

HOW JAPAN WAS FOUNDED.

Count Tai That Has Been Handed Down by Tradition for Many Centuries.

We are indebted to the Jesuit explorer, Charlevoix, for a tradition concerning the establishment of the Japanese empire. It is said that the first colony there was composed of Chinese, who settled on the neighboring island more than two centuries before the Christian era. Sinokwa, the legend runs, ascended the throne of China in the year 244 B. C., and at once entered on a career of cruelty and tyranny. He was nevertheless, most anxious to enjoy the privileges of his position for as long a period as possible. For the purpose of endeavoring to obtain some specific agent by which the duration of human life could be prolonged, he dispatched trusted messengers and explorers into all the countries with which he held any communication, or of the whereabouts of which he could obtain any knowledge. Taking advantage of the circumstances, one of his medical attendants who was living in hourly dread of a sudden sentence to death, told the emperor that he had learned that such an agent existed in the Indies of a plant which grew only in the islands which now form the Japanese empire. The plant in question was also reported to be one of so delicate a structure and sensitive nature that if not plucked with pure hands and special precaution, it would lose all its mysterious virtues before arriving within the limits of the Chinese empire. It was suggested that 300 young men and the same number of girls—all of splendid physical health and moral purity—should be selected to proceed to Japan for the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of the precious plant. The suggestion was promptly acted on. The medical adviser also patriotically volunteered to conduct the expedition himself and the offer was accepted. The expedition embarked as speedily as possible for the Japanese islands, but not one of its members was ever seen within the bounds of the Chinese empire again. The previously unoccupied parts of Japan were rapidly populated with a race more fresh and vigorous in body and mind than the average inhabitants of the land of the Celestials itself. The medical chief of the expedition of course created a magnificent palace erected for his residence, which he called Kanjoku (i. e., "grande maison semblable aux cieux"), says the Chicago Chronicle. We are further told that the Japanese mention the historic fact in their annals; that they point out to visitors the spot on which the medical founder of their empire landed and also show the ruins of a temple which was erected in his honor.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

There is Little That is Needed in This Country That is Not Produced Here.

It is the boast, especially in campaign times, of many statesmen that if a wall should be constructed around the United States, closing in the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from British America to Mexico, it would be possible to grow, mine, or produce every article needed by the thousands or more people of the United States without sending abroad for anything. In the main, says the New York Sun, this statement is true, and the United States is the only country in the world of which it is true, but there are some imports which the United States must get from abroad or do without. The chief article which is in such demand by the people of the United States as to be in fact a necessity of life, is coffee. It is not produced here, and comes almost exclusively from Brazil. Another item of necessary import is tea, not raised to any appreciable extent in the United States, but shipped here from China and Japan in almost equal amount. These are the chief items that the United States must import, but not the only ones. Chemicals in large amount are imported into the United States, and along with them drugs, Germany being the chief country of shipment for the former and South American ports for the latter. Cork and quinine, both from Spain are not produced here, and a very large item of import to the United States is goat skins. Diamonds, spines, raw silk, sponges, rubber furs, cocoon silk, cocoa and some fruits are imported into the United States without great competition with American products. But practically, with these exceptions, the United States produces or is able to produce, grow, mine or manufacture everything that it needs, with out sending abroad for it, or without being under the necessity of buying outside of its home.

Ruin the Roads.

It is very English, the county surveyor observed, that the large number of motor cars in this part of the high road, over dry gravel roads, such as the road between the road and the road, is covered with a sharp sand. Another report from the same county says that the effect of heavy, swift-moving motor cars is to wear away roads all over the place. A smooth, hard surface is required to resist the action of the rubber tires. How They Do It. You say the motor man and the conductor work well together. Specially. The motor man starts the car suddenly, you in your seat, and that gives the conductor a chance to come to your assistance and never toward him. Chicago Post.

After the Honeymoon.

He—Do you remember how they threw me at us when we were married? She—Indeed I do. Well, I've laid away a lot of your old clothes, and I'm sure the next man friend of mine who gets married, — Youkers Statesman.

SHORT NOTES ABOUT DRESS.

Tasty Trifles of Feminine Finery That Are in Vogue for the Current Season.

Tucks of all widths are noted on new dresses. Coarse laces trim the canvas fabrics to perfection. Elaboration is the keynote of the season in dressdom. Nets printed in cloudy Dresden effects are very attractive. Shoulder trimmings droop in pseudo granddama style. Daisies and buttercups are reappearing as military blossoms. A panel front makes round and round trimmings possible for the stout woman. The newest skirt trappings turn toward the front and taper to a point at the knee. Colors will be more of a feature in women's handkerchiefs than they have been in many seasons. The red hat is the correct thing to wear with a black and white striped or checked gown. Thin laces and shaded tulle are quite superseded by the erstwhile popular foulards. Between the rain umbrella and the parasol comes a half-way article in "shower size." Rose quillings of tulle are a charming finish for the ruffles of house and evening dresses. Flower-fringed chiffon sashes are handsome and effective additions to summer dinner gowns. Dotted swiss forming a facing, three inches in width on soft Milan, braid hats is new and attractive. Pinked ruchings and raveled-out or lace-edged tiny frills are among the swagger new trimmings. All-over Valenciennes is to be used a good deal for the more expensive summer gowns. It is rumored. Maltese lace insertions are used for frills of chiffon cloth, while for gowns of net, lace or Alencon are preferred. The newest skirt features seem to be the narrow front gore and the deep flounce that sweeps downward from the knee. The newest crush belts are elaborate, being thickly strewn with studs of gilt, steel, enameled leather or embroidery. Gowns and lace matching those of the frock can be used by your umbrella merchant in covering a frame of any size desired. Ombre or shaded effects have become such a craze that even the veil of shaded chiffon is being worn by smart folk in the morning. These are worn over the face, brought in front, with the long ends crossed forward and knotted loosely in front.

SPEECH BY A FRENCHMAN.

After-Dinner Effort Which Was Intended to Be Very Fine, But Was Twisted.

"Monsieur and Gentlemen—You excellent chairman, M. le Baron de Mount-Stuart, he have say to me: 'Make de toast. Den I say to him dat I have no toast to make; but he nudge my elbow ver soft, and say dat dere is no toast to make; but, den, dere, wid your kind permission, I will make de toast. 'De brevete is de sole de de feet,' as you great philosopher, Dr. Johnson, do say. In dat amusing little work of his, de Pronouncing Dictionary, and, derefore, I will not say ver much to de point. Ah! mes amis! ven I hear to myself de flowing speech, de oration magnifique of your Lord, Maitre, Monsieur Goussier, I feel dat it is a ver great privilege for you stranger to sit at de same table, and to eat de same food as dat grand, dat majestic man, who are de terror of de couleurs and de brigands of de metropolis, and who is also, I for to suppose, a halterman and de chief of you common sounder. 'Monsieur and gentlemen, I feel dat I can prepare to no greater honneur tan to be you common sounder myself, but, helas! dat plaisir are not for me, as I are not freeman of your great cite, nor von liverly man servant of you of you companies joint-stock. But I most not forget de toast. 'Monsieur and gentlemen, de immortal Shakspeare he have write: 'De ting of beauty are de joy for nevermore.' It is de ladies who are de toast. Vat is more entrancing dan de charming smile, de soft voice, de rinking eye of de beautiful lady? It is de ladies who de sweeten de cares of life. It is de ladies who are de guiding stars of our existence. It is de ladies who de cheer, but not inhibit, and, derefore, vid all homage to dere sex, de toast dat I have to propose is: 'De ladies! Heaven bless dem all!'"

Mildew on Leather.

Down by the seashore, where houses are damp, nearly everything is inclined to rust or mildew. This latter especially appears on leather goods. Bags, trunks, valises, shoes and innumerable other articles made of leather are often ruined by the mildew. There is one species of mildew fungus at the seashore which sets so deeply into the leather that the appearance of it is forever ruined. Unless prompt action is taken as soon as it is discovered. The best method of remedying the mildew is to rub it off carefully with a dry cloth, removing all loose particles in this way. Then rub gently with a soft cloth soaked in pure petrolatum. The leather should be rubbed with this until all signs of the stain have disappeared. Then dry and polish with a soft cloth, finishing off if possible with a piece of velvet or silk. — Boston Budget.

The Fresh Office Boy.

Bookkeeper—Anything new at the office to-day? I thought I heard a row when I came in. Private Secretary—That was only the boss bring the new office boy. He sprung a new suit and he heard the kitchen maid if I thought he got a ball and bat with it. — Indianapolis News.

CARE OF SOLDIERS' TEETH.

Necessary Precaution to Keep the Men in Good Health and Fighting Condition.

After much study, the British war office has appointed eight dental surgeons, who are to aid in "maintaining the courage and the temper of the army." Interesting as is the announcement, England is considerably behind the United States in learning the importance of caring for soldiers' teeth. In the first place states the New York Times, we have had these important adjuncts to the medical corps since February 2, 1901, when the law officially creating them was passed. The law stipulated that there should be one dentist for every 1,000 soldiers and officers. As the law has been in force for over three years, and the wisdom of its passage has become daily more manifest, the limit of the number of dentists allowed for the army is already nearly reached. In this country a secondary consideration, quite naturally following the first, has bobbed up—an effort on the part of the dentists to be admitted into the army as commissioned officers. At the present time they are merely legalized aids to the medical corps under the jurisdiction of the army surgeons. When Gen. Miles signed the order for the appointment of dentists it had been discovered that however well the natives of the Philippines and Cuba preserved their teeth in warm climates our soldiers suffered severely. As soon as a regiment reached the tropics its officers and men began to have trouble with their teeth. The trouble, however, was the result of intestinal disorders. The medical men who were behind the bill creating the dentists understood this, and useful as the dentists are to any army in any land, they have proved especially so to American soldiers, because of the new possessions and the physical ailments following upon their arrival there. While the law stipulated that not more than one dentist for every 1,000 soldiers should be appointed, it allowed them to be sent in whatever quota was deemed necessary to whatever points needed them most. As a result we now have in Cuba and the Philippines a regular army of dentists, so large as to put to shame the recent appointment of eight tooth doctors of the United Kingdom. So important is this army department that it seems surprising how it has remained to be established until so recent a date. Army officers declare with one voice that there is no such thing as a courageous fighting force with bad teeth, but it is a solemn truth, to which the powers of the world seem just waking up. "I think that most people will agree," said an army surgeon the other day, "that dyspepsia is not conducive to gallantry and dash. With your heart beating violently, your head to a whirl and your stomach affected as by the heaving sea, you cannot expect your nerves to be in a condition proper for successful action in modern warfare. For that a man must be absolutely fit if the soldier's teeth are bad, and he is inclined to dyspepsia in peace and comfort, what will he be when his meals are rough and irregular? Unless molars and grinders are in good order, it must mean that before long the man will be permanently on the sick list. "As a matter of fact, it is quite appalling how many would-be recruits have to be refused because of the condition of their teeth and the war office in this country, as well as the one in England, is to be congratulated upon the steps it is taking to insure good teeth in soldiers. The common adage, 'No foot, no horse, no teeth, no man,' is aptly expressed into 'no teeth, no man.' "While not abreast of us in the matter of army dentists, Great Britain is a step in advance of us in that it is, as I understand, going to the fountain head in the matter, and is trying to enforce a law which requires the examination of the teeth of boys in boarding schools. In teeth, as in everything else, the boy is the father of the man. A generation bred from dyspepsia means a people whose shattered constitutions will crowd our hospitals and asylums. The strain of modern existence is often put down as the sole cause of modern lunacy. It is, no doubt, a contributing factor, but I believe very much of it is due to neglected teeth, accumulated in two or three generations. "I attribute a vast percentage of the deterioration in the national physique in England, about which so much has been said, to bad teeth. Were a multimillionaire I would found more dental hospitals instead of libraries."

In Sunny Ceylon.

Adam's Peak, the most conspicuous mountain in Ceylon, is one of the world's sacred mountains. Every year thousands of Buddhist pilgrims toil up its steep sides to "acquire merit" by reaching the summit. The "Shadow of the Peak," which is seen at sunrise in certain favorable conditions of the atmosphere, is a curious natural phenomenon. An enormous elongated shadow of the mountain is projected to the westward, not only over the land but also over the sea to a distance of seventy or eighty miles. As the sun mounts higher the shadow rapidly approaches the mountain and appears to rise in the form of a gigantic pyramid. — London Tit-Bits.

The Fresh Office Boy.

Bookkeeper—Anything new at the office to-day? I thought I heard a row when I came in. Private Secretary—That was only the boss bring the new office boy. He sprung a new suit and he heard the kitchen maid if I thought he got a ball and bat with it. — Indianapolis News.

SHE COULD HANDLE HIM.

Not Much of Her, But the Little Wife Walked the Big Man Home.

There was a sudden excitement on the street. The children, who were the first to observe the two men in altercation, left their baseball practice and hurried to the scene. Windows were thrown up and street doors opened and women with shawls hastily thrown over their heads flocked together and stood eagerly waiting developments at a respectable distance, relates the Chicago Daily News. "What is it?" called the cobbler from his shop window to a man on the sidewalk. "It's Big Jim Peterson and Wall Bender," replied the man, without removing his gaze from the two gesticulating men. "Fightin'?" "Not yet, but I guess they will be pretty soon if somebody don't stop 'em." "I'd like to see 'em stop Jim," observed the cobbler, as he tumbled his shoe and last out of his lap. "It took four coppers to get him into the wagon when him and Gallagher had their scrap." "Bender ain't got no show against Jim. Jim'll eat him up." The crowd around the two disputants was for the greater part listening in respectful silence to the vigorous denunciation of the redoubtable Jim, a burly giant, whose inflamed countenance and clenched fists left no doubt of his belligerent disposition. The other man was backing away from him. "You needn't tell me that you didn't say it," roared the big man. "You've got it wrong," protested the other. "I don't want no trouble with you." The crowd jeered. "Sing him, Jim," urged one. "Put up your hands," growled the big man. "Jim." At this moment the crowd suddenly parted, and a little but very determined-looking woman burst into the clear space and caught Jim by the arm. "You come right home with me, Jim, Peterson," she said, her black eyes snapping. "I can't let you out a minute if it seems like you're going to disgrace yourself in this fashion—Jim!" "All right," said the giant, humbly. His aggressive manner wholly disappeared. "I'll go. You don't need to hold me, Belle. I— I was just talkin' to him." "Yes, you were talking to him," said the little woman, sarcastically. "Come along!" She led him through the crowd and along the sidewalk, the sleeve of his shirt between her fingers and thumb. The crowd gradually dispersed. "What was it?" asked the cobbler, who was short-sighted. "It was his wife," replied the man, who had been talking to "She can handle him all right."

DEBT TO FOREIGN BORN.

Much is Due in a Civic Way to the New Comers in This Country.

When the obligations of Americans who have been here a long while to Americans who have been here only a short time are referred to, illustrations are almost always drawn from the military service, but this is being far less than justice to the more recent Americans. A great deal is due them in a civic way, says the Philadelphia Record. Of all states, the union the one most prolific in unsound and dangerous political theories and movements is Kansas, whose percentage of foreign-born population in 1900 was only 4.6. Next to Kansas are the States of political crazes in Nebraska, with 16.8 per cent of foreign-born residents, and in the same class are Wyoming, with 18.7 per cent of foreign-born, and Colorado, with 16.9 per cent. A mixture of population and free silverism, with a strong dash of socialism, is the product of native American political thought. A policy of financial idleness would probably have been fastened upon the country if it had not been for the strong sound money sentiment of Illinois, with 21.1 per cent; Wisconsin, with 24.8; and Minnesota, with 28.9 per cent of foreign-born population. The cities where there is the most political independence, and where the fight for good government has made the most progress, are Boston, with 34.1; Chicago, with 34.9; Manhattan and the Bronx, with 41.5; and Detroit with 33.8 per cent of foreign-born residents. Philadelphia and Pittsburg, where the political gangs are particularly strong, with 11.7 per cent of foreign-born residents, and 26.4 per cent of foreign-born residents, respectively. St. Louis, whose badge scandals are particularly offensive and particularly fresh in the public mind, has 13.4 per cent of foreign-born residents. A little modesty would be becoming to the son of native parents.

Magnetic Research.

One of the great outstanding problems of science is that of the magnetic and electric condition of the earth and its atmosphere. To aid in the solution, the Carnegie Institution has established a department of research in terrestrial magnetism, and has allotted \$25,000 a year to carry it out. The advisory board of the department will be international in character, and the members will be selected from the leading authorities in this branch of science all over the world. Professor Neumayer regards this as the most important step ever taken in the development of our knowledge of the earth's magnetism. — Science.

PLENTY OF GUTTA PERCHA.

Steps Have Been Taken by the Government to Stop the Wanton Felling of Trees.

The insular bureau of the war department is in receipt of an interesting bulletin on the production of gutta percha in the Philippines. The report comes from the bureau of government laboratories at Manila. Among the items of interest are the following: The commercial history of gutta percha runs parallel with that of submarine and subterranean electric cables, for three-fourths of all the gutta percha produced has been used on them. With the construction of the great trans-Atlantic cables in the sixties and seventies, the demand for gutta percha became enormous. When the Malay peninsula, adjacent to Singapore, failed to supply sufficient quantities to meet the demand, the adjacent islands of the Rhio archipelago, and Sumatra were invaded and rich finds made. Finally Borneo was included in the producing zone and lastly the Philippines. In the Philippines the regions which produce gutta percha for market are confined to the islands of Mindanao and Tawi-Tawi. The best method of collecting gutta percha is a difficult one to determine. The trees are in the tropical forest regions, which are inhabited only by the wildest pagan tribes. These natives are the natural gutta percha collectors, and, as a matter of fact, have done all the collecting since the beginning of the industry. They desire to secure the maximum yield from each tree with the minimum expenditure of work or time. They first cut down the tree and the larger branches are at once lopped off to save the milk, to prevent the gutta percha mill from flowing back into the small branches and leaves. The milk, or latex, is contained in the inner bark of the tree and leaves, in small capillary tubes or ducts. To open these so as to permit the maximum amount of milk to escape, the natives cut rings in the bark about two feet apart along the entire length of the trunk. The milk as it flows out is collected in gourd, coconut shells or on large leaves. As soon as the forestry bureau was organized, the collection of gutta percha was prohibited and tapping the tree with a bolt in such a manner as to save the milk without destroying the tree, but the wild natives never practiced this method, nor did they ever hear of it, and all the gutta percha so far exported has been of the expensive so many trees killed. Islands such as Mindanao and Tawi-Tawi cannot stand this for any length of time, and already the gutta percha trees have entirely disappeared from the vicinity of the coast regions and of the large rivers. Most of the Philippine gutta percha comes through three hands and the price is quick and decided. The native collector receives about ten dollars, Mexican for a piece of 182 1/2 pounds. This is shipped by the trader to export towns and sold to the Chinese at \$10 to \$12 Mexican, per piece of 137 1/2 pounds, and the same is worth at Singapore about \$70.

HAWAII'S VARIED CLIMATE.

Where the Traveler Can Enjoy the Atmosphere of Three Zones in One.

There are two places in the world where a person can pass through the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones in the course of an hour. Hawaii is one and Darjeeling, in northeastern India, is another. In both these places the trick is done by climbing up the high mountains. In Hawaii the traveler starts with the warm breath of the Pacific fanning him and the smell of palm trees. He passes by great clusters of tropical fruits and as he mounts the trees change until he is in the land of scenery that may be found in the southern United States. Still he climbs and soon he notices that it is much cooler and that the character of the scene has changed to one that reminds him of the temperate zone, with fields in which potatoes and other northern vegetables are growing. In Darjeeling the change is still more wonderful. The entrance to the tableland on which the little mountain city stands is through a dark, somber tropical pass, full of mighty palms and hung with orchids and other jungle growth. After a while the trees change from palms to the wonderful tree ferns. These alternate with banana trees until, after some more climbing, forests are reached of magnolias and similar trees. Through these magnolias the way leads over up and at once, over an open pass, there comes into view the peaks of Himalayan theodolites and the snow-capped of the white, grim, snow-dusted frozen mountain peaks like arctic icebergs on land. In less than two hours a traveler can ascend from orchids through jungles to tea plantations and thence to a climate of northern roses and violets.

Traveling in Spain.

Trains in Spain are certainly slow. A rate of ten or 12 miles an hour is considered a good average of speed for everyday travelers. When the Spanish officials wish to show visiting foreigners what they really can accomplish in the way of rapidity, they offer express trains, which dash madly across the landscape at an average rate of 15 or 18 miles an hour. In one way this proves an advantage, for the traveler sees a great deal more scenery for his money than if he were rushed past it swiftly. — London Tit-Bits.

Bread Pudding.

One cup of sour milk, two cups of bread crumbs, one cup of long, one-half cup of butter, one cup of chopped raisins, one small cup of preserved strawberries, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cinnamon. Mix sugar and butter to cream, soak bread in milk with soda, mix and add the other ingredients. Steam two hours. Serve with whipped cream. — Good Housekeeping.

Strawberry Whengar.

Pour three quarts of white wine and add over four quarts of berries, cover and stand three days, then strain. To each quart of the vinegar, add one pint of loaf sugar, let stand in a hot steam bottle and seal. — Boston Globe.

BITS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

A Variety of Information Pertaining to Matters in the Domestic Realm.

Ice-cream is always a welcome dessert, and any new sort that is good at the same time is sure to be eagerly appreciated. A particularly rich and delicious variation is known as Constantine cream. To make it stir quarter of a cupful of powdered sugar into one quart of cream and whip until quite thick. Peel three bananas and cut into thin slices. Blanch and slice one cupful of almonds and add to the cream, stirring all well together; then whip in the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and two tablespoonfuls of grated coconut. Place with one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of essence of vanilla and of almond. Freeze until quite solid, and, after removing from the mold, drink with grated coconut slightly sweetened with powdered sugar. Stains made by dipping candle grease (and such ugly things are the primary ones) into the dinner table may be removed by placing a piece of blotting paper over the spots and pressing with a hot iron. This applies to stains on fabrics. Beaded shades are in high favor for candles. They are not difficult to make, and the making of them is pretty occupation for spare minutes. They are so many kinds of lovely beads nowadays that one can hardly make an ugly shade if only one selects delicate, fine, translucent beads. Gold beads, silver beads, very pale turquoise green and crystal beads are charming, and, as a rule, they are not mixed. If one is expert, a little pattern may be stung into the strands that go to compose the shades; but even this is possible for a beginner kept well and refined in taste. The light shining through the beads gives them a wonderful brilliancy. For brooches, adding a gradation of color to the seasonal gown into crystals, crabs, eggs and crabs again, try in boiling fat and serve with sauce Bechamel. Sugar is writing more and more to help make up the deficit in training for our own German authorities.

HURRY WITHOUT HURRYING.

How to Expedite Matters Without Calling Too Much Upon the Nervous System.

First, the times that we must hurry, should be minimized. In emergencies of ten the necessity for hurry comes only from our own attitude of mind, and from not doing what we ought to do. In the tenth, we must learn to hurry with our muscles and not with our nerves, or I might better say, we must hurry without excitement. To hurry hurriedly is to most people an unknown thing, but when hurry is a necessity, the process of aggressive effort in it should be pleasant and refreshing. If, in the act of needful hurry, we are constantly teaching ourselves to stop resistance by saying over and over, "brough whatever we may be doing, I am perfectly willing to lose it, I am willing to lose it," that will help to remove the resistance, and so help us to learn how to make haste quickly. But the reader will say, "How can I make myself willing when I am not willing?" The answer is that if you know that your unwillingness to lose the train is preventing you from catching it, you certainly will use the efficacy of being willing, and you will do all in your power toward yielding to common sense. Unwillingness is resistance, resistance in the mind contracts the muscles, and such contraction prevents our using the muscles freely and easily. Therefore be willing.

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Pour three quarts of white wine and add over four quarts of berries, cover and stand three days, then strain. To each quart of the vinegar, add one pint of loaf sugar, let stand in a hot steam bottle and seal. — Boston Globe.