

KILL FIGHTING DEER TRIU

Bucks Too Furiously Engaged in Duel to Cease and Flee from Hunter on Texas Plains.

Cotulla, Tex.—An unusually large number of deer were killed in the ranch territory west of Cotulla during the hunting season.

Lee Petty, of Cotulla, got his limit of three bucks, allowed under the law for one season, in a remarkable way one day recently. He was acting as guide for a party of hunters from Austin in the Santa Roque pasture, 30 miles west of here, and was out spying for the most likely place for deer, without any particular notion of killing one himself.

Suddenly the faint noise of the clashing of horns was heard. He knew instantly that a fight was in progress between bucks. Carefully making his way in the direction of the noise, Petty reached the edge of a small clearing upon the bluff.

Petty watched the fight for several moments. The bucks, if they saw him, took no notice of his presence. He finally decided to take a hand in the game himself. He fired at the biggest buck, killing it instantly.

INDIANS DO NOT RUN AMUCK

Application to Trap Wolves Causes a Fear That This is Not Universally Known.

Guthrie, Okla.—With a Harvard professor disparaging the high schools of Oklahoma and a Texas trapper asking if he may set his traps and roam the country in search of wolves, the fact that fierce aborigines are not running amuck through the department stores and cow punchers have ceased to perforate the plate glass windows of million dollar banks does not appear to be universally appreciated.

County Clerk Fred R. Morgan has received the following communication from Hale county, Texas:

"Dear Sir—Seeing your county was so bothered with wolves and coyotes, I write you to find out what you will pay for scalps, to have these wolves killed, and is that county ruff and hilly? I would want to use traps and dogs."

"Are they easy caught, and do they go in bunches? Let me hear from you."

Morgan replied as follows:

"Dear Sir—Your communication at hand, and to answer beg to state that this county pays \$1 for the scalp of each wolf killed in this county. The county is only rough in those localities where there are more or less hills and in places where there are no hills in sight the land is more or less level."

"There would be no objection to your using dogs or traps, and especially none to traps, for they are considered very stylish here, and can generally be observed every day on the principal streets of Guthrie."

"Yes, they are very easily caught. They go in bunches."

FEARS JOKE; MUSTN'T LAUGH

New Jersey Woman, Whose Jaw is Easily Dislocated Takes Many Wise Precautions.

Camden, N. J.—Miss Cassie Conner, fears a joke more than a mouse. If she laughs heartily her jaw becomes dislocated.

If her friends are too solemn-looking for her to laugh she laughs because of their very solemnity. Occasionally, when someone is disposed to be mischievous, she must run from the room. Red pepper carried in her handkerchief she has found will start sneezing and stop laughing. She is never without it.

"Oh, please, don't say anything to make me laugh," she warns her friends. Dr. Martindale, who has attended Miss Conner, says her case is one well known to medical science but seldom met.

Baldheaded from Fright.

St. Paul, Minn.—For being scared until she turned baldheaded, Tillie Omnisky, a factory girl, was awarded \$2,000 by a jury in the Circuit court here the other day. Tillie was employed a little more than a year ago at a machine which elevated paper boxes to the floor above. In some manner her waist caught in the wheels and she was drawn tight against the machine. During the trial just concluded physicians and surgeons testified that fright had so affected her nervous system that her hair fell from her head.

Roof Garden for a Church.

New York.—One of the features of the new Fifth Avenue Baptist church, which is to be built on the site of the old building, at 4 West Forty-sixth street, will be a roof garden. This will extend across the entire top of the building. Just what use is to be made of it has not been determined. The roof will have a flat deck and will be fireproof. It will be surrounded by a coping.

OPAL RING UNLUCKY

Mishaps Come Thick and Fast to Minnesota Owner.

Sprains His Ankle, Pet Dog Dies, Thief Steals Prize Chickens, Loss Suitcase and Overcoat.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"That is \$50," said the jeweler. The opal ring looked handsome to Henry Luxton, deputy clerk of the Hennepin county district court, who was trying to select a present for his wife, so he bought it and took it home. He always scoffed at persons who believe opals unlucky. After alighting from the car, as he was wearing his residence, he slipped and fell, hurting his ankle, and on entering the house the ring was missing. He went back to the scene of the accident. The little package containing the ring was lying in the street. Returning home he found that his valuable setter dog was dead. It was alive, when he started back to find the opal ring.

Mr. Luxton is a chicken fancier. In the night he heard a noise in the back yard. Donning his clothes, he hastened to the chicken house. The door had been forced open and ten of his prize brown leghorns were missing.

In the morning Mr. Luxton packed his suitcase to join his wife, who was on a visit to Milwaukee. When Mr. Luxton arrived at the courthouse he remembered that he had the suitcase with him when he boarded the car. The suitcase was missing. At five o'clock in the evening Mr. Luxton received word that the suitcase had been turned in at the office of the street railway company. He made his way to the office and recovered his property. An investigation showed that the opal ring was safe.

That night Mr. Luxton went to Nicollet avenue to make a train for Milwaukee. He stopped at Third street to buy a paper from a newsboy and when he purchased his ticket for Milwaukee he discovered that he had given the boy a five-dollar gold piece instead of what he thought was a new cent. When Mr. Luxton turned away from the ticket office to pick up his suitcase and the fur-lined overcoat he had thrown over the case, the overcoat and the suitcase had both vanished.

Mr. Luxton hurried to the police station and reported the loss of the coat and the suitcase. He didn't care so much about the suitcase, but he did hate to lose the opal ring which it contained. He talked about the opal ring to Chief of Police Corriston.

The next morning Mr. Luxton, whose departure for Milwaukee had, of course, been delayed, recovered his overcoat and his suitcase. They had been taken from the station by mistake, and the opal was still in the suitcase. Checking the suitcase, Mr. Luxton started for the courthouse with the opal. At the courthouse door he met William Saunders, custodian of the vault in the clerk's office. Mr. Saunders told Mr. Luxton that a neighbor of Mr. Luxton had just telephoned that the Luxton house had been slightly damaged by fire.

Mr. Luxton dropped the opal into the hand of Mr. Saunders. "Take this upstairs and lock it in the vault," he said. "I take a train for Milwaukee tonight." Mr. Luxton got his train and Mr. Saunders locked the opal in the vault, but that same afternoon a pickpocket, operating on a courthouse elevator, stole Mr. Saunders' gold watch.

MISSING TREES ARE FOUND

Not in Freight Cars Near Baltimore, and Freezing, But Growing Nicely in Japan.

New York.—After four days' search the pretty little Japanese cherry trees for Riverside drive which Park Commissioner Stover feared had been lost in transit, have been found. The commissioner had bothered railroad freight agents and burned the wires on the theory that the trees were freezing to death near Baltimore.

"Why, the trees are still growing in Japan," said the surprised Dr. Takamine, Japanese consul, when the park commissioner aired his fears the other day.

The commissioner had grown anxious in the Riverside matter, because he had heard that 2,000 trees presented by Japan for the ornamentation of the driveway at Washington had just been rooted out and burned; that they were found by experts to be infected by so many strange insects that it was feared they would lead to the propagation in the United States of new germs.

Dr. Takamine was properly agitated over the fate of the Washington trees and the fear that had been aroused in the mind of the New York park commissioner.

"I think the Washington trees must have been five or six years old—so old that they had time to become infected before they left Japan," said he. "I have called that particular pains be taken to get young trees for Riverside drive, and that every one of them be looked over carefully, so that it will bring no germs into the United States."

Pigeons Bring Doctor.

Ocean Springs, Miss.—Carrier pigeons are used by a local physician as an adjunct to the practice of medicine in rural districts. Having many calls in the surrounding country, he uses the birds to bring daily reports from his patients.

TRIP INTO DARKEST CHINA

Scientist Makes Remarkable Journey in Far East to Secure Magnetic Observations.

Washington.—After a journey of more than 4,500 miles by mule chairs and native carts through some of the darkest portions of China and Chinese Turkestan, Don C. Sowers, who was sent out in November, 1905, by the Carnegie Institution of Washington to secure magnetic observations, has just returned to this city. In eight and one-half months of overland journey through a little frequented and until recent years unexplored portion of the globe, Sowers, accompanied by Prof. C. G. Faxon of Canton Christian college, a Chinese interpreter and a cook, made a most remarkable journey and secured data of inestimable value to science. From Peking, on January 30, 1906, the party went to Honafau by rail and then traveled in pack carts, on pack mules and in mule chairs along the Great Northern trade route and passed out of China proper at the end of the great wall in northwestern China. The explorers then crossed the Gobi desert to Urumtsi, capital of Chinese Turkestan. Then skirting the Taklamakan desert to the south of the Tien Shan mountains, the expedition reached Kashgar, in western Chinese Turkestan, on July 28. There the party turned south and crossed the Himalaya mountains by the five passes of the Karakorum trade route, which is the highest in the world, and arrived at the railroad at Rawal Pindi, India, on October 13. The region through which the expedition passed is full of material for the geographer, historian and the scientist. Chinese officials and representatives of foreign governments gave all possible assistance to the party.

The work was done under the direction of Dr. L. Bauer, director of the department of territorial magnetism of the Carnegie institution at Washington.

CHINCH BUGS MENACE CROPS

Farmers Are Advised to Apply the Torch or Suffer Millions of Dollars in Loss.

Manhattan, Kan.—"The chinch bug, which shortened the corn crop by one-half in some portions of southern Kansas last summer, has established winter quarters mainly in bunch grass. Recently one such clump of bunch-grass eight inches in diameter was found by actual count to be sheltering not less than 20,000 bugs. Should the bugs pass the winter safely and find next spring and summer favorable, they will damage wheat and corn to the extent of millions of dollars.

"Bug-infested grasses should be burned off as soon as they are dry enough to burn to the surface of the ground. This procedure, if generally practiced between now and the time the bugs emerge from winter quarters next spring, will go far toward preventing serious harm from the chinch bug next summer." This is the statement given out by T. J. Headlee, head of the department of entomology in the agricultural college.

The threatening mass of bugs are wintering in bunch-grass, blue-stem and other clump-forming grasses commonly found along fences and roadways, in neglected portions of cultivated fields, in pasture lands and in native meadows. The bugs appear to find the clump-forming grasses especially favorable as winter quarters.

Following the rain late last fall, those bugs which sought winter quarters in bunch-grass and other grasses of similar habit showed no signs of injury, while those that sought protection under fallen vegetation, which, owing to its nature compelled them to lie close to the ground, were soon found to be dying with chinch-bug disease. Although in numerous instances diseased bugs were collected and placed in bunches of grass filled with bugs, the disease did not spread.

GIRL IS MARRIED BY PROXY

Wed to Obtain Legacy, Death of Husband Occurs Before He Can Return from Smyrna.

Vienna.—A tragic sequel to a remarkable wedding is reported from Linz.

A short time ago Fraulein Anna Hirsch had a legacy left to her by an uncle on condition that she should be married before her twenty-first birthday. Her fiancé, Carl Burggruber, a wine dealer, was away in Smyrna when he heard the news, but as his business prevented him from returning to Europe before March, and as the girl was to attain her majority at the end of January, the lovers decided that there should be a marriage by proxy.

Accordingly, Fraulein Hirsch was married in this manner one Sunday, the bridegroom being represented by a friend appointed by her fiancé. She was thus legally entitled to enter into possession of her fortune.

But she was not to remain a bride for long. While she was busily engaged in preparing for her new home she received a telegram announcing the sudden death of her husband.

Chicago Record Fall of Snow.

Chicago.—January closed with a record of the heaviest fall of snow for the month since 1898, when the total was 15.2 inches. That for January, 1910, was 14.5 inches. The heaviest recorded since the bureau was established here was 28.7 inches in January, 1886. The last month the average temperature was 25.8 degrees. The precipitation was 3.07 inches, with two inches the normal.

NUTRITION IN FOOD

Government Will Test Value of Certain Eatables.

Volunteers Who Offer Services Will Be Placed in Copper Cases to Measure Heat Energy.

Washington.—In connection with the fight which the department of agriculture is preparing to wage in the interest of cheaper food a marvelous machine, variously described as an "energy machine" and a "respiration calorimeter," has been perfected, and within a brief period experiments are to be made to determine the relative values of food products as consumed by human beings.

The tests will determine definitely how much nutrition is derived from a steak, a potato, etc., and, in the final analysis, the department will be able to save large institutions, and possibly the army and navy, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the purchase of food supplies. In other words, the experiments may show that a certain vegetable or a certain kind of bread furnishes more nutrition or energy than another kind. In this event such commodities may be utilized to advantage, in that a smaller quantity may furnish the same nutrition as a larger supply of other food, which may be much more expensive.

If the tests develop the nutritive value of different kinds of food to the satisfaction of the experts, the food products which are found to be less expensive, and at the same time furnish as much energy and nutrition as other foods, will undoubtedly, the department believes, be adopted by large institutions and the army and navy.

The machine is situated in the new department of agriculture building, and is under the supervision of Dr. A. C. True. Dr. True will be assisted in making his experiments by Prof. C. F. Langworthy, nutrition expert in charge of nutrition investigations, and several other experts. Prof. Langworthy for months has given the matter deep study, and now that the machine is completed it is likely that experiments on human subjects will be made within a short time. There are several men in Washington who are said to have volunteered their services. Those selected will be required to remain in a large cabinet for hours, days or even weeks at a time, while tests are being made.

The outcome of the experiments will play an important part in the sale and production of food commodities, it is said. Every kind of food will be fed the subjects, and a minute analysis made of their effect. Secretary Wilson has given much attention to the machine, and he believes that the nation will be benefited by the experiments.

"With the aid of the machine," said Secretary Wilson, "it is proposed to study the relative ease of digestion of cheese made and cured in different ways, a line of work of the utmost importance, in view of the experiments already completed, which have demonstrated the thoroughness of digestion and high nutritive value of cheese as an economic article of diet. It also is proposed to study with the machine the relative value of butter, lard, beef fat, olive oil and other edible and culinary fats as sources of energy in the body, a matter on which data is much needed in considering problems now before the department.

"Studies made and in part reported," continued the secretary, "have shown the value of fruits and preserves, evaporated fruits, and other fruit products, and of nuts and nut products, as integral parts of the diet. The machine, the respiration calorimeter, is essential for the measurement of factors which are at present imperfectly understood.

"The work of the department in nutritive investigations and kindred lines has a vital relation to the work of our agricultural colleges. In response to a widespread demand among farmers and other people, these colleges are conducting courses in home economics in which instruction regarding the nutritive value of different foods and ways of handling and cooking them is an important feature.

"Recognizing the importance of the nutrition investigations of the department in this connection, students, teachers, investigators and individuals interested in such problems are turning to the department in increasing numbers for information. This is one phase of the great movement for the improvement of life in both country and city, through education, directly relating to home interests."

Cost of Keeping Horses Growing.

Chicago.—The "increased cost of living" for horses was cited the other day as one of the reasons for nearly 70 per cent. advance in suburban expression rates out of Chicago. It is claimed that since 1900 the average expense of keeping a horse for one month had advanced from \$13 to \$17. It was asserted that the average cost of horses had gone from \$184 to \$193 a head, and that employees' wages had risen about ten per cent.

Horses and Dogs as Food.

London.—Official statistics for the German empire show that the consumption of dogs is about 6,500 a year, and that of horses 140,000. In the first nine months of 1909 there was an increase of 1,000 horses and 50 dogs a month, and it is noteworthy that the price of beef and mutton (also pork) was extremely high last year.

MODERN QUARTERS FOR CATS

Chicago Woman Builds Seven-Room House for Feline Pets and Provides Many Luxuries.

Chicago.—Chicago may claim the distinction of having probably the most remarkable cat fancier in the world.

Mrs. W. Eames Colburn, wife of the head of the banking firm of W. E. Colburn & Co., has built a model seven-room house for her feline pets and provided her 35 prize cats with all the luxuries of urban life.

A liking for cats forbade her giving up one of her pets, but impels her to frequently add to their number. Gradually the house grew to be overrun with them and the time came for her to say good-by to some of her friends. This she refused to do, and but one alternative remained. A seven-room house was built adjoining her home at 7396 Bond avenue. The feline domicile was built with the same care and expense as though the owner herself were to live in it.

The entire front of the home is a large library, fitted with upholstered couches, silk draperies, lace curtains and heavy rugs. Steam heat and gas, as well as a modern bathroom, were included for Kitty's comfort.

The 35 members of the cat family share six bedrooms, each fitted with little brass cots, mirrors and costly hangings. Each pet has its own bed, with silk spreads and downy blankets.

Head of the household is Lord Barford, a large white, 1,000 Angora, "who rules with an iron hand," settling all disputes and brooking no insubordination. His mate, Connie Lock, is the pride of his life, and might well make his rivals jealous. She is a pure white Persian with large brown eyes.

The only militant member of the colony has precipitated so many rows in the home that he now lives in the family home with Mrs. Colburn. This is Kee Kee Vita, a short-haired Siamese with pretty, innocent blue eyes, but possessed of a violent temper. He left the marks of his disposition on many a prize animal before separated from his kin.

Mrs. Colburn has always derived much pleasure from spending her time tending the pets until her health failed recently. A woman has now relieved her of the cares of the cat family and spends most of her time in the little cat home.

MAN WITH MANY COUNTRIES

Professor of French of University of Minnesota Does Not Know Where He Belongs.

St. Paul, Minn.—Instead of being "a man without a country" Prof. Julius T. Frelin of the French department of the University of Minnesota is a man of too many countries to suit his present notions.

He was born in Alsace when it was a province of France. A year later, as a result of the war with Germany, residents of Alsace, by the treaty of Frankfurt, were allowed to choose their native land. The elder Frelin chose France, but continued to reside in Alsace until the time limit for moving set by the treaty had expired.

At the age of 15 Prof. Frelin came to the United States and in due time was naturalized. Last summer while on his way to visit his former home in Alsace he stopped off at Petit Croix, France. A gendarme promptly gobbled him and politely requested his presence at the gendarmerie, where he was told he was "insoumis" to the military law of France. He was imprisoned for two days on a diet of black bread and water, and then provisionally released on the request of the United States ambassador.

The professor returned to Minnesota, and he has now learned that his father's failure to move from Alsace within the stipulated time makes him amenable to the military laws of both France and Germany. He expects to go to France next summer to serve a month's imprisonment and then to pay a nominal fine in Germany to relieve him from all obligations so that he may visit his former home without embarrassment.

Reads Bible Sixty Times.

Reading, Pa.—Having already read the entire Bible sixty times, Mrs. Rebecca Huber, of this city, started on the volume again with the new year. She is already able to quote whole chapters without referring to the book.

Mrs. Huber is 81 years old and spends her spare time in reading and sewing. Tiring of the one occupation, she begins the other. Mrs. Huber is a member of Salem Evangelical church and attends services regularly. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom are living.

Mrs. Huber says if young folk would read at least a chapter of the Bible each day there would be far less wickedness in the world.

Eats Enormous Quantity.

Washington.—"Boots" Repetti, an employe of the Washington navy yard, in the presence of witnesses, ate the following the other day on a wager:

One roast turkey, weighing nine pounds; one quart of cranberries, three quarts of sauerkraut, one loaf of bread, one half pint of sweet oil, one-half gallon of raw oysters, one pint of catsup and 12 stalks of celery. After eating all this Repetti washed it down with two gallons of beer and four glasses of ice water.

Repetti has made another wager to give an exhibition, when he will undertake to eat a barrel of spinach and eight pounds of ham in 40 minutes.

START RADIUM BANK

London Institution Will Rent Precious Element to Scientists.

Promoters Experience Trouble in Obtaining Sufficient Quantity of Curative-Yield Small.

London.—A response far beyond the expectations even of the promoters of the scheme has attended the institution in London of a radium bank, a place where that ultra-precious element may be stored in security and hired out to medical men, scientists and others who wish to use it but cannot afford the \$10 a milligram which is its present market price.

The actual locale of the bank is ultimately to be in the neighborhood of Cavendish square—in the heart of "doctorland"—but for the present temporary offices have been opened in Moorgate street. Here a reporter found himself one of a host of anxious inquirers after the modern philosopher's stone.

"We have been perfectly amazed," said the manager, "at the stir that the announcement has already caused, although it was only a day ago. I have been besieged by applicants, principally, of course, by medical men for whose use the bank is being chiefly organized.

"As you know, the enormous expense of radium is and will be for some time the great drawback in its use, both for medical and scientific purposes. For an average operation some fifty milligrams are needed, costing about \$4,000, and it is therefore only at one or two of the large London hospitals that it can be used to any extent.

"So a little body of men have decided to establish this bank from which we shall let out radium at \$200 for one day's use of 100 milligrams, and for each subsequent day at half per cent. on the value of the amount used. Securities will, of course, have to be given, and it is happily one of the characteristics of radium that its facilities are to all intents and purposes inexhaustible.

"Apart from getting the required radium," continued the manager, "the whole thing is supremely simple. There is no need of spacious strong rooms. Half a million worth takes up no more space than a duchess's diara, and we shall only stock it to the value of \$250,000.

"But the getting it is the difficulty. Hitherto the main source has been the pitchblende from the Joachim Thal mine, in Bohemia. This yields one part in 3,000,000, but is practically monopolized by Austria. The discovery of radio-active autunite, now being worked by an English company, in the bed of a stream near Guarda, in Portugal—where 'miraculous cures' used to happen, not unconnected with the radium—has added to the supply, but not to a very cheapening extent.

"So far as England itself is concerned, there are two Cornish mines that have yielded a little, but the available supply of pure radium is intensely limited, owing to the enormous difficulty of extraction. Although radium exists in air, sea water, and almost everywhere, there is hardly a pure ounce in the world. Undoubtedly one of the first things that we shall have to do is to set about finding new sources of supply.

"As to our bank, it will be organized very much after the model of the similar institution in Paris, through which most of the radium used in England has hitherto come, and of other radium banks which are being established in New York, Berlin and Vienna.

SOLVE HIGH PRICE PROBLEM

Chicago Man and Wife Make Life Contract with Son for Foodstuffs and Other Necessities.

Chicago.—Otto Meyer and his wife, Mary, have solved the difficulties attending the high cost of living as far as they are concerned.

They have lived for years on a 30-acre farm near the village of Riverside, Cook county. By a deed filed in the recorder's office the other day, Meyer, for a consideration of \$6,000 in cash, conveys to his son the farm. But in return for this the elder Meyer is to be furnished with all the necessities of life, including a house, regardless of the market prices, as long as he or his wife live. A part of this unique deed reads:

"The grantee is to provide a sufficient supply of fruit, a sufficient supply of vegetables of all kinds to be delivered on demand; one dressed hog of 200 pounds weight, and one fore quarter of fresh beef to be delivered December 15 each year."

Barber Finds Long-Lost Brother.

Chicago.—"I won't charge you for that shave, because you're my long-lost brother."

Thereupon Thomas Rich, barber, wiped the remaining flecks of lather from a patron's face, stood him up and said:

"How are you, Ernest?"

"I'm pretty good, Tom, how are you?"

Then they shook hands and went home to supper.

"As soon as I had him shaved I found a scar on his face I put there myself when we were playing Indians 20 years ago," Thomas Rich said. "We were separated when boys and had lost each other for 20 years."