## WOOD PIGEONS IN LOVE.

Are Much Like Human Beings in the Respect of Indifference to Weather.

The amorous wood pigeon, whose msually dignified decieanor is so familiar to the most ordinary observer in the London parks, takes but little notice of the bitter northeasterly breezes and squalls of sleet and snow with which March has so frequently favored us of late. For the time being, save the Pall Mail Gazette, he is so busily occupied in making advances to the lady of his choice that outside influences have no bearing at all on his general behavior

Rain or shine, you may see him just at present sitting side by side with his mamurata on the swaving bough of elm or plane, whispering soft nothtings in her car in those gentle tones that makes one's fancy fly back to the, great woods of the countryside where primrose and anomone are pushing forth their fragile huds from beneath their wintry covering of fallen leaves. It is too early yet for the wood pigeon to build his nest, but he and his mate in the intervals of love making are already on the lookout, as you may see if you watch, for a suitable site.

A little later, when the leaf is out, the more serious business of the season will begin and then it will take you all your time to discover the place where the loving couple have arranged their untidy platform of sticks, whereon, so they say, cock and hen take it in turns to brood over the couple of snow white eggs from which presently will emerge two of the ugliest youngsters that a pair of good-looking parents ever produced.

### THE MIKADO'S HOME LIFE. Enjoyed in Quiet Pashion by the Emperor with the Empress

Alone.

It is well known that the emperor of Japan finds great pleasure and comfort in the society of the empress,

says the World's Work. When the day's work is over-and his majesty's working day, beginning at dawn and frequently continuing till midnight, is a strenuous one-be repairs to her epartments, and they talk over things very fully and confidentially. It is her majesty's delight to find new interests and pleasures for these moments of relaxation to use her woman's wit to draw the emperor's mind from the cares of state to pleasant and cheerful subjects. A new book, a picture, an album such as the one sent to her majesty in commemoration of the Japanese play given in New York last spring-these things are set aside for the emperor's half hour of 'rest and recreation. Then the attendants withdraw, the only one who refuses to be dismissed being the emperor's little Yorkshire terrier, a venerable court lady now some 17 years old who never leaves her master's side. With the assurance of impunity she jumps on the empress' lap and listens to conversations which no one else is permitted to hear. It is on record that one day she fell asleep there unnoticed; her majesty wished to rise, but ere she could do so the emperor cried, "Do not move! You will wake the dog!" whereupon the empress subsided, laughtng, to wait the convenience of The fluffy tyrant on her knee.

## MOTHER OF THE MIKADO.

Was Not the Wife of His Father, Emperor Komei. But a Concubine Who Still Lives.

The Japanese emperor is not, as often stated, the son of the dowager empress who died in 1897, writes Mary Crawford Fraser in World's Work. His mother, who still lives, was the concubine of Emperor Komei. The pecultar constitution of the Japanese family gives very little prominence to the maternal rights of a woman who occupies this subordinate position. Her child, although he may be the heir of all his father's honors, does not reflect his giory upon her. All his filial love and respect must go to the wife, whom he is taught to regard as bis true mother. In old times the veritable mother saw little of her child, as it was feared that the strong natural bond between them might interfere with his affection and respect for the lady who was sole mistress of the house. She in her turn was expected to love and cherish all her husband's children with equal warmth. Japan has asked much of its women and has not asked in vain. High or low, gentle or simple, the Japanese wife is above reproach, the incarnation of faithfulness and devotion-magnificent in her loyalty to the duties of her

Commercial Products of Lava. Lava, like adversity, has its uses. It may be blown into opaque bottles of gossamer lightness, and the harder sort makes a beautiful green glass of half the weight and double the strength of ordinary glass But it is not always the same. Every volcance bours out its own special brand of molten mixture, disagregable to meet on your walks, but sometimes yielding precious products, as ponzzolana and pumice stone. Lava, like all things" decomposes under the touch of time as the fertile plains of Sicily

"Sabots" in Use. Wooden shoes are clastering into wer in America, chiefly among our adopted cittzens. A few years ago there was supposed to be only one maker of sabots to New York city Now there are known to be several manufacturers in New York and other cities Indeed, the industry has grown la Michigan to be a Posty infant.

## QUAKE HURTS BROOM CORN

Great Quantities Burned in San Francisco Increases Existing Shortage.

Mattoon, Ill. -- The San Francisco earthquake will have its effect on the broom corn trade throughout the country, as it was the distributing point for broom corn, and broom supblies on the Pacific coxist, and carried extensive stocks. These were all located in the district where the flames first started, and the brush stored was destroyed.

This loss would be felt at any time. but more keenly now than at any other time, because of the general scarcity. A careful investigation of the broom corn situation in the Illinois district shows that fully half of the stock held in the warehouses in April has been disposed of and shipped to the manufactuers, and it is said that fully two-thirds of the bro-

kers in Illinois are now out of brush. That there is no brush in the farmers' hands that is for sale at present prices is very evident, or the brokers would fill their orders from the farmers' sheds rather than from the ware-

The idea that broom corn will be worth seven cents a pound, or \$140 a ton, within 30 days, is based upon the opinions of those who know the wants of the manufacturers, and who also know that some of the manufacturers have been misled to a great extent by "track buvers."

One day lately between 50 and 60 tons of brush were shipped out of Mattoon, and, at this rate, it would take less than ten days to clean up every warehouse in the city.

### THE CANCER DEATH RATE. Expert Finds Conditions in Rural Dis-

tricts the More Conducive to Disease.

New York .- The popular notion that New York and other great cities are becoming more and more the home of cancer, because they offer certain conditions of life peculiarly favorable to the development of that dread disease, is overturned by a discovery just announced by Prof. Guthrie McConneil.

Dr. McConnell bases his findings, he says, on an elaborate study of the latest government statistics, covering every case of cancer in every part of thte United States for a term of years.

It is now clear, he says, that while cancer is undoubtedly rapidly on the increase, the growth and the mortality are far higher in the rural districts than in the cities. Persons employed in hard out-of-door labor seem more liable to the disease than those follow. ing sedentary occupations. It is markedly prevalent in well watered, well timbered regions like the Pacific north-

Furthermore, Prof. McConnell says, the liability to cancer is greater among foreign-born whites than It is among native Americans, but the death rate is only apparently greater among the

former here than in their native lands. Women are more subject to cancer than men. In fact, a woman is about twice as likely to have cancer as is a man. Cancer mortality is highest after the sixty-fifth year of life, and after the forly-fourth year is greater among the unmarried of both sexes than the married. The general average age of death from cancer is 58 years

## INDIAN WANTS TELEPHONE

Creek Fullblood Presents Perplexing Problem for Exchange Managers.

Muskogee, I. T.-John R. Goat. a fullblooded Creek Indian, who lives six miles south of Holdenville, has ordered a private telephone line built from the Holdenville exchange to his home in the country. Now the Holdenville exchange management is up against the proposition of either putting on a Creek interpreter in its contral office or cutting Mr. Goat off the exchange, as the Creek speaks only his native tongue, and cannot make central understand what number as wants.

Goat is the man who last summer. as a delegate to the Sequoyah convention, at Muskogee, got up and made a speech on some question. He commenced to talk in Creek and when be got through no one knew whether he was for or against the matter in

A Creek Indian was asked what Mr. Goat's occupation is, and he replied: 'Oh, nothing but being a fullblooded." This answer indicates that so long as an indian is a fullblood there is a living in it for him, until by chance he signs a warranty deed to his allotment when he thinks he is signing a one-year lease contract.

Learning White Man's Ways. "Lo. the poor ladian, whose untutored mind" makes him the easy prey of the white sharper, but whose mind tutored in a law school and stimulated by the atmosphere of the national capital is capable of attaining contingent fees of unprecedenced dimensions! Robert S. Owen, a Cherokee, has won a suit for his nation for \$5,000,000 against the United States, being the cost of the tribe's removal from Georgia to the Indian territory 68 years ago. Of this be is to receive 15 per cent. For winning another case this same copper-hued attorney got \$265,000 from the Chickasaws and Choctaws

Judge Spant 98 Cents. The nomination and election expenses of A. J. Viuje, judge of the Seventh Wisconsin circuit court, amounted to 98 cents, all used for postage for sending out and filing nomina-

### GIRGENTI THE BEAUTIFUL.

No Place of Ruins in the Whole World Mors Beautiful Than This.

Writes William Sharpe in "The Garden of the Sun," in Century: Everyme has heard of Girgenti, as of Syracase, before coming to Sleily. The most beautiful city of antiquity has ieft an enduring name, and if the Girgenti of to-day be far from the Agrigentum of Roman optendor, and still further from the Acragas of Green beauty and magnificence, it is still acbly worth seeing. Even the least responsive imagination can hardly fail to apprehend some idea of what this town must have been of old, when Acragas, with its vast extent and over 200,000 inhabitants, looked out across the dark-blue waters of the Greek sea, or Mare Africano, from a lordly wilderness of supreb temples and magnificent buildings of all kinds. To-day it, is worth a pilgrimage from the ends. of the earth. There is perhaps no place of rain in the whole world more! beautiful than this. To see it, as the present writer last saw it, in a goldon sunset glow, with the great temples gleaming like yellow ivory, and the town itself of a dusky gold, and the sea beyond, and uplands and mountains behind, irridated with a serens glory of light, is to see what will be for life an unforgettable impression, an

ever deeply moving remembrance To localize the three loveliest views in Sicily (and I fancy that most travelers would agree with me), I should specify that from the terrace of the Hotel Timeo at Taormina, that from the monastery-hostelry of Madonna del Tindaro over Tyndaris and the Aeolian isles, and that from the terrace of the Hotel Belvidere on the south wall of Girgenti, looking out on the lovely temples, the heautiful uplands and slopes, and the blue sea washing Porto Empedocle below.

# HONESTY OF THE CHINESE

That They Possess This Trait a Traveler in Their Country Gives Evidence.

The route lay directly through the heart of the "Hung-hutze" country, which was at that time in a state of disorder. As I had no passport to travel in that locality, writes T F. Millard, in the Far New East, I was forced to conceal myself in one of those instruments of torture known as a Peking cart, my luggage occupying another. The arrangements were made by a Christian friend of mine in Mukden, who committed me to the care of an old carter, with instructious for him to get me across the border. We left Mukden just before the dawn one morning, and traveled for two days, finally arriving safely in neutral territory. Two nights I slept in villages infested by "Hung-hutzes." It would have been a simple matter for them to have made away with me and seized my effects, and my carters could have easily betrayed me without tear of detection. But such was my conudence in the integrity of the Chinese that I did not feel the slightest uneasiness, although I was entirely unarmed. During the entire trip I was compelled to trust absolutery to the old carter, not being able to hold and communication with him, as he did not understand a word of English or gav other foreign language, and I cannot speak Chinese. He showed great cleverness in getting me across the Liac river, past the Cossack border guards without being detected; and when we arrived at Sin-min-tin he seemed even more pleased than myself, and refused to accept any remuneration in excess of the sum agreed apon.

## CURIOUS HABITS OF FOXES

Do Not Molest Birds or Animals of Their Immediate Neighbor**k**ood.

The animals on which the fox usually prevs are often left untouched round his own home; and it is even asserted that nothing is killed on the side of the hill in which that home is made, says Native Notes.

in a small patch of nettles within a few feet of the mouth of the foxes' earth a partridge placed her nest and brought off her brood. Round this nettle bed the cubs were constantly to be seen, and in it they played hide and seek. In another case the entrance to an earth was surrounded by five or six rabbit holes, the tenants of which were unmolested by their

next-door neighbors. In a third a litter of cubs was piaced in a large pit surrounded by fencing from which there was no escape, and in which there were a number of rab bits. None of these was attacked by the cubs, though they would seize a dead rabbit in full sight of the person who had shot and thrown it to

Use for Koreen Walls.

The wall which runs round Seoul serves no useful purpose whatever; in fact, by restricting traffic between the city and suburbs to a few marrow gates, it is a great nuclance. There are enough stones in the wall to reconstruct the greater part of the drainage in the city, and with a little leveling the banks upon which the wall is built would make admirable building sites, and the money obtained from them would go a long way towards the cost of city improvements.

True Philosophy. "How fur is it ter de land er Content?" "it's 'cordin' or how much faith you got. Et you think you in it, dar you is. En of you don't -- well, it's ten mile furder ou."—Atlanta Con-

--- Seoul Daily News.

# QUAKES OF BIBLE TIMES.

Record of Earth Uphenvals in the Holy Land Found in Biblical History.

Earthquakes, more or less violent, have been of frequent occurrence in Palestine, but the recorded instances have not been many. The most remarkable one recorded in biblical history occurred in the reign of Uyziah (Amos i, 1, in Zech, xlv, 5), which Josephus connected with the sacrilege and consequent punishment of that monarch (II Chron., xxvi, 16).

From Zechariah, xiv, 4, one is led to infer that a great convulsion took place at this time in the Mount of Olives, the mountain splitting so as to leave a valley between its summits. Josephus records something of this kind, but his account is by no means

An earthquake occurred at the time of the crucifixion of the Saviour (Mat-

thew xxvii, 51-54). Earthquakes are not infrequently accompanied by fissures of the earth's surface. Instances of this are recorded in connection with the destruction of Korah and his company (Numbers xvi, 32) and at the time of the death of the Saviour, (Matthew xxvi, 51): "And, behold! the vail of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and

#### THE MINGLING OF RACES.

the rocks rent." etc.

Similiarity Between the Organization and Development of Plant and Human Life.

In the course of many years of investigation into the plant life of the world, creating new forms, modifying old ones, adapting others to new conditions and blending still others, 1 have constantly been impressed, writes Luther Burbank, in "The Training of the Human Plant" in Century, with the similarity between the organization and development of plant and human life While I have never lost sight of the principle of the survival of the fittest and all that it implies as an explanation of the development and progress of plant life. I have come to find in the crossing of species and in selection, wisely directed, a great and powerful instrument for the transformation of the vegetable kingdom along lines that lead constantly upward. The crossing of species is to me one paramount. Upon it, wisely directed and accompanied by as rigid an exclusion of the poorest, rests the hope of all progress. The mere crossing of species, unaccompanied by selection, wise supervision, intelligent care, and the utmost patience, is not likely to result in marked good, and may result in vast harm. Unorganized effort is often most vicious in itstendencies.

## SOLDIERS DON'T REENLIST.

Find. When Discharged, Other Employment Presenting Greater Inducements.

Even hospital accommodations and medicines, which are furnished to the soldier free, are now being provided by many of the large industrial corporations without charge to their emploves. Medical attention is provided by many for the sick, schools maintained for the young, comfortable quarters constructed for living purposes, hours of labor reduced, and other inducements offered which make the lot of the laborer far more easy and attractive than ever before. But the pay of the soldier remains practically the same as it was 30 years

The prosperous period in our country's history as yet makes no corresponding betterment for the pay of the soldier, and he is the only one who has not shared in the general prosperity. The may of the private, corporal and sergeant of the line is the same as that fixed by congress luly 1, 1871. What wonder that noncommissioned officers or privates who are discharged with excellent character do not reenlist, when they can find other employment at higher wages, fewer restrictions and more attractive. inducements?

Appetites of Wild Beasts. A very lucrative if somewhat specwlative industry is the traffic in wild animals. The stock is most difficult and expensive to procure, and equally so to maintain. Its mere existence calls, not for square feet, but for whole acres of space; and when one considers that a single elephant will make away with 750 pounds of green stuff in a day, he begins to remlize what a serious matter it is to keep "a stock of wild beasts on hand at all. Call at Hagenbeck's business office and you will be shown accounts dealing with the food bill of the animals on hand. You will notice that among the year's items 460 tons of horseflesh, tens of thousands of chicken heads, hundreds of tons of fish, whole trainloads of hay, regetables, fruit, sugar, bread, milk and crackers; hundreds of thousands of eggs, besides

Had His Misgivings. Admiring Friend-Your new assistant. Miss Gwomple, is quite an educated young woman, is she not? -Old Fashioned Principal-H'm-I am not so sure about that. I am afraid she is a coedecated young woman.~~ Chicago Tribune.

wines, medicines and many \other

Knocking Them Again. Blobbs- is the population of London more dense than that of New York? Slobbs -- Sure. Didn't you ever try to tell an Englishman a joke? Philadelphia Record.

Edition bobio madais : \$6.00.

### IMMENSE SAVINGS

POSTAL BANKS OF GREAT BRIT **AIN HOLD \$1,000,000,000.** 

Bystem Started in 1855 with 431 Depositors-Number Now 9,-403.852 in the United Kingdom.

London.-Great Britain's postal sav ings banks to-day hold deposits aggre gating nearly \$1,000,000,000.

The banks were established in 1851 after the disastrous failure of many private banks. Three hundred sta tions were opened at the beginning and on the first day 435 working mer deposited in all \$5,000.

Penny banks followed, and school banks came as a matter of course, find ing the children eager to start an ac count in their own names

To-day there are 14,362 post office savings banks in the United Kingdom with 9,403,852 depositors. Taking the population of Great Britain and Ireland at 49,000,000, it proves that one person in every four and a half has deposits, and that the average amount per person is \$77.70.

Every class is represented among the depositors, and the fishermen often chows the cierk at the post offive.

The advantages to the public are: First the absolute security from loss; second the convenience of making deposits; third, the ease of repayment, which is not affected by change of residence; fourth, safety against personal tion and fraud; fifth, the prevention of poverty by the development of thrift; sixth, the ready means where no other banks exist, of a safe deposit; seventh, the education of the young and untrained to the knowledge of the use and management of money; eighth, the tendency to discourage reckless and speculative expenditures

The advantages to the country itself group themselves under seven head ings: First, the people receive the prof-Its as interest on their savings when these are used as a public investment; second, the country's wealth is kept growing within itself: third, by the wide distribution of these savings money can promptly reach points need-Ingit suddenly from local causes: fourth in remote places stringency from too limited banking facilities is prevented or lessened; fifth, the laboring people feel a direct personal interest in the stability of the country, sixth, sectionalism among the less intelligent classes is lessened by continual and close touch with a common financial Institution, seventh, by special investment, the people's savings may be made the foundation of securities for financial institutions, or loans for municipal improvements or special national undertakings

## BIBLE READING PENALTY.

Mayor of Pennsylvania Town Adopts Novel Method of Punishing Offenders

Lancaster, Pa .- Mgyor Merchakey has struck upon a method of dealing with petry offenders. Instead of paying a fine hereafter, they will be sentenced to read the Bible. His honor began the new system when Thomas Martin, aged 19, was brought before him charged with loading and disorderly conduct. Martin thought the punishment would be a die of \$20 and was surprised when the mayor said: to the clerk: "Have we a Bible bandy?"

When one was produced the mayor

turned to Martin and said "Read the first chapter of Genesis." When the prisoner had completed.

Mayor McCaskey said.

"If you promise to read a chapter in the Bible every day for a tmonth I'll let you go." The mayor repeated the same sen-

tence upon another prisoner. He hopes that moral influence may be stronger than the monetary loss involved in a

## BARS RED-HATRED JURORS.

Counsel for Swarthy Client Refuses to Accept Blonde Talesmen.

Derby Conn.-It has remained for Jacob B. Goodhart, a lawyer, to find an entirely new reason for rejecting talesmen as jurors the a trial for mur-

Mr. Goodhart is counsel for Sabini Perielio, who has been brought to trial for the murder of a fellow Italian. In the examination for jurors to pass upon Periello's case six persons accepted by the prosecution have been promptly objected to by the lawyer solely because they have red or sandy

Periello is of very dark complexion and has black hair. Mr. Goodhart declares his belief that his client will stand a better chance of impartial judgment from men of similar comglexion than from blonde jurors with and hair.

Russian Prince's Penalty. Prince Kotchowheff, a Russian, has been ordered by the Berlin courts to pay \$780 a year for life to a watter whom he assaulted. During the Russo-Japaness war the prince while in a Dresden hotel called for a newspaper. The waiter handed bim the Kladdersdarsch, and as it contained a cartoon ridiculing the Russian army, the patriotic prince so belabored the waiter as to disable him for life.

.. Society with Big Job. The "Vierdeziliterabgabeagitationhommissiondelegiertenversammlungs. erition" society has been formed at Berne to combat the proposal of cate proprietors to increase the price of

### INDIANS GROW CARELESS.

Inspectors Sent by Government to Get Baby Population for Eprollment

Muskogee, I. T.—The passage of the Curtis bill has stimulated work on the Dawes commission. As soon as the bill is signed by the president there will be seven field parties sent into the fullblood sections of the Choctaw, Chickssaw, Cherokee and Creek nations to enroll the babies who were admitted by the Curtis bill. These field parties will be out two or three months. They will work exclusively among the fullbloods.

The mixed bloods will hasten in to the land offices fast enough to get their babies enrolled. The full blood parent does not know there is such a thing asthe Curtis bill, and he does not care whether he or any of his children get

Schedules of the babies will be made and forwarded to Washington as fast as they can be secured. As soon as they are approved alloting will be done. This will be rapid work. Those who come in to the land offices will get selections of land, and those who do not come will get arbitrary allotments wherever the commission sees fit to locate them.

This new work will mean an increased force on the commission. There will be three people in each party, and they will go to the post offices and small towns. It is not believed that they will have to camp out, as did the field parties when the commission enrolled the adults.

### LATE LONDON STATISTICS.

Show That the World's Greatest Metropolis Is Still on the Increase

London - The immensity of London is well illustrated in a volume just issued by the London county council. This amazing compliation shows the British metropolis still holds, first place among the greatest cities of the world Growth during the sentury is shown by the fact that while in 1801 the population was 1.114,844. It had risen in 1901 to 8,581,402. These six and a half million people live in 928,-2014 houses

Of course, transway and omnibus statistics for 1964 do not adequately represent the traffic of to-day, as new tubes and new electric car tracks have been opened, but they may be interesting for comparison with New York There were then 201 miles of tram tines open, and during the year 557,-\$47,846 passengers were conveyed, while 288,965,214 passengers traveled on two principal companies' buses. Letters, books, packets, etc., dolivered by postmen amounted to 1,108,091,000. and 23 (46,000 telegrams were like parched. The gross annual assessed value for the moome tax in 1904, on trades and professions, 74,806,543 pounds, profit of public companies and other interest and profits, 143,-\$34,555 pounds

## END OF THE ROUNDUP.

Settlement of South Dakota Is Crowding Big Cattlen arr Out or Business.

Pierre, S. D. The a non of the Missouri River Growers' association at its annual meeting this year marks the and of the roundup and the range. The business of this annual meeting always has been to arrange for the appual roundup work, fixing the boundaries of the territory to be worked by each outfit and the selection of foremen to look after the work. But this year about the only business transacted was to decide to hold no roundup for this year

The new settlers have so closely bempied the territory to be worked and have do ted it with gardens and small patches of crop to such an extent that to attempt to work earth over the territory-would mean a large amount of damage and trouble, and as the homesteaders are a far larger number than the cattlemen the roundar is to be no

The Butte county country will probably be worked for a vent or two more, but not for long, and the picturesque feature of stock-raising on the range has ended so far as South Dakota is

NEW NOSE, LIPS AND NECK Surgical Operation That Will Take

Two Years for Its Com-Boston -A wonderful surgical op-

eration is in progress in the Massachuaetts general hospital, where Stephen Calabro, an Italiam, is being made into a new man It will require two years to complete

the operation successfully, but Cala \_\_\_\_\_ bre is willing, and is bearing the pain ! with remarkable stoicism. He is being supplied with a new forehead, new ! eyelids, new cheeks, a new nose, lips, and, finally, a new neck, with new skin over alt the parts being grafted on after removal from other parts of his body.

The operation, if successful, will mark an epoch as a cure of one of the most severe and protracted cases of that strange disease "kaeloids."

The disease came on Calabro after he was injured in a powder explosion at Weymouth about a year ago. While the cause of "kaeloids" is unknown, the only dure is to dut away the cothre growth and graft new skin.

. New Railway Record. A new record for train speed between

Chicago and San Francisco was established by E. H. Harriman's special train, which made the trip in 62 hours, or about 'en hours shorter than the previous record.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS . so the second of the second