

Once a Forest King.



Magnificent lion recently presented to the New York Zoological Gardens by Andrew Carnegie's little daughter. It was stuffed and mounted in the New York Museum of Natural History.

PENCIL WOOD SUPPLY

18 FAST DISAPPEARING FROM AMERICAN FORESTS.

Heavy Inroads on Growth of Red Cedar by Manufacturers Threatens Extinction—No Substitute for Product Yet Found.

Washington.—The lead pencil is one of the most common articles in everyday use, and nearly 320,000,000 pencils are manufactured in this country every year.

To manufacture these millions of pencils there are required 110,000 tons or 7,300,000 cubic feet, of wood, so that each day in the year 200 tons, or 20,000 cubic feet of wood are used for pencils.

Since practically all of the wood is red cedar and since the pencil industry is steadily growing the supply of red cedar is greatly depleted, yet no substitute has been found for it.

Leaving out of consideration the imported pencils, the average educated American over ten years uses six pencils of home manufacture each year. Ten years ago he used less than five.

Red cedar has a soft, straight grain, and when grown under best conditions is very free from defects. Because of its peculiar qualities no equally good substitute for it has ever been found, and it is doubtful if any other wood-using industry is so dependent upon a single species as the pencil industry is dependent upon red cedar.

In fact, red cedar suitable for pencil manufacture is the only wood the price of which is always quoted by the pound.

Strange as it may seem, no steps have heretofore been taken to provide for a future supply of red cedar. This has been largely due to a lack of information on the rate of growth and the habits of the tree and to the widespread belief that second-growth red cedar never reaches merchantable size.

In accordance with its policy toward the conservation and economic use of commercial woods the forest service has made a careful study of red cedar and has come to the conclusion that it can profitably be grown in regions of its development. Several changes are recommended in present forest management in order to secure the desired growth. In the southern forests the cedar will have to be given a better chance instead of being considered, as now, a negligible quantity in its younger stages, and many of the forest-grown trees which are now cut for fence posts can profitably be left to attain their full development and thus become available for pencil wood.

Takes X-Ray Photos of Breath. Berlin.—The science of the photography of the breath was explained at the annual meeting of the Roentgen ray conference. Cinematographic pictures of the breathing of sick and healthy persons were thrown upon a screen. The inventor of the method is Dr. Kohler, Wiesbaden. It is expected that the discovery will play an important part in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

Argentine Exports Reduced. Buenos Ayres.—Statistics compiled by the ministry of agriculture give the total value of wheat, maize and linseed exports in 1906 as \$150,000,000, against \$164,000,000 in 1905. Wheat exported in 1906 amounted to 2,355,718 tons, maize 32,500,276, linseed 523,333, and flour 121,161.

ITALY IS TAKING TO BEER.

Native Breweries Flourish and Opportunities Await American Product.

Washington.—One naturally associates the Italian, especially in his native land, with wine in his drinking hours. Yet Giuseppe's fondness for beer and other malt drinks is rapidly growing.

Consul James E. Dunning of Milan reports that the Italian demand for beer is being rapidly met by the native breweries, which are increasing in number and output. The consul continues:

"The demand of foreign residents of Italy is adequately met by German and Austrian importations. There is no promising field for American beers, but the situation apparently offers opportunities for study on the part of American manufacturers of malt extracts and other tonics of that nature.

Ten years ago for the fiscal year 1896-97 the Italian government tax on manufactures yielded only \$31,000 from breweries; for the fiscal year 1905-06 the same rate yielded \$599,000. In the meantime importations of foreign beers grew rapidly, arrivals from Germany Austria-Hungary and Switzerland since 1901 being as follows in quarts: In 1901, 5,563,000; 1902, 6,105,000; 1903, 6,520,000; 1904, 7,535,500, and 1905, 8,610,000.

Reckoning from the tax rate on manufactures, in 1905 there was consumed in Italy 20,465,000 quarts of domestic beers and 8,610,000 quarts of imported beers, a total of 29,075,000 quarts, or four and one-half quarts annually for the adult male population. Thus the Italian use of beers is yet moderate, wine continuing to be the national drink. In 1905 Italy produced 2,928,923,000 quarts of wine, of which 38,225,800 quarts were exported. The balance, 2,890,697,200 quarts, being consumed at home, gave a per capita consumption of 32 1/2 quarts of wine per year for each man of voting age.

"The serious intention of the Italian brewers to meet foreign competition is indicated by the fact that there are already 95 breweries in the kingdom, all in north Italy. Advertising is conducted on an extensive scale.

"It may be more than suspected that there is an opening for American malt extracts and other 'tonics' of that nature. The Italian is a ready tippler of these specially bottled goods and could easily be taught the benefits of this class of product."

PROTECTION OF CHILD LIFE.

Congress for This Purpose to Be Held in Brussels Next Fall.

Washington.—The department of state has received from the Belgian minister announcement of the second international congress of "gouttes de lait" (protection of child life), which will be held at Brussels from Sept 12 to 16, 1907.

This congress is to be held in accordance with resolutions passed at the general meeting of the first congress of "gouttes de lait" at Paris in 1905. There will be two sections. The first will be concerned with philanthropic and social questions, the second with the scientific problems of infant hygiene. The congress will consist of Belgian and foreign members who have subscribed beforehand the sum of 20 francs (\$3.96). Any institution for the protection of child life may be represented by a delegate in whose name the subscription should be paid.

An exhibition of infant hygiene will be organized and opened during the congress.

WILL HONOR ROBERT FULTON.

America to Make Display at Bordeaux Maritime Exposition.

Washington.—There is every indication, in the opinion of the state department, that congress will answer the appeal made by the department to the president and by him to the senate and the house and appropriate \$25,000 for the government's representation at the international maritime exposition at Bordeaux this summer. The display will be opened on May 1.

The exposition is the centennial of the invention of steam navigation by Robert Fulton and his name will be given great honor. The family of Fulton will furnish some of the great inventor's models and some of the relics of his workshop. It is expected that at least one American ship will be sent to Bordeaux during the exposition.

Many of the great nations, including Russia, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Belgium and Mexico, will send exhibits and in some cases men-of-war.

This government has in mind the construction of a pavilion. It will be very simple and not cost more than \$3,000 or \$10,000, which is regarded sufficient for the purpose. As soon as congress has made the desired appropriation a commission will probably be appointed to gather from museums and other places relics worth sending to the exposition.

The exposition is being promoted by the French Maritime League under the guidance of the ministers of marine and commerce of the French government.

EGG A CONCEALED WEAPON.

Decision of a New Jersey Justice Seems to Convey That Impression.

Newark, N. J.—Prof. William Kieger, instructor for a colony of physical culturists at Spotswood, N. J., whose rational dress vagaries have caused much comment, was held for the grand jury by Justice Bowne for malicious mischief.

At a minstrel show given in Odd Fellows' hall the physical culturists were ridiculed and some of them thereupon threw lemons and eggs at the performers, breaking up the show.

Justice Bowne was standing at the door of the hall when an egg which had been better days changed the color of his brand new hat. Professor Kieger was arrested as being the leader of the disturbers.

At the hearing a Mr. Schenck produced an egg which he swore he took from Kieger's hand. It was made exhibit A. The quality of the egg was not ascertained.

Arthur Clark, counsel for Professor Kieger, argued that his client could not be held for the grand jury. "It isn't malicious mischief to carry an egg," he said, "and it isn't concealed weapons, either."

Justice Bowne, however, considered that Kieger's egg was calculated to stir up mischief and responsible for the disturbance which broke up the spirit of peace which had always hovered over the village of Spotswood until the physical culturists appeared.

EATS 3,500 EGGS AND DIES.

Consumptive Makes Heroic Effort to Cure Himself by Dieting.

Marion, Ind.—After eating more than 3,500 raw eggs and drinking 273 gallons of fresh milk in a year, in an effort to cure himself of tuberculosis, Amos Bell, a citizen of Fairmount, sickened of his diet, which became nauseating, and declined rapidly until death occurred.

His experience with the use of raw eggs and milk in an effort to cure consumption has been watched with interest by physicians. He began the experiment more than a year ago. He adopted a diet of three raw eggs and three quarts of milk for a day's rations. He gained flesh from the first and finally reached his normal weight of 150 pounds.

He kept account of the eggs he had eaten, and after eating more than 3,000 the diet became nauseating and he was compelled to discontinue the use of it. He was feeling very well at the time he quit eating the raw eggs, although he still had a cough. That was three months ago. He then began to lose weight rapidly. Mr. Bell was 33 years old and is survived by his widow and one child.

VOLCANO USES TELEPHONE.

The Crater of Kilauaea Connects with Hotel.

Honolulu.—Song writers have talked of telephoning to heaven and fiction writers have sought to make use of the telephone in other plots, but none thus far has been so bold as to suggest telephoning to the infernal fires of the world's most gigantic active volcano. But this is the daring plot which has been undertaken by George Lycurgus, the manager of the Volcano house, on the island of Hawaii. He is having a telephone line strung from the Kilauaea volcano house down into the mighty crater of Kilauaea, across the floor of this wonderful place to the very brink of the Halemaumau, the Pit of Fire, where the flames and smoke and steam and fiery lava of Moe, Pele's dwelling place are constantly in activity. The idea is to have the telephone strung from the volcano house to the edge of the Pit of Fire, a distance of between two and three miles, so that constant communication between the outside world and the dwelling place of Moe, Pele, the Hawaiian goddess of fire, can be maintained.

LESS CHAMPAGNE IS DRUNK.

United States Imports of Sparkling Wine Show a Decrease.

Washington.—Apparently champagne drinking in the United States is on the wane. Both the quantity and value of that beverage imported into this country last year were less than in the preceding year and practically no greater than a dozen years ago.

This is only one of several surprising features of a statement issued by the bureau of statistics on the "ebb and flow of the commerce of the United States." The figures show that 394,727 dozen quarts of champagne and other sparkling wines were imported in 1906, valued at \$5,855,425, while in the immediately preceding year the number of dozen quarts was 401,514, valued at \$5,995,551.

Another surprising fact is that while the United States is one of the greatest coffee consuming countries in the world, yet it is actually exporting that product. The exports of domestic products include 31,518,494 pounds of green or raw coffee, valued at \$3,373,592.

This is explained by the fact that Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are customs districts of the United States and that their exports to foreign countries are now included with the figures of exports from the various customs districts of this country.

It is stated that doubtless all of this coffee is the product of the island possessions referred to. In addition 13,500,000 pounds of coffee of foreign production brought into this country was reexported.

Still another curious feature of American commerce is that while this country produces three-fourths of the world's cotton, \$11,000,000 worth of that product was imported last year, to say nothing of \$1,000,000 worth of waste cotton. This product, however, is of a different quality from that principally produced in the United States, being of the long and silky fiber, coming principally from Egypt.

While this country is the largest manufacturer of cotton goods, the importations of manufactures of this product aggregated in round figures \$69,000,000 in value, which was more than 50 per cent in excess of the value of these goods exported.

SKELETON OF TOLTEC KING.

Interesting Remains of Prehistoric Man Exhumed in Mexico.

Mexico City.—For the last two weeks Leopoldo Batres has been excavating one of the small artificial hills to the southeast of the Pyramid of the Sun. This is one of the "tumuli" that form the row of the Street of the Dead. Here have been discovered rooms which are apparently a part of an ancient temple, with rooms and patios. Below these stairways lead to a large room some 30 feet in length. Apparently there are other rooms on this level connected with one another.

These are the first subterranean houses that have so far been found in the valley and they show that in this buried city the houses were two or three stories high. The upper stories had been destroyed by fire, but the lower remained untouched, and upon them there still remains the red paint which was the characteristic color of Teotihuacan.

Among the interesting things found is the skeleton of a man supposed to have been one of the ancient Toltec kings. Beside the human skeleton was that of a tiger, and both were painted red. In addition to these there were also found large quantities of sea shells, obsidian beads, jade and obsidian idols, knives, snakes and polished stone masks representing heroes who lived 3,000 years ago. Many spiral shells were also encountered which had holes drilled through them showing that they had been used as beads. They were beautifully polished.

Many copper, bronze, chiclebeils and perite objects were also found among the others, showing that the dead man must have been of great importance in his day. Many of these were beautifully polished and of extraordinary size.

DYING WISH IS FULFILLED.

Burial of Woman Who Refused to Marry President Buchanan.

St. Louis.—The dying request of Miss Mary Ann Casey, daughter of Samuel Casey, treasurer of the United States under four presidents, that she be buried in the family vault at Caseyville, Ky., will be fulfilled. Her body has been taken from a receiving vault in Bellefontaine cemetery and shipped to the Blue Grass state.

Miss Casey died at the age of 97 years, at the home of her cousin, Mrs. T. C. Blackwell. During her father's connection with the treasury Miss Casey lived in Washington and was a leader in society during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. She was an intimate friend of Miss Lane, niece of President Buchanan, and often assisted her in receiving at White House receptions. Miss Casey once refused an offer to become the bride of President Buchanan.

Miss Casey was born in Morganfield, Ky., and educated in a Kentucky college.

Sneeze Costs Man His Nose.

London.—While a man was being shaved in a Nottingham barber's shop he sneezed suddenly and violently and the razor cut the end of his nose clean off. A doctor was summoned and the unlucky victim's face bandaged. He will be discharged for life.

PRETTY GIRLS FIGHT SOLONS.

Using New Methods to Secure Woman Suffrage in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—Satisfied now that arguments will do no good, Iowa women have determined to try blandishments in order to get a law through the legislature giving them the right to vote. Petitions, submitted annually for 20 years, have been met with refusals. Last year the women came nearest to success since the beginning of the agitation—the house passed it, and it might have passed in the senate if the legislature hadn't adjourned before the bill was reached.

This year the women have enlisted the aid of all the pretty girls and women in the state. They have used up all the argument and logic they possessed in a pamphlet which has been placed in the hands of every member. Now they have something better. A series of banquets have been arranged for all the doubtful members of the legislature, and already innumerable little dinners and suppers have been given and the plan is apparently working nicely. Pretty girls are using their blandishments upon the bachelors of the legislature. Smiles and, perhaps, who knows, kisses are being utilized in place of arguments with the men who won't see. Influence is being used with the wives and daughters of the legislators and also the sweethearts. All have combined in one final campaign for woman's rights. And this year the woman—the Political Equality club of the state—feel confident of success. If they don't succeed this time—well, they won't give up, but they will feel mightily discouraged.

MICE TERRORIZE A HORSE.

Cats Protect Pet Equine of Kansas City Fire Department.

Kansas City, Mo.—"Why do you keep so many cats around the station?" John McNarrey, chief of the fire department in the west side, was asked recently.

"So that Ben can sleep soundly," replied Chief McNarrey. Ben is one of the fire horses. He is a big bay, kind and gentle. One great trouble Ben has is a constant fear of rats and mice. The instant a rat pokes its head up through a crack in the floor or ventures up too near Ben he throws his front feet on top of a railing, which stands two feet from the floor, and there he stands until the mouse or rat disappears.

"Talk about a woman making a fuss over a mouse, but a woman isn't in it compared with Ben," Chief McNarrey said recently. "That horse can make more fuss over a mouse than a room full of women. He climbs on top of that railing with his front feet and stamps on the floor with his hind feet. That horse dreams about rats. But Ben is the best horse in the department, and we humor him."

Ben and the cats work together. When the horse begins climbing on the railing and making all kinds of noise, the cats have learned that there is a mouse in Ben's corner. They come from all parts of the station and the frightened horse is soon at peace again.

COMET'S TAIL IS HARMLESS.

More Sun Spots Coming, but Earth is Safe, Says Prof. Brashear.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Prof. John A. Brashear, the Allegheny astronomer, says another big sun spot is due. He observed five small spots. There is a possibility that the large one that is coming will disintegrate, but the present indications are it will be at hand. Its full effect will not be perceived on the earth for some time, when there may be electrical disturbances caused by the great solar phenomenon.

The spot should make its appearance in the western part of the sun. It will then gradually move toward the central meridian, arriving there in five or six days.

Prof. Brashear says the statement of Prof. Mateucci, of the Mount Vesuvius observatory, Italy, that the earth will be in danger if it is struck by the tail of a new comet recently discovered is nonsense. The Italian astronomer declares that the substance of the comet just discovered will come in contact with the earth's atmosphere toward the end of March, with consequences probably disastrous to the world. The professor's opinion is that the danger will be brief but acute. He fears the atmosphere will be ignited and that death will follow.

CACTUS IS GOOD FODDER.

Scientists Prove Value of Burbank's Latest Plant Development.

Berkshire, Cal.—Experiments just completed by M. E. Jaffa, head of the department of nutrition and foods at the university, show that a new species of thornless cactus has properties as fodder for cattle which will equal many of the desert grasses. The tests were made at the request of Luther Burbank, the originator of the new species of plant, and have proved to the full the great importance of the new plant as a fodder for cattle in the waste lands. Prof. Jaffa's report on the experiment has just been completed, and will be forwarded to Burbank in a few days.

A short time ago five species of the plant were sent to the agricultural station here to determine the food value. The series of experiments carried on by Prof. Jaffa show that the new plant carries nutritive powers equal to three-quarters that of alfalfa.

COAL KILLS WOOL INDUSTRY.

Pennsylvania County Gradually Loses Business by Discovery.

Washington, Pa.—Washington county people were once wont to point with pride to the fact that their county was the first in the United States in the production of wool. This proud boast can no longer be made for the reason that worthless dogs have driven many of the leading wool growers of the county out of business.

Scarcely a day passes that does not bring some Washington county farmer to the county seat with his demand for damages for the reason that his flocks have been raided by dogs. In the office of the county commissioners are pending claims for such losses which cannot be paid for a year or more. The fund from which such damages are paid is protected for by a tax on the dogs of the county.

Sheep once raided by dogs, even though they escape with their lives are never worth anything again. They become so thoroughly frightened that in time they die. It is said from nervous prostration.

Another reason assigned for the deterioration of the industry in Washington county is the fact that men trained by years of experience in raising sheep are fast disappearing by reason of old age. The younger generation, it is said, is so much lacking in money that they have not the patience of their fathers, and for that reason neglect their flocks for other interests.

In lamenting the decline of the once foremost industry in the county one of the old-time woolgrowers made the remark that it was a pity that Washington county when the discovery was made that the woolly creatures cohabited with which the county is underlaid might be turned into money "in ten years," said he, "we will never even remember that Washington county was once the foremost county in the United States in the production of sheep and wool."

FEELS PAIN IN BURIED HAND.

Relief Comes When Fingers Are Examined and Straightened Out.

Gallipolis, O.—The case of Robert Wolf of Couch, W. Va., is another link in the theory that the several members of the human body do not rest painlessly in the grave unless put away in a perfectly natural position. Mr. Wolf, while out hunting, shot his right hand, mangled it badly. Doctors from Point Pleasant were summoned and amputated the hand above the wrist. The member was buried, but for some time afterward the injured man was restless and could not sleep, and was worried. He did not complain about his arm hurting him, but said that his hand pained him very much. He showed his relatives with his left hand the shape his right hand was in when it was buried.

The pain increasing, and Mr. Wolf still complaining, Mr. Phillip Wolf, a brother, and another went to the place where the hand was buried, dug up the box, and found the hand cramped in exactly the position described by Mr. Wolf. The fingers were carefully straightened out and the hand placed back in the box in such manner that there was no pressure anywhere and reburied. The injured man at once became easier and said that his hand did not hurt him except for a slight feeling above the thumb.

Physicians explain that the sensation of a severed arm or foot being in place, when in fact it is cut off and buried is caused by the nerves at the end of the wound. They do not explain, however, how a man may think his fingers hurt him when he no longer has them.

STATION HAS THAW'S NAME.

Illinois Central Many Years Ago Honored Noted Defendant's Father.

Bloomington, Ill.—Just at this time, when the Thaw trial is attracting so much attention, it is interesting to recall that a town on the Springfield division of the Illinois Central south-east of here was named many years ago after Jacob Thaw, the millionaire father of the famous defendant. He was a heavy purchaser of the bonds of the road and was honored by the adoption of his name for one of the new towns.

Shortly after the road was built the Thaw family made an inspection tour. The tour took place in the winter and the train was stalled by snow. By a curious coincidence the Thaw coach stopped near the station, and when the name was described from the windows there was much wonderment. A path was shoveled from the train to the depot and the party took refuge there until relief came.

Rev. J. D. McCaughey, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Streator, was a schoolmate of Harry Thaw at Wooster, O., in 1887. He recalls that young Thaw was always regarded as something of a "freak" and as a boy who had been spoiled by indulgent parents and not possessing very strong character. He was bright, but not studious.

Cigars Made Before War.

Reading, Pa.—A batch of cigars that were made before the civil war has just been found stored away in the old Schnader homestead near Mohnton. The find was made by James F. Schnader, who immediately reported it to Deputy Revenue Collector Cranston. There were 1,000 cigars in the batch, made in 1859, and all were in a good state of preservation.

Only a little while ago another box of cigars, made about the same date, were found in the old Keetner homestead, in Hereford township.