

TEACH BOYS FARMING

KANSAS TO INTRODUCE NEW METHODS INTO SCHOOLS.

Pupils Are to Be Given Sections of Land to Cultivate--State Proud of Its Schools--Education System Is Tried Out.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Nineteenth of the boys reared on Kansas farms remain farmers, but the state now plans to teach every boy who attends a country school who is between the ages of 12 and 18 years, agriculture in the hope of keeping the other tenth on the farm. It is the state's desire to lead all other states in the union in both corn and wheat and if plans outlined by the state superintendent of public instruction and the state secretary of agriculture do not miscarry every country schoolboy will become a scientific farmer.

This spring as soon as corn planting time comes every county school superintendent in the state is to give to each male pupil between the ages of 12 and 18 years a quart of pure-bred corn to plant. The boys will be asked to use one-quarter acre of land for corn, to note the time when the corn is planted, when it is fertilized (if any is used) and when it is cultivated and how many times. After the corn matures the boys will be asked to enter their product in a contest at which prizes are to be given for the best corn produced in the county.

The corn is to be judged by the farmers of the county, who will be in the meantime organized into an institute. The judges are to study the notes of the winners of prizes and these are to be kept for future reference, and later compiled in book form so that every grower in the state may benefit thereby. Kansas has got weary gambling with the weather and wishes scientific knowledge as to the time for planting crops.

The state will, should the corn growing prove to be a success with the school students, make an appropriation of \$50 for each county each year for the purchase of seed for experiments and later wheat, then barley and other cereals will be given the schoolboys to plant, and the prize system of awards will be continued.

While nine-tenths of the males on farms (female there, yet there is no course of study in the rural schools that fit them for farming. They learn absolutely nothing beyond what their fathers knew before them regarding farm work and crop growing. The work to the average Kansas farm boy becomes a drudge, but it is thought he will by the experiments to be carried on become interested in his work and not drift to the larger cities where he is at best ill prepared to seek employment.

Kansas is proud of her school system and there is now being tried in the state another innovation that seems to be a success. This is what is called a "uniform system of education" for all country schools. Thirty-eight counties now use the same textbooks and the same daily lessons are taught in counties on the Colorado border as are the same day along the Missouri river.

At the end of each month the pupils in all of the 38 counties have the same sets of examination papers. In this manner a school pupil may move from any one county to another and take up his school work without the loss of a grade.

KEPT IN HOT BATH 9 DAYS

Youth Eats and Sleeps in Water and Is Recovering from Severe Illness from Blood Poisoning.

London.—There is a lad in the Seaman's hospital at Greenwich who has been lying constantly for nine days in a warm bath, the water being carefully watched and kept at the same temperature in an endeavor to cure him of blood poisoning and other diseases from which he is suffering. His head is supported on water pillows and he is watched day and night lest in a delirium he should slip beneath the surface and drown. He eats and sleeps in the water and there is hope of saving his life.

The water, which constantly is changed, is kept at a temperature of 104 degrees and a weak solution of an antiseptic is added to it. When the treatment was determined on he was almost at the point of death, but a great improvement has been reported. The water absorbs the impurities discharged by the skin and supports the patients weight, two advantages which may make all the difference between life and death.

This bath treatment was first recommended by an Australian doctor about 15 years ago, and in some cases, such as typhoid fever, it has been found most successful in reducing the temperature when cold packs, ice and other resources had failed.

Would Bar Childless Flat.

A bill introduced by Representative Aye, of Pike county, in the Ohio house of representatives makes it a crime for any tenement house owner to place a ban on babies. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for a landlord or owner of any flat, apartment house or residence property to refuse to rent it on the ground of the possession of children by the applicant for a lease provided that the number of children shall not exceed four under 16 years of age.

Why Leave So Much?

A bank at Fort Smith which failed owing depositors \$30,000 had \$94,300 on hand. We can understand about the 30 cents, but how did the officials come to overlook the \$64?

STEAM FROM EARTH

SUBTERRANEAN HEAT TO SUPPLY INDUSTRIAL POWER.

Investigation Which Leads to the Belief That This Is Among the Imminent Probabilities.

It is promised by scientists of high position that the internal heat of the earth may be utilized as a source of industrial power in the near future.

A thermometer lowered into the wells near Pittsburg and Wheeling showed an increase of a degree for every 50 feet. The temperature of the Pittsburg well at the bottom was 128 degrees.

On the other hand, Prof. Agassiz found the temperature at the 4,900-foot level in a mine at Houghton, Mich., to be no more than 100 degrees. The Schladebach well shows a temperature of 135 degrees at the bottom, and the Sprenberg well 118 degrees.

It is proved beyond a doubt that, although it varies in different localities, the heat of the crust of the earth grows gradually greater from the surface inward, and upon this argument is the theory based for a new and general source of power.

The great difficulty is not in obtaining steam from the interior of the earth, because that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into the hot area, and it is comparatively as easy to bore down 10,000 feet as 6,000, but in order to give the steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping the water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat and yet having it returned to the earth's surface without interrupting its flow for a moment.

Suppose two holes were bored directly into the earth's surface, 12,000 feet deep and 50 feet apart. According to the measurements made in the Pittsburg well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 240 degrees—far above the boiling point of water.

If very heavy charges of dynamite or some other heavy explosive were to be lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously, and the process repeated many times, the two holes might have a sufficient connection established. If only one avenue were opened between the holes it would be enough.

The shattering of the rocks around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense water heater. The water poured down one hole in the earth would circulate through the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be more than 240 degrees, and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam which would pass to the earth's surface through the second hole.

The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous. Aside from the initial velocity of the steam, the descending column of cold water would exert a pressure of at least 5,000 pounds to the square inch, which would drive up through the second hole everything movable. This done, the water heater would operate itself and a source of power be established, which would surpass anything now in use.

Judged by the Pittsburg and Wheeling wells, two such deep holes would cost about \$10,000 a mile, so that the plan might possibly be carried out for about \$50,000. The benefit to science would be many times that amount.

It might not be necessary to go far. The estimate of depth is based on the Pittsburg district, but there are many places where the increase of heat would be much more rapid. The Yellowstone valley would almost surely yield commercial temperature at comparatively shallow depths.

Got the Tree Cut Down.

An honest old Pennsylvania farmer had a tree on his premises he wanted to cut down, but being weak in his back and having a dull ax he hit upon the following plan: Knowing the passion among his neighbors for 'coon hunting, he made a 'coon's foot out of a potato, and proceeded to imprint numerous tracks in the snow and up the tree. When all ready he informed his neighbors that the tree must be filled with 'coons, pointing to the external evidence made with his 'coon's foot. The bait took, and in a short time half a dozen fellows with sharp axes were chopping at the base of the tree, each taking his regular turn. The party also brought dogs and shotguns, and were in ecstasies over the anticipated haul of fat 'coons. The tree finally fell, but nary a 'coon was seen to drop.

Siam's Royal City.

Perhaps the queerest city in the world is that of Nang Harm, the home of the royal family of Siam. This city's peculiarity lies in the fact that it is composed of women and children alone. It is in the center of Bangkok, has high walls around it, and in its population of 9,000 there is not a single man, though the king occasionally pays a visit. There are shops, markets, temples, theaters, streets and avenues, parks, lakes, trees and flower gardens; a hall of justice, judges, executioner, police, generals and soldiers; all the positions, official and otherwise, being filled by women. The only man in all Siam who can enter this city is the king.

Gentle Hint.

He—You ought to have something round your throat to protect it from the drafts.
She—Yes; a diamond and pearl collar-ette would do nicely.—Comic Cuts.

THE NEW REGIME IN RUSSIA

What the Washington Star Humorist Thinks May Be the Prevalent Idea.

"Well, BriSKI, how has she been heading in my absence?"
"In the right direction, I hope. At any rate, we've done our best. How's Paris?"

"Great! truly great! But there are no particulars. I was told there that a Parisian record is canceled when the visitor leaves town. Still, I'm glad to be back, even with the country turned upside down, and people looking every way for Sunday."

"Get many pointers about a free press and all that?"

"My boy, I had a strange experience. I met an American, who is the Paris correspondent of one of the leading newspapers of his country, and he warned me against Parisian models. Very bright fellow and talks like a house-a-fire. Never heard a man fuller of his subject. He says the real thing in the free press line is in America. The newspapers over there have never had a bit in their mouths, and go the gait. He advises me to go over myself, or send somebody, and says I'll thank him later for the suggestion. How does another trip to America strike you? I can't spare the time."

"I should like it. That Portsmouth jaunt was every pleasant."

"Well, this is the American's idea. He says that sooner or later we shall have rings in this country, and when exposed the need vigorous handling. He recommends New York for a study of rings and how to rattle them. Then when congress meets we shall want to handle that in the best style. A visit to Washington will help us out there. Then we must boom our tow—keep it before the public in the light of the greatest ever. Let me see. Where do we go to study that trick? A big town back in the country somewhere."

"Chicago?"
"Spell it."
"C-h-i-c-a-g-o."
"Pronounce it."
"She-kaw-go—with the accent on the second syllable."

"That's the place—Chicago. Well, we go there to learn how to boom a town. And that's a point we must cover particularly. I want the Mail to lead in advertising St. Petersburg, New York, Washington and Chicago, then, should supply you with all you'll need, and that'll give us a lift. We'll arrange the trip. But not a word about it. Just disappear when the time comes, and leave your cronies guessing. No letters, understand, except a few of a private nature to me, giving a suggestion or two, as they may occur. We'll make the Mail a bang-up sheet, BriSKI, or break the presses in the attempt."

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

New Minister Neither Kept His Hearers Awake Nor Let Them Sleep.

"So I hear you are going to part with the new minister, the one that came here from Brownsville?"

"Just so; he didn't suit our folks at all," responded Uncle Jesse Putnam promptly, relates the New York Times.

"Well, you folks must be getting hard to please, all of a sudden. Now you liked that old-fashioned man, Dr. Patterson—"

"Nice, easy sort of feller; read his sermons in a calm, unconcerned kind of way," interrupted Uncle Jesse, by way of comment.

"Yes, and then you took to young Mr. Banks—I thought you'd object to him, after Dr. Patterson? Why, young Banks was a regular firebrand, full of vim and enterprise—delivered his sermons in a loud, excited voice. When he, too, fitted into things here in Shelbyville, I concluded you folks would take to anyone that came along."

"That's just where you got fooled," remarked Uncle Jesse. "Now, they's a lot of us old fellers—fact is, us old fellers about run this Shelbyville church. Old Dr. Patterson, calm and soothing' like, he suited us. Then that young feller, Banks—I tell you, we made things hum, and us old fellers set up and listened to the music! Time church was over we was pretty well stirred up—hungry for dinner and had a good afternoon nap."

"But this new mop, from over to Brownsville?"—Uncle Jesse shook his head—"Why, he couldn't holler up loud enough to keep a man god'n awake; but that pecky voice of his'n, w'y, it was jest loud enough and jump-like, so's to keep me from gettin' a nice nap, like we used to get when old Dr. Patterson preached."

"The trouble with this new feller is that he ain't neither one thing nor t'other!"

Between Friends.

Clara—Fred's mother called on me shortly after our engagement. She says he is the flower of the family.

Maude—I guess that's right. His Uncle John says he is a blooming idiot.—Chicago Journal.

In Praise of the Physician.

Abuses exist in every walk of life, but no class of men work harder to keep their profession clean than physicians do.—Collier's Weekly.

LETTERS TELL OF OLD DAYS

Chicago Historical Society Gets a Valuable Collection of Data.

Chicago.—The Chicago Historical society has come into possession of valuable papers which relate to Fort Dearborn and other posts of the northwest. They are that portion of the Kingsbury collection, direct from the Kingsbury family, through a dealer in New York.

Col. Jacob Kingsbury was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1755, and died at Franklin, Mo., in 1837. There are 300 letters and copies of letters in the collection. Many are from Capt. John Whistler and relate to the building of Fort Dearborn and camp movements, desultory, court-martials, reports of inspectors and other matters in detail which form valuable links to the records already in possession of the Chicago Historical society.

The Adams and Salem, two vessels plying between Detroit and Chicago, are mentioned frequently. An unusually interesting letter contains news of the marriage of the daughter of Maj. Whistler to James Abbott, of Detroit. Sarah, oldest daughter of Maj. Whistler and third child, was born at Hagerstown, Md., November 26, 1786. She was 17 or 18 when the family moved to Chicago. Her father announced her engagement and coming marriage in a letter to Col. Kingsbury.

John Kinsie officiated at the ceremony. This was Chicago's first wedding, and Miss Sarah Whistler the first bride. The wedding journey of the bride couple was made overland on horseback and tenting out at night. Mrs. Abbott survived her husband, and in 1874 she died at Detroit, aged 88 years.

HAS PETER THE GREAT GEM

Will Leave Precious Jewel to Indiana Women—May Go to Museum.

Terre Haute, Ind.—A bit of Russian history, dating back to the time Peter the Great, was brought to light here when the will of the late Mary A. C. Preston, of New York, was admitted to probate.

In the Preston family, which was formerly one of the most influential in Vigo county, is a valuable jewel, the Jewel of the Order of St. Catherine of Russia, presented to the queen of Saxony by Peter the Great. This jewel came into the possession of the Preston family in 1822 by purchase. By the provisions of Mrs. Preston's will, this jewel goes jointly to her two daughters, Mrs. Zella Krumbhaar and Mary A. Preston.

After their death it is provided that it shall pass into the possession of Marian Krumbhaar Hoffman, daughter of Mrs. Zella Krumbhaar, and in the case of her death to the oldest living granddaughter of Mrs. Preston. In case there is no granddaughter living, then the jewel shall pass into the possession of the Metropolitan museum, New York.

EYES AND PAWS FOR DOGS

Noted Surgeon Tells of Wonderful Feats in the Treatment of Pet Animals.

London.—Dogs and cats can now be fitted with false teeth, wooden legs, imitation paws and glass eyes.

This development of surgical science is described by Prof. Holiday, of Kensington, one of the foremost veterinary surgeons in England, in his book on "Canine and Feline Surgery."

The book is illustrated with photographs from life. The artificial limbs are made of silver and vulcanite, with flexible joint and a false paw. This is the most expensive form of false limb; others may be had of leather, with a wooden stump, and others may be had consisting entirely of leather.

In the accounts of operations several cases are mentioned of dogs being fitted with false teeth. A picture of an aged collie shows how its lost teeth were replaced with gold by American bridge work.

The professor mentions many interesting operations and tells of an instance where he recovered a valuable diamond collar stud in a dog's body, the owner having missed it and suspected his dog of swallowing it.

SUN AFFECTS WIRELESS.

Tests Will Be Made by Navy to Ascertain Cause of Interference at Dawn and Sunset.

New York.—Wireless telegraph tests are to be made for the next 30 days by officers in charge of the various stations established by the navy department to determine, if possible, the cause of the many failures to receive and send messages at sunrise and sunset. It is said that the navy operators were the first to make the discovery of this strange phenomenon.

Just why the power of the wireless apparatus and the sound waves should be at the lowest ebb at sunset or at sunrise operators say may not be difficult to ascertain, for it has long been known that messages can be sent by the system at night 40 per cent. better than in daytime. There is what is called frictional dissipation of energy in transmission by day. It is also known that foggy weather is more favorable for sending and receiving wireless messages than clear weather.

Electric Line—London to Dover. A large electric station is to be erected at Dover, England, and an experiment will be made in running electric trains between Dover and London.

TEACH GIRLS TO KILL

SHOULD BE ABLE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AND PROPERTY.

Jersey City Pastor Would Instruct Young Women in Slaying Burglars—Prophecies Evil for Midnight Marauders.

New York.—Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational church and superintendent of the People's Palace, Jersey, proposes to teach young women how to kill burglars. He has built a revolver range at the People's Palace, and, in discussing its purpose said:

"I purpose to teach the young women of Jersey City to shoot and not to be afraid of firearms. In that way this will be an unhealthy field for burglars. If a young woman finds a burglar in her home at night she should shoot him. That is what I would do. And I can do it, too."

"I always keep a pistol close to my bed, and if a burglar were to come into my house, I would order him to drop the goods and throw up his hands. If he didn't I would put a bullet through him. That is the way young women should act, rather than swoon and then tell the police all about it."

In the People's Palace there are 500 young women members. Among them are the best society folk of the Bergen section, which is to Jersey City what Back Bay is to Boston. Here the wealthiest citizens of Hudson county live and burglars make it their field of operations. Only recently two thieves cleaned up \$5,000 worth of jewelry and escaped, with the women screaming after them.

"The trouble with the American young woman is that she fears firearms—especially those young women who live in the east," said Dr. Scudder. "Our English cousins are not that kind. Many of them can shoot and have the nerve to. There is no question of the nerve of the American girl, but she does not know how to handle a rifle or a revolver, and naturally is timid about such things. There would be fewer burglaries if this were not the case. Burglars should be shot down in their tracks. They do not hesitate to take life if their liberty is in danger, and no one should hesitate to shoot them."

REMOVES PART OF LIVER.

Physician Performs Unique Operation on Wounded Man, Saving His Life.

Chicago.—Hospitals of this city are rapidly establishing a reputation for unusual cases. During the last week three cases of international interest have developed. An entirely new idea of treatment of gunshot through the liver was brought out by a conference of physicians at the People's hospital in the case of Hermann Johnson, shot through the liver by a negro. Johnson's life was despaired of by the best physicians of the South side until Dr. Gary, head of the People's hospital, was summoned. He has seen a similar case of obtusion some years ago in Germany.

As soon as the intestines and the vital organs were laid bare Dr. Gary recognized the necessity of immediate operation. It was foreseen that fatal consequences might ensue and the relatives of the sick man were called to the bedside, but were forbidden entrance to the operating room.

After consultation it was deemed necessary to remove a portion of the liver of the victim in order to save his life. This was accordingly done, the operation being the second of the kind performed in this country and the fourth ever performed. The operation was so successful that Johnson's recovery is now confidently predicted.

PLAN GREAT BARGE CANAL.

Forty Million Dollars to Be Asked from Solons for Project in New York.

Albany, N. Y.—Forty million dollars will be asked of the coming legislature for work on the 1,000-ton barge canal during 1906, according to the second annual report of State Engineer and Surveyor Henry A. Van Alstyne, a forecast of which was made public recently. The barge canal project and state road improvements are the subjects chiefly discussed in the report.

In connection with the barge canal improvement the report will state that less than \$1,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 made available by the legislature for the first year's work has actually been expended, but about \$9,000,000 of contracts have been assumed. By making available \$40,000,000 the superintendent of public works and canal board would be enabled to place one-half of the work of constructing the proposed barge canal under contract during the first half of the year 1906.

Luxuries Cost Spain \$101,000,000.

Twenty-five million dollars a year is what the Spanish people spend in cigars and cigarettes, according to Don Manuel de Sabano, who has just published a book of statistics on the luxuries in Spain; \$20,000,000 goes for lotteries, and \$15,000,000 is spent on bull-fights. Don Manuel estimates that \$30,000,000 goes to the saloons, and \$11,000,000 in holiday making generally.

Auto of the Gods.

Are these motor cars in the celestial regions? Prof. Schaer, of Geneva, has discovered what he describes as a new comet plunging due south at a rate of almost eight degrees a day, and careering across the milky way regardless of all other traffic.

CLOSSON'S QUEER CLOCK.

Freak Timepiece with Hands That Went Around the Wrong Way.

"Don't hear much of Bryan or Dowle or Ingersoll or anarchy nowadays," remarked Capt. Bill, relates the Newark News. "I suppose they're run down, like a clock I once saw when I was a boy. Ever hear about Closson's clock?"

"Well, Closson was a watchmaker in Springfield avenue, and one year when business was dull he made this clock I'm telling you about. It was a good clock in its way, with an extra strong mainspring; its wheels were sound and healthy, and you couldn't tell it from a regular clock. But Closson put it together backward, for he enjoyed his little joke once in awhile, although lots of people who claimed to know him best would never admit that he had a sense of humor."

"So his clock started out in life with a click and a buzz, to do great things, I suppose; and its hands went round the wrong way. People that had time to waste would loaf in front of the window all day and watch the hands going wrong; and a lot of busy folks set their watches by it till they learned better, which they did pretty quick, because a clock that has only four lucid moments in 24 hours isn't going to be standard very long. There were a good many folks, too, who stood up for the clock and governed their movements by it, making a complicated arithmetical calculation always to find what the real time was; but that got to be a nuisance, and one by one they dropped away and returned to the old clock over the church that had served them pretty exactly before Closson's clock appeared."

"After that the new clock varied its hands the wrong way and chimed revolutions all the harder, and wondered why its trade was falling off. And by and by it ran down, and nobody took the trouble to wind it up again."

"As I was remarking," the skipper concluded, "this seems to be the safest and sanest year in all history. Got any tobacco?"

CRIME RIFE IN LONDON.

Eight Million Dollars a Year Spent to Keep Criminals in Check.

London is paying the penalty paid by all large cities. Crime is inside her gates. In round numbers she has to pay nearly \$8,000,000 a year to keep criminals in check; for that is the sum paid out to her police courts, prisons and prosecuting officers. It fails to include stolen property, losses due to idleness of criminals, losses to injured parties, etc. Serious crimes, such as burglary, housebreaking, counterfeiting, etc., are increasing.

Arrests are more frequently than formerly, and each arrest adds to the expense and loss account of the city. Estimates put the bill of the city's expenses as high as \$10,000,000. In other words, each taxpayer or head of a household of five persons pays \$6.81 a year for London's crime. Nor do these millions make up the total loss. There are the hundreds of thousands taken, consumed by the criminals, hidden away, lost or destroyed. Add then to these the amounts paid by private parties to prevent burglary, etc., watchman, caretakers, burglar alarms door and window fastenings, safes, revolvers, life protectors, dogs, etc., and one begins to get a fairly good idea of what are the losses due to crime in a large city.

A table prepared in London puts the police and courts down for \$3,149,000, the prisons for \$532,980, lost property for \$1,216,625, loss by injuries, assaults, etc., \$973,300; loss in labor of criminals, etc., \$1,167,950, or a total of \$13,090,855. These appalling figures cover often only the well-known items. How many hundreds, thousands or even millions escape the vigilant eye of the experts. No millions like 13 or 14 are able to measure the real losses.

Little Fighting Necessary.

"Senator," asked the inquisitive girl, "would you accept a railroad pass?"
"No. I always insist on having mileage books. They make it so much easier for me to figure up the mileage I charge against the government."—Chicago Tribune.

Sarcasm.

"How'd ye like to hire out to me this spring, Jabes?"
"I'll do it if you'll hire me two boys. Kin ye do that?"

"I kin, but I don't porpose to. I'm running a farm, not a life insurance company."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Side Issue with Him.

"Who is that dusty chap in the blue overalls?"
"That's our leading author."
"Why, he doesn't look literary."
"Not now. He's spendin' his vacation diggin' wells for a livin'."—Atlanta Constitution.