UNIVERSITY GROWTH

COLLEGES PROSPERED GREATLY DURING LAST DECADE.

Eastern Institutions, However, Were Outstripped by Those of the West in Rate of In-CTORSO.

The opening of another college year' makes pertinent some observations on the marvelous growth of American universities. In no decade previous to the period from 1895 to 1905, says the Boston Transcript, have the larger educational institutions of this ctry leaped forward with such vigor, gained so heavily in attendance and efficiency, or demonstrated so clearly by the shifting popularity of studies the striking changes that are taking place in the intellectual and industrial worlds of America. There can be no doubt that the universities in reflecting these tendencies stand for all the collegiate institutions in the land. A study of the statistics of 30 universities, including the historic institutions of the east, the great state universities of the west, and a number of typical or dominant universities of the south, develops some noteworthy facts. The figures of attendance at these institutions in the last completed college years, 1904-1905, and in 1894-1895, are 62,588 against 37,928.

It is to be noted at the outset that these universities are growing faster than the population. From 1890 to 1900 the number of inhabitants in the United States increased less than 22 per cent. The attendance at these 30 institutions increased 65 per cent., or alost three times as much. Plainly, this indicates that the sense of the desirability of a college training is spreading rapidly and permeating classes of the population who never realized it before.

There is nothing east or west in any wise comparable with the tremendous growth of the University of Illinois, more than quintupling in ten years. And its increase is the more striking when one considers the growth of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, worthy rivals in the same state. In the eastern universities, Columbia, with 108 per cent. gain; Cornell, with 91 per cent., and New York, with 134 per cent., have grown with westernlike rapidity, but the 28 per cent. increase of Harvard, 82 per cent. of Yale, 18 per cent. of Pennsylvania, and 24 per cent. of Princeton, pull down the average of the whole section. Of the first ten universities in the country, four are eastern and six are western.

Yale and Pennsylvania have both fallen in position, the former from fifth to ninth place, and the latter from fourth to twelfth place. Harvard, though still in the lead, is barely 500 ahead of the second, Columbia, whereas in 1895, with a smaller attendance, the Cambridge institution was 700 ahead of Michigan, which then stood xecond on the list. If Columbia continues to grow as fast as in the last decade, following its removal to ampler quarters on the heights of New York city, it will pass Harvard in two years.

In the growth of attendance on the various university courses sone remarkable and significant differences are shown. The trend of American youth is definitely toward practical studies. Put in the simplest form, the increase in number of students in the several courses from 1895 to 1905 was: Arts and sciences, 5 per rent.; engineering, 162 per cent.; medicine, 35 per cent., and law, 44 per

Last comes the sex problem, so to speak, in the higher education. Worken are crowding to the universities in larger and even larger numbers. In 20 universities from which comparative figures of the attendance of men and women were obtainable there were 4.820 women students in 1854-95 and 9.976 in 1904-05. The per cent. of gain in the decade, 106, is 40 per cent. higher than that of the entire body of students.

These, then, are the tangible and important features of American university growth at this period: (1) Attendance is growing faster than the population; (2) western institutions are growing faster than eastern; (3) the old arts course is falling behind relatively, while the scientific and engineering courses are forging to the front; (4) fewer students are attending law and medical schools in proportion to the total number of students: (5) the number of women students in growing faster than of men.

The Original New England.

Not one man in a thousand living on the Pacific coast knows that as a matter of fact the accents of our mother tongue were heard on the beach not far from San Francisco 41 years before English was spoken on Plymouth Rock. More amusing still is the fact that the original New land was on the Pacific coast. for Francis Drake in 1579; at the close of a month's stay, took possession of the country for his sovereign. Elizabeth, and named the new acquisition Nouva Albion (New England) because he thought the white cliffs near what is now Point Reves resembled the chalk cliffs near Dover .- Outing.

Forest Wealth of Morocco.

There is a great forest wealth in the wultanate of Morocco, but it has never been touched. The country also abounds in orange, lemon, fig. date, arolia, almond, nut and other fruit trees. The exports of dates especial. ly are very large and steadily increasing.

FINDS LIQUOR MINE.

TARMER UNEARTHS WEALTH OF APPLEJACK.

Buried Intoxicant Recalls Interesting Epoch Closely Indentified with Civil War-Big Quantities in Earth.

Clayton, Pa.-While Adam Wieder was digging for gingseng root in a spot which 50 years ago had been a charcoal pit, located on the mountains between Old Zionsville and Pillingersville, his pick came in contact with a barrel about four feet beneath the surface. He immediately proceeded to excavate the barrel and was surprised to find three more close by. Unfortunately the staves of two of them had broken, allowing the former contents to leak out, but, in spite of the masy years that had elapsed since they were cached, there remained sufficient of the aroma about them to indicate that those receptacies had 43 years ago been filled with applejack.

Mr. Wieder had the two sound barreis taken home, and on examining their contents he found that they contained about five gallons of applejack, the rest having evaporated and condensed. The liquor was of the consistency of sweet oil and of a rich, tanmy yellow.

A man who sampled it said one glass "painted roses on the landscape of the brain" and the second sent him into a dreamless slumber, which lasted four

hours. The discovery of this buried applefack recalls to memory an interesting epoch closely identified with the civil war and lends additional color to the tradition that if one only knew where to dig a large quantity of buried liquid treasure would be unearthed.

in 1863, when Gen. Lee started his long threatened invasion of the Keystone state, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg, it was everywhere known that his objective point was Philadelphia. The fear that Lee might prove victorious in the baptism of blood which Pennsylvania was destined soon to receive spread panic through the agricultural districts of the southern part of Lehigh.

If Lee was to strike Philadelphia his victorious legions would sweep through the rich counties of York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster and Berks, striking the at that time famous Philadelphia turnpike in the southern section of Lehigh. Before the war nearly every farmer in the fall of the year converted a portion of his apple crop into applejack. Many others put a portion of their rye and corn to the same use, but applefack was the staple commodity.

There being no internal revenue tax. whisky and applejack were cheap, but even at the low price, particularly for the former, it was more profitable to convert apples into jack than to let them rot, for in those days apples had practically no sale or value.

When the war broke out hundreds of farmers had their cellars and barns stocked with barrels of applejack and rye and corn whiskies. It did not take them long to realize that if the war continued for any length of time there was a fortune in those stored wines, as it were. Hence the burial

of many well-filled barrels. More than one farmer and distiller enlisted in the war and sleeps his last sleep in Dixie land. His family, unfamiliar with the spot where the applejack or whisky had been buried and ignorant of its real value, made no attempt to recover it, and much of this stock, which would now be almost priceless, remains buried.

REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Discoverer of Diphtheria Serum Announces He Has Devised a Way to Make Cows Immune.

Berlin .-- Milch cows may be made immune to tuberculosis, according to Prof. Emil Von Behring, the discoverer of the diphtheria serum. He claims to have discovered the method. and told of it in an address before the German agricultural council.

Prof. Von Behring declared that that fluid which will prevent consumption being spread by means of milk is injected under the skin of young cows daily for three or four weeks, and at the end of that time the animals are made proof against the germs of the disease. Persons drinking their milk also are made immune, he declared. The remedy at first was very costly on account of the difficulty of keeping it in good condition, but he now has obviated this objection by finding a means by which the fluid may be kept fresh at small

Not only will the fluid make cows immune, according to the inventor, but it will cure those already affected by the disease. Cows whose milk showed a virulent type of tuberculosis after a treatment of a few weeks gave milk free from any trace of the dis-

A Father at Sixteen.

Mr and Mrs. Rufus Shaw, of Akron. O., aged 15 and 16 years, respectively, are probably the youngest parents in the state. An eight-pound son was born to them recently. Mother and child are doing, well. The husband and father is childish in appearance, and has just begun to shave.

A New York Disease.

A disease called hyperacusis, which makes the sense of hearing extremely acute, is prevalent in New York. If it reaches Washington the senate may be so affected as to hear the demands of the people.

TEUTON TO CONTROL.

GERMANS INVEST HUGE CUMS IN BRAZIL.

South American Country Owes One-Third of National Debt to Germany-Warships Guard Kaiser's Interests.

Rio de Janeiro.-To Germany Brazil owes about one-third of her external national debt of \$200,000,000; Germany has three steamship lines plying to Brazilian ports, placing the predominance of the transatlantic trade in German hands.

Germany is negotiating for the control of the Amazon river commerce, which will lodge the command of internal trade in her hands. Germany controls commercial houses, factories, plantations and industrial works generally, in innumerable parts of the country.

German capital in excess of \$100,-000,000 is invested in various Brazilian enterprises, from banking and railways to agriculture.

The guarantors for the safety of this

money are the warships of Germany. Germans know that they will not be deserted by the kalser if trouble ever comes, and they therefore have no hesitation in placing their gold in the Latin republic and leaving it there to work for them.

Rivalry among the big German companies interested in Brazilian ventures does not exist. They are encouraged by the far-seeing political guides in Berlin to divide the country into various spheres of influence, and there is in consequence an absence of competition among the Germans themselves. They reserve all their energies for fighting the other foreigners in Brazil and when necessary they work together for the good of German interests.

For instance, the three shipping companies that ply between Brazilian and German ports, the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg American and the Hamburg South American. have divided the coast of Brazil into three sections, and each company confines itself to its own district. This and other similar cooperative activities by the Germans lead to a belief that the kaiser's guiding hand is directing the various Teutonic movements in Brazil, and that he is using them all as pawns in his great game to call check at last to the Monroe doctrine.

The Brazilian bank for Germany, having a capital of \$2,500,000, is doing everything it can to help along Germany's increasing economic hold on the country. It is a joint branch of the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg and the Disconto Gesellschaft of Ber-I'n, which are secretly used by the kaiser to further German aims abroad. Its policy is directed from across the Atlantic, and it has done great work for the kaiser in Berlin.

It discounts bills of Brazilian buyers of German goods, permitting German dealers to send imports into Brazi. at prices lower than the long credit invariably demanded by the Brazilians would otherwise permit.

The economic tie not on'y strongly binds Brazil to Germany, but also is causing Germany to lean with increasing weight on Brazil.

The raw material for innumerable industries is in Brazil, and Germany is dreaming of the dawn of a day when it will be eathered in the South American republic by Germans and sent to Germany for use at home, thus emancipating the Teutons from any further dependence on foreign powers for their economic well being.

BEST PAID WOMAN IN STATE

Fair New York Politician Gets \$3,000 Per Year as Registrar in Tenement House Department.

New York.-Miss Kate Holliday Claghorn, of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who was appointed to be registrar of the tenement house department by Commissioner Edmon J. Butler is the highest-paid woman in the civil service of this state. Miss Claghorn's salary is \$3,000 a year.

At a competitive examination the only two persons to pass were Miss Claghorn and George Hale, a veteran in the department, whose average was a little less than that made by Miss Claghorn.

Miss Claghorn is an exceedingly pretty young woman of modest and unassuming manner, who looks upon the distinction which she has gained in a very matter-of-fact way.

"I entered the department on July 1, 1902, as assistant registrar," Miss Clarhorn said. "I was assistant registrar until September, 1904, when Dr. W. R. Patterson, the registrar, resigned, when I was appointed acting registrar, which position I have since filled.

"I don't know why my friends consider my position extraordinary, even though I have under me 25 clerks and keep the record of the entire tenement house department."

Gold in Chickens' Craws. Chickens discovered a placer mine in Mexico which has just been sold for \$150,000. Employes of Albert Palos, a merchant of Tapalpa, found grains of gold in the craws of fowls brought from a near-by tract. Palos bought the property and named it the Virgin de Guadaloupe.

Pittsburg Now Sixth City. Pittsburg now is the sixth city in the United States, having just annexed Allegheny, which did not want to be joined. The legislature passed the necessary

GOLF CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

One-Sided Effort in Making Stroke Affects Nerve Plexus and Drum of Ear.

London.-The observant cannot have failed to notice during the past few years a remarkable increase in the use by persons of all ages and classes of eartrumpets and other contrivances to assist the sense of hearing. To what can this modern allment of half-deafness be

due? An elderly practitioner, speaking from a lengthy experience, declared that the frequent use of the telephone was a prolific cause of unequal hearing. Ninetynine persons out of 100 listen with the left ear to the telephone receiver. The left ear thus gradually becomes more sensitive and acute; the right does not actually lose power of sensitiveness, but it falls behind its more-used mate.

Another doctor atributed semi-deafness to failing to protect the ear while driving or motoring.

One medical man adduced a strange cause for deafness in stating that the game of bookey produced this abnormality. This was entirely due to the nervous reflex action upon the compilcated nerve plexus around the e... sulting from the one-sided effort put forth in dealing the stroke. The same thing had been noted to a slighter degree in the case of golf when it is carried to excessive play.

Another doctor was of the opinion that the half-deafness or hardness of hearing in one ear was due mainly to nervousness, just as many people who hear perfectly always respond with a blank 'Eh?" to anything that is said to them casually. They have heard, but an awkward and by no means admirable habit leads them to ask for a repetition.

CIRL RAISES FINE CHICKS.

Indian Lass Owns Fowls Which Follow Her Like a Dog-Daughter of a Choctaw Chieftain.

New York.—There was a pretty Choctaw girl among the exhibitors of fine poultry at the seventeenth annual show of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association at Manison Square Garden. With a butcher's smock concealing a becoming dress. and a big pet Leghorn in her arms, she was one of the most attractive and picturesque sights of the big show.

She is Miss. Sophia Pitchlynn, of Washington, D. C. Her father was Peter Pitchlynn, the Choctaw chieftain, spokesman for his tribe to congress for 25 years, and described by Charles Dickens in his American notes as the best type of an American gentleman the great novelist met here. Chief Pitchlynn married a Washington woman, so Miss Sophie is really only half Indian.

She had some of the prettiest chickens at the show and she raised them in the back yard of her unpretentions home in Washington.

She and her brother, with whom she resides and who also is devoted to chickens, began to raise them at first as a source of amusement, but they have found that the scientific and careful raising of chickens is profitable as well. Miss Pitchlynn's chickens have taken prizes at the Rockville and Hagerstown fairs, in Maryland, and bid fair to be among the prize winners here.

Miss Pitchlynn's chickens are so tame that they will nestle in her arms when she calls them and cluck back when she talks and strokes them.

LARGE FLEET FOR PACIFIC.

Our Western Coast to Have Strong Squadron-Oregon Going Home -Temporary Setback.

Vallejo, Cal.—The movement started at Bremerton, Wash., and seconded by the commercial interests in this city for the enlargement of the Pacific squadron has received a temporary setback owing to the grave condition of affairs in China. Vallejoites have been advised that as soon as the readjustment of affairs will permit the matter will be given serious consideration by the department.

The movement started by the Bremerton and Seattle boards of trade and taken up at Washington by Senator Piles of Washington, assisted by the members of the Oregon, Washington and California congression... gations, will no doubt bear fruit. The plan to keep the newly completed

cruiser Charleston, promised for the flagship of the Pacific squadron, with the North Atlantic fleet has been nipped in the bud through the activity of the western congressmen, and it is announced that the new cruiser will soon be on her way around the Horn. She will be accompanied by the gunboat Castine. Commander Cameron Winslow will bring the Charleston around.

Long Travels of a Letter.

A letter mailed 18 years ago has just reached its destination. It was written in the little Island of Alsen by his parents to Able Seaman Hammer, who at that time was on a vecsel visiting American ports. It arrived in New York just after Hammer had sailed, followed his wanderings until at length it was returned to the senders. Meanwhile Hammer had settled at 6wartzkop# and his parents have now succeeded in sending their long-delayed letter direct to their son.

Protecting the Crabs.

The Virginia house has ordered to its engrossment the Rew crab bill, which prohibits the catching of crabe from November 1 to April 1. It also puts a tonnage tax on vessels, which raises the amount paid by crab dradgers from \$14 a year to \$900.

..... Relition incommence. of 35.30.

MADE SEAL OF CALIFORNIA

Man Who Engraved It and Constructed Dies for Gold Coin Passos Away.

San Francisco. - With the death of Albrecht Kuner a few days ago passes a notable and interesting member of the body of California Pioneers. The official seal of the state, designed by Caleb Lyons, was engraved by Kuner. and the dies made for the first five and ten-dollar gold pieces cast in this state were the testimony of his skill as an eagraver.

Kuner was born in Lindau, Bavaria, on October 9, 1819, and, after receiving a thorough education at his home town, he learned the trade of gold and silver smith. In 1848, in company with many others who were attracted by the gold discoveries, he sailed for New York, remaining there until January 1, 1819. when he sailed on the Sutton for San Francisco. The voyage around the Horn was slow and tedious, and Kuner was landed at San Francisco after a

wearisome passage of nine months. However, it was not the desire to prospect for gold that brought Kuner to the new Eldorado, but the desire to establish himself in his chosen work in a new land. The success he achieved was immediate, and, as a tribute to the thoroughness of his training and his talents. he was given the task of engraving the great seal of the state and the dies for the first five and ten-dollar gold pieces cast in the state. He engraved all of the seals used by the Wells-Fargo Express company from the time of the establish-

ment of that concern in this city in 1852. In 1854 he returned to Europe and was married to Judith Rhemick, with whom he returned to California by way of Panama. He was one of the organizers of the German Benevolent society and for many years one of its directors. In addition to his wife, Judith Kuner, he leaves two unmarried daughters, Anna and Bertha, and two married daughters, Mrs. Ida Hermes and Mrs. Martha

OLD TREATY MAY BE BOON

Agreement Between United States and Prussia, Made in 1828, May Circumvent Germany.

Washington, D. C .- Considerable interest attaches, in view of the termination of the trade agreement with Germany on the first of March, to the fact that there is still in existence a treaty of peace and amity made in 1828 between the United States and Prussia, which contains a most favored nation clause, under which it is contended the United States has the right to demand the application of the Germany minimum tariff rates to its imports, as has been accorded various European countries.

This treaty is recognized by the cerman government and was assumed by it after the confederation of the old German states.

If any relief for the United States is to be obtained from this source, however, it means the thrashing over again. of an old diplomatic controversy which was thoroughly ventilated in 1899 and 1900 by the late Secretary Hay and Count von Holleben, then the German representative to the United States. It was out of that correspondence that the present agreement with Germany was reached.

The question at issue grew out of the construction placed on the most favored nation clause of the treaty of 1828, Germany contending that the clause did not apply to reciprocal agreements. Germany's notice of the termination of the agreement then entered into seems, according to officials here, likely to preclude the probability of that government vielding to the United States in the mater of application of minimum tariff rates to American imports.

SIX IN FAMILY WITH FITS.

Sympathetic Convulsions Attack Children-Start with One Boy Who Was Frightened.

Newburg, N. Y .- Sympathetic fits is a nervous malady that has attacked six members of a family of 12 children who live near here. One of the boys in the family, which is that of Terrence Clark, of East Goldenham, is the cause of this strange condition. He is now in a hospital here.

Realizing that the boy was afraid of a kicking mule that was stabled near the farmhouse, a driver named Lynch placed him last Christmas night in the stall with the mule and then locked the stable door, leaving him in the dark. The lad's cries attracted attention, and he was rescued in a state of collapse, his mind being affected.

Lynch was arrested, and the boy was put under a severe cross-examination for two hours. At its close he went into convulsions, which have daily continued. Five other members of the family, all younger than the boy, are now experiencing the sameaffliction. When one goes into comvulsions another follows, and at times: there are six in fits.

It requires a strong, man to hold one of the girls in these paroxysms. Physicians say that they fear that if the malady is not checked the entire family will be in a similar state.

Shoes in Campaign. A New York congressman gave 5.000 of his constituents orders for shoes at Christmas time to be honored during February, and they are now coming in at a rapid rate. It would be interestime to know the comparative value of turkeys and shoes for campaigm purposes.

Candy Relieves Patieus. A physician announces that candy will velieve fatigue. Any young man whose yest girl confesses to feeling tired will mow now what is expected of him.

CHILDREN'S BILL OF FARE,

Curious Table Which Was Furnished by Woman School Inspector of London.

The decision of the board of education that children under five ought not to be sent to school is on the safe side, although much seiverse criticism has been poured upon it, save the Church Edectic. By way of answer to these critics the board has issued a volume containing a memorandum by their chief inspector of elementary schools, and reports by five women imspectors who had been instructed to inquire into the whole matter. The chief inspector's summary verdict is that "there is no intellectual advantage from school instruction under five," and "that umsuitable rather than insufficient feeding is responsible for stekly children." With reference to this latter point there is a curious table furnished by one of the women inspectors, giving the choice of 46 children who were asked what they would huy for dinner if provided with a penny and told to purchase it themselves.

Thirteen chose fish and potatoes: five, fish only; five, potatoes only; two, peas and potatoes; three, pease pudding; five, soup; two, meat and potatoes; four, pudding; one, Christmaspudding; one, apple ple; one, jam roll; one, jam tart; one, rice, one, chesa; one, apples...

Pickles and even raw onions figure: Bargely in the diet of the slum children of London, and for this the igmorance of the mothers is clearly to blam 3.

At present many parents seem to need education far more even than; the children.

ODD WEDDING SPEECHES.

A Mumber That Were Delivered in Dumb Show and Some That Were Sung.

The recent wedding in New York at which the bridesmaids were representative of six nationalities, and each felicitated the bride in the language of her own country, was an odd affair, but probably not so well received as the speech of a young Englishman who was called upon to propose the toast, "The Bridesmaids." Apprised of his ordeal in advance he had devised an escape, and with the single statement that silence was golden he brought from his pocket a set of gold bangles, which he bestowed

upon the attendants of the bride. At a wedding feast at Dol, in Normandy, the demand for a speech resulted in the production of a guitar, upon which the speaker accompanied himself. while he chanted the praises of the bride. Had he stopped there all would have been well but he changed to a praise of his store, and the guests threw him out

of the house. Doubtless a similar fate should have befailen the sharpshooter who wrote the name of the bride upon the wall with pistol builets, to the serious damage of the wall paper. Almost as odd was the performance of a German music hall performer, who, when called upon for entertainment, mounted the table uponhis hands and balanced himself upon glasses, cups and other furnishings.

PLACE FOR BACHELORS.

They Would Get Their Just Deserts Were They All Sent to Kores

"Korea's the place for bachelors, nit," said the sailor. "Bachelors in Korea in considered as children and has only children's, privileges.

"Just pender over what that there means.

"You, a Korean bachelor, get thirsty, You enter a rest house and call for paim wine. The pretty little amber-colored waitness sows:

" 'Married?' "No. says you.

"'Heraus, then,' says she; and out youngo, unstaked. "You want to vote, but they won't let

you vote if you ain't married. "You apply for a job somewheres, "'How many children have you?' is the first question you're asked.

"And as soon as you say you're unmarried, they laugh in your face to think that you should presume to apply for-

work anywheres. "Bachelors in civilized lands has all; the best of it. But in Korea they lead a. dog's life."

Like It. But Different. The capital of a western state hadbeen relocated at a small county seat village where an old-time exhorter preached every Sunday with increasing enthusiasm as the building boom enlarged his congregation. He wanted a big revival, and urged all to join

in the Christian work, saying vokementiy: "The Christian work is just like any other work, only it is very different." -Magazine of Pun.

Most Unique Book. In the possession of the family of Prince de Ligne is a book which au-a thorities deciare to be the most unique rublication in the world, because it is neither written nor printed; the letters are cut out of each follo, upon thefinest vellum, and are intermaved withblue paper, so that the text can be read! with perfect case. Rudolf, of Germany, in 1640 offered \$60,000 for the volume.

Chinese Competition.

California growers are alarmed overthe fact that Chinese in Asia bavegone into the business of exportingpickled olives to the United Systes to compete with the California product. The import duty en olives in a jar of ten gallons or more is only 15 centa per gallon, according to the decision of the San Francisco collector.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

-deagedne en Levisiane et dans tenn les Brate du Bute. Sa publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnelles. Prix de l'abonnements un fant : Bettiers Onotidionie 132.05