Washington.-Mr. Albert W. Pontius, the American consul at Swatow, sends an interesting report of how the Chimese fans are made. Fan-making, he writes, is of origin so ancient in southmen (hins that no one knows when it was started. Tradition has it that the first fans were made in the little village of Peng-Chow, at Ampow, which is about three miles from Swatow. For hundreds of years only the women in the different villages through which the industry spread, were the fanmakers, but so great is the demand mow for these cheap fans, used as they are by the millions for advertising purposes, that nearly every man, woman and child works all day and half

the night at fan-making. The industry is almost confined to the Peng-Chow district, because here abounds a particular kind of bamboo especially suitable for the rigs and the mandle of the fan.

The manufacture of the fan is very mimple. For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly rived until each piece is sufficiently slender and flexible. These thread-like pieces of bammoo are arranged in a row, attached to teach other by a thread passed crosswise through the middle. This thread as fastened to a semi-circular strip of bamboo giving the fan its shape. The iribs are then slightly heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peenliar and characteriste shell-like shape at the top. Very filmsy silk gauze is then pasted on the face, and a kind of tissue-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached, the border of the fan is black varnished and the gauze is coated with a chalk-andwater mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of hard wood, bone and ivory. The hand painting on the fans is cleverly done, in some intances being works of art. The medium quality fan retails for 25 cents Mexican (ten cents gold), better grades, one to four dollars Mexican (40 cents to \$1.60). The amount now exported yearly amounts to about \$30,000. This fan trade of late has shown a decrease, due to the importation of Japanese straw fans, which have met with a favorable demand.

NEW SPRINGS CURE ALL ILLS

Fountain in Town of St. Ives, in Cornwall, Rivals That Sought by Ponce de Leon.

London.—The folks in the quiet liftthe seaside town of St. Ives, in Cornwall, are planning great things for the future. They contend that they will prove how some of the miraculous cures of history were obtained by sufferers from physical ills. They have found a "radium spring," which, they argue, is about as near that fountain of perpetual youth for which Ponce de Leon made certain researches as ianything yet invented.

By the same argument it is insist. ed that any person suffering from any. thing, from bad debts to chilblains, can take a swim in the spring and come forth ready to challenge the winner of the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

St. Ives is in the center of the radium mining district, and this spring, containing a large percentage of radioactivity, was recently discovered in the Trenwith mines. Norman Whitehouse, the noted chemist, analyzed the water and his report was confirmed by Sir Walter Ramsay.

"I have found," says the former, "that the springs exhibit radio-activity" to an abnormal extent, even when compared with the waters of the most noted spas. In fact the water of Trenwith is 26 times as active as that of Harrowgate and about seven times; that of Bath."

As a result of this sudden awakening the quiet residents of St. Ives conjure up visions of their town growing into a world center of health and longevity guaranties.

BELT CONTAINS MANY HIDES

Southern Sawmill Company Gets Largest and Most Expensive Ever Made in Country.

New York.—The largest and most expensive leather belt ever made has just been completed in New York for the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa La.

It is of three-ply leather, 240 feet Hong, six feet wide, and it took the hides of 540 Texas steers to furnish the material. It has been shipped to the owners, the express charges being \$243.07. The belt is intended for driving the large band saw. Its extraordimary length is due to the fact that the ground conditions of the mill are such that the engine has to be a good distance from the mill proper. If a belt that long was made any thinner or marrower it would not stand the resistance it encounters.

A Cure for Chilbiains. Paris.-The French Academy of Science has issued, with all solemnity, to an expectant world a method of curing and preventing chilblains.

It is a very simple method. Hold your hand in the air for a few minntes and wriggle the fingers. Do this about ten times a day. Your chiblains. even cracked ones, will disappear, and the application of a little grease will help them to do so.

The remedy has two distinct advantages. It is quite inexpensive, and it is not dangerous to life. And how delightful it is to feel that the big-wige of the French Academy of Science concern themselves with such a painfui trifie as our chilbiains!

NORWAY'S NEW ROAD

Christiania-Bergen Rail Line Across Mountains Completed.

Eastern and Western Parts of the Kingdom Have Easy Means of Communication-Event of Much Importance.

Christiania. - The opening of the railway across the mountains from Christiania to Bergen recently by King Haakon was an event in the history of this country of far wider importance than any one not well acquainted with Norway, geographically and topographically, would be able to appreciate. Norway is divided into three isolated parts by the Dovre mountain and by the broad and wild range of mountains that bear successively the names of Fylefjeld and Langfjeldene. The overland route between Bergen and Christiania was. even more than the route to Trondhjem, a great hindrance to traffic passing as it does for a considerable dis tance over mountains of a height of 6,000 feet and more. .

Although Norway was united into one kingdom as early as 872 by King Harold Haarfager and has remained united ever since, the natural splitting up of the country into the western, northern and eastern districts has inevitably to some extent impaired the feeling of unity in the nation. And the barriers which nature had raised between the districts have formed very serious obstacles to personal cooperation for the development of the economic resources of the country. The consequence has been that the progress has been considerably slow. er than it might otherwise have been.

Good roads were constructed in the principal overland routes in the beginning of the last century, and they represented an immense improvement on the ancient trails which had been possible only on foot or on horseback. But a journey of several days in a carriage was expensive and entailed great loss of time and, in the winter time, severe hardships. In 1880 the railroad to Trondhjem was completed. Thus the great barrier between the northern parts and the southeastern parts of the country were overcome. The highest point of this road does not lie more than 4,000 feet above sea level; but many people thought it could not be kept open in the winter time. This fear proved groundless and the road turned out to be a very lucrative national investment, although it has not as yet paid directly in the form of dividends; it has done better than that by greatly accelerating the development of the Trondhjem district and of Nordland and Fin-

In 1872 investigations were commenced with the view of discovering the best line for a railway between Christiania and Bergen, and in 1874 the storthing voted the first part of an eventual Bergen-Christiania railway. the selection from Bergen to Voss. But to the general public the continuation seemed impossible and more like one of Asbjornsen's fairy tales than anything else, for the field explorations had more than confirmed the popular conception that the difficulties to be overcome were truly formidable. The railway which has just been opened follows practically the line which the engineers traced in 1874. From Voss to Opset, a distance of about 50 kilometers (35 miles), it rises with steep gradients from 339 to 5,100 feet, and, rising further to a maximum height of nearly 8,000 feet, it passes altogether a distance of more than 100 kilometers through high mountains, coming down to 4,800 feet at Gjello. And in these inhospitable regions it was found necessary to bore the Gravehals tunnel, not less than 5,311 yards long, besides a number of shorter tunnels.

For 19 years the engineers continued their exploration work, and meanwhile a national determination was slowly forming that the task of uniting eastern and western Norway should be undertaken in spite of all obstacles. In 1894 the storthing decided upon the construction of a railway from Voss to Taugevaud, and in 1898 the continuation of the line through Hallingdal to the junction point on the Christiania-Gjovik railroad, Roa, was decided.

As a preparation, transport roads had to be constructed and barracks for engineers and workmen built; 500,-000 kroner (\$135,000) had to be spent on transport roads alone. The Gravehals tunnel was constructed by a private contracting firm; the rest of the work was done directly by the state. The whole road was built exclusively by Norwegian engineers and workmen. The contractors on the big tunnel once made an experiment with Italian workmen, but they very soon proved so far interior to the Norwegians that they had to be sent home after a few weeks' trial.

The railroad has a length of 492 kilometers (800 miles) and there are 178 tunnels, aggregating 36,682 meters (119,250 feet). The total cost amounted to 54,000,000 kroner (\$14,580,000) It has been necessary to put up wooden walls at many exposed points. There are three rotary snow plows of American system, these having proved far superior to other patents which have been tried. By their help and the wooden walls it is believed that the traffic may be carried on as regularly as on any other railway.

False hair is going up in price. A dealer says it is following beefsteak. We trust it will not get into the butter.

HOW TO LIVE ECONOMICALLY

Massachusetts Doctor Says Man Can Subsist on Twenty Cents a Day -Gives the Menu.

Cambridge, Mass.-In the midst of all the agitation over high prices and the meat boycott. Dr. Franklin White, of the Harvard Medical school, rises to remark that neither of these supposed-to-be-present calamities should cause the workingman one whit of WOLLA.

Dr. White says that the ordinary healthful workman can live, on the outside, on 20 cents a day and grow fat, harbor his present strength and add constantly to it-in fact, obtain as much nourishment out of his cheap fare as his more fortunate brother who eats up \$2 a day.

Americans sadly neglect nourishment in their foods, looking rather for the flavors and relishes rather than the muscle-building qualities.

Dr. White advocates the dried herring as a neglected delicacy, and says oleomargarine is a safe substitute for

The old-fashioned oatmeal finds favor in his eye, and the potato also has its saving moments. The Boston baked bean also enjoys a high place in Dr. White's estimation. The doctor does not, however, believe in doing away entirely with meat, but thinks it should be eaten at one meal in moderation

Dr. White's favorite menu, which should prove a solace to the hungry workman is:

Breakfast.-Cornmeal mush, one cent; oleomargarine, 2 cents; syrup, one cent. Total four cents.

Lunch.-Potatoes, two cents; oleomargarine, two cents; smoked herring, one cent; cocoa shells and milk. two cents. Total, seven cents.

Dinner.-Beans, three cents; potatoes, three cents; cocos, two cents; bread, one cent. Total, nine cents.

MACHINE FOR BASHFUL MEN

Allays All Doubt as to Opportune Time for "Popping the Question"-Successful Test.

Philadelphia.-Here is a story that ought to send thrills of joy to the hearts of bashful men who have not been able to muster up nerve enough. to "pop the question."

Just take the girl on an unsuspecting visit to the laboratory of the psychological clinic of the University of Pennsylvania, which is directed by Dr. Lightner Witmer, head of the department of psychology. Then have her place her hand in a machine which you will notice is labeled a "phthymograph" or "phymograph," whatever that may be, and step into an adjoining room to await developments.

While her hand rests easily in the machine some one whispers in an audible voice your name, "George," "Reginald" or what it might be, and you keep your eye on the indicator.

What the machine does is to register on a piece of paper a distinct line. which designates with precise correctness the very emotions the mention of your name to the girl has caused her to experience. If the line sinks despairingly downward toward the bottom of the paper, take it from the "proposal machine" that your stock's rather low with the woman. If, however, the line fairly leaps and bobs toward the top of the paper, everything's all right.

PUPILS ARE RAISING POULTRY

Object of Movement in Oregon is to Provide Outdoor Occupation for the Children.

Portland, Ore.-Portland school children are being interested in poultry raising. Prizes are offered for the best chickens. An association of the young poultry fanciers has been formed under the direction of the local Y. M. C. A. and the State Agricultural college, and a great deal of interest is being shown in the work by the youngsters.

Objects of the movement among school children are to provide healthful outdoor occupation for them after school hours and in this way to stimulate egg and poultry production.

Chicken raising is profitable here. but it is being neglected. By arousing interest among the school children it is thought the present lack will be overcome in future.

That Jersey Devil Again. Staunton, Va.—Report comes from Hightown that David Meeze has just seen what some declare is the famous Jersey devil, which was reported to have first been seen in New Jersey, whence it gets its name. Meeze says that the strange bird or beast was flying directly over him and had a head like a horse and feet and legs like a mule. It soars along on great red wings. It is said that the animal was seen in West Virginia some months ago. It is supposed to live in the mountains, feeding on bear and deer. It is the most extraordinary combination of beast and bird ever seen in these parts.

Gives Old Faneuil Rafter. Philadelphia. - Sergt. Edwin E. Snow of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, came here the other day with a piece of the original oak rafter of Faneuil hall. which he presented to the city of Philadelphia to be placed in Independence ball.

Sergt. Snow said the relic was a "present from the famous old hall of Boston to the famous old hall in Phil-

EDUCATE THE GIRLS

Fitting Them for Career of Independence In Colonies.

Lady Ernestine Hunt, Daughter of Marquis of Allesbury, Establishes School to Teach Rising Generation Useful Arts.

London.-Girls who have left boarding school have a great deal to learn before they are fitted to seek a career of independence in the colonies of the

That is why Lady Ernestine Hunt, daughter of the fifth marquis of Ailesbury, has founded a colonial training school for girls at Cosham Park, near Portsmouth. She is herself the acting principal

of the school, and her aim is to give girls of 18 and upward training in those subjects which will be of most use to them in "fending for themselves and their homes, whether in the colonies or in England."

These subjects are highly practical. and include housewifery, home nursing, first aid, darning, riding, cooking, bedmaking, stable work and garden-

Cosham house was found to be a delightfully situated residence, surrounded by seven acres of meadow and orchard, with boy scouts imparting a piece of the adventurous. The Rirls' term has not yet begun and Lady Ernestine, who takes great interest in boy scouts, has allowed one of the Portsmouth patrols the free run of the school and its grounds for a fortnight.

There were three horses in the stable for girl colonials to ride, and the space where next summer the girls will be able to sleep under canvas was pointed out.

Riding will be taught, both side saddle and astride, and single and pair driving, while girls who desire it may learn stable work.

Lady Ernestine has traveled and resided in Canada, South Africa and Australia, and is a well-known advocate of emigration for properly qualifled and educated girls. When they are weary of single life

in the colonies, they will not lack offers of marriage, for there are hundreds of eligible Britons eager for such capable helpmeets. Discipline and industry are insisted

upon, and two references are required from each intending pupil, in addition to parental introduction. Giris who do not wish to go to the

colonies will be qualified to become housekeepers in large households or No servants will be kept at Cosham nark, and the girls will do the mental

"Thorough" is the motto of the school Terms last from three to six months. and the fees, including everything but laundry and doctor, are made as moderate as possible, for middle class

as well as more ornamental work.

girls who have had a good school education are specially welcomed. Every girl must bring a supply of aprons, glass cloths, cooking sleeves. gardening gloves, strong boots and short skirts.

Three hunts meet in the neighborhood, swimming baths are easily reached, there is a tennis court in the grounds, and the long line of the South Downs fills the northern horizon a mile away.

PLUG TOBACCO IS CAT'S FARE

Big Maltese Tomcat Rejects All Other Kinds of Food-Has No III Effects on Feline.

Rising Sun, Md.-For some time George Nesbitt of Woodlawn has been missing plugs of tobacco that he kept lying about the house. This remained a mystery until a few days ago, when, beneath the kitchen table, he discovered a big Maltese tomcat that came to his home for shelter recently, chewing away on a five-cent plug with an occasional growl.

Nesbitt caught the animal, which held the plug as if a mouse, and to see what effect the tobacco would have on the animal he confined it in a box and allowed it to finish its odd meal. The cat refused to partake of a saucer of milk placed within the box, but continued to devour the tobacco to the last flake, after which it went to sleep. never even becoming ill.

Nesbitt has tried the cat several times since with the new found dainty, which it never refuses, spurning all other food so long as it can eat to-

120 Miles a Second. Providence, R. I.—The new comet. which has been visible in the western heavens recently, is making a speed of more than 120 miles a second, according to calculations made by Prof. Winslow Upton of Brown university. Prof. Upton declared that the comet was speeding away from the earth and sun and that soon it will no longer be visible; it will be about 16,000,000 miles distant.

Irish Potatoes in Cotton Land. Osyka, Miss.—The farmers of this locality are making preparations to plant a large acreage in Irish potatoes. A truck farmers' organisation has been perfected, and, in conjunction with that of the Diversified Crop Growers' association, it is expected to produce good results. The farmers are preparing to fight the boll weevil by living on products raised on their

RATCATCHER ISSUES A DEFI

London's New Official Offers to Capture One Thousand Rodents in Three Nights.

London.-It seems that the gruesome freemasonry which binds European official executioners together causing them to intermarry and inherit the profession, is not without its parallel among ratcatchers. Hence John Jarvis, who has just been appointed official ratcatcher to the London county council at a salary of \$243.12 a year, is a ratcatcher by inheritance and instinct quite as much as he is by profession.

Since 1803 each male member of his family has devoted his life to catching rats, and so it was with the greatest confidence that Jarvis issued a challenge to all the rateatchers in the kingdom to catch more of the vermin in a given time than any man living, provided that neither dogs nor terrets were employed in the hunt. Furthermore, he said that with the assistance of his uncle, Mr. J. Dalton, he would undertake to catch 1,000 rats in three

As Jarvis made these challenges he fondled haif a dozen tame white rats, while his seven-year-old daughter at his side played with a couple of ferrets. "I have no son to carry on the business," he said, "but Kit, there, and her younger sister both know pretty well all there is to know about catching rats.

"The means I use for catching them alive is a family secret, known only to my people for the last four generations. I won't tell you exactly what that secret is, but I don't mind letting you know that it acts very much in the same way as chloroform does on a human being. Over my back I fling a huge sack, connected with a trapdoor arrangement at my side. I wear noiseless boots and black clothes.

"As I walk down the passages with a bull's-eye lantern attached to my side the rats, scared by the light, scamper past me. As they run I can pick them up left or right hand and drop them into the trap-door: Gradually they work their way around to the sack on my back. My! How they fight! Sometimes when I fancy I have a hundred I find half of them are killed by the time I arrive home."

JAPAN SENDS GIFT OF ROSES

Many Other Nations Will Be Represented in Portland Fete for Queen of Flowers.

Portland, Ore.-Japanese roses are to blossom in Portland parks and squares. - Under the shadow of Mount Hood they will thrive as they do in their own islands, with stately Fullyama looking down upon them.

The Japanese people of Yokohama have just presented Portland with 170 rosebushes of native Japanese growth that are now on the way here for the annual rose-planting fete. The roses will be set out in the public squares.

Many nations will be represented in the rose-planting exercises. Holland has sent an orange rose, emblematic of the dominance of the house of Orange in national affairs. France and Germany will be represented by splendid plants that will show the pre-eminence of these countries in rose culture and it is hoped to get a bush from Persia, where old Omar so long ago sung the beauties of the queen flower. Other nations, through resident consuls, will present the city with the flowering shrubs.

MONEY HIDDEN UNDER CARPET

Son Finds \$3,400 in Small Bille Left by Mother, Who Was Thought Penniless.

South Norwalk, Conn.-When Mrs. Frank A. Slavin died it was thought she did not have a cent. The kitchen carpet was taken up and two lavers of small bills, which almost covered the entire floor, were discovered.

There was nearly a bushel of them when piled up, and they amounted to \$3,400. Her son, Charles A. Slavin, was about to vacate the house and stood in the doorway debating whether to take up or leave the kitchen carpet. He thought it might do to cover the dog kennel, and so he pulled

To Have a New Face.

St. Lonis, Mo.-When Thomas Herbert leaves the city hospital he will have a brand-new face. Half a dozen physicians and surgeons are now making it for him, and they promise such an improvement over the face that nature gave him that even his best girl will not know him.

While driving a wagon Wednesday Herbert fell off and a wheel passed over his face. The hospital physicians found 33 fractures in the bones in his face. In fixing him up it was necessary to remodel his face entirely along new lines. They are now wiring the bones so they will knit, readjusting the fiesh so as to give the face symmetry and character.

Judge 1s Charitable. Richmond, Va.--Moved by the pathetic testimony of Hunter Ingram, a 14-year-old boy, brought before him an police court the other day, charged with having stolen a loaf of bread. which the youngster said he wanted to take to his mothber, who was starving, Judge John J. Crutchfield ordered a collection taken up in court for the boy and his mother. Passing around the hat, the bailiff obtained from those present in court the sum of \$15, the judge having dropped in a crisp five-dollar note. The case

against Ingram was dismissed.

SEES KIN IN PHOTO

Chimpanzee Recognizes the Picture of One of Its Kind.

Gazed intently at Features and, with Evident Recognition, Implants on Card Affectionate Kiss and Hands Back.

Harrisburg, Pa.-An incident suggestive of Darwin's theory of man's monkey ancestry occurred here in the remarkably "human" conduct of a trained chimpanzee exhibited before Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner of health, and eminent among,

American soologists and scientists. This anthropoid, "Lady Betty," by name, was seated in the commissioner's private office saimly smoking a cigarette when Dr. Dixon, merely to see what the effect might be, handed her a photograph of one of her own species—a copy of one in the collection presented the American Academy of Natural Sciences by Dr. Thomas

"Lady Betty" took the picture in her right "hand," turned in her seat to get the most favorable light upon it, gazed intently at the features, and then, with every indication of pleased recognition, pressed it to her lips, implanting upon it an affectionate kiss.

After which she gracefully handed it to the scientist, leaving him and the office assistants who were witnesses of the proceedings amazed at such an exhibition of human attributes.

"I picked up the photograph," said Dr. Dixon, "and handed it to her. She tock the picture, turned it around carefully to get it in the right position and moved her body into first one position and then another, in order to get the proper light upon the picture. She studied that photograph as intelligently as any human being could have done. Suddenly she kissed

"In succession the photographs of a gorilla and other anthropoids were given her. She looked at them, but made no such move of recognition or affection."

Accompanied by her owner and trainer, "Lady Betty" had entered the room with grace and dignity and without a word of command, had walked up to Dr. Dixon and shaken hands with him. He asked her to be seated and she took a chair beside his desk. Her trainer then asked if she would like to smoke, and in response to an affirmative nod, he gave her a cigarette and a match. Deftly she struck a light, and after making the desired use of it, blew it out. Then she looked around for some place to put the burnt stick, of which she was re-

It was at this juncture that Dr. Dixon thought of the photographs in his desk. His long association with. the Philadelphia zoological gardens, of which he has for many years been vice-president, has brought him in contact with many members of the monkey family, and he has made a special study of the alleged relationship between that group of animals: and human beings. That he had no thought of in any way arousing "Lady. Betty's" faterest in the photograph is:

best evidenced by his own statement: "I simply passed her the picture in! a spiirt of curiosity," he said. "The result of my act was as amazing to me as to the others near by. So far as I or any of those at hand could observe, the trainer made no sign to the chimpanzee, and even if he had, the animal was so engrossed with the picture as not to have caught any signal that might have been given. Certainly no word was spoken.

"It was all as naturally human as if I had handed a picture of some person to a relative sitting where Lady Betty sat. It would seem to me to evidence a form of affection unknown among any but human beings, and I regard it as the most remarkable experience I have ever had with an anthropoid."

The refined manners of the chimpanzee especially impressed Dr. Dixon. At no time did she commit the slightest breach of the strict etiquette which governs the drawing-room. When others were speaking she made no effort to obtrude herself upon their attention, her manners being equal to the best current in society and she acted as a model which many men and women could emulate to advantage.

"As she was leaving," said Dr. Dixon, "she took my hand most graciously. I said 'good-by,' and she very evidently endeavored to imitate me, working her lips and mumbling. The lack of development of the center of speech, which we know to exist in the chimpanzee, accounts for the mumbling, but there was the palpable attempt to smulate the persons of whom she was taking leave."

Poor Students Average Better. Chicago.—Students who work their way through the University of Chicago have a better scholarship average than their classmates who do not according to Dean George E. Vincent of the university. Of 300 students who earned tuition by doing student service last year, only three fell below passing grade.

Lower Car Steps in Chicago. Chicago.—Chicago women have won their fight for lower car steps. Fifty new cars for The City Railway Company, now being built in Philadelphia, will be constructed so that the platforms will be at least one and onehalf inches lower than the present platforms.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS