

COWS CRUELY MUTILATED

Animals of Pure Breed Intended to Improve Mexican Herds Not Welcome.

Guthrie, Ok.—The opposition of some of the Mexican cattlemen to the introduction of high grade American animals for breeding purposes has resulted in the cruel mutilation by unknown parties of a shipment of dairy cows recently sent to Mexico, according to W. F. Eager, of Guthrie, who has been engaged for some time in shipping high-grade cattle into Mexico, under the auspices of the different breeders' associations.

Among the heavy shippers into Mexico recently has been an Illinois firm, which pays especial attention to dairy cows. This firm recently shipped a load of 35 cows, all full-blooded and registered buttermakers. Shortly after the car crossed the border into Mexico, some unknown person entered the car and cut the teats of 23 of the cows, ruining them entirely for dairy purposes, and injuring them so that a number of them will probably die.

The Mexican government has lately been encouraging the introduction of better blood into Mexican herds, and has the co-operation of the better class of cattle raisers. Some of them are, however, suspicious and jealous of the big business which American firms have been doing lately. The matter has been referred to the authorities at Washington and the City of Mexico and an investigation asked for.

TIRADE ON MOSQUITOES.

American Society of Exterminators Issues "Brief" of Declarations.

New York.—At the convention of the American Mosquito Extermination Society here, President W. J. Matheson, of New York city, said that a large percentage of the population of this country yearly lose their lives or are incapacitated by disease from the insidious work of the mosquito. "The Mosquito Brief," designed to convey the layman information regarding mosquitoes and to form a "confession of faith" of the society, was discussed and adopted. Some of its declarations are:

There are over 100 species of mosquitoes in the United States.

Mosquitoes require one to three weeks to develop from eggs to winged insects. Some species lay as many as 300 to 400 eggs at a time. Only a few mosquitoes live a month.

Field tests prove that certain species are the only natural means of transmission of malaria and yellow fever.

Of the domestic variety the dangerous malarial mosquitoes are among the most generally distributed. They never seem to travel far—only a few hundred yards.

Mosquitoes are known to bite more than once.

Mosquitoes are a needless and dangerous pest. Their propagation can be prevented.

JIU JITSU CALLED FAILURE.

Naval Academy at Annapolis Will Exclude It from Exercises.

Annapolis.—Jiu Jitsu at the United States Naval academy has proved a failure. One year ago the craze to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Japanese art of self-defense was paramount, but the result of the matches within the last six months, in which American wrestlers demonstrated that the native art was superior to the Japanese art, led and body twist, convinced the cadets that jiu jitsu has been greatly overrated.

Prof. Yamashita, the jiu jitsu expert who instructed President Roosevelt in the art, gave the last of the series of 50 lessons covering last season and this to the midshipmen. His contract has not been renewed, and neither has he been successful in making profitable engagements for the future. In fact, interest in his art has died out and he will return to Japan. He has received \$33.33 for each lesson of an hour at the academy.

Cheaper Platinum.

Platinum made to order will be a blessing to those who are buying it now at nearly five dollars an ounce; he electricians, dentists, chemists and machinists. The new metal, which will sell for at least half that amount, is of grayish white hue, with a specific gravity and atomic weight about the same as platinum. It fuses at about 3,630 degrees Fahrenheit, and is malleable and ductile, becoming soft and workable at a temperature far below the melting point. It can be used in making crucibles and similar articles for laboratory use, and it is not affected by acids, having successfully passed the tests made by a number of chemists with sulphuric and other strong acids. It can be rolled into sheets or made into wire of the thickness of a small fraction of an inch. A Baltimore man is its inventor.

Yellow Aids Weak Eyes.

Dr. Morais, of Anagni, has made a contribution to the Academy of Medicine getting forth the result of his experiments with yellow light for strengthening weak eyes. Dr. Morais has obtained experiments having been carried over a period of 15 years.

He declares that the yellow tint imparted to objects seen through saffron-tinted glasses is most restful and strengthening.

Gold in Quiver Place.

In the one pocket of a suit of a huge man in an orchard in the Forest of Gold Run claim, near Lewiston, last month, was found gravel that washed \$1,600 in gold.

CHINA READY FOR WAR

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW EMPEROR EXPECTED SOON.

Reign of Terror Predicted for Celestial Empire—Only One Good Army in Country—Serious Flaws of Soldiers.

Peking.—China is a volcano. Close observers not in Peking, because Peking is not the place to get the real news concerning China, but foreigners long resident in the interior, in Shantung and Chili, put the explosion nine years hence. Educated Chinese bring it nearer. For the present, however, the American in China is as secure as he would be in his home in the United States.

It is well understood in official and other circles that it is useless to kill foreigners. There is a general running after foreign things and foreign ways. Men having foreign training are in demand. The same men had to run for their lives in "Boxer" times. At the same time there is anxiety to shake off foreign control of everything—partly from a new feeling of national pride and partly from a desire to keep the good things for the Chinese.

Misgivings for the future are based on fear of an antidynastic rising, probably on the part of the radicals. This would become partly anti-foreign and in any case would mean anarchy.

There are a great many "armies" in China, but the only one that counts is Yuan Shi Kai's "northern army." The Chinese are raising big horses somewhere in Mongolia for the ultimate use of the army, and hope to remount their cavalry in about four years. Of the other arms the men are smart and the recent spring maneuvers were most creditable.

There are serious flaws in the army. The Chinese soldiers will blaze away black cartridges in fine style, but they are not trained to shoot. Target practice is rare. It is doubtful if the men would follow their officers except to the rear, and it is doubtful if the officers would go anywhere else.

The "American boycott" never seriously affected the interior. A few items of United States imports came into the interior in smaller quantities than before. It was a question for the ports, particularly those in the south. The Shanghai riots were purely local and magnified by Shanghai hysteria. A serious question to the educational one, which gives rise to the "young China" movement. This is founded on conceit, the basis of Chinese student character. They are about one-quarter educated and think their education is complete.

NEVER SAW A RAILROAD.

Virginia Youth Ventures Forth on First Tour and Sleeps in Jail as a Result.

Cleveland, O.—Oelrid Troy, 18 years of age, Carroll county, Virginia, long and lean and as innocent as tall, spent the other night at the Central police station.

Until a recent morning Oelrid had never seen a railroad train. All of the 18 years of his life had been spent on a farm in the back part of Carroll county; but, after Oelrid's father died and his mother became ill, four years ago, things began to break bad at the farm and soon there was a heavy mortgage in sight.

A chance seemed to offer itself in the way of a job proffered to Oelrid by his cousin in Ohio, and it was then that Oelrid made the long journey from his home to the nearest railroad station, and started on his still longer journey to his cousin's home in Ohio.

As near as Oelrid could remember, that cousin lived in a place called Rich Hill, somewhere in Ohio; but he lost the card bearing the address, and is not now sure where his cousin lives. The police gave Oelrid a bed at the station. Oelrid had spent his last cent on street car fare, and was wandering aimlessly about the streets, his baggage under his arm, when a kind-hearted citizen's attention was attracted to his forlorn appearance. The man brought the boy to the station, and Oelrid was glad to stay there all night.

DOG KEEPS SMILING NOW.

Scranton Beagle Has a Gold Tooth, and is Proud of It.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Dr. Fred S. Birchard, of Scranton, has a dog with a solid gold tooth. The dog is proud of it. The animal is a valuable English beagle. A few days ago, noticing that one of its front teeth was very much decayed, Dr. Birchard took the dog to a dentist friend. The dentist suggested that the best thing to do was to insert a gold tooth.

"I'll do it now," said the dentist, who is a great lover of animals. The operation took a little more than half an hour. All that time the intelligent animal laid back in his master's arms, submitting with an occasional whine of pain.

Now it sports about with its fine gold tooth, a curiosity for all the small boys of the community.

Old Coach a Colonial Relic.

Antrim, N. H.—Melvin D. Poore is the owner of a private coach which was built more than a century and a quarter ago in Philadelphia, and was in use during the administration of President Washington. It has been in Mr. Poore's family for more than 75 years and is in an excellent state of preservation.

BEEF EXPORTS FALL SHORT.

June, 1906, Shows \$300,000 Decrease From June Year Ago.

Washington.—Completed figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown in a statement issued by the department of commerce and labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,000, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,577,045 in 1905. The figures for the fiscal year 1906 include canned beef, \$6,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; other canned meats, \$1,587,107.

The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 64,523,359 pounds, as against 66,688,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large, if not the largest, amount of American canned beef during the war, but greatly reduced her importation on the disbanding of the army. The exports of canned beef to Japan in the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,563 pounds, against 14,687,165 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,611,388 in June, 1905.

Great Britain was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,578,185 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

Of the exports of canned beef for the fiscal year the United Kingdom took 9,979,254 pounds and Belgium 968,972 pounds.

CUTS TIME OF SEA TRIPS.

Scientific Discovery Will Shorten Ocean Voyages.

Washington.—One day will be cut off, between New York and Europe and three days between San Francisco and Japan by scientific discoveries made by an expedition sent out by the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Other very important developments are expected to spring from these discoveries, which may have a far-reaching effect on all sea navigation. The reduction in transoceanic time will, it is said, be made within one year.

These developments arise from the uncompleted cruise of the Galilee, a sailing ship outfitted two years ago for the purpose of making a magnetic survey around the globe. The work of the surveyors has progressed far enough to determine that all the existing charts of lines of equal magnetic variation are in error, especially those of the Pacific ocean. From San Francisco to Honolulu they are systematically off from one to two degrees. The scientists are also determining the influence of steel construction on the variations of the compass.

By means of the table of variations which is being prepared, and the new and correct charts which will be issued, mariners will be able to steer an absolute course during rains and fogs when no observation can be taken. This absolute course will enable the cutting off of 24 hours between New York and Europe.

GOOD AIR KILLS NEGROES.

West Indian Blacks Cannot Stand Panama Sanitation Rules.

Washington.—Perfect sanitation and cleanliness are proving fatal to the West Indian negroes employed on the Panama canal. Although Col. Corzas and his assistants have banished yellow fever and other tropical fevers, which made the canal zone one large burning ground for the French canal builders, they have found that sanitary precautions taken in the quarters occupied by workmen make the Jamaican negroes especially susceptible to pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles.

West Indians are not accustomed to an abundance of fresh air and well-ventilated, cleanly quarters. Living for generations in small huts, where large families crowd into rooms tightly closed against the night air, the negroes from Jamaica and other tropical islands have developed lungs with cramped capacity and especially susceptible to changes of air and temperature. West Indian laborers cannot be induced to eat sufficient wholesome food to keep them in good health, even when supplies are furnished to them, at cost price and meals are made attractive at great expense to the canal commission.

Buy More French Goods.

Paris.—Statistics collected by the United States consulate through-out France and tabulated by Consul General Mason show that exports from France to the United States for the year ending June 30 reached the record-breaking total of \$107,240,547, an increase of \$18,823,472, or 17 per cent over the previous year. All the great commercial centers except Lyons, Havre and Calais increased their shipments to the United States. The decrease at Lyons is chiefly due to the development of the silk industry in the United States and a corresponding reduction in the demand for French silk.

Kaiser's Son to Study in United States.

Berlin.—The Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August William, will complete his educational training at American institutions. Harvard, Yale, and Cornell are mentioned by those who are laying out his course. After his American course the prince will pass a term at either Oxford or Cambridge, in England. He is to be made particularly proficient in political history, political economy and constitutional and international law.

MOUSE SANG LIKE BIRD

STRANGE LIKING OF LITTLE RODENTS FOR MUSIC.

Kentuckian Tells of Tuneful Melody Which Issued from Throat of His Tiny Midnight Visitor—Story of an Organist.

Kansas City, Mo.—Several years ago a "singing mouse" lived in my father's library, said Dr. James Weir, of Owensboro, Ky., recently. It was my privilege to hear this little musician on several occasions. My father was in the habit of taking lunch about 11 o'clock at night, and he would invariably throw the crumbs to his tiny visitor. Shortly before lunch time the mouse would make its appearance, and, sitting erect on its haunches, begin its tuneful little song. I use the word tunefully advisedly, for there was a great deal of melody in the simple theme which made up this creature's musical effort.

Its song, in timbre, bore some resemblance to that of the canary. There were, however, no cadences, though I noticed passages in which there were both ascending and descending scales of four notes. There was also considerable trilling, which made the song the most birdlike in character. Not long since a singing mouse took up its abode beneath the mantelpiece in my bedroom. I heard it sing on numerous occasions, but its song was not so pleasing, nor was it so well rendered as that of my father's little songster.

Mice frequently show that they are influenced by music. The organist of the First Presbyterian church of Owensboro, Ky., gave me a remarkable instance of this fact. In relating his experience with a music loving mouse, he said:

"When I lived in Cuba, N. Y., a mouse nest beneath a bookcase in my music room, and I often performed the following experiment: Seating myself at the piano, I would begin improvising softly. In a few moments the mouse would come from beneath the bookcase, approach the center of the room, and, standing on its hind feet, listen intently to the music. A loud chord on the piano would send it scampering away to its home. I would then resume my pianissimo improvisation and the mouse would soon return to its former station near the center of the room, only to vanish again as soon as the loud chords were struck."

A celebrated violinist once told me that, owing to his poverty, he had been compelled, at one period of his life, to dwell in an old and dilapidated house which fairly swarmed with rats. He noticed that these animals were "peculiarly susceptible to minor chords or to compositions played in minors, and that quick, lively music would bring them forth from their lurking places in great numbers. A few abrupt dissonant chords would, invariably, send them scurrying to their holes."

A violinist of Louisville, Ky., Mr. Karl Bendik, informed me that he repeatedly noticed that several mice, which lived in his room, were influenced by the music of his violin. In experimenting with them he discovered that when he played an adagio movement pianissimo, they appeared to listen with pleasure, but when he played an allegro in quick tempo and forte, they would immediately run away.

The legend of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" is by no means confined to Europe. It appears, in some form or other, in the myths and folk tales of certain Asiatic races, of the Tagals and Dyaks, and of several tribes of the Malayan archipelago, thus showing that almost everywhere mice and rats are found people have noticed that they are influenced by music.

WILL TOUR EUROPE ON FOOT.

Youth With \$100 Starts on Walking Trip Over Continent.

New York.—F. Landon McGinnis, a recent graduate of Ogden college, Bowling Green, Ky., sailed in the steerage of the steamship Carmania the other day for an eight months' walking tour through Great Britain, Ireland and the European continent.

He is just 19 years old and starts on his foreign travels with only \$100. McGinnis is confident he will have enough money to pay his expenses and bring him back.

The boy is not as strong as he would like to be and believes the outdoor life will build him up. He was offered a free scholarship in the law department of the University of Virginia this fall, but declined it, as his father is able to pay his expenses in the professional school.

Japanese Navy to Grow.

Victoria, B. C.—The Shinanon Maru, which arrived the other day, brought news of many contemplated changes in the Japanese navy. A programme has been framed whereby the strength of the navy will reach 520,000 tons in 1908, but it is not believed this will be retained permanently. Twenty-three cruisers will be struck from the effective list this year.

Packers Men to Wear White.

Omaha, Neb.—Every workman in the South Omaha packing plants will hereafter wear white duck suits. The packers have purchased 7,000 and each man will be supplied with clean clothes daily. White dresses for 3,000 girls also have been ordered. The companies will wash these clothes each day free of charge.

BANKS FOR THE PHILIPPINE IS.

Postal Savings Institutions Established by Government.

Washington.—The Philippine commission has established in the islands a postal savings bank system under direction of the department of commerce and labor. Its act of May 21, which was received at the bureau of insular affairs of the war department here, directs the immediate creation of postal savings banks in the cities of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and the rapid extension of the system in the other cities, towns and villages.

Of the three other classes of banks authorized, the first may receive deposits in any amount, but sums in excess of 1,000 pesos, or \$500, shall not bear interest. Various limitations are imposed upon deposits and withdrawals in the second and third classes of banks. In the third class deposits are to be made entirely through the medium of postal savings bank stamps, issued in denominations of 5, 10 and 20 centavos (half a cent), to extend the privileges of the system to the least prosperous communities. Uncancelled stamps may be redeemed at their face value in postage stamps. The commission has made several exceptions in favor of charitable and benevolent institutions.

Deposits in the savings banks will not be subject to taxation by the insular government. They will be invested through the insular treasurer to securities determined by a special board. Until practical experience shall demonstrate that a higher rate can be maintained the interest on deposits will be two and one-half per cent.

THE "TELEVIEW" AT LAST.

Virginian Invents Apparatus for Seeing at a Distance.

Richmond, Va.—City Electrician William H. Thompson is the "Little Wizard" of Richmond in the "Teleview," which, he says, will enable a person, talking over the telephone to see the face and figure of the person to whom he is talking. The device, it is claimed, can be used with a wire of indefinite length, and gives a vivid image. Discussing the invention Thompson said:

"If it can be perfected the teleview will revolutionize modern conditions. The telephone makes communication of a purely intellectual character simple. But there are hundreds of forms of communication that cannot be so satisfactorily accomplished without the aid of the eye. The housewife will be enabled to purchase her dress and provisions and do her shopping by teleview. The salesgirl will simply have to hold up the article before the teleview transmitter and say: 'How will this hat do, ma'am?' When the wife desires to purchase meats she will call up the butcher by teleview and require him to hold up the goods for inspection before she buys."

For the present the electrician declines to exhibit the model on which he is working or to give a description of it. He explains, however, that the visual image in the teleview is transmitted in the form of a photograph, and the apparatus depends for its working on the variations in the electrical resistance of a ribbon of selenium produced by variation in the intensity of a beam of light impinging on it.

REMOVES SNAKE'S APPENDIX.

Big Rattlesnake Undergoes Operation, but Dies Later.

New York.—First of his kind to go under the knife for such an operation, Pete, a big rattlesnake in the snake-house in the zoological garden in Bronx park, had his appendix removed, but died later. The operation was performed by Dr. C. William Bebe and Raymond L. Ditmar, one of the curators at the "zoo."

Pete, in all the glory of his eight-foot body, had been a favorite of visitors at the snake house since he was taken there four years ago from Florida. He was also a pet of the keepers.

Noticing a curve in the snake's back, extending from the head about three-quarters of the length of the body, an attendant touched the reptile with a stick.

Pete wriggled away, showing that it was a very tender place, and for the rest of the day refused to allow anyone to come near him.

After a consultation it was decided that he should be operated on. An anesthetic was applied, and Dr. Bebe opened the reptile's back. He then saw that the appendix was swollen and inflamed. The cause of Pete's suffering was not evident. He had appendicitis, and, moreover, it was the first case of the kind on record.

When the appendix was opened a large piece of rabbit's fur was found. Pete came out of his stupor after his back had been sewed up, and it was said that the operation had been successful, but Pete died.

Hitch Your Cows to Niagara.

Rochester, N. Y.—Farmers within 150 miles of Niagara Falls are utilizing the electric current generated by the monster dynamo there to milk their cows. This use of one of the wonders of the world was discovered by Charles Francis, of Medina, and was hailed with enthusiastic glee by neighboring bucolics. Francis, by the use of the current and a boy of 15, milks 32 cows in five minutes. Mere manual labor would take four men two hours, not counting such drawbacks as kicking cows and obstreperous steers.

VAST SUMS FOR GEMS

OVER \$400,000,000 SPENT FOR PRECIOUS STONES LAST YEAR.

Most of It Goes for Diamonds—Larger Proportion of These in Uncut State Than Ever Before is Brought In.

Washington.—More diamonds were imported into the United States during the last fiscal year than ever before. Their value was \$5,000,000 above that of the preceding year, which formerly held the record, the gems imported in 1906 being worth \$55,000,000. In 1903 the total was \$26,000,000, only \$1,000,000 less than in 1905, while in 1904 the total was only \$19,000,000. The total value of all precious stones imported last year was \$40,247,010. Diamonds exceeded all other precious stones in value in the ratio of almost seven to one.

About \$19,500,000 worth of diamonds imported in 1906 were uncut, to be prepared for use by the diamond-cutting establishments of the United States, while over \$24,000,000 worth were cut but not set. There has been a slow but steady growth in the importation of uncut diamonds, while cut diamonds have shown a greater fluctuation than those not cut. The total value of uncut diamonds imported in 1900 was a little less than \$4,000,000, in 1902 a little more than \$6,000,000, in 1903 nearly \$11,000,000, and since that period has continued at about the same figure, while cut diamonds, importations of which in 1900 were a little less than \$5,000,000, were over \$15,000,000 in 1903, and \$24,000,000 in 1906.

This importation of diamonds in the uncut state is a development of recent years. The census reports gave the number of wage-earners engaged in lapidary work in the United States in 1900 at only 92, and in 1902 at 429, and the value of the products in 1900 at \$15,000, and in 1902 at \$5,700,000. Prior to 1906 the value of diamonds imported in the uncut state was less than \$1,000,000 annually. In 1907 it passed the million-dollar mark, and has gradually increased until, as indicated, it has averaged about \$10,000,000 a year during the last three or four years.

NO SHAVE IN FIFTY YEARS.

Pennsylvania Man Keeps Pledge Made When Fremont Lost.

Meadville, Pa.—M. T. Freeman, of Cusawaga township, Crawford county, one of the original Fremont Republicans, is now in his eighty-first year and has not felt the touch of a razor for half a century. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Taylor in 1844, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been an ardent Republican, voting for Gen. Fremont, the first nominee of the party for president, in 1856.

At that time Mr. Freeman made a compact that he would not shave until Fremont was elected. His candidate lost and Mr. Freeman remained steadfast to his agreement. No razor has touched his face since 1856, and, while he never let the beard grow to an unusual length, still he has never had it trimmed short.

Mr. Freeman received an invitation, as one of the original Republicans, to attend the golden jubilee of the Republican party, held in Philadelphia.

Mr. Freeman is still a bright and interesting conversationalist. When 15 years old he attended the celebrated Whig and Democratic mass meeting, held in Erie on September 10, 1840, which, undoubtedly, was the largest mass meeting ever held in this end of the state, people traveling in wagons 100 miles to attend. Those were the times when "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," and "Roast Beef and a Dollar a Day" were the slogans.

OLYMPIA'S FIGHTING DAYS OVER.

Dewey's Flagship to Be Converted into a Schoolroom.

Washington.—The cruiser Olympia, on which Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila bay May 1, 1898, will fight no more. The vessel will be turned over to the naval academy for the annual cruises of the midshipmen and for general instruction purposes. It is not intended that the cruiser shall have any further activity in the naval service.

The Olympia is now at the Norfolk navy yard. A board of survey has been ordered to determine the repairs necessary to place the vessel in first-class condition. It is expected these repairs can be made within a year. The ship will then be turned over to the naval academy.

The authorities of the navy department decided that because of the sentiment attached to Admiral Dewey's flagship the vessel can hereafter best be utilized in educating future naval officers.

Value of Rabbits to Australia.

London.—It was stated recently at a public hearing in Australia that \$5,000,000 worth of rabbits were shipped to England every year; that the rabbit, as a commercial commodity, was "only in its infancy," and that the trade would probably grow to \$25,000,000 a year.

Play Golf by Electric Light.

Memphis, Tenn.—Golf by electric light is to be an innovation in local golf circles, according to plans outlined for the Memphis Country club by "Tom" Beedlow, who has arrived from Chicago.