

Photograms onlying they was not Washington, D. C. George R. Colton, who has been selected by President Taft as governor of Porto Rico to succeed Regis Post, is, according to his friends, well fitted for the office of chief executive of the island. He served in the Philippines as colonel of a Nebraska regiment and was later made collector of customs of Mani'a. He served in a similar capacity in Santo Domingo and later pecame collector of the Philippine islands. He speaks Spanish fluently and has had large experience with Latin-Americans. His home is in Washington,

Maine Yields One-Half of the Total Production.

Only Five Tons of the Genuine Commodity Are Consumed Annually in This Country- Balance Is Exported.

Bangor, Me -The woods of Maine field more than one-half of the five ions of genuine spruce chewing gum consumed in this country every year. Though the city factories turn out large quantities of artificial gum, om bitumen, pitch and paraffin and flavored with many beguiling essences, and sell their products so cheaply that the poorest citizen can afford to buy all the gum he wants to hew, the clean, amber-tinted life blood of the black spruce tree is getling to be an expensive luxury.

Before the pulp mills came to Maine grystal pure gum was sold by the jobbers for from 40 to 60 cents a pound Most of it was collected from newly thopped trees by the lumbermen. The advent of the pulp mills and the rapid transportation of the cut timber by rail from the stump to the factory brought about a change of method. Ald growth spruce timber, from which The best quality of gum is obtained, is now so rare that an active lumberman will not secure more than a pound of gum in a winter.

The demand continuing constant, prices doubled in a few years, giving birth to a new industry, which gives profitable employment to more than \$00 men for a month in every year. It has taken about 20 years to complete the evolution of gum picking from a srude art to a science.

. The men who engage in the business have regular routes, which they travel for year after year. The territory is leased from the land owners. Before coming down from a tree the hunter makes deep horizontal gashes on the sunny side of the trunk, forming wounds from which pitch will exude during the summer and later harden into gum for the next harvest Little gum of last season's ripening

has come to market, and the retail price in Bangor is 15 cents an ounce. and a fin April, when the pickers come in with their packs, the price will fall to \$1:75 and \$2, retail, and about \$1.50 in ten-pound lots.

Persons who visit the backwoods lowns of Maine hear many stories about enterprising citizens who have gained sudden wealth by cornerning the gum supply. In 1886 a Boston druggist named Brown came to Bangor to purchase lumber for a group of cottages he was about to erect near Cottage City. He sold spruce gum in his store, buying it from the jobbors at an average rate of \$1 a pound Finding that he could buy it in Bangor for 50 cents a a pound, he purchased all he could get, visiting the camps in order to secure as much as possible.

He bought nearly two tons, which The packed in boxes and stored away to await the opening of the river so that it could be taken to Boston by boat. The ice was late in going out of the Pehobscot that year, and before the druggist received his gum the price had gone up to \$2 a pound. He made a profit of more than \$5,000 on an investment of less than \$2,000.

> New Rigid Asirship. Paris. An engineer named Spices has offered the French government a dirigible balloon of the rigid type, his own invention, with a capacity of 7,000 cubic metres. It is now on exhi- were unaware of each other's where-! shouts

SUFFERS PLAGUE OF WASPS

England Visited by Pernicious Insects and Organized Campaign Inaugurated to Exterminate Them.

London Farmers, fruit growers and gardeners all over the country are congratulating themselves on the approach of winter, because it will free them from the wasp pest.

For, although the summer has been none too warm, the wasp has flourished vigorously and made himself a nuisance to men and animals.

Men and women, horses and dogs have been attacked and fruit crops half ruined in places so far apart as Cornwall, Essex and Sussex.

"It is many years since wasps were so numerous in Cornwall as at the present time," wires a correspondent

"These pests have been very troublesome and have done considerable damage to fruit crops, especially plums and pears. Many persons have been stung

"In a little hamlet near Bodmin a farmer's wife has killed nearly a bucketful during the season."

In some parts of North Devon it has been found necessary to take men from their regular employment and organize a campaign against the

A great run has been made upon chemists for cyanide of potassium with which to destroy the pests.

A week or so ago a woman in Essex died from a wasp sting and within a few days three valuable dogs were stung to death at Robertsbridge, in

Other countries apparently are no better off, judging from the case of the crown prince of Germany, who has just been so badly stung.

By simply catching wild wasps and then by starvation reducing them to a proper degree of submission before regaling them again with a plentiful feast of honey, Miss Black-Hawkins has tamed whole nexts of the creatures at her picturesque summer home, Bourne court, near Andover.

"Every morning now at daybreak," she said, "my bedroom is invaded by a large swarm, which just buzz harmlessly round and wake me up. They are perfectly tame and allow me to handle them at will."

SEALBY A "FRESHIE" AT 50

Captain of Steamer Republic, Recently Bunk in Collision, Enters University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich.-Capt. Inman Sealby, commander of the White Star | Line steamer Republic when she was! sunk last February after a collision) with the Italian steamer Florida, has entered the University of Michigan as a freshman law student at 50 years of age.

The collision, with the litigation which has followed to determine the responsibility for it, turned Capt. Sealby's attention to admiralty law and its opportunities.

"I want to be treated like any other freshman in Ann Arbor," Capt. Sealby said. "If there is any ducking of freshmen done, I want my share."

Meet After 55 Years.

Tyrola, Okla.-When Mrs. Sarah Jane Meyers, 86 years old. was separated from her niece, Mrs. T. M. Meyers. 81 years old, back in Walker county, Alabama, Franklin Pierce was president of the United States. That was 55 years ago, and aunt and niece had not met until at the home of T-M. Myers, at Tyrola, recently, they were brought together. They moved

to Texas over a half century ago, but

BIG LOGGING SEASON IS ON

Operations on a Larger Scale Than for Several Years Post to Be Conauched in Norvem Mich gate.

de on the the disted on a le MACHER HELDER , 1 : 2 th is for a greater of a second transfer of the energy very little question that the limit of the pure pure property for terially more there a conster of a hillion teet. See . It leaging camps will be count, and in the appearments sula this consent of the Landreds of men will be early do Labor is none too planta and it is likely that wages will trie by ar then the scale that has ruled for two years past.

Another new logging railroad is about to go into commission in the district. More construction of this kind has been accomplished in the peninsula this season than for a number of years. This is largely due to the fact that most of the standing timber still to be cut lies remote from the streams suitable for log driving. The newest logging railroad is that built by the Ontonagon Lumber and Cedar Company. It extends from the village of Ontonagon, on the south shore of Lake Superior, southwesterly to the Fire Steel river, a distance of 61/2 miles. More mileage will be added next summer. The company is cutting timber in the Fire Steel country, and it has 200 men at work in two camps there. Similar railroad lines are being built by the Sawyer & Goodman Lumber Company in Iron and Dickinson counties, by the Sagola Lumber Company in Marquette county and by Hebard & Sons of Philadelphia in Baraga county.

The roadbed of the Van's Harbor branch of the Soo line has been completed, and already all but four miles of this new railroad has been ironed. The remainder of the steel is expected shortly, and it is likely that the advent of winter will find the entire line in operation. The Van's Harbor branch will be an important feeder for the Soo line. It opens the eastern portion of Delta county, which has never before been provided with railroad facilities. The line extends from Van's Harbor, on Big Bay de Noquette, to Cook's Mills, a station on the Soo line in Schooleraft county. It traverses a large tract of timber land owned by the Van's Harbor Lumber Company, and one of its most important functions will be the delivery of logs to the Van's Harbor mill. This mill has recently gone into commission, a new plant being built to take the place of one that was destroyed by ... a last spring.

CROPS OVER FIERY EARTH

Corn Appears to Be All Better for Mysteriously Burning Underground Stratum.

York, Pa.-A remarkable underground fire in the neighborhood of Wiest's dam, several miles west of the city, which is causing some uneasiness among residents in that section, but which is generally supposed to be a burning peat bed, is resisting all efforts to extinguish it.

The fire was first discovered about two weeks ago by a farmer, who noticed a vapor rising from his cornfield. On closer examination he found thin smoke oozing from the ground, and digging some distance below the surface found fire smouldering in a black substance somewhat like soft coal. The fire at no place appeared upon the-surface, the moist warmth, in fact, having made the field remarkably productive.

Further examination has shown that the fire extends about 200 yards in a strip about fifty feet wide along the Codorus creek. The thickness of this burning substance is not known, but several men have penetrated to a depth of 27 inches, when heat caused them to desist.

NEWS ABLE HELP TO HEALTH

Unique Service is Installed in Callfornia Hospital to Care for Patients in Hospital.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A unique feature in the care of patients in hospitals was introduced permanently to-day in the California hospital in this city after experiments for some time had proved its value.

This feature consists of a daily newspaper containing a resume of all the news of the day condensed from the morning papers. The news is divided under three heads-foreign, United States and local-and is read to the nurses at luncheon. Thus the attendants are prepared to impart to the patients under their charge the events of the day.

The therapeutic value of the pian, according to Dr. Walter Lindley, head of the hospital, must soon be recognised by all hospitals, and it is his belief that it will be universally adopted.

Woman May Swear Some. Princeton, Ind.-A Gibson county jury has made evident its opinion that 'cussing" should not be too much disouraged when on her second jury trial it convicted Mrs. Ida Switzer of profanity and fined her three dollars. out secured the remission of all costs of both this trial and a previous one, a which the jury disagreed, amountng to about \$30. Mrs. Switzer was harged with handing some hot renarks to a neighbor in a quarrel over whose children should eat the green peaches on a tree that grew at their partition fence. She paid.

LOGUSTS EXPECTED

Destructive and Dreaded Insects Looked for in 1914.

How Species, Sometimes Called "Prarach's Locusts" Differs from Common Variety - Superititicus Believe Presages War,

Pur bary Pa - Almost the whole khown world is in a ed at this s by a species of insect Phosa as the cleada, or locate. In many portions of the globe these insects come in such great numbers as to make life almost a burden to man and animal, and every living thing in the way of vegetation is devoured within a very few hours. In certain sections of the United States there is what is known as the seventeen year locust. It makes its appearance every 17 years.

The last locust year was 1897, and the next appearance will be in 1914. In 1880 the insects were more plentiful than in 1897, but several severe storms swept the country, killing many before they had time to deposit their eggs in the branches of the trees, and in 1907 the English sparrow devoured millions of the insects, and it is believed the number will be greatly reduced the next time they are due.

The seventeen-year locusts are sometimes called "Pharaoh's locusts," because they make a sound that resembles the repeating over and over of that historic name. The notes or songs are not what might be termed vocal, as they are produced by the rapid vibrations of two very thin films that cover a small cavity at the base of the abdomen. In some localities the sound produced is somewhat different from that heard in other sections. Along streams, and especially along the Ohio river, the notes are more bass, while on the highlands, and especially in the mountain regions, the sounds produced are more shrill.

Every season there are a few locusts, and the theory of many persons is that they are stragglers, or some that have fallen behind, by oversleeping, or have awakened a year or two

too soon. In studying the cleada it has been learned that those making their appearance each year do not make the same sound as those coming every 17 years. Those we hear every year have a long, quivering, drawn-out noise, and never seem to repeat the word "Pharaoh," like those we have heard on the dates above named. They are almost identical in appearance, but they do not come from the earth until July, while the seventeen-year locusts appear early in June or as soon as the ground is warm.

The yearly visitors remain until killed by frost if they escape their enemies. The seventeen year species are all gone in about six weeks.

Each of these species and, in fact, about all the cicada that visit other parts of the globe, bore their way out of the earth, climb upon some tree or anything near at hand, until they can burst their shell and expand their wings and begin their destructive

They leave their hiding place during the evening or night time, and if one will take the trouble to watch carefully, he will see the insect creep upon some tree trunk or convenient weed or bush, and after being exposed to the air a while, sometimes extending into daylight, it is seen to burst its outer covering, and with a series of interesting movements it pulls itself out of its long prison and awaits the unfolding of its wings. These are more rolls of film at first, but soon develop into very useful members. At first the wings are quite transparent, but soon become a grass green tint. with dark lines.

The markings resemble the letter W, and some superstitious people say

this signifies war. As soon as the old garments are cast off the insect leaves them sticking to the tree and flies away and settles on some tender branch and begins depositing the eggs for posterity. The female locust is provided with a sting, or ovipositor, through which it deposits the eggs beneath the bark on the tender branches. These hatch in about three weeks, and larva worms resembling certain species of ant are found. These drop to the earth, and in a short time they bury themselves beneath the surface, feeding on the tender hairlike roots of vegetation.

Where trees and shrubs are stung, badly the twigs decay and fall to the earth, and in many places whole orchards have been killed.

It has not been determined just when the pupal stage actually begins. The cicada remains in the earth until it is time to come forth. Of course, they live below the frost line. In excavating for cellars the year previous to the arrival of such large numbers of these strange insects they can be found burrowing upward to be near the surface.

May Smoke in Church.

Dayton, O .- in order to stimulate interest in the afternoon meetings for men. Rev. Thomas W. Cook, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church here, announces that he will permit smoking during service.

Invitations have been sent out broadcast, asking the men to attend the meetings, bringing their smcking materials either pipes or cigars.

Rev. Cook's congression is encouraging the movement and expects it to prove successful. FOLISHING UP THE IMMITOR

Purpose of Unique School in Now York William Will Giv. Drg &c. of "M. J." to Graduates:

N w York White head Ye his small $\{\alpha_{ij}\}_{i=1}^{n}$ to the non-left seque This on have been afterable selection for everyage and to be a more than both and dinext week that the timbers and ty of the same is nearly discovered by the same tolet the cry's most remarkable. school

Incidentally the opening of the unique educational institution which has for its perpose a diling less than the training of purifors, will also give to the scholastic world a new degreeof M. J. This Cource, while will be conferred on all graduates, is the abbreviation standing for master of janitoring.

There will be no honorary degrees, and the graduate will be put through a course which will instruct him in all the details of the janitorial profession, from repairing a broken elevator to plugging a leak in a kitchen boiler.

One feature of the new school which will be a most grateful innovation to New Yorkers is that in which ianitorial etiquette is to be taught to the destruction of the hoary janitor joke. The organizers of the new school, believing that one of the chief regulaites of the preesnt-day janitor is the cultivation of a more courteous attitude on his part toward his tenants, have decided to include in the curriculum a course in good manners.

Some of the things to be taught in this connection will, it is thought, go a long way toward bringing about more friendly relations between janitor and tenant, especially on a frosty morning, when the inhabitants of the upper floors find that the steam heat has been turned off

After having received his diploma the fanitor of the future will have many more accomplishments of the kind that are sure to be apreciated by tenants in trouble. He will, in fact, be more or less of a jack of all trades. and, if all that is promised is carried out by the educators, he will be alto gether a desirable man to have about the house.

CLD TONGUES ARE REVIVED

Chaldean, Arabic and Assyrian Languages Taught St. Louis Children -Study Ancient Customs, Too.

St. Louis.-In the downtown section of St. Louis languages and customs. ages old, that have lasted through centuries, to invade the intense modernism of a busy city, are being taught.

In the little school of the Syrian Maronite Catholic church of St. Anthony the Hermit, the Assyrian members of the church are baying taught to their children the ancient languages of Arabia, Assyria and Chaldea.

The school, opened a short time ago, has become firmly established and is gradually widening its scope. The se tool originated in the desire of the parents to instill into their children pride and patriotism in the ancient lands of their forefathers. At the same time the spirit of Americanism is not bring forgotten.

Under the direction of Alexander Mizrany, once a teacher in the Jesult and Christian Brothers' colleges in Syria, the children of the district are learning the tongues spoken centur

ago in the ancient countries fam.ed in Bible history. The children are making rapid progress, according to their instructor, and are, at the same time, being instructed in the history of Arabia, Assyria and Chaldea.

English also is being taught to those yet unfamiliar with that tongue, but the establishment of oriental pride in the children is the principal purpose of the school.

UNIQUE SKULL OF CAT FOUND

Remarkable Specimen Discovered in California Will Be Classified by Geologists-Larger Than Lion.

Berkeley, Cal.-A remarkable specimen of an animal, believed to belong to the cat family and not known to this continent, has been unearthed from the famous asphalt beds of the Rancho la Brea, near Los Angeles, and the unique skull has been sent to Prof. A. C. Merriam, head of the department of paleontology and historic geology, for examination and classification. The find was made by Prof. William Bebb.

The species represented by the skull obtained by Dr. Bebb corresponds in character to the great cat described as fells atrox by Prof. Leidy in 1853 from a part of a lower jaw found near Natchez, Miss. This animal was one of the largest known species in the group of true cats, and seems to have ranged over at least the southern half of North America.

The skuil is considerably larger than that of the average existing African lions.

Slump in American Fiction. London.-An English publisher who has returned from America says that there has been almost as great a slump in fiction in the United States

as in England. One of the leading publishers of New York furnished figures showing that the number of novels issued in 1901 was 2,234; in 1904, 1,821; in 1907. 1.271. As 1908 was the year of the panic no attention is paid to the figures of that year.

Of the novels issued in 1907 the percentage of authors by nationality was: American, 51%; English, 48% per cent.

BUG-PROOF FUINTO

Massachusetts Man Produces Tubers of Great Superiority.

Bining Years in Experimenting with , Valous vegetable, and trakes Mary Wonderful Disserties -His Cantaloupes Are Find.

Montagon, Mary Ring good 1980. to vines that show by analysis twice the ratio of food products in them over the average tuber, cantaloges that run sixteen to forty eight pounds. peas that will be ready for picking in half the time that green poes qually require, corn in half a dozen colors and of attractive tastes these things are some of the achievements of Rev. Amos N. Somers, pastor of the little Unitarian parish here, who has spent years delving into the chemistry of nature and has accomplished what he believes is a valuable thing for mankind, especially in potato culture, for , this is a necessity of necessities.

Mr. Somers tells his story by saying that the potato rarely matures a seed and notes that the great potato raising companies in Maine offer large sums for small measure of seed.

"Of course, everybody knows," he continued, "that potatoes grow from planting the eve of the vegetable in the ground the spring. Hybridization by mixing the pollen is not a new thing, but with the potato you can't do it, for there's no pollen to mix. So, after many years of trying, I have evolved what I call graft hybridization. The problem was hardy:, as the potato grows below the group i, while fruits and many vegetable grow above and the stalks or stems can be grafted in the familiar way

"So one day it occurred to me to graft the sprouts together just at the surface of the ground. I took two cuttings, sliced them off and then fastened them together with the bodies of the tubers touching and the two pants of the sprouts also lying close against each other. Fastening these together, I planted them with the top of the graft just above the ground Atthe juncture of the two a new contact rissue body grew, and from this a ties. variety of potato grew. I got this new variey, which I call the Standard, from a graft hybrid of the Green mountain and the Lady Somers. named after my wife.

"The Standard is a very sumooth skin potato, with eyes hardly sunken below the surface. This last fact makes it an economical potato, for there is less waste in peeling it and the analysis shows it has just twice the amount of foodstuff in it and wice as much starch as the average potato. The average one shows 15 to 15 per cent, foodstuff. In body weight 100 of my potatoes will greatly outweigh 100 potatoes of the ordinary sort of the same size, and on bushel measure the same difference occurs. The Lady Somers I got from the Early Rose and the old Delaware potatoes.

"It was my study of Darwin that started me on this. I have watched the work of Prof. George J. Romanes of England, the author of 'Darwinism After Darwin, and have corresponded with him, and I have succeeded in this where he falled. Profu Geddes and Thompson of Edinburgh are also in the same line, but I feel I have surpassed them in results. My results were first definite four years ago,

after 35 years of trying.

"The vine of my potato has a peculiar odor and is offensive to the potato bug, for it never goes near them. I have taken bugs from plants of the usual type in the next row in my potato patch and put them on the new vines and in half an hour I can't find one, and I really feel I have got hold of a bug-proof potato. If so, that's a big thing in itself, for lock at the expense saved the farmer in plaster and paris green and in labor. Then, again, the roots of my potatoes are very much longer than the average roots, which, of course, makes them all the better as plant feeders and as resisters of drought.

"This is a summary of my discoveries and results of methods used by me in the preparation of new varieties of food plants, especially new species of potatoes by graft-hybridization."

LOSES TOE SAVING COMPANION

New Jersey Man Catches Foot in Machinery While Laying Alongside Engine to Dry Out.

Montclair, N. J.-Edwin Marion of Forrest street, a clerk of the Wells-Fargo Express Company here, who was spending his vacation at Green. wood lake, was compelled to return home, having lost the little toe of his right foot in a peculiar accident.

Marion and William Lamb were crossing the lake in a launch, when Marion fell into the water. Lamb caught his friend's arm and pulled himinto the boat. Marion then crawled alongside the engine to dry out, when his foot became caught in the machinery,

Lamb freed Marion, but not before the latter's toe was torn from his fool.

Farmer Falls on Snake. Evansville, Ind.-While crossing a log over a small ditch, George Holtingsworth, a farmer near Decker, ind., saw a large viper beneath him.

the log on top of the reptile. He killed the snake by the fall and at the same time fractured his own

He was so frightened that he fell of

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