TO REMOVE STATULE

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL IS RAPIDLY DECAYING.

Congressional Session Will Doubtless Provide for Taking It to Place Where Nation's Relics Are Stowed.

Washington.-The famous Green which statue of George Washington, in which the father of his country is depoted in extreme classic style, and which stands on the esplanade east of the capitol, is yielding so rapidly to the savages of the weather that con-Press at the coming session will be asked to authorize its removal. The become figure is of Italian marble. which is incapable of withstanding the variable climate of Washington, with his freezing winters and exceedingly bet summers, and each year a part of at crumbles away. The latest damage has been done to the right eve of the bgure. A large piece near the nose has stropped out. This gives the otherwise dignified and serious face a curious expression. In addition to this the base has split and pieces have chipped out of the baldric which supports the

Ever since the statue was brought from Italy 65 years ago, on board a merchantman and placed in the capi-1al, it has been the butt of wits in the house and senate and has been critirised by connoisseurs. The statue was provided for by a resulution introduced in the house February 18, 1832, and was executed in Florence by Horace Greenough of Massachusetts. It was amended originally to rest in the capiand directly over the spot intended for Washington's tomb, and for years did ebstruct the center of the rotunda under the great dome, but senators and representatives could not stand the writicism the figure attracted in this position, and it was finally moved out of doors, despite the fact that it was well understood that exposure to rain and frost would ruin it. Several years ago congress made an effort to protect the statue from further deterioration by providing a wooden structure to be placed over it in the winter. This unzightly shed was used for a time, but abandoned in the last two years.

There was a time when vandals and relic hunters used to harass the statue, but for some time it has been over-Rocked by them and left to the solicitcas care of the workmen, who give it a skin of hot paraffin every winter behere the frost sets in, and who come around in the spring and scrub it and atch its cracks and gaps with plaster. The ravages now are particularly noliceable, and as the features wear away, the figure, with its patches of plaster, is becoming more and more ridiculous. The statue is 20 feet high and weighs 21 tons. Elliott Woods, suparintendent of the capitol, will recommend to congress that the statue be removed to one of the places where relics are stored in Washington, or and a Greek temple be placed about it, my that it may easily be protected from the weather. The statue thus far has cost the government \$42,170.74.

SAD DOG TROTS 164 MILES Epot Returns Alone to Chicago from Holland, Mich., Taking Six

Days for Trip. Chicago.-It took Spot, a West side salldog, just six days to come on foot from Holland, Mich., to Chicago, 164

Spot arrived in Chicago footsore and thin, but pleased. He walked in at the residence of his master, A. F. Rebberg, Forty-eighth avenue and Indiana street. still able to wag his tail and put his muddy feet all over the astonished members of the household.

Mr. Rehberg went to Holland some weeks ago for duck shooting. He took the dog along, but when he returned he left Spot behind. Country life did not soit Spot. It made him sad. One night, while tied to a tree, he slipped his colar and disappeared.

Spot kept no record of his trip, and therefore Mr. Rebberg can only surmise. The conclusion is that he walked all the way from Holland. To do this he must have made nearly 30 miles a day. Furthermore, he had no road man.

Perhaps the most delighted member of the Rebbergg family is Hazel, the fiverear-old daughter. She has given Spot two pounds of candy.

DRIVE TURKEYS TO MARKET

Iwo Men Pay a Novel Bet Herding 670 Birds for Ten Miles in Vermont.

Rutland. Vt.-One of the queerest wagers ever made in the state was falfilled when Adelbert Williams, Zeke Eumner and Charles Wilson drove 670 Eve turkeys from Richford to Enosburg Falls, a distance of ten miles.

The birds were the Franklin county. complement to the Thanksgiving marer. The men drove them as they would a herd of cattle, one going ahead with a messure of grain and the others uing behind. They managed to keep the turkeys well together as well as they could so many steers. Never before was such a sight witnessed in Nermont.

The turkeys usualty are killed on the different farms and carried to market, but a party of men devised this movel wager, the expense of an old. fashioned Thanksgiving dinner to be the penalty.

Roosevelt Ranch Is Sold. The "Maltest Cross" ranch, owned and

escupied by President Roosevett during his residence in western North Dakota. has been purchased by O. J. Delendrecie, of Fargo, for \$15.000.

Regular Control of the Control of th

ERECTED TO A VISION

Statue on a Wild Welsh Mountain Unveiled with Festive Ceremony.

A statute to the vision has been unveiled at Lianthony abbey. It is 25 years ago since the apparition was seen, and August 30 has been set apart by Father Ignatius as a festival dedication to "Our Lady of Lian-

thony." The abbey, situated in the shadows of the beetling crags of the Rocky mountains of Monmouthshire, seems by nature set apart for a monastery, says the London Chronicle. The mountains are wild and wind-awept, far away from the haunts of men. The abbey is not far removed from the ancient monastery, which was established in the days of King Rufus by Hugh de Laci, upon whom the fear of God fell while following the red deer. It was in the southwestern tower of this ancient abbey, too, that Walter Savage Landor and his young wife made for a time their home, until the troubles of tenants and neighbors drove them away in disgust.

Father Ignating himself tells the story of the apparition with dramatic effect. The first manifestation, he relates, was on August 30, 1880, when a strange luminous mist was seen in front of the tabernacle of the abbey church. That same evening, after vespers, while the boys were playing in the meadow near the church, they saw a bush illuminated with phosphorescent light, and in the bush was the figure of a woman with upraised hands, as if in blessing.

The vision was seen again on Septemper 4, and again on September 14, on the latter occasion fy Father Ignatius himself. While a group was standing near the abbey, looking towards the meadow where the apparition had appeared, "I suggested," gave Father Ignatius: "that we should sing three 'Hail Marys,' in honor of the persons of the Blessed Trinity. Between the 'Hail Marys' we all of us expressed our amazement at some very curious flashings of light which we saw in all directions of the meadow. I then said: 'Let us sing a "Hail Mary" in honor of the Blesesd Virgin herself.' Directly we began I saw a great circle of light flash out over the whole heavens, which took in the mountains, the trees, the ruined house, the monastery and everything. From that one great circle of light small circles bulged out, in the center of which the gigantic figure of a human being appeared, with hands uplifted. It appeared in the distance to be about 60 feet high but as it descended it took the ordinary size of a woman. I then saw distinctly the outlines of the face against the broken light and the exact form of the drapery from the sleeves to the upraised arms."

Germs of Disease.

It is common belief that the germs of disease flourish only in the human organism, and that, if we could once eradicate an infectious malady, it would stay eradicated. It now seems very probable that this is untrue. According to a view held wholly or parially by many pathologists, and strongly upheld by a recent French writer, Prof. Bodin, disease germs are only accidentally virulent, their normal existence being what is called "saprophytic;" that is, independent of any other organism. When one of these harmless varieties changes its nature so as to become parasitic, we have a new disease. Observation has shown that many kinds of bacteria are very unstable, and are constantly forming new varieties. It is possible, therefore, that potential germs of typhoid, lockjaw, or consumption may be growing harmlessly about us, to assume, suddenly, a virulent parasitic life at some future time.-London

Marriage Restriction in France. French ideas of liberty as it comcerns the daily life of individuals are, to say the least, queer. It may be doubted whether, in a matter entering so closely into the individual life as marriage, there is another country in Europe so subject to medieval restriction. A man or woman under 35 may not marry without the consent of parents or other heads of the family, and even after 35 such consent may only be dispensed with after being thrice "respectfully solicited." Even after one marriage there is a restriction on contracting a second. Ten months of widowhood is fixed by law. A widowed lady who had evaded this period of weary waiting, and by collusive use of her sister's papers of "civil state" had once more rushed into marriage after four short weeks, has just been brought to book for her offense.

Biggest Tree in Kansas.

On the Munsell ranch, near Skiddy. is said to be the largest tree in Kansas. It is a giant sycamore that towers toward the sky over 125 feet. The tree is 21 feet 10 inches in circumference, and rises a distance of 42 feet before the first branch is reached. The tree is very old and has quite a reputation, owing to its enormous size. The State Horticultural society is planning to get title to the tree and surround it with an iron fence.--Kansas City Journal.

LIFE IN GAY HONG-KONG.

Where Those Who Can Afford It Do Not Lack for Entertainment.

"In the winter Hongkong is gay,"says E. J. Hardy, in "John Chinaman at Home," published by the Scribners. "Those 'in the swim' may dine or dance out every evening. In the summer people are in the swim in a more literal sense for that is the time for hathing parties, a form of amusement so healthy and rational that one wonders how society took to it. Between four and five o'clock a party steam in a launch to where the sea is clean and there is a sandy beach upon which tents or mat sheds have been put up to serve as dressing rooms for the ladies. The men don bathing kit on the now curtained launch and swim to join the diving belies, as several Hongkong ladies may be called, so proficient are they in aquatic exer-; cises. When tired of throwing about a football in the water, the bathers retire, the men to the launch and the women to the tents. Here they are given! cherry braudy and the sexes clothe and reunite. Tea is then served, either on land or on the launch, during the return

"Sometimes people dine on the launches, and being in no hurry to burn and dissolve in Hongkong, they stay out pretty late in the moonlight. The governor, the two admirals, the general and the chief justice lead society, and the bishop blesses their doings as far as he conscientiously can.

"Of the civilians in Hongkong, all that we shall say is that some are nicer than others. The number ones, twos and even threes of the great commercial firms are sometimes great social successes. There are distinctions, however, that are not easy to understand. Why should pig-iron turn up its nose at tenpenny nails?

"To this distant land people come with double names that sound formidable until it is discovered that the doublebarreled ones discharge very small shot at home. The service people call the civilians dollar-snatchers, and the latter think of the former as dollar-lackers. Dancing days and nights begin with the three practice dances that precede the ball which is given by Scotch residents on each St. Andrew's night. The great difficulty men have is to get partners, so few unmarried girls are in the colony. Here it is men and not women who are wall-flowers.

"If men cannot get partners for a dance unless they bespeak them days before, it is even more difficult to get taem for life. Owing to this scarcity of wife material, as well as to impecuniosty, young European men, instead of marrying, form themselves into bachelor messes. Just before leaving Hong. kong I dined at one of these establishments. It was monstrous. There were six mere men daring to have as nice a drawing-room, as well arranged a table, and as good servants as any house I have seen run by that old institutiona wife. It was unnatural, and a committee of women ought to break up the mess before the offenders get too much into the habit of celibacy and make a mess of their lives. The poor fellows are starved at heart, however replete in stomach, and each starts a dog for a companion. Alas! some of them go to dogs in other ways. A ten-thousandmiles-away-from-home feeling has many temptations connected with it."

Royal Pearls.

There is a romantic story attaching to the great rope of pearls worn by Princess Fredericka of Hanover at recent functions. They are magnificent specimens and very old. Centuries ago a princess of the house loved them so that they were buried with her. But in process of time the great grief of her relatives grew gradually fainter and fainter until they began to whisper what a shame it was that such glorious jewels should be wasted. Then one day the princess' tomb was opened and the pearl necklace taken from her neck. But the pearls were spoiled: they had lost their luster and beauty. Their new owner wept over them and dreamed about them and her dream told her that three generations of lovely women would have to wear them before their luster returned. Three lovely princesses did wear them. and they are now pearls without peers.

Thoroughly Honest. An American millionaire while driving an automobile in France ran over and killed a dog. Near the scene of the accident was a peasant, presumably owner of the dog. To him the millionaire gave a bank note. But the peasant was not the owner of the dog, and he was honest, but before he could make up his mind to return the money the automobile and its driver were beyond call. None the less the peasant would not keep the bill, and when the automobilist next rode past that place some months later he discovered the dog's skeleton at the side of the road with the bank note attached to it, and a penciled line calling attention to the mistake.

Poor Fellow. "Blusher is the most bashful man I ever knew." "How on earth, then, did he come to

get married?" "He was too bashful to refuse."- OF THE PUBLIC.

Surprising to Note When Curlouity Bestirs the People and When It Does Not

"It is wonderful, said a commercial traveler, "how small a thing will attract the attention and interest of pedestrians on a crowded street, and on the other hand, how often an unusual happening will pass by unnoticed. I was on Seventh avenue a few days ago when to my amazement I saw a group of five elephants coming soberly and solemnly along the avenue. I looked for the small boy, but he was not there Not a pedestrian turned his head that I could see, and the elephants went on their way unnoticed. I suppose they were being taken to some show."

Among the group who heard the commercial man's story was one of the largest advertising men in the country. "Some years ago." he said. "I went from Chicago to the south on a business trip. I visited all the leading southern cities, but was not successful, and returned to Chicago a disappointed and disgusted man. I put up at the Auditorium, my usual hotel, where I was well known. There were no friends there to greet me, and the place seemed too lonely to bear. I walked about the city, but nothing of interest was going on. My mood changed, and I determined to liven up the city a bit, if I could, but as events subsequently proved, I couldn't.

'I hired a band of musicians, put them in a coach, got in another coach myself, and followed. It seems to me that we drove all over Chicago that evening. The band played popular airs the whole time. I watched the populace from the windows of my coach, which immediately followed the coach containing the musicians, and do you know I never saw a pedestrian turn his head to find the cause of the rumpus? It was simply amazing, and I came to the conclusion that Chicagoans have no taste for the fine arts. After a couple of hours of this I returned to my hotel in disgust, my heart full of pity for the Windy City and its people.

"My little experiment cost me considerably over \$200, but I think the money was well spent. I have since retired from the sport of attempting to attract popular attention by fool methods, and the field is open to the next man."

NEW YORK NERVES HEALTH In Spite of the City's Bustle There

Are Few Deaths from Nervous Ailments.

There is not much lacking in New York which could contribute to the nervousness of residents and strangers.

There are fast running railroads on the streets, above the streets and below the streets. There are swift moving automobiles, bicycles, ambulances, fire engines, trucks, railroad repair wagons, delivery carts, patrol wagons, and in some parts of town steam rail-

The average height of the big buildings has increased enormously since 1897. There are thousands of elevators and many more than 100,000 telephones in use and yet the board of health figures show a steady decline in the deaths due to nervousness.

New York has become more serene and less influenced by the exciting conditions of throbbing city life each year. In 1873, the first year for which

there is an authentic record, the number of deaths from all nervous atlments in New York was 28.62 per 10.-000 of population. In 1883 it had fallen. to 23.17 per 10,000; in 1893 it had fallen further to 19.33, and in 1903 it had reached the low figure of 14.83.

Last year it was still lower. As the city's poulation increases the number of deaths from nervous ailments steadily declines, though apparently the producing causes of nervoquess are constantly on the increase.

The fact is that as the means of travel in New York attain a greater celerity the effects, instead of being injurious, seem to have the effect of generally making New Yorkers more careful and less likely to be influenced! by things which in other days would have caused alarm. It is not so many years since timorous New Yorkers were afraid to cross Broadway at Fulton street, and a bridge over the street had to be built for their accommodation. Nowadays, with the traffic enormously increased, such a project would be laughed at.

Owl Served for Quail.

Lovers of game in this city have been eating owl under the impression that the toothsome morsels served to them were quail. As expert evidence seems to be necessary to determine just what sort of birds are being served up for the epicures of the city. pernaps there is no real cause for diagruntlement. 'If owl by another name tastes good, why should it not be a favorite dish?-San Francisco Chronicle.

Sometimes Left. Little Edith-Mamma. Mrs. Fashen-Yes? "Is papa in our set?"-Judge. COMING TO AMERICA.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Marine Commence of the London Newspaper's View of the Reception of Newcomers to the States and Canada.

The human Niagara flowing from all lands into the United States is, if mere volume be considered, the mest remarkable phenomenon of the sort known to history, says the London Mail. In 1904 812,870 immigrants landed on the shores of the states, an average of nearly 16,000 every week, or more than 2.000—the population of a decent size t town-every day. But this flood of immigration is of a very mixed and doubtful quality. It is made up targely of the cheap races of Europe; nearly onefourth could neither read nor write; the vast majority of them had only a few coins in their pockets. The bulk of these immigrants poured into the great cities and settled down there as a sort of human sediment, under conditions which recall the Ghetto of ancient Rome. They congest the jails and the insane asylums of the United States, or they form separate colonies within the boundary of the states, with social and political ideals of their own, and refuse to melt into the general population. In his last report the commissioner of immigration laments almost tearfully over "the failure of the government to provide for the distribution of aliens throughout the United States," and he charges foreign powers with "spending large sums of money and employing many agents in the business of keeping their subjects together as separate colonies on American soil and preventing them melting into the common citizenship of the United States. The unstable element in the politics of the United States is simply the dyspensia. caused by the presence of so much undigested, not to say undigestible, material in its population.

The immigration into Canada, as far as volume is concerned, is only a ripple which may well become a tide. Canada is being advertised as though it were a patent medicine. Its agencies are scattered all over Europe; they invade the United States itself, and last year persuaded no fewer than 45,000 settlers to give up the exhausted farm lands of New England and of some of the western states and betake themselves to Manitoha

Canada does not spoon-feed her immigrants. She does not buy them. The average cost to the dominion is a little over £1 per head for each settler, and this is mainly expended in advertising. But if money is not wasted on the immigrants, nothing else is denied to them. The government clothes itself, to an almost amusing degree, with all the functions of a providence for the great host of intending settlers crowding into its ports. A great steamboat with 1.500 immigrants on board moors, for example, alongside the port at Quebec. The immigrants are marched in procession down a long passage, and betwixt narrow railings they are checked. classed and medically examined almost .. without being conscious of the process. Long trains with open doors are waiting along the platform, and in a period of time incredibly brief, the immigrants, in family groups, are packed into the

train and moved off. When the destination is at last reached there are government agents, with mans of the district and vehicles in which to drive the intending settler round to make his choice. At a cost of time and money incredibly small the immigrant is then planted on his homestead block, or his quarter section of purchased land and finds himself practicing the rudiments of farming; while the government continues to watch over him, supply him with paternal advice and encouragement, and, if necessary, seed corn-everything, indeed, except casb.

Tiny Province.

The French have in their possession a bit of fand that is probably the smallest of foreign possessions, as well as being unique in situation. The tourist arriving at Calcurta is early advised to pay it a visit, as it lies only 16 miles away, and is rightfully considered an attraction. Chandernagor, which is the name of this tiny proveince, proves interesting, because of theunusual circumstances of finding a tract of land, containing only threeand a half square miles, situated within British India, under French government, and because of its antiquity, it having been ceded to the French in the seventeenth century. One of the quaintest and oddest features is an old Dutch cemetery, proof that this nation supplied the first settlers.

The Calf.

A young sport with loud hose and a Panama hat, a cigarette and a pearlhandled "parasol" got off the eastbound train the other day. He walked ever town and dropped into a restaurant on Main street and ordered a veal cutlet. The waiter soon brought in the order and placed it before his Nibs, the Sport. "Do you call that a veal cutlet?

Why, that's an insult to a calf to call that a veal cutlet," said the sissy boy. "I didn't mean to insult you, sir," said the waiter.—Sapulpe (I. T.) Life REFUSES . TO IN TRAIL E.

Strange Pays one enl Puzzle Found for Autus ... is in Person of a i..soner.

London.-A strange psychological puzzle has been provided for the authorities of Carmathen prison by Schreiner, the German butler, who is awaiting his trial on the charge of murdering his late employer, Mr. Pryse, and his wife and mother at Tymawr, Cardigansaire. When Schreiner was first admitted to prison, he attempted to starve himself to death by persistently i. all kinds of nouiishment. Matters became so serious that his life was only saved by the prison doctor feeding him forcibly by means of a tube. Since then the man's conduct has been even more erratic. After fasting for one or two days, he will suddenly jump up and devour, with almost brute-like voracity, the food that has accumulated is his cell. Schreiner's habit is to the stretched on his cell floor, or to stand up against the wall in what appears to be a cataleptic trance: Pur days at a time he will stare into space, speechless and motionless as a statue. It is even necessary to dress and undress him as though he were a doll.

The question that has been exercising the minds of the prison authorities is this: "Is Schreiner a madman or a supers malingerer?" The usual tests have been applied by the officials, but the man refuses to take the slightest notice of the outside world. Attempts to take him off his guard have failed to induce him to move a single eyelid, and the problem remains unsolved.

RAILS AT AMERICAN ARMYL

Conservative German Organ Declares. Yankee Soldiery Is "Rotten"-Few Men for Navy.

Berlin-The leading conservative newspaper. Neue Preussosche Krouzzeitung, prints what it calls an expose of the claim of the United States to be a great naval or military power. The article asserts that the American army is "rotten," and that ten per cent, of the soldiers deserted during 1904. The army is made up of miserable material, and, according to the newspaper, the Russian army is superior to that of the United States. "Americans are patriotic with their

mouths," says the paper, "but they are unwilling to become soldiers in behalf of their own country, and they despise soldiers as a class.

"The United States possesses sufficient wealth to build 100 new battleships, but it is impossible to man them, as meither officers nor crews . exist."

The article further says that American navad officers are all too old for the ranks they hold. Ten of the admirals are over 61, and the average age of the naval captain is 57, as compared with 48 in the English and Serman navies. The American army. it is reported, will not bear a close inspection

CEMETERY TOO LONELY.

Sexton Resigned Because He Could Not Bear Nerve-Trying Isolation There.

Bowling Green, Ky .- Because he had no one to keep him company, Harry Summerville, of Louisville, who recently was elected superintendent of Fairview emetery here, suddenly gave up his position. He was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the mysterious disappearance of Robert A. Roulston. who turned up in Ireland insane and ill of typhoid fever. Summerville also left suddenly and without notice. The following letter, dated from Louisville, has been received from Summerville by the board of public works:

"Having had the honor conferred on me of being elected to the position of superintendent of your beautiful cemetery, which I very much appreciated, but not being married, with no one to keep house for me (not having been able to get anyone), also cemetery too far for me to go to my meals, I hereby tender my resignation to your honorable body."

AGED WOMAN GROWS CROPS

Asks No Help and Does the Entire Work Unaided-Husband Killed in War.

Cotton Plant, Miss.-Ninety pounds is the weight and 84 years the age of Mrs. Lizzle McKnight, who has just. celebrated her last birthday. Working entirely with a hoe on land that has already raised a fine crop of Irish potatoes, Mrs. McKnight raised and gathered with her own hands a crop. of 800 pounds of cotton last year.

Mrs. McKnight's husband was killed in the civil war. She can tell a great many interesting things that happened to her during that period. One year, she cut and saved a large crop of wheat with no aid except her small? daughter.

Mrs. McKnight is remarkably well preserved in every way. She can see to read without glasses, just as well as she ever could. She weighs about 90 pounds, but this is as much as she has ever weighed. Her mind is en-

Smokes 17.888 Feet of Tobacco. Daniel Kelleher, who is supposed to have been 105 years old, was buried in Wilmington, Del. The deceased was born in Ireland, but had lived here most of his life. Until recently he was active and went about as a man half his age. He attributed his long life to the fact that he was a moderate user of tobacco and liquor. He smoked three plugs of tobacco a week, and it is estimated that he smoked 17.888 feet of to-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

les von conaudue en Luzialane et dans tons les Brats du find. Se publicité offre donc su commerce les grantages exceptionnelle. Prix les fishonnements en l'aute de Battlevi Ouetidienne El 2.00 Edition habdomadai . \$5.00