

KOREANS SCARED BY AUTO.



When the first automobile appeared in the streets of Seoul, the Korean capital, recently, there was an uproar from which the natives did not recover soon. When the simple Koreans saw the machine, manned by whites, they scattered in all directions. Those who were carrying bundles dropped them and prayed to be delivered from the new demon. Ponies and bullocks bellowed in all directions and days passed before those who witnessed the entry of the thirty horse-power machine restored to calmness.

PARADISE OF AFRICA

Home of Bagishu People Is Like Southern France.

Agriculture in State of Advanced Development, Though the Natives Are Cannibals and Few of Them Wear Any Clothes.

London.—Great Britain has recently not only learned of the passing under its flag of three Malay states, comprising 15,000 square miles of territory, but has also become aware that it possesses a hitherto unknown paradise in Central Africa. There is not a doubt that in the provinces ceded by the King of Siam Great Britain has acquired a territory capable of being developed into an extremely valuable possession.

The news of the African paradise is sent by the governor of Uganda, H. Hewketh Bell, who has just been on a tour through the eastern province of Uganda.

Vague stories of the charms of this land of the Bagishu people, its dense population and high state of cultivation had reached the governor of Uganda, but the expedition was not prepared for the surprises that met it.

The governor traveled through the enchanting scenery of a fertile plain to the base of Mount Eldon, towering 14,000 feet. From the ridges which separated smiling valleys Gov. Bell saw stretched out on every side a scene which could only be compared to Southern France.

Fields of millet, wimbi and other grain, and groves of bananas rolled away as far as the eye could reach. The vast garden being out up into small rectangular plots each carefully defined by hedges, while dotted all about were a wonderful profusion of dome-shaped huts of the Bagishu.

Gov. Bell says that the whole scene gave him the impression of such calm security, of plenty and of peace that he tried in vain to realize that he was in the heart of Africa. The inhabitants of this delectable land are, however, on a very low social scale in spite of their agricultural thrift. It is not a sign of degradation that, for the most part, they go absolutely naked, but they are undoubtedly cannibals. The population, which is enormously dense, numbers 500,000.

Some particulars are given respecting the unusual social habits of the Bagishu, of whom further investigation will at once be made.

Especially Interesting Treasures. Woodstock, Va.—A lead box containing a score of coins, some of them Spanish, others of the United States, was found by George Funkhouser in tearing down an old stone wall at Columbia Furnace. There was no mystery about their original ownership, as the box bore, cut on its lid, the name and year, "U. S. Arthur, 1820."

Arthur moved from Columbia Furnace to Woodstock about sixty years ago, and was for some years deputy clerk of the courts of Shenandoah county, afterward being elected clerk. He died shortly after the civil war. The American coins in the box were coinages from 1808 to 1830. One Spanish piece was of the coinage of 1779.

EARTH REWARDS AGED MINER

After Forty-Eight Years of Prospecting He Makes a Rich Strike in the West.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Harry Parsons, a desert miner, 75 years old, left San Bernardino the other day for Philadelphia to visit relatives he has not seen for 50 years. He goes back with a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000, all amassed within the last four years among the mining regions of this county and southern Nevada.

When Bullfrog was first discovered, Parsons was camped ten miles distant, trying to make himself believe that he had at last made a strike. He threw up his claims and joined the rush, his burro dying within a quarter of a mile of the original strike.

This misfortune compelled him to camp, and early in the morning he discovered he was on a rich ledge. Two weeks later he sold his holdings for \$35,000. This was the first generous windfall the old man had experienced after 48 years of prospecting, which included many hardships.

With his thousands Parsons bought up outlying mining claims about Bullfrog, and within six months had disposed of them to eastern capitalists, for sums aggregating more than a million dollars. Nevada, Los Angeles and San Francisco banks have his gold, and now he goes east with an ambition to share his gains with relatives, one a sister who, 50 years ago, sent him forth to the gold states with all her money, a little more than \$500.

COW GIVES 10 GALLONS A DAY

Five Pounds of Butter from Each Day's Cream of Washington Shorthorn.

Dayton, Wash.—A three-year-old shorthorn cow owned by A. L. McCauley is giving ten gallons of milk every 24 hours. This animal promises to become a world-beater. This cow has subsisted thus far this spring on hay, and only now has the owner commenced feeding his pet mill feed. Mr. McCauley says that he expects the cow to make a record of 13 gallons daily.

To test the butter-producing qualities of her milk, Mr. McCauley made five pounds of butter from the cream of a day's milking. The owner sold \$150 worth of milk last year, and this amount he says will be increased \$500 this year. Mr. McCauley refused any offer of \$150 for the cow recently.

Three times each day the cow is milked. The first milking in the morning is four gallons, at noon, 3 1/2, and at night 3 1/2. Mr. McCauley desires to have the animal in the Columbia county exhibit at Seattle this summer. The cow was raised by J. H. Ingraham of this county.

"Day of Vengeance" Due in 1914. Winsted, Conn.—The "millennial dawn" believers in Terryville, this county, who meet twice a week and make diligent study of the Scriptures, have decided that the day of vengeance will come to earth in 1914, after which will come the millennium, when, they contend, a fire shall devour the earth. The little flock of those who are prepared, understanding God's plan, will escape. At least, that is what they say.

Leaves Figures for Heirs. Hamburg.—Herr Johann Behrens, who died recently at Sude, in Schleswig-Holstein, left the very modest fortune of \$118; but, under the terms of the will the heirs are not to be allowed to enjoy their inheritance. Financial experts calculate that at an ordinary rate of interest the descendants of the heirs alive to-day will be called together in the year 1179 to receive their shares of the accumulated money.

STUDENT IS THRIFTY

Earl Long, Ex-Cowboy, Works Way Through Harvard.

Saves Enough Besides to Tour Europe Every Summer—Is Star All-Around Athlete—Knows How to Make Pennies Count.

Boston.—To earn his way through college by various occupations, engage in football, baseball and track work and have enough money to make a tour abroad each summer, are some of the achievements of Earl Van Meter Long, a Harvard junior and ex-cowboy. After the final examinations in June, he will visit Greece, Italy, Turkey, the Holy Land and Egypt on money he has saved during this college year.

Long came to Harvard two years ago with little money, but with a lot of experience in roughing it and in making the pennies count. He had tired of the relatively quiet existence at the University of Illinois and longed for real life in a large university like Harvard. He was a star track man and football back at the Illinois college and all the year kept as hard as nails, so that he was known as the man who was always in training.

For two years before he went to the University of Illinois and during the summer vacations there he was a cowboy at Bonegap, Col.

In his first year at Harvard he was a special student and was unable to take part in any games. He went out for a place on the baseball team, however, and made a good showing. This year Long got in regular standing, and last year showed such strength and persistence and grit in the football practice that the coaches made him one of the sub-backs. He was put in during the last half of the Carlisle and Bates games and opened up the line of the visiting teams and drove them back to their ten-yard lines.

This spring Long joined the varsity battery squad and has been occupying his afternoons trying to fool Coach Al Stork of the Pittsburg Nationals with his curves.

Meanwhile Long has been making money. He holds down four or five jobs. He waits on table at Randall hall, the big student dining-room of Harvard. This pays him about four dollars a week. Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings he works in the mail-room of one of the Boston Sunday papers, and makes as much more. Besides this, he is agent for one of the "old clothes" men of Harvard, and also for several firms of hatters, bootmakers, etc.

"It is not so much what you make as what you save," says Long, and that is the secret of his success in laying up money. His board at Randall rarely, if ever, costs him more than two dollars a week, but he seems to live well and is one of the strongest men in Harvard. He claims that he can live better on a diet of potatoes and milk than on meats. "Most men eat too much," he says.

When asked how he managed to save enough money to go abroad every year, the ex-cowboy succinctly answered:

"There is nothing remarkable about what I am doing; any fellow could do it if he set his mind on saving the pennies. With \$150 or \$200 I can travel all summer and see the sights in Europe as well as a man with \$500. Last summer, with only \$150, I traveled through England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany."

Long is 24 years old and was born in Decatur, Ill. He weighs 175 pounds and is about six feet tall.

FOREIGNERS NOT SO BAD.

Latest Crime Statistics in New York Show That Only a Third of the Offenders Came from Abroad.

New York.—The latest criminal statistics of this city have shed new light on the nativity of criminals, particularly in the case of persons who have believed that the great majority are foreign-born. According to the figures, of a total of 10,347 convictions for "high crimes" obtained during the four years from 1904 to 1908, 6,860, or 67 per cent, were against criminals born in this country, and 3,487, or 33 per cent, against foreign-born criminals.

The following table shows the proportion to which each country contributed to this total:

Nativity	No.	Pct.
Italians	872	7.4
Russians	129	1.2
Germans	129	1.2
Irish	299	2.9
All others	417	4.0

The illiteracy among foreign-born whites in New York is 18.5 per cent. One of the most surprising features in this connection is the fact that there is no difference in the percentage of illiteracy between natives born of foreign parentage and natives born of native parents. In other words, only one generation is required to put the foreigner on an equal footing with the American in this respect.

Swiss Losing Watch Trade. Bern.—It is probably estimated that there has been a decline of \$5,000,000 in the value of watch cases manufactured in Switzerland during the last year. The decreases in other branches of the trade have been proportionately high, and it can no longer be doubted that a very grave crisis has to be faced. A "black year" was foreseen at the beginning of 1908, but the depression has exceeded the most pessimistic anticipations.

ITALIAN TITLES INCREASING.

Majority of Population of Country Soon to Consist of Dukes, Barons, Counts, Etc.

Rome.—The number of hereditary titles of nobility is increasing to such an extent in Italy that before long the majority of the population is likely to consist of dukes, marquises, counts, and barons. Apparently there is no remedy for this increase, as the custom extending the right to bear the title not only to the eldest direct descendant of a nobleman, but practically to all his kinsmen is too deeply rooted to be abolished.

Besides the nobility, there is another class of people also on the increase—that of decorated persons. There are only two principal equestrian orders in Italy, that of SS. Maurice and Lazarus and that of the crown of Italy, but decorations have been so freely awarded in the past that the number of knights, officers, grand officers and commanders is extraordinary.

No accurate statistics are available as to the number of decorated persons, but some idea may be gathered from the following decree issued recently. The number of decorations that can be awarded every year has been reduced, as follows: Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, three knights grand crosses, 18 grand officers, 54 knights commanders, 176 officers and 494 ordinary knights; Order of the Crown of Italy, 14 knights grand crosses, 48 grand officers, 272 knights commanders, 535 officers and 2,448 ordinary knights.

In future, therefore, only 4,058 decorations can be awarded yearly, but this number does not include the decorations conferred directly by the king nor those awarded to Italian citizens residing abroad.

BUYS BIG TRACT; HAS TO SUE

Original Holder's Plan That Payment Time Has Expired Is Denied by Court.

Springfield, Mo.—J. H. McQuary, a realty dealer of Monett, Mo., was awarded a decision in the circuit court here in his suit against the Missouri Land Company of Scotland for possession of 71,000 acres of timber and mineral lands in Barry county, Missouri. McQuary was ordered to pay \$30,000 in the circuit court by April 10, as first payment on the land.

McQuary and the Scotch company entered into an agreement in 1904 whereby Mr. McQuary was to pay \$125,000 for the 71,000 acres of land. The company refused afterward to accept tender of the first part of the purchase price agreed upon, saying the time for such payment had expired.

McQuary contended that the time had not expired and on April 11, 1908, filed suit against the Scotch company. The action was brought in Barry county, and came to Greene county on change of venue. The suit sought to make the company comply with the agreement to sell.

McQuary values the land at \$3,000,000, as the timber and mineral resources have never been developed. The Scotch company attorneys say that they will carry the suit to the supreme court.

MAY RECLAIM HAWAIIAN LAND

United States Official Says 100,000 Acres There May Be Made Into Valuable Farms by Irrigation.

Washington.—Giving the results of observations made in a recent visit to the Hawaiian islands, Director Newell of the reclamation service says it is probable that over 100,000 acres of land now practically useless for irrigation. He says that on this basis it would be possible to furnish 5,000 farms of 20 acres each, which would provide for a population of about 20,000 persons. He therefore recommends a systematic examination of the preparation of a contour map.

There probably is no land of the United States where in as small an area there is as great a diversity in the quantity of water and its availability as in Hawaii, says Mr. Newell. "At one point the annual rainfall may be over 300 inches in depth; only a few miles distant extreme aridity prevails. Even with the heavy rainfall on the mountain slopes there are rarely a few rivers. Much of the water sinks into the porous lava."

Says St. Louis Hands Are Largest.

New York.—A silk glove manufacturer of Jersey City said in open court that larger sizes of women's gloves are sent to the western trade than is used by the trade in the east, and that the largest gloves of all go to St. Louis. The difference in the average size between Chicago and New York isn't much, although the Cook county women seem to have a little larger hands; but there is at least a full size added to the average when the consignment is for St. Louis consumption, and for that trade the manufacturers even have to make a special size, 9 1/4.

Swiss Losing Watch Trade.

Berne.—It is probably estimated that there has been a decline of \$5,000,000 in the value of watch cases manufactured in Switzerland during the last year. The decreases in other branches of the trade have been proportionately high, and it can no longer be doubted that a very grave crisis has to be faced. A "black year" was foreseen at the beginning of 1908, but the depression has exceeded the most pessimistic anticipations.

TELLS ABOUT EGGS

Bureau of Department of Agriculture Issues Circular.

Spilling of Henfruit Causes Great Loss—Chick Development Largest Factor, and the Farmers Might Easily Stop This.

Washington.—The bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture has just issued a circular by Milo M. Hastings presenting the results of a study made during the past year of the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of eggs, with a view to determining the causes of deterioration in quality and consequent loss. It appears that there is an enormous loss due to the spilling of eggs, which could be largely prevented by improved methods, and in this article the causes of such loss are pointed out and suggestions made for remedying them.

According to Mr. Hastings, the bulk of the poultry wealth of the United States is to be found on the general farms of the Mississippi valley. Some idea of the growth of the poultry industry on these general farms is shown in the case of the state of Kansas, where exclusive poultry farms are practically unknown, yet the value of poultry and eggs sold has increased over a million dollars each year for the past five years.

The total loss to the egg trade caused by needless deterioration runs into large figures. The causes of the losses and their estimated proportion to the total crop value are summed up as follows: Dirty eggs, two per cent; breakage, two per cent; chick development or heated eggs, five per cent; shrunken or held eggs, five per cent; rotten eggs, 2.5-10 per cent; moldy or bad flavor, five-tenths per cent; total, 17 per cent.

The loss from chick development or heated eggs is probably greater than from any other source, and is especially heavy during the summer. In the south and west, where it amounts to 25 or 30 per cent of the eggs produced during the heated season. The responsibility for heated eggs is almost wholly with the farmer, although the rural buyer and the freight handler are likewise innocent.

"To save the millions of dollars carried down our sewers in the shape of bad eggs," says Mr. Hastings, "we must have, first, a campaign of education among egg producers that will show every farmer's wife that when eggs are allowed to remain in damp nests, under broody hens, or in hot kitchens, there is a loss in quality, which means an actual loss in money to herself and to her neighbors; and secondly, a system of buying eggs that will as nearly as possible recompense every producer who sells eggs exactly in accordance with what those eggs are worth. Above all else, the infallible rule concerning the marketing of eggs is for the farmer to sell his eggs as soon as possible after they are laid."

The profits of the city retailer are by far the largest item in the marketing of eggs. An approximate idea of the profits of the various handlers of eggs may be obtained from the following figures showing the elements of cost of a dozen eggs purchased by a New York consumer:

Cost to consumer	Cents
Paid to the farmer in Iowa	12.5
Profit to the country store	1.5
Gross profit to the shipper	1.5
Freight to New York	1.5
Gross profit to receiver	1.5
Gross profit to jobber	1.5
Loss from handling	1.5
Gross profit of retailer	1.5

Cost to consumer..... 14.5
In the opinion of Mr. Hastings, the greatest handicap to the egg trade is the general store, with its custom of bartering merchandise for eggs. The storekeeper reckons his profit on goods as more than his loss on eggs. He does not try to enforce improvement upon his patrons by buying on a quality basis, and with the advantage his peculiar position gives him he keeps the other egg buyers from doing so.

The circular discusses quite generally the various phases of the egg industry, and may be obtained free of charge by addressing a request to the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C., for a copy of circular 140.

DEEDS MADE IN EARLY DAYS.

Hoosier Historian Finds Document Signed in 1825 by John Q. Adams—Other Interesting Papers.

Bowling Green, Ind.—While going over the country gathering data for the publication of a history of Clay county, Taylor Cromwell of Clay City is finding some interesting relics in the way of old land grants. Among those which he exhibited here this week were three deeds for lands in Washington township, the oldest of which is signed by John Quincy Adams and bears the date of April 8, 1825.

Another is signed by Andrew Jackson, dated January 4, 1831, and the third deed was signed by Martin Van Buren February 1, 1839. The documents are of sheepskin and are yellow with age. The print is somewhat faded, but is easily read.

The signatures of the president appear twice on each document. At the time the land mentioned in these old deeds was purchased from the government the register office was in Vincennes. Mr. Cromwell also had with him an old clock, the wheels of which are wood. The clock is known to be about 100 years old, but still keeps accurate time.

IN JAIL TO AVOID SPITE DEBT

Woman Says She Will "Rot" There Before She Pays Judgment for Hair-Pulling.

Chicago.—Mrs. Emora E. Kershaw, a woman suffragist of means, has exemplified new ideas of equal rights by permitting herself to be arrested for debt and declaring her intention of remaining in jail "until she rots" before settling the claim against her.

She rests contentedly behind the bars, while her husband enjoys the comforts of their residence on Michigan avenue, and explained to visitors that he fully approved the course adopted by his wife. His original intention was to employ a lawyer and procure her release on habeas corpus proceedings, but she put her foot down hard on the proposed scheme and said her plans "must not" be interfered with. Her stay in the household may be judged from the fact that she is president of a painting and interior decorating company, while her husband is the manager.

Mrs. Belle McClelland is responsible for Mrs. Kershaw's plight, and is perfectly willing to pay the prisoner's board at \$3.50 per week for six months in order to be properly avenged for a disagreement that occurred in an apartment building which the Kershaws owned, occupying the first flat, while the McClellands rented the second flat.

Mrs. McClelland, saying something about hot water, summoned Mrs. Kershaw to the hall, and as a result of developments Mrs. McClelland brought a damage suit seeking to recover \$10,000 for lost hair and injuries suffered from "some blunt instrument." The jury awarded her \$195. The court costs were \$14.30, making the total debt \$209.30. The McClellands decided to try to force payment by having Mrs. Kershaw arrested on a body warrant. Mrs. Kershaw, however, instead of paying, accompanied the deputy sheriff to jail.

LACE CURTAIN DIET FOR DOG.

William Norton of New York Gets a Bull Pup Which is a Wonder in the Eating Line.

New York.—"Well, my \$3,000 bulldog arrived all right last Saturday and has since eaten up two lace curtains, a pair of slippers and a sofa pillow, but he is a wonder," said William Norton, room clerk at the Plaza, the other day. Mr. Norton was identified with the old Fifth Avenue hotel for many years and is well known by travelers who pass over the country.

"The dog was given to me by James Burns, owner of the Portland gold mine at Cripple Creek, who was here last winter," he said, "and it was sent on from Colorado Springs. I received the pedigree first, by registered mail, and the dog reached here an hour later, marked 'I am Jim. Please see that I have everything that I want.' There was no doubt he had been well fed on the trip, for he was so fat he could hardly walk. He is only seven weeks old, and so I was more or less prepared for his playful qualities. I heard a thump the first night, which meant that Jim had thrown my shoe into the air and chewed off four buttons.

"He is beautifully marked. In fact, if a wooden dog had been carved and painted he could not be better marked. I hope to win prizes. To tell the truth, when Jim is eight months old I will expect him to whip and eat a camel in the park. Polloemen will not be safe."

INDIAN GAMBLERS ARE TRICKY

Government Finds It is Too Much Like Three-Shell Game of White Man and Starts Crusade.

Spokane, Wash.—Uncle Sam has started a crusade against the Indian gamblers on the Nez Perce reservation, southeast of Spokane, where three of them were rounded up the other day by J. E. Green, deputy, United States marshal, at the instance of O. H. Lippe, Indian agent. The trio were caught at Lewistown while playing the famous "Indian stick game," which resembles the white man's three-shell game, used to fleece the unsophisticated at crossroads and county fairs. The men were taken to Lewistown, Ia., and will be tried in the federal court at Moscow in May. This is the first time that government officials have prosecuted Indians for gambling among themselves, and the case has attracted considerable attention.

Some of the reds on the reservation are wealthy and reports are current that they will make a fight against conviction for playing "stick game." The paraphernalia used in this game consists of two bones, one of which bears a red band to distinguish it from the other. The game-keeper manipulates these pieces, and invites bets from the players to guess which hand holds the bone with the red marking. The keeper's hands are under a blanket during the time he shifts the bones.

Waits 31 Years to Pay Up.

Wabash, Ind.—Martin Quinn, a horse dealer, has been made richer by \$1 year. He had been owing to him for 31 years. George Buehler, of Rochester, was the debtor.

Quinn had bought some hogs from Buehler and subsequently the latter found that he had been paid \$3,000 worth. Buehler supposed he would see Quinn within a few days and did not pay him. Meeting for the first time in 31 years Mr. Buehler handed over the \$3 and stated it was due Mr. Quinn. The latter remembered the deal, but did not know that he was a creditor.

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