

The "rat" is unknown to a Kaffir woman, but, bad as some men think it is, no doubt they would prefer it to something of the kind shown in the picture of the Chirgwin chignon coiffure.

STORY OF ARCHIVES PROFIT IN IOWA DEER FARM

Public Record Office in London Contains History of England.

Source from Which Froude, Freeman -and Green Deviced Materials for Their Annals—State Papers in Collection.

London.—Go through an imposing archway in Chancery lane any day of the week, enter a large stone imitation antique building, write your name in a book, give up your umbreila, enter a small circular hall with deaks and book shelves all round it and you find yourself in the searchroom of the public record office of this poses. ancient kingdom, where are stored materials for the history of England

during the last 800 years. The famous Shakespearean discoveries of Dr. C. W. Wallace have directed fresh attention to this wonderful storehouse of the archives of the past. These last few days numbers of people have drifted thither in the vague hope of seeing the document he describes or of finding something equally valuable. It is only necessary to breathe the name of Shakespeare to make oneself exceedingly unpopufar with the officials. They are always ready to help a serious searcher, had they dread and detest the merely curious person or the crank.

People who believe there is money due them are a perpetual trial. They have hazy notions of some chancery suit in which an ancestor was concerned. They sit all day pouring over court records. They are almost as stuous as the searchers at Somerset house, who start reading all the wills of the last century in the hope of Anding themselves entitled to some forgotten legacy.

Broadly, the records are divisible anto two classes—state papers and Regal documents. It was among the former that Proude and Freeman and J. R. Green and other historians found materials for their books. The latter are not quite so interesting, but there are fascinating side lights upon our social bistory to be drawn from them. Their very number shows, for example, how amazingly litigious Eng-Mahmen used to be.

The reason probably was that neariy all were copyholders of land and knew a certain amount of law themsolves. At all events they delighted in lawsuits; would institute proceedings upon what seem now the slightest ground, and even get up cases in The a friendly way apparently just to keep their hands in. Law was, in fact, that Blizabethan substitute for golf. This accounts for the number of great famiffen founded by lawyers, who were in those days the only people who heaped up wealth.

There are literally millions of sheepskin perchaents relating to lawsuits; stored up within these fireproof walls. One has a vision, first, of hills white; with the flocks which y'elded up the writing material; then of the litigants --- sharp-eyed, apple-cheecked farmers, cunning, smooth-spoken townsmen, jolly abbots and warrior bishops, great noblemen, living like princes. dignified masters of provincial trade; -guilde; Snally, of the ricinstudes these records have passed through be-

fore being housed in safety here. Every single document tells a story,. sarries one back at a bound into the past. Here is a writ of King Edward. fill directing a sheriff to inquire into the death of a royal temant and to Mscover the next heir.

It is the history of the English people that is found here in the rough. No other nation has such records. And there is hope for many more discoveries since there are yet mountains of them unexplored.

Wild Geese and Wolves with No Success.

Des Moines, Ia. - Twenty miles southwest of Mason City is the only deer farm in the west. It is operated by John W. Griggs, a hunter and trapper of pioneer days, who has a herd of 100 deer, from which he yearly re-

alizes a good profit. Griggs' farm has been a zoological retreat for years. First he reared wolves, then wild geose, then antelope, then elk, and now deer. He began 15 years ago with a pair of Virginia deer and has experimented with white tails, black tails and other hybrids, but the climate of Iowa has evolved a type of the northern deer as the one hardy enough for all pur-

Griggs pays as much attention to the breeding of the deer as the average former does to the breeding of horses. This is necessary to prevent inbreeding, which means scrubs. The mating season is in November, the fawns are born in May or June and by fall the spots have all left the fawns and their normal coat of hair

Deer in captivity breed as well as in the wild state. Young does usually give birth to a single fawn, but the older ones usually have twins. Last year Griggs' 35 does brought him 56 fawns. These require no care.

The deer corral, which includes a arge piece of woodland, is surrounded by an eight-foot woven wire fence, doubly strengthened as to posts. The natural food of deer is the green bits of the forest, but they can be taught to like corn, while aifalfa and clover are delicacies that appeal to their ap-

Griggs markets yearly all the deer he cares to sell. For park purposes he gets from \$25 to \$30 each, while for venison he secures as much from a carcass, the antiers bringing in an average of five dollars each. About the only losses come from injuries inflicted when a deer is frightened and from conflicts of angry or jealous

DID LOVE CAUSE "FLUNKS?"

Professor at Minnesota State University Asks Pointed Questions of Students.

St. Paul, Minn.—Prof. J. B. Miner of the department of psychology at the state university, has sent out letters of inquiry to all freshmen who have been dropped from their classes in the last three years, asking them to report to him the causes of failure in their studies. Some of the questions asked by Prof. Miner are:

"Was there too much or too little so-

"Was it a lack of application or a lack of preparation?" "Was it love affairs?"

"Was it bed habits?" The nature of the replies to the inquiries will be made known when Prof. Miner presents his report to the National Educational association.

Tobacco and Sneeze Fatal. Malone, N. Y.-William Laflesh, 37 years old, of Franklin county, after remarking that he was feeling fine, took a chew of tobacco and sneezed. The tobacco quid became lodged in his throat and he died within a few moments, having choked to death. Coroper Oliver rendered a verdict of death from strangulation.

Be Courteous to Creditor. London.-"Just answer the questions properly," said Judge Smyly at Bow to a defendant who made a somewhat flippant remark. "You have no right to be rude to a creditor until you have paid him."

COAL DUST AS FUEL

Waste Usually Lost in Handling Can Be Made Into Briquets.

Formed Into Compact Nass. When of Good Quality, of Greater Value Than Lump Article-Withstand Exposure to Weather.

Washington - Inchinies have been received from the mildly west regarding the utilization of the waste slack, derived from the disintegration of coal in the property of mining transportation and handling. This has become a serious economic consideration in the United States, and one upon which, to a great extent, depends the duration of the country's coal supply. The full value of this slack coal can be realized by forming the waste coal into coherent mass, or briquet. such briquets, when of good quality, being of equal or greater value than the original lump coal.

When well made, coal briquets withstand exposure to the weather and suffer little deterioration from handling. Their use in place of natural coal has been found to increase the efficiency of boilers, and also the facility with which an even fire over the whole area of a grate may be maintained. In locomotive service the substitution of briquets for coal has resulted in a marked increase in efficiency, in an increase in boiler capacity and a decrease in the production of smoke

This process is particularly valuable in Texas and in the vicinity of the Dakotas, where lignite, a coal that crumbles very readily when exposed to the weather, is produced. For fuel use this coal is practically worthless. Officials of the geological survey believe this coal can be briquetted, and so brought into general use, but as their experiments along this line are not yet complete, they are unwilling to make positive statement on the subject.

"The kind of binder best for use in making briquets depends upon the locality, the character of the coal and the purpose for which the briquets are intended," says James E. Mills of the I nited States geological survey, who passed three years at the fuel-testing plant at St. Louis, investigating binders for coal briquets. "The cost of briquetting should not exceed the difference in price between the slack coal and the first-class lump coal. A few coals briquet with somewhat less. whereas others require greater percentages of binder.

"Generally, for plants situated where it can be obtained, particularly in California, Texas and adjacent territory, the heavy residuum from petroleum, often known to the trade as asphalt, will prove to be the cheapest binder. Water-gas tar, pitch, also derived from petroleum, available more particularly in oil-producing regions, makes a good binder, as does also coal-tar pitch, which, being derived from coal, is widely available. Pitch made from producer-gas tar will produce excellent briquets with a lower percentage of binder than other coal tar pitches.

"Briquets, excellent in all respects save that they are waterproof, can be made by using starch as a binder. Though starch is very cheap, the extra necessary in handling these briquets add to their cost."

Many other binders have been tried at different times, with results of varying satisfaction. These include crude oil, wax tailings, Pittsburg flux and

USE CAMERA FOR EVIDENCE

One of the Newest Moves Designed For Uplift of Poor of National Capital.

Washington -An invasion of the homes of the people at night when the inmates shall have retired, is said to be one of the newest moves designed for the religious, moral and sanitary uplift of the national capital. Nocturnal descepts upon such homes are to be made, it is said, by Rev. Seed H. Copp. probation officer of the District of Columbia, members of the police force and a health inspector.

Armed with a camera and flashlight apparatus, the probation officer, it is said, will secure photographic evidence of the conditions that prevail when the mantle of night has fallen upon homes. He will have informed himself previously as to the relationships and degrees of consanguinity existing in the homes he will select for his visits. Homes of whites as well as those of negroes will, it is said, be entered.

The probation officer is quoted as follows regarding his proposed expedi-

"This particular phase of the life of the poor has been so far overlooked by the juvenile court. I don't believe that as a general thing we will find conditions very bad, but I am confident what we do discover will prove a valuable enlightenment to the general public. Little thought is given at the present time to the immorality engendered by insufficient or badly-arranged sleeping quarters."

Danced His Rib Looss. New Haven, Conn.-It was found that while dancing the Salome dance at Yale field Saturday in the Cook-Peary show given between the halves of the game against Colgate, Brevard M. Connor of Dallas, Tex., so exerted himself, that he broke a rib. The Yale Arctic club will now have to look for a new Salome.

LONG TRIP ON LITTLE MONEY

Young Chicago Attorney Makes & Journey Around the World with Very Small Cost.

Berlin, - Wayland W Magee, a young attorney from Chicago who left home 14 months ago to undertake a world tour under peculiar conditions, arrived to-day on his way to America. Mr. Magee, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago, started with the intention of demonstrating that a young man possessed of a fair education, adaptability and such connections as the average college man usually acquires, can circle the globe, even if he has only the most moderate

means Mr. Magee took the cheapest accommodations on railways and steamships and sometimes worked his way. Wherever he wished to stay he eked out his resources by making use of what he knew.

In Korea he prospected as a geologist for a mining company and in India he helped to locate oil wells. in the Philippines, finding the bureau of posts without a competent chauffeur, he took charge of eight government automobiles and ran them for three months.

"I believe such experiences are invaluable. The time is coming when every young American ought to know the world outside his own country. When I return home I intend to start a campaign to popularize such trips.

"I avoided the beaten paths and in certain instances in India, Java and China went hundreds of miles into the interior. I encountered many difficulties, but no serious hardships. The experience of facing a new situation every day is something to which one gets accustomed"

Mr. Magee took hundreds of photographs. He speaks hopefully of the prospects in the Philippines, where the government is doing a wonderful work in promoting economic activity and road building.

HUNTERS HELP THE FARMERS

Government Nimrods on Pacific Coast Materially Reduce Number of All Kinds of Animals.

Puyallup, Wash.- Uncle Sam's hired hunters, who are aiding materially to reduce the vast number of cougars, wildcats, mountain lions and wolves that infest the timbered countries of this state, have this year saved farmers and stock raisers \$50,000.

The game hunters were stationed in Mason and Pierce counties two years ago as an experiment. Last fall, when Silas Adams reported having bagged 97 wildcats, 26 cougars and more than a hundred wolves, the government awoke to the necessity of having more hunters in the forest reserves of the state. There are now more than a dozen men whose sole occupation is to hunt and kill the wild beasts that prey on young stock and deer.

Cougars are plentiful in Mason, Skagit, Jefferson and Clallam counties. They are also found in the Cascade mountain slopes and in the southern part of the state. Mountain lions have become numerous. Wolves are as numerous as ten years ago, and coyotes prowl around farms and ranches by the thousands.

Each hunter makes a monthly report to the supervisor of the reserve in which he hunts. During the fiscal year just closed the result of the combined hunt has been more than 1,000 cougars, 5,000 wolves and corresponding numbers of wildcats and coyotes. In addition to the salary of \$80 a month, each hunter is allowed the bounty paid by the county in which he kills the animals.

SECURES A FAMOUS CANNON

Historical Society of Chicago to Make Civil War.

Chicago.-The first gun fired in the civil war has reached what probably is its last resting place in the museum of the Chicago Historical society on the North side. Four companions, which, though they have not so clear a title to fame, saw hard service in the civil war, are having more difficulty in finding comfortable berths.

The guns were purchased by the Citizens' association during the riots of 1877, and were presented to Battery D of the Illinois National Guard. Up to a year ago they were in active use by the artillery company, and then the government came forward with some twentieth century equipment, and the old guns were in the way.

The Citizens' association was asked to help dispose of the relics, and this organization offered them to the historical society. The historical directors decided to accept the salute gun which opened the civil war, but it did not want the others.

Giri Dislocates Jaw. York, Pa.-Laughing at an amusing story told by a friend who was calling upon her, Miss Emma Behler of West York opened her mouth too wide and dislocated her jaw. A physician was called in to set it,

but as he was turning to go she yawned and threw it out again. Her jaws were then bandaged in such a manner that the accident could act occur a third time.

Imports and Exports. Washington.—Figures just compiled thow that in September the United States imported \$120,971,475 worth of goods and exported \$153,889,357 worth. Exports in creased \$16,500,000 over .ast year and imports \$22,500,000.

SILK FARM IN CITY

Philadelphia Barber Enlists Aid of Agricultural Department.

Three Hundred Mulberry Trees Now Growing on Jersey Farm--Yearly Yield of Cocoons Expected to Reach 700 Pounds.

Philadelphia, Pa - A silk farm" j has been established near this city, with the aid of the United States department of agriculture. It is not, as yet, an extensive one, but it is incharge of a proficient and experienced silk-worm raiser.

At present the farm contains 300 young white mulberry trees, which the government sent to the pioneer here, James Carvello, who six days in the week is a journeyman barber, and at all times an enthusiastic silk grower. The trees were sent as an experiment.

About a year ago Carvello heard that the government was preparing to assist in the culture of the silk worm in this country. His father-in-law. Charles Moroni, was for 14 years engaged in the industry near Rome. and together they decided to go to Washington and volunteer to make experiments if the government would assist them to get the trees necessary for the work. The silk worms are voracious and at the same time dainty feeders, and their proper culture, to a large extent, depends upon supplying them with sufficient food of the right kind.

Carvello and Moroni were questione and were found to have had the necessary experience, so the government officials agreed to supply both trees and worms. When the trees arrived they were about eight inches high. Carvello planted 300 in close rows in boxes in the little yard back of his dwelling, 714 St. Alban's street. The trees sent to Moroni were planted on his place at Somers Point, N. J. where he has a lot about one hundred and fifty feet square.

The trees now in Carvello's yard are about six feet high, and have large leaves, but are too young as yet for the purpose for which they are intended. Two years more will be required before their growth is sufficient to establish a colony of silk worms. Carvello said that he would take the young trees to his father-in-law's place this fall, where they will be transplanted.

"The air here in Philadelphia," said Carvello, "is not pure enough for the trees. There is too much carbon in it. I intend to take the trees down to my father-in-law's place. He has room than I have Together we shall have 600 troses and in five or six years we should have a yearly yield of cocoons of about 700 pounds. The government offers to buy all the cocoons we raise at \$1.25 a pound.

"My father-in-law, who is a native of Rome, has had 14 years' experience. They tried to get some of his secrets from him down in Washington, but he is wise. When the trees are of good size (and that will be in about two years) we will send to Rome for worms. After that the culture will be merely a case of watching worms and trees. You know, the worms get sick, and they have to be taken care of and cured, or they will die.

"The trees begin to bud April 25, and then the tender young branches are given to the worms. Later the worms are fed with tender leaves. They will only eat from one side of a leaf, and for some reason they would rather starve to death than touch the other side. Of course, all the worms are not allowed to reach the butterfly stage they ruin the cocoon by breaking the silk strands. So, when the cocoon is formed the worm is killed. Others are allowed to reach the butterfly stage and lay eggs to be hatched the following year.

"There are about thirty-nine thousand eggs to the ounce, and this number, if successful, will yield about two hundred pounds of cocoons.

"If we age successful at Somers.
Point we shall take a larger place and cultivate more extensively. It is largely a matter of sufficient food, and that means sufficient trees to furnish leaves. The worms feed about four or five times a day and are not put upon the trees, but are fed with leaves taken from the trees.

"I do not know why silk worm culture has not been extensively tried here, for the white mulberry tree seems to flourish here as well as in Italy. I think the trees are originally brought from Italy. The white mulberry has no fruit and seems to be the only tree whose leaves the silk worm can est."

Cate and Parrot In Will. Wilkesbarre, Pa.-The will of E. H. Butler, a wealthy merchant, who died recently, was filed the other day. He makes provision for the care of two cats and a parrot, which he thought

a great deal of as pets. Ben Dilley, a neighbor of Butler. died a few years ago, and in order that two pet cats should be well taken care of he tied up his estate, which he willed could not be disposed of until the cats died.

One died a year ago, but its com-

panion still survives.

Crimean War Relic Found. Berlin.—A sword belonging to Capt. John Foots, who was drowned during the Crimean war, has been found in Memei harbor. It is to be restored to his soe, Vice-Admiral R. F. O. Poote, president of the ordnance board.

EXTRACTS TOO MANY TEETH

Patient Secures \$250 Judgment Against Dental Institute for

Pulling Twenty-Two. London -- What Marshall Hall, K.C. described as "the fine art of dentistry" and Rernard Shaw has termed "tvots smatching," was the subject of an action that came before Mr Justice

Bray The defendant was the London Hy gienic institute of Oxford street, one of whose operators, Thomas Samson Mason, has extracted \$0,000 teeth daring a nine years' career -- an average

of 10,000 a year The plaintiff was George Henry Hawthorne, a Cricklewood baker, 22 of whose teeth Mr Mason removed at one sitting.

Mr Hawthorne claimed to be compensated for his sufferings, alleging that he called for mercy when five teeth had gone, and that, in spite of his remonstrances, Mr Mason went on to the bitter end

Mr. Mason's side of the story is that, being warned that enough teeth had been drawn for one afternoon. Mr Hawthorne declared that he had screwed up his courage for the extraction of the 22, and that if he desisted after the removal of five teeth. he would not be able to nerve himself up to the ordeal again.

Further allegations were that Mr. Hawthorne became so ill after the extraction that he had to spend three weeks in bed, and that 14 stumps were left which had to be drawn by another dentist subsequently. When he went, to the institute he had agreed to pay \$68.75 on the installment system for extraction and new teeth

My screams were terrible," said the baker, giving evidence. "I screamed as he took out each tooth up to the number of five. When he insisted on going on I fainted."

Mr Mason, while asserting that he had done his work properly, admitted that he did not possess a diploma indentistry. The hearing was adjourned, or, as Marshall Hall put it, "stumps were drawn

A king's beach jury decided that 22 is an excessive number of teeth to extract at one sitting. It therefore awarded \$259 damages to Haw

Mr Hawthorne had said that Es raised "terrible screams" of protest after the operator had taken out No. 5. This was denied by a female "receptionist," who declared that, although she was close at hand, she heard no cries of distress.

BABY'S GRANDMOTHER ONLY 39

Pennsylvania Youngeter Member of Family of Five Generations All In Good Health.

Trumbauersville, Pa.-Evelyn Lorns, the one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Miller, the latter a student at the University of Pennsylvania, has the proud distinction of having a father 19 years of armed grandmother of 39, a great andmother of 59 and a great-great-grandmother of 84, all whom are enjoying succestional health. --

The little girl's great-great-grandmother is Mrs. Catherine Bortz of this place, the mother of five children. Mrs. Charles B. Barndt, also of this place, the great-grandmother of the baby, is the mother of 13 children, 11 of whom are living and married, none of them more than half a mile from the parental home, and all of them owning their homes and working at the same trade, that of cigarmaking.

Mrs. D. W. Miller of East Greenville, the grandmother, is the mother of four children, the oldest, Harold, married to Bertha, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tice of Quakertown, being the father of Evelyn, and a member of the junior class at the university.

Another remarkable fact is that Evelyn is also one of four generations on the paternal side, all having the Miller name.

AGED MAN HYPNOTIZES WOMAN

While in That State English Malden, Aged 28, Married to Veteran Soldler of 78.

London.-A strange statement was made to the Farnham guardians by the relieving officer, who said that a young woman named Lilane had told him that she was married while under the spell of mesmerism. The woman applied to the relieving officer for an order permitting her to go to the workhouse. She explained, he said, that her age was 28 and that her husband, aged 78, was a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

"He meamerised me before the marriage," she alleged, "and I was under the spell when the ceremony took place. When I woke up and found what had occurred I left him immediately and tore up my marriage certificate. He was a veteran soldier and had seven medals."

The relieving officer said that the order had been given to the woman, who, however, had not made use of it.

WIII Flye Feet Long.

Laconia, N. H.—By the will of Mrs. Mary M. Dow, who died at her home on Maine avenue recently, probated the other day, the New Hampshire Baptist convention secsives \$2,000, the Union Avenue Baptist church of Lakeport receives \$3,000, the Baptist Home Missionary society \$500, the Laconia Hospital association \$300 and the Bank tist Foreign Missionary society \$500. The will was just five feet in length and is one of the longest on record at the probate court.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

afensales for Registeer of "can true lost Rints du Buit Cir rabilités alles donn les commerce des avantages fluvrotionnelles de l'aboune ""4 for l'ampti il Rible" "; etificeme 259.0. temper agose eader . ALOR.