time-honored jokes at the valued annually in millions of dollars. Chicago Stockyards is that every part | Every piece of old iron, wrought or of a pig is saved except its "queal least, rusty or clean, can be utilized. solid billet and then reduce the billets

its diameter but rankes it solid. It The blood which runs into the is heated again and drawn through a

There was a time when tons of feeth, plow beams, tire, spring steel

devised the simple tollet requisite blood is saved, put through several. The rails are cut by huge power shown as the "Mary Anderson' curling processes and comes out as a fertilizer shears into convenient lengths and in London than in the provinces. How amounting to \$500 a year. It was the amounting to \$500 a year. It was the to sugar regneries to assist in clarify. beams the pieces of rail are passed ing the sweet liquor. Some of the through rolls, which reshape the head Fulham to watch the boat race knew handsomest buttons worn on new and flange to the required shape. If a fortune out of it. The gimlet-pointed dresses once ran as warm blood it is desired to make burs the pieces accounts for the naming of these two of rail first pass through the slitting districts? The story goes that two Heat and hydraulic pressure are the agents which separate the water from pieces—the head, web and flange. The giantesses were each building a church head is worked down into squares, there stand the churches now to give pare the dried blood for the pulveriz. rounds and other forms of bars; the ing process which fits it for use as a web is rolled down to harrow tooth fertilizer. After being boiled down, steel, baby carriage spring steel, light pressed, crushed and ground to a rounds and spoke steel; the flange is wished to drive a nail she called to pressed, crushed and ground to a powder, the dried blood is mixed with relied into flats and spring steel. Thougher friend, "Put it nigh," and when powder, the dried blood is mixed with sunds of tons of old Bessemer steel the Middlesex giantess next dealt with rail have been transformed into merchant steel and agricultural shapes.

famine confronted the weavers. A In the copper district of Montana, bright man with a currycomb took ad. scrap iron, a waste material, and the water, which might be called waste the "shoddy" business. He bought up material, from a copper mine, are brought together to save the copper, which is carried off in the water. Some and torn into small pieces, and then years ago some iron tools were left stripped into shreds with currycombs, for a time in the stream of water which flowed from one of the large copper mines. A miner passing saw

Being a clever man, he made some man have long since passed from use, water which had been running away are reminded of an election held in a unheeded ever since the mine was Confederate company during the Civil opened. He bought scrap iron and tin War. A rather egotistic member de-There is shoddy and shoddy. A man cans and placed them in tanks into cided to run for a lieutenancy which who makes shoddy said there are more which be ran the water from the mine, was vacant. The member, whom we and in time the from by chemical ac- will call Dick, went to his messmate. tion, "caught" the copper which was whom we will call Jack, and asked his

Railroad companies, large manufacturers and the "captains of indusmaterial. It is never used alone, but into useful by-products. Fortunes are of dollars are waiting to be dug out of the scrap piles - Malcolm McDowell, in Chicago Record-Heraid.

Argument From Precedent.

Lincoln was once arguing a case elect you. But the boys who promised against an opponent who tried to con- me that they would vote for you went vince the jury that precedent is su- back on their promises. I, however, pector to law, and that custom makes still did my best and put in one vote things legal in all cases. Lincoln's for you." reply, given in Miss Ida Tarbell's life I

Lincoln told the jury that he would argue the case in the same way as his optionent, and began:

"Old Squire Bagly, from Menard, came into my office one day and said; "'Lincoln, I want your advice as a lawyer. Has a man what's been elected justice of the peace a right to issue a marriage license?

"I told him nor; whereupon the old squire threw himself back in his chair very indignantly and said:

"'Lincoln, I thought you was a lawyer. Now, Bob Thomas and me had a bet on this thing, and we agreed to let you decide; but if this is your opinion, I don't want it, for I know a thunderin' sight better. I've been a squire eight years, and have done it all the

teen times and Britain's ninety-seven times bigger than herself.

THEY ARE HEAD HUNTERS Natives of the Mountain Pasts Upper Luxon

Far back in the mountain fastnesses of Cagayan, in upper Luxen, is a tribe of irreconcilables known as Kalingas or "head hunters," from their horrible practice of cutting off the heads of all their prisoners. An interesting sketch 🚜 of these bloodthirsty, people is contained in a recent account of an expedition into their stronghold, under the leadership of Senior Constabulary Inspector Frank Geere, stationed at Tuguegarso, province of Cagayan. "The Kalingas," says Inspector Geere,

"are non-Christians and very primitive people. Their intelligence is of a limited order, though they are sharp. shrewd, lithe and active. They war a good deal among themselves. They never sleep at nights in order to guard tracks from concealment in the jungle, and splitting his head with a 'pinaparing,' or headax, a weapon with a concave edge and a long book behind to of the victim is then backed off with this ax and carried to the village, where it is placed on a pole planted in the earth, around which they dance, feasting in their houses for nine days. "Their method of defense is chiefly planting sharpened poisoned stakes in the trails and grass bordering them, around their houses, or in other vantage places. They are said to sometimes polson water, but I do not beheve this is a common practice. They take the women and children of their enemies captive. They are stalwart, finely built men, expert mountaineers, and their clothes are a gee string and a gaudy toga. Their arms are barbed spears, axes and wooden shields. They cultivate rice, maize, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and other produce in small quantities, and the wilder ones grow only such produce as they need for their own sustenance. Those living in proximity to the civilized native are more industrious and less warlike, having adopted some of their customs. though not their religion. These have

report as 'friendlies.' "-Washington

incurred the enmity of the wilder set-

tiements, and are referred to in my

An English Legend. The various old legends connected with places are more easily forgotten swarmed on the banks of Putney and or recalled the old fairy story which verisimilitude to the legend). Petween them they could only muster one hammer, so when the Surrey glantess a nail she shouted, "Send it full home." Thus the churches and the districts came to be known as Fulham and Putney, while the story goes on to tell how the head of the hammer was broken, so that the friends were obliged to go in search of a smith, who, being found, gave the name to yet another district-Ham nersmith. This is an excellent example of the phonetic method of interpretation of names which is accountable for many interesting legends transmitted to us from

the past. Knew the Source of Ris Support. Speaking of campaign deceptions we help in the election. Jack promised to work for his friend, and assured him that he could be elected. When the try" are ever on the lookout for ways | ballots were counted Dick found that Shoddy is a useful product of waste and methods to turn waste material he had received only one vote, his opponent receiving all the other votes. Indignant over such a defeat Dick approached Jack and exclaimed; "I thought you were my friend and you

promised to electioneer for me," Answered Jack, composedly: "I am your friend and I did my level best to

This made Dick madder than ever, "You're a liar," he cried; "I put that

Rubies in Place of Ashes,

"Metals may be burned for the sake of the heat and light they produce, just as ordinary tuels are burned." said Professor Roberts-Austen, in a recent discourse at the Royal Institution, London. But the burning of metals, he proceeded to show, differed from that of ordinary fuels in that the products of combustion are not gaseous but solid. "The burning of aluminum gives supphires and rubles in the place of ashes." An instance of burning metal for the sake of light is furnished by the "magnesium star," a contrivance by which a shell packed with magnesium and attached to a parachute is fired electrically high in the air, thus producing an illumination of the ground beneath at night. This finds its use in warfare. Recently aluminum has been found to be an admirable fuel for producing an intense heat to be used in welding. This kind of metallic fuel has assumed much industrial importance at Essen, Scotland has 146 parishes without in Germany, where, in consequence, to remove the colors, after which they paupers, poor rates, or public houses. metallurgy enters upon a new phase,