MANSAN AWAY FROM HOME. D la Not Long Before He Begins to

Yearn for His Old Habitation. me monally a good man grows dissat-

sakhee with Kansas. The milk is too weeken or the honey too sweet and, be Memore like them to flow over his land penyment, says the Seneca Tribune. So a parts with his farm, sells his livewest and "other things too numerous in vication" and moves to Oklahoma. There he takes his good Kansas money miss bays a farm which to-day is and towarmen is not because the wind has Visus it away. Or he tries Colorado saur clushes around in the mud irrigat-Fire a strip of bottom so narrow that a cow can't jump into the field because - manps over it

Thus he hours of Texas and goos down for the the bag of gold at the rainbow The the daytime he scratches sandburn ser of his flesh and at night contipedes frrews over his face. When his money is ut rome he begins to feel like he did I'm that night he ever staved away from Aggree

He rearns for good old Kansas and Show wearn sticks in his throat and chokes Mein natil tears come in his eyes. He versus give a month's work to see the west standing at the bars on his old Surgan farm and hear the horn blow for * STL 1 120 0 3

Memory is a marvelous painter and wantur best the things we love best. It memures to the traveler the corn silking in the field he once owned, the wheat me wing for the harvest, the clover conversing away in a carpet of red and press. richer than the rugs of Persians. The charge him the elms as they whispered in he children at play beneath them, assums to the roses in the corner of the sold sail fence, and in infinite detail servis a thousand things that touches the sourt and proves its whimsical

flurpy is the man who wakes from form; to find that he has wandered from "Kunsed only in his dreams.

SCRIZZLY UGLY CUSTOMER.

The One Who Wounds Him Would Be Wise to Climb a Tall Tree.

is wounded grizzly is a mean thing to Their and if there is a tree handy it is on srokty good thing to climb if anything (Sen wrong with your shooting irons. I think a grizzly will climb a tree. Thorgh brown and black bears will. Any ment is pretty sure to fight if crippled, That I know there is this difference befreen a black or brown bear and a grizz-S wars Charles A. Sartain, in Field and Markens. If you meet a black bear unexspeciedly, give him five seconds and he twill be out of sight; but meet a grizzly the arme way and give him five seconds rese you will be out of business.

show the most fascinating way to Mant bear, which is even better than work, is to trail him right to his incree, and meet him in broad daylight swi has own doorstep, as it were. It can ds once but everything must be just The ground might be covered with a light fall of snow and the snow ment to be meiting. Then the twigs weat break. One has to be very carethe, and when bruin is found, which is pererally at the foot of a large tree, one main never forget that instead of one silver may be two, and, in that case, one ares be able to shoot fast and straight, mas implicit confidence in the gun he warms is about the best stock-in-trade in can possess. About the surest short a bear to stop him quickly way of thinking, is directly in the Brank It is really not a hard shot, usually at short range, and it mus him out mugtely quick.

NEWS ITEMS OF 168 B. C.

Ricked Up by the Reporters of a Roman Journal of That T:me.

The oldest paper in the world known A the Acta Populi Romani Diurna, of matth there is still one number extant sist the year 168 B. C. of which the fol-The me is a translation

the the 29th of March: Consul Livthins has exercised the governing pow-P Soday

A violent storm occurred in the essense of this day: the lightning garray an oak, soon after noon, near The Velian hill, and split it into sev-

4 disturbance took place at an inn with the sign of a Bear, close to the Mary blam. The landlord has been menantly wounded

: 3% Edile Titnius has condemned success retail butchers for selling mout is the people which had not been inespected by the authorities. The fines there been devoted to the erection of de exemple to the goddesa.

The money changer, Ansidius, whose two tears the sign of the Cimbrian jances, absconded with a considerable summ. He was pursued and has been isresied. He still had on him all the satisfen money. The Practor Fontejus mericined him to restore that money akmed ately to those by whom he had

mer intrusted with it. The brigand chief, Demniphe who was accessed by the Lugare Norva, was min then to have

The Carthaginian squadron has ento day.

Marriage in the States.

Desig to the numerous and liverge met errorce Elws in America a cartous meets of things can easily exist. You mer divorce your wife in Arizona. Ber as you travel in the same train week her to New York she is your milw still snow and there and for an some or two at a time. Unless you get the conduction of the train to call the tate frontiers and read the letal gode, you cannot be certain whether gov are bound or free. . . .

SCARLET TOBACCO PLANT.

Variety Produced by the Crossing of Plants with Red and White Blooms

The national council of horticulture, through its committee, says of the scarlet tobacco plant: "One of the flower nevelties of last year which was successfully grown by many exports is a tobacco plant which produces scarlet flowers, nicotiana Sanderac. It is named for its producer, an expert of England. The plant was originated by crossing two South American tobacco plants, one of which had white and the other red flowers. The result was a flower varying from a light pink to the deepest red. Planted in the foreground of a border of the more familiar nicotiana affinis, which has white, star-shaped flowers of a wonderfully sweet fragrance at twilight, a combination of color most striking is produced.

"A pleasing characteristic of this tobacco plant is the flowering time, which begins at twilight and lasts until the hot rays of the following day wither the blossoms. Thus it is in bloom at the time when it is most appreciated by persons returning home from a weary day's work. The plants are easily grown from seed sown on pulverised soil. Another method is to now the seed in shallow boxes and transpiant, when the fourth or fifth

leaf has appeared, to open beds. "This plant appears to bear flowers all summer long, and with ordinary care should succeed under a great number of conditions. It has been successfully tested in England, Germany and the United States. It has done well in sunlight and partial shade."

WINNING A LOLO BRIDE.

Custom in Western China That Calls for Courage in the Man.

It is customary among the Lolos of western China for the bride on the wedding morning to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree. while the other female members of her family cluster on the lower limbs. armed with sticks.

When all are duly stationed the bridegroom clambers up the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and punches from the dowagers, and it is not until he has broken through their fence and captured the bride

that he is allowed to carry her off. Similar difficulties assail the bridegreem among the Mongolian Koraka. who are in the habit of celebrating their marriages in large tents, divided into numerous separate but communicating apartments.

At a given signal as soon as the guests are assembled the bride starts off through the compartments, followed by her wooer, while the women of the encampment throw every possible impediment in his way, tripping up his unwary feet, holding down the curtains to prevent his passage and applying willow and alder switches unmercifully as he stoons to raise them.

As with the maiden on the treetop, the Korak bride is invariably captured, however much the possibilities of escape may be in her favor.

BEFORE THE WAR MANSIONS

Deserted Alabama Houses That Were Once Almost Royal in Splender.

"If a man is looking for a genuine, unadulterated, irreducible case of blues I know a land that will fit his case," remarked J. C. McGee, assistant topographer for the Pensacola, Alabama & Western railroad.

"Our line enters the northwestern part of the state and goes down through the heart of Alabama," the engineer went on. "Many miles of our work is through swamps and tangled woods of midnight darkness.

"These swamps abound in scorpions, rattlesnakes, vipers, lizards, cottonmouths and, the negroes affrightedly add, chalkfaced spooks; but those are not the depressing features.

"It is the hundreds of tenantless old mansions you are constantly encountering. These vacant homes are models of antebellum magnificence. There are large columns and wide verandas in front, spacious hallways and rooms of lordly proportions. Some of the carvings are almost of royal splendor.

"Nothing has been removed but the furniture. The masters were either kill: d in the war or have moved to the towns. The wild grass grows high clear up to the doors. The fencing is gone or tumbled down."

Elevators to Ascend Alps. Persons not hardy enough to risk the rigors of Alpine climbing are now enabled to mount to the aummit of the Hammer Schwand mountain, 3,600 feet above sea level, by means of the longest lift in the world, an elevator 600 feet high. The elevator is located not far from Lucerne, where is a grotto in which the elevator shaft is hidden. The elevator is operated by electricity. The cage is 12 feet square, and only seven passengers are carried each trip. The ascent is made in three

Dexterous Africans. For a feat of dexterity and nerve it would be difficult to surpass, that of the Bosjesman, of South Africa, who walks quietly up to a pull adder and deliberately sets his bare foot on its neck. In its struggles to escape and attempts to bite its assailant, the polson gland secretes a large amount of the venom. This is just what the Bosjesman wants. Killing the snake. he eats the body and uses the poison for his arrows.

WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON Region Where Everyone Is Judged

by His Ability to Grow Fruit.

There's the cooperative idea in the valley. You can see it when the directors of the Fruit Growers' union hold their weekly meeting in the little shed which forms their headquarters, says Harris Lloyd, in Outing Magazine. Here Chrls and Hank and Ned and Jim sit on apple boxes or the manager's desk or lean against the window sill while they discuss the business the manager presents to them. They are merely the half dozen growers who have been selected to settle the question of prices for the community and where to ship the harvest. They suggest to the manager what they think is best, then hurry away to finish up picking or spraying or, whatever else there is on hand, leaving him to do the rest. Sometimes there's. the question about the best kind of fruit to send to a certain place. Will it stand the climate? Will it keep long enough?

"Let us leave it to Old Man Tucker."

says Hank. In comes the old man. Coatless, his blue shirt unbuttoned at the throat. his features literally gnarled by the 60 years he has been making the world give him a living. He doesn't look exactly like a man who can tell the nice points of an apple as the palmist tells the lines of your hand, but his word is the final judgment, for he has never erred yet. Ask who he is and you hear: "Why, he's the one whose Newtown pippins are so good that they go to Europe." And beside him the college graduate, even the mayor, has to take a back seat. Here in the valley he is one of the biggest men, even if he does come to town in his shirt sleeves and rides a bicycle because he basn't time to "hitch up." Everybody is as good as his neighborgood enough to be called by his first name. No matter where one has come from or how high his former standing. here he is measured by one thing-his ability to grow fruit.

THE MAGYARS IN HUNGARY

How the Emperor Brought the Refractory Element to His Terms.

The New York Times thus elucidates the fecent triumph of the old emperor of Austria-Hungary over the refractory Magyars by his threat of introducing manhood suffrage. They have acquiesced in his autocratic rule in the army because of it. The threat was the subjection of the ruling classes in Hungary to the majority of the population through manhood suffrage. This says the Times:

"Of the 45,000,000 population of Austria and Hungary, some 12,000,000 are Germans, and about 9,000,000 are Magyars. The Germans are, though a minority in Austria, the most influential element, as are the Magyars in Hungary. The immediate cause of the recent trouble was the claim of the Hungarians that their language should be used in the words of command addressed to the Hungarian troops in the imperial army. In both Austria and Hungary the conditions of suffrage-property qualification and the right of persons in certain occupations to vote, together with the concentration of powers in the upper branches of the parliament-give to the Germans in Austria and to the Magyars in Hungary a decided advantage. It was the possible withdrawal in part of this advantage that induced the present "compromise." The solution is extremely satisfactory so far as the immediate future is concerned. But it is plain that an element has been introduced in the government of the two nations that may produce serious changes. The idea of manhood suffrage once lodged in the popular mind is not easily dismissed

Democracy Variously Defined. There are various definitions of the word democracy. Greece is often, and not unreasonably, called the most democratic country in Europe, yet it has a king and shows no sign of wishing to get rid of him. Kossuth was the leader of the Hungarian "democracy" in seeking to establish a republic, but the Magyars are among the most aristocratic of people. England remains loyal to her hereditary monarchy, yet is in some respects actually more democratic than America. So these constitutional democrats in Russia are not aiming at the immediate establishment of a republic, and they are not likely to organize an attack upon the crown or upon the monarchical prin ciple. They are striving for a constitutional system under which the peopule will have a voice in the government, and that is something which they now seem reasonably sure of attaining by peaceful and amicable means. -N. Y. Tribune.

Japanese Watch Contractors. By night or by day, whenever an order is in course of execution for the Japanese government, there in the workshop is the representative of Japan supervising, testing, rejecting all that is not above the slightest suspicion of defect or flaw. When relieved by his colleague he does not rush out like a schoolboy from school, as if relieved from an irksome task. The twain observe together until the newcomer has picked up the threads and can apply himself as minutely as his predecessor to the details of the business. Indefatiguable and incorruptible, working heart and mind for the honor of Japan, these watchdogs of the mikado have contributed, unseen but collectively, to the overwheiming triumph of their country.

OUR MODERN GARDEN TOOLS

Up-to-Date Implements Perform Wonders in the Saving of Labor.

We sympathize with our grandparents who have gardens in little two by four tucked up beds, with walks between them, and the whole arrangements so planned that all the work was done with spade, hoe and rake, says the Northwestren Agriculturist. No one thought of using a plow or harrow in these gardens. The beds were spaded into heaps and then worked into shape with a rake. The seeds were sown from a board which served the double purpose of guide in making the rows and firming the soil. The gardener worked in a humped-up, strained position while he sowed, hoed and pulled weeds, doing everything by hand, "Garden sass" in those days was a luxury which represented real labor.

The twentieth century gardener, like other modern tillers of the soil, works his head as well as his hands. Beds are made in the open, where the horses can be used to prepare the soil for planting with plow, harrow, rolls, etc. The sowing of the seeds is done with garden drills which do the planting as rapidly as the operator can walk. The rows are long and straight with room between to use a one-horse cultivator in lieu of the hoe. The finishing touches are given with the attachments of knives, rakes and levelers that make up the combined garden drill and cultivator. This implement is simple and inexpensive, but a wonderful labor saver. One man with it will do the work of ten with-

OWLS HOOT IN RACTIME.

Strange Effect of St. Louis Whisky on a Pair of Captive Mouse Killers:

Lured from a happy home in a dead tree near Galesburg, Ill., two big owls were brought by William Schroeder as a present to his friend, H. F. Konetzky, proprietor of a drug store at Nineteenth and Wright streets, reports the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of recent date.

They were placed in a window of the store the other morning, and are considered very fine specimens of what is known among ornithologists as "long-eared" owls. They are much larger than ordinary owis, probably due to the diet of corn-fed mice in their Illinois home

Soon after being installed in the drug store it began to grow dark, and when the street lights were turned on the owls decided that it was up to them to hoot, and when they opened up Mr. Konetzky began to wonder if the donor of the birds was really his friend. All through the night they continued in fog-horn cadence When he found that he could not

sleep to the hoot music, W. J. Pfeffer, who sleeps, or tries to sleep, in the store, attempted to stop the concert by putting a glass of whisky in the cage. The owis took a couple of drinks.

and it was all off then; Instead of their doleful but dignified hoot-hoots, the birds executed ragtime selections which speedily aroused the neighborhood.

WOLVES LIKE THE SHEEP.

Kansas Prowlers Are Fond of Mutton and Show Skill in Getting It.

The wolves now found in Jackson county. Kansas, are in size between the coyote of the western plains and the big wolves found in the Ozark region. In general appearance they bear a resemblance to the Scotch collie dog. They live in unfrequented places, generally in the timber or along the streams, and a favorite abode is in caves or under overhanging ledges of stone.

It is said that the wolf has a great liking for mutton, especially young lambs, which fall an easy prey to him, and that he is most frequently found where sheep are numerous. But he will not turn his nose up at tender little pigs, and when he cannot find other things more to his liking he will not scruple to become a common chicken thief. But his skill in eluding his enemies, especially human, is remarkable, and this is one of the most aggravating things about him. If a hunter succeeds in getting within gunshot of him the chances are ten to one that no damage will be inflicted. His hide is so thick and tough and is covered with such a heavy coat of fur that an ordinary discharge from a shotgun has little or no effect. With an ease that is exasperating he simply lopes out of danger and is soon lost in

Latest "Freak" Dinner. The latest "freak" dinner is the baby dinner, which took place at Baltimore. The men guests came in knickerbockers, the women in short frocks. The hostess' daughter, who has just "come out," entered sitting in a perambulator, wheeled by a friend in the get-up of a negro nurse. After tiring of dragging wooden horses and stuffed woolly lambs about the room, wheeling hoops, playing with mechan-

ical toys and blowing tin trumpets, the

company reveled in "Here we come

gathering nuts and may" and other

juvenile songs and games. Pastar's Long Tour Rev. Pio Mayer, superior general of the Caleite order, who is on a 4,006 mile tour of inspection which will take him through the Unted States, Canada. all of South America, Spain and Holland, has arrived in New York. He is traveling without money, according to the rule of the order, and his bag-

gage consists of a small handbag.

SEARCH FOR HIDDEN GOLD.

Cask of Precious Metal That Was Stelen and Buried in Indian Territory.

During the closing years of the civil war, when the Indian territory was the habitation of scores of lawless bands who lived by pillaging the country, a cask of gold was taken from a party of soldiers on their way to Fort Gibson and buried somewhere in the vicinity of what is known as Willow Springs.

Upon the arrival of the soldiers at the fort without the gold a large detachment of soldiers was sent out against the bands of outlaws. A battle ensued in which all of the outlaws were killedexcept one. This one was sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Hope had never faded from this man

and he expected some day to be pardoned and then to return for the hidden treasure. As the years rolled by, however, the confinement broke this man in health, and a few weeks ago he passed away in his cell in the government prison. Before he died, though, this man told his attendants the story of the robbery and as nearly as possible where the treasure was buried.

A party has been in the Willow Springs country for several weeks searching for the lost gold, but no trace has been found. So much faith has been pinned to the dying man's story, though, another search is to be instigated. The previous hunters have been persons entirely unfamiliar with the country, but now one of Vinita's young men who has lived near Willow Springs since childhood will be employed and a thorough search made.

LIKE LONDON'S STREETS.

Grass Won't Grow in Tonopah, Nevada, Under Any Conditions.

The city of Tonopah, Nev., has all modern improvements except watered lawns and street pavements. There is some talk of paving and it is sure to come in time. It will be some time, however, says a local account, before there will be any parks or flowers or green grass. Ambitious as is the desert, these luxuries will have to be omitted. There are clubs, hotels, libraries, highpriced restaurants, livery stables and garages, and a swell opera house is in contemplation, but green grass-never! It won't grow. It wouldn't grow if an awning was placed over the whole spot and the tender shoots watered every few hours. After they have spent a year in the desert and are taken out, children, and even grown folks, simply go wild with delight as they roll in the beautiful grass of the first field they

With all the wealth and happiness of the desert, this is one thing that must be forgoften. It is all right when one is making money and paying bills by check through the mail; one can forego green grass and foliage; but about the time the pannings fail and the stocks go down, the hateful bill collector pokes his head in the door of the cheerless cabin and—there is no joy in Tonopah any more than there was in Mudville when "Casey struck out." But such a sorry picture is far off.

FORESTS OF PORTO RICO.

Dense Jungles, Composed of Many Different Kinds of Trees and Shrubs.

The primeval mountain forests of Porto Rico are now restricted to a few summits in the west central part of the island, and to the forest reserve of more than 100 square miles in the high Sierra de Luquillo in the eastern part, estanlished by a proclamation of President Roosevelt in 1903. They are dense jungles, composed of many different kinds of trees and shrubs, the mountain paint being the most prominent feature in those visited by us. Climbing aroids reach to their summits; graceful tree ferns add charm to the vistas: small ferns, mosses and lichens in great variety carpet the ground and clothe the rocks and tree trunks, and in the more open places many species of herbaceous plants occur, the whole forming a mass of vegetation of wondrous beauty and interest, many of the plants growing here occurring nowhere else in the world. One is brought to regret that this fascinating floral wealth is nowhere readily accessible to visitors, except by walking or horseback.

THE ZAMBESI DRYING UP. Precarious Condition of the Water-

way of British Central Africa. For some months past considerable

inconvenience has been caused to planters and traders throughout British Central Africa by the precarlous condition of the Zambesi waterway, which is gradually drying up at many parts.

Some ten years ago it was possible for the flotfila of steamers which ply between Chinde, at the mouth of the river, and Katungas, on the Shire tributary, to maintain communication for upward of eight mouths of the year. Even though heavy rains have fallen throughout the Shire highlands, and Lake Nyasa has risen several inches, many steamers and barges are at present lying high and dry on sandbanks in the river at various points. The distance from Chinde to Blantyre

-the capital of the protectorate-is but 375 miles, but many hundreds of tons of goods for the interfor have taken as long as three months to reach the latter center for distribution.

Alas! Poor Sherlock! The Book Reviewer - The plot of this novel was stolen, sure. The Police Reporter Ah! A second

story job, evidently! -- Puck.

SHIPS LOST IN THE ARTIC.

Explorers Deprived of Their Shelter and Provisions by Parting of

Glacier. December was a dark month. There was no difference between day and night. We missed the cheery illumination of the electric arc, and under the light of numerous little oil lamps we labored, sewing our fur clothing for the sledge trip and making harness, writes Anthony Figla, in Me-Clure's. In the carpenter shop, imprevised from part of our storehouse, Quartermaster Rilliet, who had the assembling of the sledges in charge. tolled with the members of the crew

Christmas and New Year passed happily. We celebrated the anniversareis with banquets, to which our hard-working stewart contributed many delicacies. A Christmas edition of "The Arctic Eagle," our camp newspaper, was printed. Assistant Commissary Stewart making up that forms and running the press, and Seaman Montross, who had once been a printer, acting as compositor. Near ly all the members of the party contributed and considerable amusement was the result.

Storms were many, and the members of the scientific staff in their walks to and from the observatories often had to face winds of high velocity. with driving snow and lew temperatures. At the Magnetic observatory it was generally necessary for an observer to carry a shovel and dig his way into the hut so as to free the man he relieved on watch. January was a wild month, noted for its variable and high temperatures. The maximum thermometer registered 31 degrees above zero on the 21st, during a storm in which the wind reached hurricane velocity. The storm continued until the morning of the 23d, when we found that the bay ice had been broken up and that much of it had disappeared in the dim glow of noontime, for the sun was on its return to us, we discovered that the glacier had "calved" for miles along its face. Several of the parties explored the bay by jumping from cake to cake of ice, but no sign of the ship or the provision cache could be found, not even a case, barrel or spar. The America had gone to her doom in the

CRUSADE AGAINST ABSINTHE

Press of Switzerland Up in Arms Against the Curse of the Nation.

Absinthe drinking is the curse of French Switzerland, and crimes by absinthe drunkards have been so asarmingly frequenc of tate that the Bwiss press has started a crusade against the sale of the liquor

In the cantons of Vaud and Geneva over 100,000 signatures have been obtained to a petition urging the govgrament to suppress the absinthe distilleries. During the last few months a series of murders and attempts at murder have been traced to persons who are confirmed absinthe drinkers, and who committed the crimes while under the influence of the figure

Most of the absinthe sold in small cafes as a penny a large wineglassful is made from chemicals and raw alcohol, and this is the stuff drunk by the poor, for the reason that it is cheaper than wine or beer. Good absinthe is of the same price as good whisky, but little of this is found in this country. as the greater part is exported to France and Belgium.

The canton of Neuchatel depends upon its r venue on the make and sale of absinthe, and from this quarter there is much opposition to the crusade. Not only the men, but the women and, to a less extent, girls and boys have developed the habit of absinthe drinking, which threatens to sap the manhood of the Swiss and the French cantons. There is every likelihood that in a short time the matter will come up for the consideration of the French authorities

Portents of Disaster.

Norwegians are much concerned over a strange incident of the festivities which welcomed King Haakon to Christiania. A newspaper thus desoribes it: "At the very time when the royal procession had to pass the an cient fortress of Akerhus there was as sembled there a great number of spectators, mostly military, in order to see the new king drive past. While the spectators were waiting to see the king in great excitement a jingling sound was heard and suddenly the crowned statue of King Oscar fell to the ground. At the same moment the crown fell off and was crushed in the fail. For a moment every one present felt a little uncomfortable on witnessing the incident; but it was immediately forgotten in watching the royal procession. All few days later some members of the same company were assembled in another part of the town in the house of one of the leaders of the government. The conversation turned on the stranga incident of the statue. In the midst off the conversation a scraping sound was heard and the portrait of King Oscar. glided down from the wall and fell to: the ground."

Getting the Best.

Clerk-And what sort of pace do you wish, madain? Mrs. Ittamile-Some ancestral lace, please. I see that it is being worn by

Waiting for the Bing. "Jack -Miss Peachly is a silent belle, Tom -What's the answer?

the nicest people.—Cleveland Leader.

"I kissed her the other night and she never tolled."-Chicago Dally

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS