AFTER NEW FLOWER

Experts Working to Produce

More Prolific Varieties

Bulbs Secured from Philippines When Planted in California Will Bloom Early and Are Free from Disease.

Washington.—The plant experts of the department of agriculture are turning their attention to things of beauty as well as usefulness, and several new flowers have been evolved by them.

Next season in all probability some movel varieties of lilies which are originally in the department's greenhouses in this city will be placed upon the market by growers, as well as a new summer blooming dahlia.

"The growing of lilies in the United States," said Prof. R. T. Galloway, in charge of the bureau of plant industry, is becoming an important industry. Large quantities of bulbs have in years past been imported from Bermuda, Japan and other countries, and the demand for the flowering plants seems to be on the increase.

"Various lines of work have been undertaken and carried out by our expert, Mr. Oliver, chiefly for the purpose of securing new types of lilies by hybridizing and crossing, and to demonstrate the practicability of growing lilies in this country directly from seed."

One of the most promising of hybrids has resulted from crossing the Philippine lily and the Bermuda lily. The Philippine lily takes two months to come into bloom from the period of planting the bulb, while the Bermuda and its various relations require in the neighborhood of five months. It was thought that there would be a great saving if the time taken to force a good Easter lily could be reduced from one to two months.

With a view to bringing this about, the hybridization of the Philippine and the Bermuda lily has been effected. The result of the cross is a flower larger than the familiar Easter lily, but not quite as broad and a little shorter than the Philippine lily.

Up to this time Americans have had to rely for a sparse supply of Philippine lilies upon the Philippine islands, and they arrive early in the spring, when they cannot be used for forcing. But by growing them in California they can be obtained in the fall in good time for forcing into flower during the winter. The plants so far grown in California, says Mr. Oliver, do not show signs of the lily disease.

A second line of work in connection with the production of lilies has been, under way in the department for the last four years. This embraces the selection of plants which show freedom from disease as manifested by spotted leaves and distorted flowers. Three varieties have been selected, all of which are well known in this country.

When these plants come into bloom the flowers are cross fertilized with certain purposes in view. The seeds from these plants are sent to California and elsewhere about the end of the summer. They are planted out in the field in the following spring and in a year the growth made by the seedlings is so great that hundreds of plants have been recently produced bearing in the fieldborhood of 30 flowers to a stem.

LOAD ON FIRE IN SNOWBANK

Farmer Places Lantern Among Apple and Cider Barrels with Disastrous Results.

Jersey Shore, Pa.—Aaron Hamilton, who lives at Mud Run, near here, attched up his horse to the farm sled, alled the box with apples for market and placed a barrel of cider in the

To keep the apples from freezing in the long early morning drive Hamilton hit upon a novel plan. Placing a lighted lantern in the middle of the sled tox, he piled the apples around it, over the heat. He used a generous amount of straw, and then covered the straw with heavy blankets.

The plan worked well until Hamilton reached Larry's creek, about two miles from here. On the long incline approaching the New York Central station at that place Hamilton's sled becan a race with the horse to reach the bottom of the hill.

The horse slipped, the runners skidded to one side of the road, dumping Hamilton into the snow; the landern exploded and set fire to the straw, and in a moment the whole sled was ablaze. Hami'ton, in fact, barely loosened the horse from the fire in time to save its life.

The apples were roasted, the cider was partly boiled, and Hamilton rode the horse back to Mud Run.

Elk Running Wild.

Manchester, N. H.—The herd of elk which the Ragged Mountain club, its membership made up largely of residents of this city, a few years are placed within a reservation on the mountain in the fown of Andover are reported to have escaped from their enclosure and alarm is felt for their hafety.

While in the park the elk are protected by law, and anyone causing
them harm is liable to a heavy fine.
When they are out running over farms
and destroying property it is another
thing, and prominent attorneys say
they may be killed.

CHINESE GOOD SHOT

Natives Stand First in Competi-

Score Best Average—Marching Their Weak Point, and They Fall Below
Their Opponents in General Results.

Shanghai, China.—Shanghai is fortunate in having the first Chinese volunteer company to be formed. Since its inception many other companies have been formed in other parts of China, but under the control of foreign officers and inspired by the example of British, German, American, Japanese and Portuguese companies in Shanghai our Chinese company has gone ahead at a great pace and holds the proud position of being the premier Chinese volunteer company. Those who form this company are rich men and clerks in good positions in the international settlement and art the strength of this unit of the Shanghai volunteer corps, which is com manded by a British officer, is only 100 there is keen competition when a place falls vacant. The company is armed with the new British short-service rifle and the men are using it with good effect in competition with the other units. The Africa cup competition, reputed to be the most difficult held here, saw the Chinese right shead in shooting this year and the commandant this week spoke in high terms of the way in which the Chinese shot.

This competition requires teams from each unit taking part to march from point to point by their own routes, thus testing their knowledge of the settlements and their ability to move rapidly as they would be required to do in times of riot, such as we experienced in December, 1905. At the end of the forced march, which by the shortest route is over seven miles, the men have to advance up the rifle range and attack targets, appearing and disappearing, which represent figures of men in blue coats (the Chinese uniform) and khaki. These figures are difficult to hit and the crack shots have not been able to register a high percentage. In the competition just held the Chinese obtained 23.88 points for shooting, beating the all-British Maxim company, which was next with 14.11. The Americans, Japanese and Germans were all beaten by the Chinese in shooting. The Maxims, artillery, battery and Japanese were, however, all above the Chinese in the final results, as they made up in marching what they lost in shooting and of course it must be admitted that the Chinese by paying more attention to shooting than marching were steadier when they came to the butts than they would have been had they doubled half the way round as most of the men did. But the great point was that any company lesing a man was put out of action immediately.

There is no doubt that the Chinese when properly trained is a steady shot. This is evidenced in the general competitions, for, although we have such a restricted number of Chinese in the company, yet they always have men well up in the open shooting competitions. But the Chinese cannot march at a great pace. This is evident in the regular army. I have seen regulars break down at a march of four miles an hour for six hours a day, but the new army will be less incumbered even than Yuan Shi Kai's model army was, and there is yet much reason for hope for the new Chinese army. Foreign observers speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of the new army. while engaged at maneuvers, and if it is provided with real leaders much may be attained. The Chinese company has at any rate demonstrated that Chinese can shoot with deadly effect at the most difficult targets.

THIS MILKMAID UP-TO-DATE

Mrs. Scott Durand, Illinois Woman, Earns \$12,000 a Year from 60 Cows.

Chicago.—Mrs. Scott Durand gave members of the Kane county Farmers Institute at Geneva, the other day a surprise when she told them about her experiences as a dairywoman When a questioner asked her to what

she attributed her success she an-

swered, because I am a woman."

Mrs. Durand caused surprise when she said her profits from a herd of 60 cows was \$12,000 last year. Asked what she did with the money, she said she spent it in keeping a free kindergarten in Chicago.

"I became interested in the question of good milk for babies," Mrs. Durand said, "and the more I tried the more fascinated I became. The outrage perpetrated upon the people by care less and money-grabbing milkmen made my blood boil, and I made my mind that I would show them how to run a dairy and make money, and at the same time, make the dairy bard as clean and wholesome as my own kitchen."

Produce from Kaneae Farms.
Topeka, Kan.—The quarterly reported for the state board of agriculture shows that in the last 20 years Kaneae has produced on its farms products worth nearly \$4,000,000,000.
The grand total, beginning with 1800 is \$3,768,270,323. The annual average value of all products from the farms in Kansas is \$188,163,516.

During those 20 years Kansas has produced a total of 1,198,083,689 bushels of wheat, 2,942,243,173 bushels of corn, and 37,623,292 bushels of rye.

GOATS FOR JAPANESE BABIES

Fear of Cow's Milk as Promoter of Tuberculosis Reason Assigned for Change.

Chicago.—Goats may be employed to nourish future generations of Japanese babies if present plans promulgated by the mikado and his counselors are consummated. Fear of cow's milk as a promoter of tuberculosis is the principal reason assigned for the contemplated change in babies' diet. Issa Tanimura, a special envoy from the Japanese emperor, who was in Chicago the other day on a mission to study the goat question and also to promote the exporting of sheep to Japan as an article of food as opposed to fish as a national meat food.

"I discover, however,", said the Japanese government official, "that you Americans don't know much about goats, and that this is not the country to obtain specimens of the mileh variety of the animal. On my way to Chicago from the Pacific coast some of your business men and scientists even tried to dissuade me from the project. They tell me the goat is a sort of scavenger, that he eats tin cans and all kinds of rubbish. S:II, I am not disheartened. I think I shall have to go to Switzerland, though, to study the goat first hand.

"We in Japan are greatly exercised over the problem of proper food for hables " continued Dr Tanimura. "Wa are not estisfied with milk from cows. as many believe tuberculosis germs are passed from the animals to the children. Also cow's milk is very expensive. As many Japanese mothers are not strong enough to nurse their babies we must have recourse to the milk of animals and we have about decided to return to the old-fashioned manner of obtaining it from goats. We shall try to import a large number of goats into the country and give them a good trial. There are a few goats in Japan now, but their scarcity makes their milk very costly, also.

"The dying out of old Buddhist opposition to meat as food has caused the Japanese to try foreign food. We intend to raise sheep in our country, and I am here to find out all I can on the subject. Many declare that sheep cannot be reared in Japan. We shall convince them to the con-

"Raw fish is very good," smiled the envoy, "but I confess that I like lamb chops."

LIVES WITH BACK BROKEN

Five Pieces of Vertebrae Removed from Japanese Laborer by Operation—May Recover.

Portland, Ore.—His back literally broken when a loaded handcar passed over his body, Y. Twatani, a Japanese laborer, may yet live as the result of one of the rarest operations in modern surgery performed at the Good Samaritan hospital by Dr. A. E. Rockey and Dr. Buck. Before the operation the whole of the Jap's body from the hips down, was completely paralyzed.

Five portions of the vertebrae were removed at the base, and by this means the pressure on the spinal cord was removed, insuring that in case of recovery there will be no paralysis. While the result of the operation will not be definitely known until Tuesday, the physicians are hopeful that Twatani will make a complete recovery.

Twatani is a laborer about 25 years old, working for the North Bank road under contract to the Oriental Trading Company. The other afternoon he was approaching Vancouver with the rest of his gang on a hand car. Twatani was among those working the lever. When the brakes failed the car on a steep grade ran away. Twatani en deavored to grab the lever, caught it, and was proptly hurled to the track ahead of the car. He fell across one of the rails, and both wheels passed over his back in the lumbar region.

Paralysis of the lower limbs at once set in. The car was hurried on to Vancouver, where Twatani was put on a North Bank train for Portland and sent to the hospital.

Surgical examination disclosed a fracture of the vertebrae in the lumbar region, and a dislocation of the spine, caused by pressing of the spinal cord, produced paralysis. It is believed in a few this would have

been permanent.

There are but a few cases on record where this operation has resulted successfully. It is generally believed a complete recovery will result, since the spinal cord is uninjured.

PASTOR RELEASES A NIMROD

Testifies That Latter Did Not Fish With Loop, Which is Contrary to Game Law.

Phoenixville, Pa.—Charged with having been guilty of a violation of the fishery laws on an angling excursion which he took with his pastor last autumn, Charles F. Kurtz of East vincent township was arrested by Edward H. Stephens of Fox chase, a fish warden.

At a hearing before Squire Charles
H. lowell the defendant's pastor, Rev.
R. D. Allott, was the star witness and
all technical did much to convince
that the defendant had
been fullity of no violation of the law,
and led to his discharge.

Warren O. High, a blacksmith,
stated that he had seen Kurtz and
Rev. Mr. Allott fishing last November

Rev. Mr. Allott fishing last November and declared that Kurtz had a wire loop with which he caught the fish.

Pastor Allott admitted that he was with his parishioner on that day, but said he did not see Kurtz fish with anything but a hook and line.

RIVAL OF BURBANK

Life Convict in Minnesota Penitentiary Works Wonders

Achievements with Plants of Adventurer Attracts Attention of Those
Having Power to Free Him
from Cell.

Stillwater, Minn.—Shall executive clemency be granted "Sinbad the Sallor," 61 years old, murderer, life convict and plant wizard of the Minnesota state-prison, whose whole history rings with adventure and romance since he ran away from his Ohio home 45 years ago to ride the oceans?

To-day a genius rivaling Burbank, expert operator among the abstruse lives of plants, his contributions to science and to the very state whose inch bars of chilled steel shut him out of the free world, are commanding the attention of those in whose power it is to open forever the door of his small cell.

Multiple world girdler, intimate of tropical vegetations, student during his wild life of nature in her freest haunts, then a tramp of the contiments, he was at last on the fateful evening of December 18, 1890, for the murder of a coal heaver with a shovel in the North St. Paul yards, locked in the state's somber asylum for criminals near this city, imprisoned for the "rest of his natural life."

"Sinbad the Sailor's" real name is George Parsons. His name appears on the prison record as "Charles Price." Since the Youngers were pardoned he is the lion of prison "society." During his 20 years of service already for his crime he has advanced to be supervisor of all that grows on the state prison reserve. He is permitted liberties that are denied to others. He is a paramount example of state prison reform.

Last Christmas this prisoner Burbank, before hardly known, gave as presents to two of his friends two immense lemons, weighing 48 ounces each. Inquiry by his friends revealed still greater creations in plant life, grafts and hybrids of the vegetable world of unusual quality and value. He has not only made possible the lemon as a Minnesota product, but has outdistanced the tropical fruit in size, quality and utility.

His creations of new flowers, crossed growths and improvements on the existing, have already for years made him remarked among his supervisors.

Even if pardon is not granted him within the year, freedom may be but four and a half years away. Under the act passed by the legislature a few years ago for the benefit of the Younger brothers life convicts may be discharged after a service of 35 years, or may be paroled after a service of 23 years 7 months and 18 days, with permission to leave the state.

His life previous to his imprisonment was that of a lovable vagabond. He ran away from his Ohio home when he was 16 years old. His parents were pioneers of Ohio and well known in their community, where they had high standing. The runaway boy took to the seas, where he shipped before the mast. After many years he became a sailor in the South seas and the oriental Pacific. While in that tropical and luxurious garden of the world he became most intimate with the growth of flowers and plants.

PIANOS TO CURE THE CRAZY

Music Henceforth Will Be a Regular Feature of the Treatment of Ohlo Asylum.

Massillon, O.—Piano playing will be inaugurated as a cure for insanity at the Massillon state asylum for the insane immediately. Dr. H. C.—Eyman, superintendent of the institution, announced the other day that he will purchase at once eight pianos for which \$2,000 has been donated by a philanthropist.

The donation came when a girl patient at the asylum, believed to have been hopelessly insane, was started far along the road to complete recovery by being allowed to play on a plano.

The girl, 17, whose name is withheld by the hospital authorities, was violent when admitted, and became so destructive that it was necessary to confine her to a ward with the worst cases. The nurse in charge of the ward asked permission to take her plano there.

The permission was granted. The nurse practiced a popular waltz several times the morning that the piano was moved into the ward. Afterward the girl ran to the piano and played the waltz by ear. She became brighter immediately.

The nurse allowed her to continue to use the piano. Now she is almost cured. Inquiry developed the fact that the girl's family contains several musicians, although the girl herself never had had any musical education. Dr. Eyman stated that the piano playing undoubtedly was the agency that has restorey the girl's mental powers.

Noble Use of Nobel Prize.
Geneva.—Prof. Kocher of Berne, who
was recently awarded the Nobel prize
for medicine, has announced his intention of dividing the prize into two
amounts, one of which he will present
to the Red Cross hospital at Berne.
The remaining sum will be used by
Prof. Kocher for the benefit of the
poorer class of medical students at

DOG AS A CAT'S BODYGUARD

Strange Animal Friendship Reported

By Men Constructing Big
Chicago Building.

Chicago.—Awaiting the time—when the lion shall tie down with the lamb, Jack, a mongrel fox terrier, has started a little millennium of his own in the new building of the People Gas Light and Coke company in Michigan avenue. He has not only made friends with a cat, a sleek black tabby, but has been its protector since the days of kittenhood, passed amid the bustle that attends the construction of a sky-scraper.

No one dares lift a hand against the cat when Jack is present. No one of the workmen in the new building would attempt to do so, but Jack stands guard nevertheless. And the tortoise-shell cat that the Women's Athletic association left behind when it moved away is accorded scant opportunity for a peaceful rest as she appropriates the black sister's bed of straw. Jack sends her flying in an instant, spitting and clawing and with tail in air.

The strange friendship began when the work on the building, now nearing completion was begun. A little black kitten was established in the office of the construction company with the duty of providing a little excitement for visiting mice. A week afterward Robert Anderson, superintendent of construction, picked up a starving and freezing dog in the streets. The dog crept into a corner near the firebox of the engine. The men fed him. He soon gained confidence in himself and permitted the workmen to pet him.

Now this was the kitten's favorite place, and she did not like intrusion. She arched her back and scolded Jack in feeble imitation of a full-grown cat, but the dog's unruffled good nature won her over. She made friends with him. Later the workmen found the two curled up together in the empty barrel which had been the private abode of the kitten.

The friendship has remained unchanged since that day. Jack is now decorated with a collar bearing the inscription "Bridgemen's Mascot," for, to his presence the workmen attribute the freedom from serious accident that the new building has experienced. The cat has a ribbon.

MONKEY SOUNDS FIRE ALARM

Little Pet of Hook and Ladder Company Rouses Men When Place is Menaced.

New York.—The frantic ringing of the bell on the spare fire engine stored in the back part of the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, in this city, sent the members of that company down the poles to the ground floor a little before eight o'clock the other morning.

The firemen were tired. They had just returned from a three-alarm fire and were in no mood for a practical joke. Such they believed the ringing of the bell to be.

When they reached the spare engine strong expressions of wrathful indignation burst from their lips, for perched on the smokestack was Miss Jennie Muir, the hook and ladder company's monkey mascot, with the bell rope in her hands pulling away as hard as she could.

Although the angry firemen hurled wet sponges at Jennie she refused to stop ringing the bell until nearly the whole company was gathered around the engine. Then, as one of the firemen started to climb up to get her, she leaped to the floor, and running with shrill screeches to the back of the building jumped and caught with hands and feet the wire netting over the glass in the rear door, and shook it until lock and hinges rattled.

it until lock and hinges rattled.

Curious to find out what made the monkey act in such an unusual way, the firemen looked out and saw the cause of the disturbance. Near a wooden fence that surrounds the little yard in the rear of the company's quarters a bundle of newspapers was burning brightly, where it had evidently been thrown from one of the neighboring apartment houses.

PRAIRIE DOGS EAT FORTUNES

Texas Suffering from Ravages of Pests Which Destroy Pasture for Live Stock.

Washington.—The prairie dogs in the panhandle of Texas eat enough grass in a year to support over 800,-000 head of cattle and over 4,000,000 sheep, according to a report of Chief Biologist Merriam of the department of agriculture.

"We are having the same trouble in exterminating them as with the ground squirrels. When we have a poison that will kill nearly every animal over a certain area at one season of the year the season changes, and with it the habits of the animals, and we have to devise new methods."

Dr. Merriam said where government agents had gone of to private lands to exterminate noxious animals a considerable part of the men directly benefited paid the expense.

Pearl Fisheries Resumed.

New York.—According to private advices received here from La Gusyars, the new Venezuela government has decreed the re-establishment of the pearl fisheries on the eastern shore of that country. The pearling privileges were suppressed by Castro after a dispute over fees. Most of the pearls

found in Venezuelan beds come to the

New York market.

GO THROUGH JUNGLE

Little Ship Reaches New York
After Trip Full of Adventure

Passengers Shoot Snakes and Monkeys
During Voyage of 2,000 Miles Up
Amazon River—Alligators
Swarm Behind Vessel.

New York .- The stubby masted little steamer Napo has reached this port after a voyage full of adventuresome 2,100 miles up the Amazon, where she took on a cargo of rubber. The trip was interesting, and there were no discomforts except heat, the mosquitoes and a delay of 12 hours amid the same to rig a rudder after the Napo's own had been disabled by grounding. Many passengers werecarried both ways along the river, and ; turtles were so plentiful that turtle soup and turtle meat figured on the bill of fare daily when the steamer was in the river and until she was many days out to sea on her way home. Among the amusements were monkey shooting and snake catching.

The log of the Napo contains a series of pleasant adventures and interesting incidents, and both Capt. Barnett and Robert Roshell, the mate, agree that navigating the Amazon is not without its advantages. The Napo draws 15 feet 6 inches of water when loaded, which is probably more than any vessel that ever went as far up the river as Iquitos, Peru, which she did.

She left Para on October 12 and arrived at Mansos on October 17. Then she went to Iquitos, arriving there on November 4. She had to buck a seven-knot current going upstream, and fourmen were kept constantly sounding.

At times the channel was so narrow that skillful mavigation was necessary to keep from sticking hard and fast. As it was, the vessel did stick five or six times, but she got off again quickly.

Two native pilots took the vessel up the Amazon. The ship was supplied with Brazil government and British river charts, but the pilots would not use them.

Mate Roshell exhibited half a dozen large turtle shells scoured to whiteness, explaining that these were used as platters on the steamer. "The Amazon," said the mate, "is one of the most interesting rivers in the world. You go on for days and days with a panorama of magnificent jungle scenery unfolding on both sides of you. When the river narrows or you run near the bank there is heard a continual chatter of monkeys and you see great troops of them.

see great troops of them.

"We could anchor at night," said the mate, "and in the morning find that islands we had sighted ahead were missing and the aspect of the river entirely changed. The pilots steer by the color of the water, by intuition, and the 'feel' of the water. There are

no buoys or lights to guide them.

"At night we would anchor. We all slept in hammocks on deck on account of the heat. The mosquitoes were dreadful, but one got used to them. They did not seem to be of the malaria breeding variety, for we had no one sick of malaria. There were turtles a-plenty in the water, and sometimes alligators would follow us. Often I got a shot at them with my rifle. Ashore everything teemed with animal life and rank vegetation.

"At times the river was seven miles wide. Then again it would narrow to only a mile in width. The channel was treacherous and very narrow in many places. Often we had to keep the launch ahead with one of the native pilots in it to pick our way."

There were more than a thousand islands, some big and filled with tall forests and thick jungle and alive with monkeys, parrots and other screaming and iridescent birds, the mate said. Pythons, gigantic water snakes of many colors and water fowl of gorgeous plumage lined the river banks. the jungle choruses were sometimes more disturbing than the racket of the busiest thoroughfares of this town. the mate says. Once a swarm of alligators followed the ship and themate got down his rifle and put a few bullets into the biggest of the saurians, which he said measured at least 20 feet. The shots did not kill, but they stung the big fellows so much that they kicked up a mighty flurry and broke the alligator procession. At times the greatest depth of was

ter was found next to the shore, and the Napo sailed under overbanging foliage that brushed the bridge. The mate took a shot at a big and angry ape in the branches of a tree under which the ship passed and brought him down. A troop of monkeys that had been screaming at the close approach of the freighter fied to other trees through the tangle of branches, chattering in terror. The mate also had a chance to try his marksmanship on a python and a water snake that he said was at least 25 feet long. He wounded both, but they wriggled away.

It was not an uncommon sight to see an island, the base of which doubtless was formed of reeds and cane and light twisted roots, navigating itself down the current toward the distant Atlantic. Most of these islands were only an acre of so in extent. A few perhaps, the mate remarked, might eventually have reached the sea, but probably most of them went to pieces before getting there. He had read of islands several acres in area being sighted drifting on the Brazilian coast, and he had no doubt that they were originally from the Amazon.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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