BIRD HAS FOUR FEET

PRATHERED CREATURE AT-TRACTS WIDE ATTENTION.

Brought from South America by Michigan Man-Surprise to Scientific Men-Specimen Being Preserved.

Battle Creek, Mich.-Edward Morris Brigham, of Battle Creek, the wellknown South American traveler, has the only specimens in this country of a sure bird that has attracted much attention among scientific men, because it has four feet.

lus scientific name is opisthocoma eristata and is known to the natives as ine cigana (gypsy).

It is so contrary to the accepted order red things that a bird should have four discovery of this quadmaped-bird was a surprise to the scien-

preserved in alcohol. Mr. Brigham found these birds in 1531-82 while making embryological sandies in the interior of the great Island ed Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon

imac men. Mr. Brigham's specimens are

This bird confirms the evolutionary timory that birds descended from repdillan ancestors. Many fossil birds whow marked reptilian characteristics, having teeth, etc. The whole evolu-Money process is shown in the hatching

est the egg of the cigans. The bird, progressing in its embryo-Alegical course, passes into its reptillan ascestral tpye and before its evolution beacarried it beyond the reptialian phase sumerges from the egg as a quadruped maimal, hatched from an egg laid by a two-footed two-winged bird. There are well-developed toes, each terminated by large well-developed claws.

For many days after hatching and hafore it is able to fly the young uses these four claws to climb about the bushes and larges. But "fore" feet are purposeless for an ordinary bird. Then the modifiention begins and the fore limbs are demoloped into wings—the final post natal

The adult specimen, in size and general appearance, resembles a pheasant, but of course is no relation, as the cigana is the sole survivor of its genus, its fam-Mr. its order, of which geologists have sound numerous representatives in a Smesil etate.

Its geological range is quite limited. being found only along the margins of The Amazon and the Orinoco. The bird illives and perches upon the leaves of the mainga, a large water plant with heartshaped leaves and calla-like flower, warying in height to 20 feet. The plant grows in masses on low, muddy margins of water courses. The cries uttered by the adult ciganas are unlike those of may other birds, and are so doleful and demoniacal that it sounds as if they were mourning for all their extinct re-Jintions. These birds are usually the most demonstrative in the night.

PREDICTS AN IRON FAMINE. Consul General at Paris Suggests That Coal Be Sold to Europe

in Exchange.

Washington .- Consul General Mason Paris, predicts in a report made public, that the United States may man short of iron within a century through the continued yearly absorption of 35,000,000 tons, which is more than one-third of the world's total consumption. He suggests the sale of American coal to Europe in exchange for iron, especially in view of the prospective advance of British coal

prices.

The world has only 10,000,000,000 sons of iron ore available, Germany, Russia and France each possessing more than this country. In the commerison of coal quantities the consulstates that the advantage of North America over European countries is ewerwhelming and that with what is now known the present 280,000,000 tions annual output of American hitheminous coal can be maintained for ikundreds of years without exhaustion while the European coal fields are running out. On the other hand, the foremost British metal journal preficts an iron famine in about half a

ENGLISH PALACES COSTLY. Large Amounts Are Spent to Maintain Homes of King Edward in Great Britian.

London.-Some curious facts in relation to the maintenance of royal palsees have been revealed in the report of the auditors general on the civil service and revenue accounts of the regrear 1904-5, just issued.

The extension of the electric lighting in the staterooms and other apart. ments of St. James' palace, which is martly in the occupation of the king. exest \$3,400. Wine cellars were coninstructed which cost \$5,400. Almost \$30,000 has been expended installing the electric light at Windsor castle.

laying down India rubber under the arches of the main entrances of Buckingham palace, so as to obviate the moise of vehicles driving through, cost \$1,725. At Hampton court palace, \$3,-240 has been expended on altering and enlarging the famous vinery. The total settlay on the royal palaces was \$294.-

"Hand Tells Time of Day.

A man in New York is said to be mble to tell the time of day by looking ust the palm of his hand. Is the atmosphere so grimy there that the variwas stages of its cumulative effect upon the human hand may be noted with acemeracy from hour to hour by an atten-Mre and experienced observer?

EARLY SPRING BULBS.

A Comparatively Basy Matter to Grow the Hyacinths and Daffodils Tulins, Narcisci and Crocuses.

To bulbous plants we are indebted for much of the brightness of windos gardens. A good many of these plants are permanent occupants of our gardens, but the vast majority are brought in annually from our Dutch neighbors with whom rests, in a great measure, the success or failure of their produc-

tions in our gardens. Before any bulb can flower well, the flower must be preceded by strong and healthy root action. Hyacinth, tulips, daffodils, liliums, narcissus, crocuses and all bulbs of like nature should be potted as soon as purchased and encouraged to make roots at once. The soil is quite secondary, providing that it is sweet and sandy.

The general treatment of the large Dutch hyacinth and the charming little Roman white hyacinth is the same, but it must not be forgotten that while the latter may be forced readily and had in flower any time during the winter, the former does not take kindly to being forced, and rarely appears at ital best until March or April.

Each bulb should be set in soil so that about one-third of it is exposed. The soil should be moist but not wet. and pressed firmly into the pot with the fingers, not rammed in. Stand the pots close together on a level piece of worm-proof surface and cover with four or five inches of fine coal ashes Wood ashes are best, but soft-coal ashes may be used satisfactorilynever hard-coal or coke. In a few weeks the bulbs will have been found to have rooted nicely and may then be brought to the window gardens in re-

On removing from the ashes the crowns should not be placed immediately in the light. They should be shaded with paper for a few days until they acquire a green tint. After becoming accustomed to the light they require plenty of it. A moderate supply of water will suffice, but as the spikes push up this should be increased and manure water given occasionally.

With narcissi more than any other bulbous plants the necessity exists of getting the bulbs potted early. These blossoms should be in flower the latte: part of January. The general treatment should follow the lines laid on: for the hyacinth except that the builds should be potted more deeply and as many as possible put in a pot so that a good display may be had. After being removed from the ashes, which should not be until the growth is pushed through, an ample supply of water will be necessary at all times, for drought is a thing they will not

For pot work in winter and early sprig, the tulip is gorgeous and is cheap and easily grown. All kinds are not alike easy to force into bloom but a number of varieties can be satisfactorily forced. The bulbs selected should be of bright nut-brown color. glossy looking and heavy. They should be potted close together, as they do not require much room. The bulbs should be well buried in soil not less than an inch of which should cover them. They should also be given the ashes treat-

Gladioli bulbs should be placed several in a pot; about seven inches across fill pot within three inches of the top with sandy soil, on this place the bulbs-do not give the ashes trea:ment. Water freely after roots have been formed.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CREAT FOSSIL "FIND."

Skeleton of the Dinosaur-Brontosaurus in the Museum of Natural History.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, who planned and directed the mounting of the gigantic skeleton of the Dinosaur-Brontosaurus, placed on public exhibition there, writes Walter L. Beasley, in "An Animal Giant of Long Ago," in St. Nicholas, has made one of the most noteworthy contributions to science of recent times. For the first time the world has a realistic glimpse of the actual size and appearance of the mighty beast which roamed the primeval marshes of wester i America and other parts of the globe, during the age of reptiles, estimated to have been from three to twelve million years ago. It was one of the largest animals that ever lived to walk on four legs, being nearly 67 feet long and 151/2 feet high. The tail measured 30 feet in length and the neck 18 feet; the body weighed about 90 tons.

As a fossil "find" this surpasses all others in existence. As an object lesson of the story of the rocks of the past ages, it is far more impressive to the young than volumes of text-book reading. To the children especially it has proved a wonder of wonders. Groups and school classes flock to the New Dinosaur hall, viewing with astonishment the huge monster, whose skeleton form towers above their heads. The word "dinosaur" means, literally, "mighty lizard;" and "brontosaur" "thunder lizard."

Antelopes Choose the Open. The antelope lives always in open country, unlike members of the deer family, which invariably prefer a thick, dense forest. They cannot be driven into timber cover or thickets of brush. but will literally turn about and run over a pursuer, if necessary, rather than be forced into cover. If they are ever obliged to pass by or through such places for food and water, they take a great deal of time to do so, as if they were determined to see everything that could be seen en route. Century.

"SASSED" THE PRESIDENT.

Irate Farmer Did Not Want His Corn Trampled Down by Hunters.

Guthrie, Okla.-A story has just leaked out here in regard to President Roosevelt's lobo-wolf hunt in Cklahoma last spring, when he was accompanied by Cecil Lyons, of Texas. and John R. Abernathy, whom he recently appointed United States marshal of Oklahoma. The facts have been bottled up ever since the hunt, until during a banquet, which was given recently by the citizens of Frederick in Abernathy's honor, when half the population of the town were teliing the experiences and incidents of the president's trip.

It was related that during one of their long chases after woives Roosevelt and Abernathy were compelled, to enter a farmer's corn field in order to follow a fleeing lobo. They. dismounted and were about to remount after passing through a fence when the farmer appeared on the scene.

"Here, you fellows, get out of this field," angrily exclaimed the farmer. You have no right in here, and, besides, you are tramping down my corn. Get out of here, or I'll have you arrested."

Not wishing to advance further against the irate farmer's orders, the two wolf hunters, the president and the Oklahoma cow puncher, did as they were ordered. The lobo got away.

Troopers of the Eighth cavalry, who were near by guarding the pasture lines. confirm the truth of the story.

KANSAS HAS 166.762 BABES Of the Total Population of State One-

Half Were Born There-Other Census Facts.

Topeka.-The total population of Kansas is 1.544.968, but this does not begin to tell the whole story of the decennial census issued in the form of a report. There are figures about almost everything, from the number of babies, the pride of the state, cown to the number of peach trees. The population has increased 100,000 in the past five years, and about 200,000 in the last ten years.

Babies in Kansas under five years old, 166,762.

Persons over 80 years old, 7,063. Men subject to call in case of war, 316.735.

Persons who work for a living, 500.-059

Of this number 251,956 are farmers. Of the total population 53.57 per cent, are over 21 years of age. School children between five and 20 years, 532,637.

Negroes in the state, 51,067. Germans in the state, 43.124. Of the total population of Kansas, one-half was born in Kansas.

CURE FOR STOMACH ACHE

Pulling Teeth Said to Be a Remedy for That and Other Ills-Test in German School.

New York .- The board of education is said to be considering the advisability of establishing in this city, with the aid of the legislature, a free dentistry for school children where they must submit to examination and treatment of their teeth.

The board gets the idea from Germany, where the city of Strassburg is conducting a school of dentistry on an experimental scale. Out of 12,691 pupils who were taken to the Strassburg dentistry, 7.065 had their teeth filled

and 7.985 had teeth extracted. Out of 2,269 children in Strassburg between three and six years old only 362 were found to have sound teath. Of 2.103 pupils between six and eight years only 160 had sound teeth.

Headache, earache and stomach ache as well as toothache, are said to have almost vanished from the Strassburg schools since the free compulsory dentistry was established.

PROVIDING FOR HIS "BOSS"

Mr. Carnegie to the Rescue of a Pension Bureau Employe Who Suffered Reduction.

Washington, D. C.-J. H. Larcomb, an 80-year-old employe of the pension bureau, is going to resign his position, and will live in comfort the rest of his days through the generosity of one of the "boys" that used to work for him. In the years gone by Mr. Larcomb was a boss telegraph operator in Pittsburg, and Andrew Carnegie was one of the "boys." Since then Mr. Carnegle has prospered and Mr. Larcomb has given the efforts of his latter life to the gov

Recently Mr. Larcomb was reduced in salary to \$900 per annum and the reduction caused him to worry. A friend of his, knowing of the former association with Mr. Carnegle, wrote to the sfeel magnate and explained the circumstances. In reply, the friend was instructed to tell Mr. Larcomb to quit the government service and that he (Mr. Carnegie) would amply provide for his former "boss" during the remainder of his life.

Raise Wage Scale on Stork.

Hereafter it will cost more to be born in Eliwood City, Pa, because the doctors have declared war on the stork. They have organized and formulated a wage scale. One baby will now cost its fond pape as much as two did formerly, for the price per baby has advanced from \$10 to \$20. Visits to homes of nationts are raised from one to two dollars. People there say the town is so healthful that the doctors are obliged to raise the price of visits to make a fair living.

THE MOTHER ANTELOPE.

Her Provision for Her Young a Wonderful Instance of Nature's Providence.

H. H. Cross writes in "How the Antelope Protects Its Young" in Century. The manner in which the mother antelope protects her young until they are old and atrong enough to join the -fall-grown bands in their wanderings is an interesting and wonderful instance of Nature's providence. These beautiful creatures live in an open country infested by all kinds of enemies, and especially prowled over by the coyote, the gray wolf and the timber wolf, which subsist upon the young of all kinds of animals; yet the mother can easily protect her babies from the flercest of these marauders. The enemy most dreaded is the soaring eagle.

There is a variety of cactus, a prickly plant which grows in great abundance all over the western plains, which furnishes her the means for this protection. Horses, cattle, buffalo, and, in fact, all animals know, the danger of treading on this plant! It grows in large patches, some four or six inches in height above the ground, and forms a thick mat varying in breadth from the size of the top of a man's hat to many feet. Iti is in the center of one of these patches that the female antelope prepares a place of safety for her young. The thorns of this cactus, while very poisonous and terribly painful to every other animal, for some reason are almost harmless to the antelope. The cactus may lacerate her legs, making them bleed freely, but neither the stickers nor their poison remain; while other animals seldom bleed, but retain the poisonous stickers in their wounds until they become malignant sores, causing excessive swelling of the limbs and very great and longcontinued suffering.

When the antelope has selected her patch of cactus, backing away a few feet, she will make a running jump, bounding high in the air and alighting in the middle of the patch, with all four feet close together, the hoofs pointing downward. Then, springing out again and repeating this operation until she has chopped the roots of the cactus plant to pieces, she loosens and clears a space large enough for standing room. She then will enlarge it by pawing and digging with her sharp hoofs. Here she gives birth to her young in undisturbed security. knowing that she can leave them in comparative safety during the day and return to them at night to give them suck. Should it be in a locality where eagles abound, however, the mother does not venture far away, as the soaring eagle often sweers down on the young, taking them away if she is not there to battle for their lives.

ASKED COURT TO PROTECT

Ready Wit of a Lawver Turned a Trick Upon His Adversary.

In the fifties of the last century there were two young lawyers, Gould and Robinson, practicing in the court at Wiscasset, the shire town of Lincoln county, Maine. No doubt, says the Boston Herald, many old residents of Wiscasset and other towns in Lincoin county remember them for their keen wit and ingenuity in examining Witnesses, and also for their many severe thrusts at each other.

On one occasion, when Robinson had finished an unusually able argument for his client, containing some stinging allusions to the opposing counse! Gould, by whom he was followed, and who retaliated, Robinson was seen to take a card, write something on 1. which was later found to be the Latin words caput vacuum (empty head). and drop into Gould's hat on the table, returning to his seat with the air of one who had placed a bomb which should soon explode and annihilate his opponent.

Gould's curiosity sent him immediately to investigate. Going to the table, he took the card from his hat. and, loud enough to be heard all over the courtroom, he read: "Caput vacuum."... Turning to the judge, he said: "Your honor, I claim the protection of the court." The judge replied: "You may state your case."

Gould answered: "My case is this, your honor: I see my brother at my right has placed his name in my har, and what can be his motive, if not to claim it as his own? a claim your protection."

The judge, with his face all smiles, answered: "Mr. Gould, you shall be protected."

Is Need of Correction.

Some months ago, in chronicling the killing of a man in one of the mines around Butte, a local paper remarked that he had two cousins in the camp. Next day, within a few hours after the paper was delivered to subscribers, a delegation of 11 appeared in the office of the paper and indignantly demanded that the story be printed all over again, and printed right. "Why, you said he had two cousins. We are all cousins of his. Count us." The correction was made.-Anaconda Standard.

Trials of Matrimony. "Claude and Clarice are in a terrible predicament." "How is that?"

"They paid so much for their going away outfit that they can't go away."--Louisville Courier-Journal

Putting on a Bold Front. "Ardluk is still trying to keep up appearances, isn't he?"

"Yee; he puts ornamental bands around the stogles he smokes now."-Chicago Tribune.

NO TRADE IN CHINA.

ORIENTAL BUYING CONFINED TO FOREIGNERS.

Only Outside Firms Purchase American Goods and Cotton Is Still Boycotted-New Source of Rubber Supply Found.

Washington.-Special Agent Burrill, in a report to the department of commerce and labor, describes the trade conditions in South China, stating that it will take time to recover from the effacts of the boycott.

As yet the only movement of American goods at Hong-Kong is confined almost exclusively to the foreign firms, and for transshipment to French China and points beyond. American cotton goods have not met with the success in southern China that they have in Manchuris and the report suggests that as the Chinese of the south demand cloth full of sizing, American manufacturers should cater to their whims.

The United States is pushing Germany for second place in the trade of Argentina, says Consul General Coles' advices from Buenos Ayres. Great Britain leads by selling annually there \$65,000,-000 goods, Germany and America each averaging nearly \$25,000,000 sales. The consul reports the need of an American bank in Buenos Ayres.

Spain is likewise seeking the Latin-American markets, according to Consul General Ridgely of Barcelona, and is increasing manufactured exports over \$1,000,000 a year, the largest item of which is cotton goods, made from Amer-

The United States is not meeting with the same commercial success in Newfoundland as in the dominion of Canada, reports Consul Cornelius of St. Johns. In the dominion the American sales are 62 per cent, of the imports, leading Great Britain by over \$90,000,000, while in Newfoundland the two competing countries ranked nearly even, after the American trade dropped back \$240,000 to \$2,750,600.

This, the consul adds, is notwithstanding the open trade door exists in Newfoundland, and the British enjoy a 33 1-3 per cent. preferential tariff advantage in Canada.

Consul General Iddings writes from Cairo about the opening of the upper Nile regions by the new railway from Berber to Port Sudan on the Red sea. The other new Egyptian line, which has just been completed, runs from Karelma to Ahu Hamed and forms part of a vast irrigation up Kordofan, and establishing communication between El Obeid and Omdurman.

A new source of rubber supply is reported by Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, who quotes a European authority as stating that in Liberia there are 20,000 square miles covered with dense virgin rubber tree forests.

PLANS INVENTION IN "PEN"

Convict Hopes to Be Made Wealthy When Sentence Is Over-Refuses to Reveal Scheme.

Philadelphia.-In the eastern penitentiary George Dickenson, "Gentleman Burglar," who was sent to prison December 5, 1902, to serve a sentence of 15 years, is engaged in perfecting an invention which he hopes will make him a wealthy man when he regains his freedom.

For the reason that patent rights for his invention have not yet been obtained, the convict and his keepera refuse to reveal its nature, but it is understood to be something used in the manufacture of articles of clothing.

Dickinson is an expert machinist. and the prison authorities have afforded him every convenience for the development of his invention that is proper under the rules of the penitentiary.

Dickinson had lived in Philadelphia three years and a half prior to 1902. He lodged in Germantown, and was employed as foreman of a shirt-waist factory. Later Dickinson became the junior partner in a firm of shirt-waist manufacturers.

EIGHT STAMPS AT \$2,501. Rare Set of Issue of Aug. 14, 1861. Bought at Auction Probably for Post Office Department.

New York .- A rare set of eight unused United States postage stamps in the collection of A. H. Scholle sold for \$2,501 at auction recently. The face value of the stamps is \$1.75. They are a complete set of the issue of August 14. 1861.

When the civil war began there was a quantity of the 1857-60 issue of stamps in the seceding states. To prevent their use oy the confederate postpasters, the United States authorities declared that these stamps were no longer to be accepted, and the issue of August 14, 1861, was hurriedly prepared. They did not give satisfaction. however, and in the following mouth a new set was issued. These stamps are the earliest that can be used for mailing. All previous issues have no value except to philatelists.

A Boston firm was the purchaser. It is supposed that the stamps were bought for the post office department, which is lacking a set.

Two-Cent 'Phones. Berlin is to have telephones on

street corners. Twenty booths will be erected at the most frequented spots and inside will be placed telephones which can be used by the public on inserting two cents in the slot. Each booth will be crowned by a clock with tour faces run electrically from an chearvatory so that the exact time can always be seen.

POTATOES THAT WILL KEEP

Boon to Farmers Found in South Sea Islands by an Ocean Captain.

Berkeley, Cal.-A sweet potato that will, like the Irish potato, keep for an indefinite length of time under normal conditions is the discovery of Capt. J. A. Macomber, of Oakland, who returned from an extended trip around the world on his schooner Gotama. The box of potatoes, which were carried for eight months on the ship, and which remained in a perfect state of preservation for that time, have been turned over to the department of agriculture at the University of California, and steps will be taken towards the introduction of this most valuable plant into this state.

The potato was discovered by Capi. Macomber on Papan island, inthe Ladrone group in the South sens. It was taken from the ground last April, and was of exceptional flavor and quality. So impressed was Capt. Macomber with the richness of the tuber and its value as a delicacy for his table that he took a lot with him on leaving the island. He expected that, like all other sweet potatoes that he had seen, they would spoil in a few weeks, but, to his surprise, they did not. They kept until he arrived home and are still in good condition.

Upon arriving at Berkeley Capt. Macomber took his find, along with some other plants he had gathered on histrip, to Prof. E. J. Wickson, head of the department of agriculture at the state university, and Prof. Wickson. says that the discovery is as valuable as any that has been made in many years.

"It will mean millions of dollars saved if we can get a sweet potato that will not only not have to be refrigerated to be kept, but keep as long as the other potato. During sweet potato season and out of it sweets are high because they will not keep. Merchants put them in cold storage and command a high price for them when the crop is all used up. And then millions rot every year in spite of everything that can be done to pre-

ADVISES A LIMIT IN HUGS.

Woman's Hint to Girls on Courtship Topic May Prove of Great Value.

New York -"If a man is obliged to stop in the midst of his ecstasy he is likely to come back again. Whereas, if he is sated he is likely to hug another girl the next night. Therefore, i say, if you would keep your best beau, limit your hugs."

This is the unqualified commendation given by Mrs. S. M. Cory, of the Society for Political Study of Dr. T. S. Hanrahan's rules for courtship. The doctor, who is rector of the Sacred Heart church, of West Fitchburg. Mass., outlined his ideas on the curtailment of tenderness in a Christian sermon to young women.

"Lights in the parlor," he said. "should not be turned down too low. Don't be stingy with gas. The final hug should be at ten o'clock sharp. Young men should not stay later than this hour."

"I thoroughly agree." declared Mrs. Cory, "with the ten o'clock theory of stay-at-home nights. I am a firm believer in no chaperones. I think a young man should take his girl out and entertain her during the period of courtship if anything in that line is to be expected of him as a husband. If he is content to sit about the house all the time it is a bad sign.

"The matter of turning the lights low largely is dependent on how pretty the girl is. If she answers the description of 'certainly plain.' I should suggest a little softening of the illumination might be a good thing.

"I should like to explode the theory that a good son makes a good husband. I think on the contrary a good son is so wrapped up in the virtues of his mother it frequently blinds him to those of his wife. "A long engagement is bound to be-

bad Warmed over sentiment is much

like warmed over potatoes—flat and MORE PAUPERS IN LONDON

Those in England Now Receiving Belief Are Greater Than for Forty Years Save in 1867-1871.

London.-Official figures relating to the legal poor of London show that the numbers in receipt of pauper relief in nearly every month of the year just ended have been greater than in any of the previous 40 years comprised in the returns, with the exception of the period of 1867 to 1871.

The ratio of paupers to each 1,000 of population has been higher in most of the months of last year than in any previous year since 1874.

Not only has there been a remarkable increase in outdoor relief, but the rise in the numbers entering worknouses has continued. In no year of, the history of the poor law has the population in the workhouses been greater for December.

Riss Not Caress, But Assault. A kiss is an assault. So decided City Prosecutor Emile W. Heimes, of St. Pani, Minn., who caused the arrest of C. B. Muller on complaint of Miss Mary A. Lauder, who says Muller stopped her on the street and caressed her. Muller pleaded guilty and signed a peace bond.

Wireless Telegraphy. The principal drawback to the use-

fulness of wireless telegraphy is its lack of secrecy. Sending a wireless message is like confiding a bit of choice gossip to your next door neighbor, with the strict injunction not to let it go any further.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Les très senandre en Leuisiane et laps tous les Etats du Sade Sa publishté offre dons au commerce les avantages exceptionneis. Prix de l'abonnement sur l'anné : Réttier Cuetidienne E12.00