TREES TRAVEL FAR.

FROM CALIFORNIA TO CHINA FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE.

An Experiment Is Being Made to Wipe Out Purple Scale, the Destroyer of Orange Orchards.

From San Francisco to New York, from New York to Brazil, from Brazil to London, from London to West Australla, from Australia to China and from China to San Francisco is the atinerary of the latest scientific bug bont of the state horticult hal department of California, says the San Francisco Call.

The hunter was George Compere. who arrived in this city by steamship from China. Compere went for parasites to prey on two kinds of scales that infest and destroy orange trees. One sort he found and carried to West Australia on a government order. The second parasite involved the most curious quest for relief from pests and the longest one in point of miles traversed in the interest of science that the annals of such work may boast.

The purple scale damages the orange trees of southern California largely. Some months ago a parasite that kills the purple scale, was found and many of its eggs were sent to this city to the quarantine station for insect pests in the Ferry building in cold storage. There the specimens were viewed with great admiration by Ehrhorn and Carnes and great results were hoped for. Unfortunately, the eggs did not hatch. Probably the cold storage was too severe for them.

How to get the parasites here in shape to do business as against the purple scale was a question that became pressing. Compere was circumnavigating the world. Communication was had with him, and it was agreed that trees infested with the purple scale should be sent from San Francisco to China, to be taken inland several hundreds of miles in China and there exposed to the visits of the purple scale exterminator.

Compere found the trees from California in China at a seaport. He then had to journey by boat many days up a river that ran so swiftly that oarsmen could not row against the current. and it was necessary to have coolies on the river banks pull the boats along with ropes for days at a time. Finally, after some rough experiences, Compers reached the province that is the home of the enemy of the purple scale. There he went ashore. Thousands of Chinese farmers in the neighborhood had never seen a white man before. They were very curious and came miles to see Compere, simply because he was white. The owner of the boat in which Com-"pere had journeved would not tie his boat to the river bank at night, because he knew that he would be killed by Chinese thieves who wished to get the boat, and he anchored nightly in the middle of the river. The traveled orange trees were taken ashore and were carried by two men many more miles by land. There the purple scale exterminator finally made its home in the imported trees.

Once more the trees were picked up and laboriously carried by hand by two coolies to the river. The trees were shipped by Compere, and he accompanicd them to the sea. Then they were put, after a time, on a steamship for San Francisco, and they reached this port simultaneously with Compere. having journeyed 12,000 miles by sea, some hundreds of miles by river and as many more hundreds by land.

From now on the trees will be watched with daily and constant care. If the purple scale parasites on them develop and live, the problem of relief to Southern California orchards will have been solved. If they fail to fulfill expectations then a second journey to China will be necessary. The search will be kept up as long as the pest ex-

His Way Out. Ethel-Tell us, Mr. Wylkyns, which of us do you think is the prettier-

I'or my sister Alyss? Mr. Wylkyns-Really, Miss Ethel. I don't know what to say. When I look at either of you, I think it isn't possible that there could be anyone in the world more beautiful.-Somerville

No Possible Bivalry. New Jerseyman-The only thing your state has to be proud of is its title of "mother of presidents."

Virginian-I know it. It never ocrurred to my blundering ancestors that it would be a bigger thing to be the "mother of trusts."-Chicago Trib

Repartee. Skinner-What are you doing with that old checkered suit on? Don't you

know it's out of date? Flinter-Possibly. But I'd rather have my checkered clothes than your theckered career! - Detroit Free Press.

Fish for the Poor.

In Stuttgart and some other South Berman cities fishes are imported by the carload under municipal supervision, and sold at low prices for the benefit of the poor.

THE BOYCOTT IN CHINA.

Channels Used to Advertise the Movement Against "Foreign Devils."

The chief agency employed in the extension of the boycott agitation was. naturally, publicity, writes Thomas F. Millard, in Scribner's. Several channels were used, newspapers, placards and cartoons being the principal ones. In the course of several months hundreds of thousands, of placards, pamphlets and pictorial caricatures were circulated throughout the empire. I have seen s large number of these publications. Some were amusing, some interesting, and some alarming. The cartoons usually represented a Chinese being maltreated by a white man, presumably an American, although no particular pains was taken to preserve national identities in many of them. How these posters were circulated was at first hard to discover. Naturally the provincial and local officials were anxious to keep their skirts clear, fearing retribution in some form, and pretended to and in many instances did prevent the distribution of boycott circulars and cartoons. But a convenient agency was found.

Within the last few years thousands of Japanese, many of them Buddhist priests, have gone to China and are now scattered to the remotest parts of the country, where other foreigners are seldom if ever seen. Some estimates place the number of these Japanese now in China as high as 50,000, although this is probably a mere guess. However, it is certain that thousands of Japanese tradesmen and commercial agents have settled in various remote parts of the empire, adopting the life of the people and often their dress. Since other foreigners are not permitted to live or engage in business outside the treaty ports, it will be perceived that considerable present and prospective commercial advantage promises to accrue through this condition, which will not be shared by other nations. Dismissing this phase of the matter, there is good reason to believe that these Japanese were instrumental in furthering the circulation of the boycott propaganda. In fact, many instances where they did so are positive-

ly known. As time passed and reports of the spread of the movement in the interior began to reach the foreign population centers, it became known that many of the placards and cartoons circulating outside the established sphere of foreign contact were of an absolutely incendiary character, couched in the same general anti-foreign spirit that the "boxer" movement took root in.

WAS NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

Instance of the Diplomacy and Deally Wit of an Expert in Repartee.

Of a certain legal gentleman notable for his diplomacy and ready wit, it is related that he has a remarkable talent for ingenuities of speech.

On one occasion he was taken to task by a Puritanical old lady, who complained that, in recommending a woman for a situation, the lawyer had mendaciously stated that the candidate was under 25.

"No, no, Mrs. Blank," corrected the diplomatist; "I didn't say she was under 25; I said she was not 25, and she isn't She's 27."

In another case a friend expressed the opinion that the lawyer had valued far too extravagantly some little service rendered to him by a third person.

"Gratitude's a good thing," said the critical one, "but surely it's going a little too far to tell a man who does you a good turn that money won't pay him for what he's done for you."

"Perfectly true," responded the diplomatist, smiling wickedly, "It won't." A third example of the legal gentleman's amusing sophistries was noted when he was shown by an enthusiastic collector a rather battered specimen of a tropical insect. Unhesitatingly the lawyer declared that he was the finest example he had ever seen, for which unblushing statement he was reproved by his wife.

"My dear," responded the culprit. sweetly. "I said it was the finest example I had ever seen. It is quite true, for I have never seen any other!"

Guarding Public Eyesight.

There is a controversy in England between the doctors and the opticians, who have been increasing their scientific equipment and prescribing at a much lower price than the oculists, while general practitioners, as a rule, know little about optics and the prescription of glasses. It is a curious thing that there has been no organized crusade by the profession against allowing the public to select its own spectacles from the exposed stock, as has been the practice ever since glasses came into use in the seventeenth century, though this is obviously more injurious. But now that the opticians have undertaken to prescribe, the doctors want that forbidden by act of parliament, leaving the public free as before to chose its own spectacles. The opticians have prepared a counter bill providing for opticians' diplomas to be awarded by a central council of the whole trade.-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Not Appeared. Seeing that he had in some way offended the girl, he wanted to make good.

"Didn't Grace cut a sorry figure at the ball last night?" he asked. She didn't like Grace, and he knew it.

"I didn't notice," replied the girl, languidly. "Why, did she cut you?" Soon after he went home.-Philadelphia Ledger.

YEAR MADE HISTORY

MANY NOTABLE EVENTS TRANS-PIRED IN 1905.

Among Them Peace Between Warring Nations. Affairs of Church and State, Deaths of Famous Men.

More history has been made in the year just closed than in any similar period for a long time. It is history, too, of a kind that indicates the growing enlightenment of civilized men. says Youth's Companion. The event which stands out in bold

relief from all the others, the making

of peace between Russia and Japan at

Portsmouth, is one the like of which

has never before happened. The

world had concluded that the war between the two great powers had continued long enough, but the rulers of Europe hesitated to interfere, because interference under the condition they existed was unprecedented. The American president, who thought that peace was of greater importance than unbroken precedents, urged the two powers to get together and agree on terms of settlement for their dispute. As he had behind him the sentiment of the world, the warring powers consented. Then, when the negotiators reached a deadlock, he again broke precedent by constituting himself a sort of chief arbitrator, and suggested terms of compromise. The negotlators compromised, the armies were disbanded, and a new way for bringing wars to an end was established

for the benefit of mankind. Next in order in the list of notable events is the peaceable dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. There might have been an appeal to arms when the Norwegians announced that if the king of the united nations would not consent to the appointment of Norwegian consuls abroad, they would set up government for themselves. Then a commission was appointed to decide on the conditions of separation, and an independent nation, with a king of its own, has come into existence without the shedding of a drop of blood.

Third in this list one should doubtless place the granting of a constitution to the Russians by the czar. Whatever be the outcome of the disorders in the empire, Nicholas will probably figure in history as the last of the autocrats. All friends of freedom are hoping that he may also be known as the first of the rulers of a free Russia. The first effect of the order decreeing a constitution was to arouse the radicals to demand all the freedom enjoyed by peoples long accustomed to constitutional rule; and when their demands were not immediately granted they resorted to violence, industrial strikes, mutiny and

murder. Great Britain and Japan have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance in Asia for a period of ten vears, thereby insuring the peace of the east for that period. Just at the close of the year the government of Great Britain passed from the hands of the unionists, who have held it more than ten years, to those of the liberals.

A great change has come about in the relation of the Roman Catholic citizens of Italy to the government, as the pope has practically rescinded the decree of his predecessor forbidding them to vote in national elections. Large numbers of Catholics went to the polls for the first time at the Italian elections last year. In France an act has been passed dissolving the partnership between the church and the state which has existed for more than 100 years.

In the United States the president elected in 1904 has been inaugurated. The November elections in a number of large cities resulted in the triumph of the candidates of the people over those of the party "bosses." The victory was inspired in part by revelations of the connection between the great insurance companies and the political machines, and in part by other misdeeds of the "bosses."

The Lewis and Clark exposition to celebrate the achievements of the great explorers who crossed the northwest to the Pacific came to a successful termination. The Presbyterian churches of the north and of the south decided to reunite after their long period of separation, and more than a score of Christian denominations sent representatives to a conference to devise plans for cooperation in religious

work. Among the great benefactions of the year, and, indeed, of all time, must be included the gift of \$10,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie to provide pensions for aged college professors, and the aleof an equal sum by John D. Rockefeller for the development of higher

education throughout the country. Some of the notable dead are John Hay, known for a number of years as the world's most successful diplomatist; Jules Verne, the noted author of books of strange adventure; Mary A. Livermore, advocate of greater freedom for women; Senators Hawley and Platt of Connecticut, statesmen of high purpose; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who won the unique distinction of having fought for the independence of the south and the independence of Cuba; tien. Lewis Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur." one of the widely read movels of his generation; and Henry Irving and Joseph Jefferson, leaders in the dramatic profession in England and in America, respectively.

Hopeless. We are never old enough to know better until we are so old we can't.--.

SEEK DEAD MAN'S GOLD. Relatives Trying to Find Lost Wealth of California Miner Whose Body Was Found in Lake

San Francisco.—A systematic search for the wealth of John Stinson has been begun. The representatives of the heirs of this rich miner who was murdered seven years ago are determined to locate the government bonds he was known to possess, to find our whether the draft for \$100,000 on the Bank of England has ever been cashed and to discover the exact whereabouts of the Arizona and New Mexico minea.

Letters were sent broadcast in the hope of finding some, at least, of the great fortune. The first was directed to the Bank of England and was an inquiry as to the \$100,000 draft.

Another was hastened to the department of the treasury in an effort to find out the numbers of the \$80,000 worth of bonds Stinson purchased with the profits of his mining venture in Butte. The Recorders of perhaps 200 counties of Arizona, New Mexico and California were asked to search! the records for the filing of Stinson's, claims and the titles to his propt

According to the statements of those who knew Stinson best up to the time of his disappearance, his wealth in bonds and drafts was about \$200,000. With his mines and stock in other properties added the total value of his fortune must have been nearly \$1,000,-

Five old friends of Stinson have now identified the picture of the dead man whose body was found in Stow lake on September 6, 1898. These five men all agreed in the theory that Stinson was induced to take his property out of the safety deposit box and was then lured into the trap which cost him his life.

OLD SWEETHEARTS TO WED

Love of Younger Days Revived in a Boarding-House in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.-Meeting by chance in a boarding house after a separation of ten years. Ella M. Robson and Edward J. Le Saint, both members of the theatrical profession and in former days sweethearts, decided to be married. The wedding is to take place in March.

In the years that they have been separated both have been married and divorced, yet Mrs. Robson is only 26 and her husband 29. Mrs. Robson's stage name is Eleanore K. Caines.

A decade ugo she and Le Saint made their debut in the same traveling theatrical company. Their affection for each other was marked, and every member of the company supposed that they were engaged. But adversity came upon the manager. and in the anxiety of each member to get back home the sweethearts became separated.

From that time until they met in a boarding house at Sixth and Vine streets neither heard of the other. Mrs. Robson says it was "love at second sight." She was divorced last

year and Le Saint in 1903. Le Saint is now on a theatrical tour, and as soon as he returns they will be married in this city.

A COSTLY GRAVESTONE.

Farmer Puts Estate Into Monument

to Bar Heirs from Money-Shaft Is Imposing. Connellsville, Pa-In a cemetery 100

years old, belonging to Taylor Methodist Episcopal church, at Centerville, Washington county, stands probably the most imposing monument of its kind in the state of Pennsylvania. It was erected to mark the last rest-

ing place of James S. McCutcheon, a

farmer and bachelor, and to gratify

his ambition to outdo all his neighbors and prevent any of his relatives or friends from getting any of his estate. McCutcheon determined that every cent of his fortune of \$35,000 should go into a monument, and for several years before his death he looked after

the arrangements for the monument. McCutcheon's will ordered that \$20,-000 be applied to complete his monument, and after all debts were paid the balance was to go into a granite wall around it, to be built as high as the money would permit.

WILLS A CHEST PROTECTOR

Eccentric Man Leaves \$60,000 Worth of Diamonds to a Crippled Child in This Form.

St. Paul, Minn. - Eva Marsh, the crippled five-year-old daughter of John Marsh, of York, Wis., has just come into a fortune in a novel manner. It was left her by an aged man, known as James Yarnell, who lived in a little hut on Marsh's land. Yarnell went there several years ago, apparently poor and friendless, and was always fond of the little girl. Eva's parents supported him. A few hours before his death Yarnell presented Eva a chest protector, between the folds of which were sewed \$60,000 worth of diamonds. Beneath his cot were found numerous expensive suits and everything that goes to equip a society man.

Muskrats Sink Steamboat. The steamer Swan sank at her pier at

Lakeside, Ore., as a result of a leak caused by muskrats. The rodents gnawed a hole through the hull near the water line and the boat settled until she rested on the bottom. The craft was successfully raised with the assistance of a tug whose pumps were employed. The muskrats that caused the trouble

EAT GLASS BEADS.

A GOTHAM SCIENTIST FEEDS THEM TO HIS PATIENTS.

Digestive Test in This Manner of Experiments-Gleans Information Concerning Fishbone's Action in Stomach.

New York-Prof. Max Einhorn, of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, has been feeding a number of New Yorkers on glass beads to find out how much they are behind the African ostrich in the matter of digestion. The professor's extraordinary series

of experiments, now just concluded, show that beafsteak and potatoes, the standard diet in this city, are harder to digest than is generally supposed. Other curiosities of digestion were also brought to light.

Prof. Einhorn chose small porcei. or glass beads for his experiments. At first he tried to coat the beads with the essence of various articles of food, but had to give that plan up. Several weeks ago he conceived the plan of "loading" the beads with solid foodstuffs by drawing them through the opening in the bead and tying them on with a silk thread.

To test the work of the digestive fluids in the stomach only Prof. Einhorn fed the "loaded" beads to his subjects by inclosing them in gelatine capsules with a long silk thread attached. The subject then swallowed the encapsuled bead, which was pulled up again after an interval of from four to six hours. I nthis way the extent of the gastric digestion was easily estimated. Other loaded beads were fed to the subjects without any thread attached.

Among the articles inserted in the beads were catgut, raw tendons, raw and boiled beef, raw chicken skin, raw and boiled potato, raw potato skins, apples, fishbones, wax, parafin, stearic acid, suet and mutton fat.

According to Prof. Einhorn these experiments proved that in the average healthy New Yorker both catgut and fishbones were digested in the stomach, whereas boiled or raw beef, raw chicken skin and raw as well as boiled potatoes did not disappear altogether in the stomach. The raw chicken skin and the raw muscle fibre disappeared further on, but the tendons was not digested at all. It was the same way with potato skin. Mutton fat remained unchanged in the stomach, but disappeared through chemical action later on.

The ease with which New Yorkers digest fishbones is taken to indicate they are descended from fishlike ancestors, of which there are several large examples in the aquarium.

HIS MECHANICAL FIGURES.

Connecticut Farmer Has "Dummies" Which Go Through Characteristic Movements on Platform.

Clinton, Conn.-Charles Cor. who lives in Killingworth, has arranged a curious set of life size mechanical figures, which are near Mr. Coe's farm. These figures all work on eccentrics attached to the water wheel. They are made to go through characteristic movements.

There are eight of these figures and they cover a space of some 25 feet. There is an old negro mammy, who is beating time to her husband's fiddle. This fiddle is strung with wires and is heard to some distance on a windy! night. There are two pickaninnies swinging, and there are two boys teetering on a board. There is also an old man sawing wood.

These figures are made chiefly out of natural crooks of wood which Mr. Coa got from his woods, and they are all dressed in appropriate costumes and all work together with precision: They form a queer spectacle and many come to see them.

IS A FAMILY OF PIONEERS.

Six Living Brothers and Sisters, Youngest of Whom Is 74-Average Age 81 Years.

Iowa Falls, la.—The Crecelius family, living in Grunday county, near-Conrad, claims that its members collectively make up the oldest family in the United States.

The average age of the Crecelius. family is 81 years, and the total ages of the six children aggregate 486 years. The members of the family are as follows: Mrs. Mary Crecellus Bartles, of Conrad, aged 92; Adam Crecelius, of Conrad, 75 years; George Crecellus, of Conrad, 77 years; Mrs. Phoebe Melton, of Marshalltown, 85 years; David W. Crecelius, of New Amsterdam, Ind., 83 years; Harrison Creceltus, also of Indiana, 74 years. The seventh member of the family

died at the advanced age of 83 years. Adam Crecelius is a bachelor. Growth of Camera Habit.

Thirty years ago, a camera was. a rarity. The enthusiast who possessed one carried a mountain of traps affeld and smothered in a tent during his tedious manipulation of the wet plates. Last year the United States alone made 300,000 cameras, working with mere pressure of a bulb or button, and the photographic business reached the respectable commercial total of \$20,000,000.

Bore White Robin. A bird of extraordinary plumage was displayed in Nashville, Tenn., being an almost all white robin, killed by J. E. Johnson, near Leeville. The only part of the bird that was of the natural coloring of the robin was the breast, the body, head, wings and tall being as white as a dove.

TINY JAPANESE GARDENS.

Landscapes in Miniature That Are Veritable Cameos That Huve to Be Studied.

To the stay-at-homes who cannot depart to summer retreats there comes a dainty garden in miniature, and a Japanese garden at that, as perfect a landscape as can be found in the Catakills, constructed by deft brown flagers in a shallow porcelain bowl only six inches across. The prices are not prohibitive for modest specimens of Japanese miniature gardening, says the New York Herald. The shops ask \$3 for gardens in terra cotta pots and the prices range further from \$6 to fancy prices for splendid specimens in shallow porcelain dishes, which are very artistic in themselves.

The tiny plants and dwarf shrubs that go to make up these fairy gardens come from Japan, but very few are imported in their entirety because of the freight rates and customs duties. There are many Japanese here who do the work.

The beauties of these gardens cannot be appreciated at a casual glance. They are veritable cameos that have to be studied. Consequently, they are now proving very popular for dining: room tables, and whole sets of them are used at banquets. Their charms lie in the fact that in a space only six inches across, a perfect landscape illusion is displayed that would drive even the American property man and scene painter wild with envy. The Illusion is attained by winding little gravel paths that circle in and out among the tiny plants until they are lost in the maze of dwarf trees

EDUCATION IS COMPULSORY All the Children Are Hunted Up and

Made to Go to School in France. Every child in France, according to law, is obliged to go to school between the ages of seven to thirteen. If a ohild misses half a day, a teacher is sent to her home to find the cause of her absence, each case of absence being carefully investigated, for in each

"arrondissement" (there are 20 in Paris) a school commission under the presidency of the mayor is charged to watch the regular daily attendance. writes Jeanne Constentin, in Good Housekeeping. When, without a plausible excuse, a child misses school more than four times in a month, the school commission has the right to send for the father or guardian to come to the city hall to be reminded: there of the strict observation of the law. If this warning proves insufficient, the name of the negligent father is posted on the door of the city hall for 15 days or a month. The next step is a complaint to the judge of peace, who can interfere with the aid of the police. Most of the parents are perfectly willing to send their children to school, but if a baby is ill, or the father, and the mother goes out to work, the little girl is sorely needed at

HUSBAND AND WIFE IN INDIA Bound by a Union That Amounts to a

Permanent Spiritual Relation.

The relation of a Hindoo husband to his wife is not like a contract sanctioned by the court of justice, but at is a permanent spiritual relation which hinds two souls together, writes Swami Abbedananda in Good Housekeeping. A wife is regarded, therefore, as a true helpmate in the spiritual progress of the soul life of her husband, while a faithful husband is considered to be the greatest blessing in the earthly and spiritual career of his wife. When she becomes a mother, she represents divine motherhood and holds a unique position in the household.

A Hindoo mother is actually worshiped as a living goddess by her children. The children are taught to obey their parents implicitly and to serve them like earthly denties as long as they live. To support the parents in their old age, to look after their welfare and to fulfill their desires are the duties of children in every Hindoo household. But a mother is considered to be "greater than a thousand fathers."

Novel Method of Carving Lumber. Near the St. Lawrence river, in Canada, there is a water-slide three miles long for conveying pulp-wood to the railroad. It is capable of moving nearly 8,000 cubic feet of wood perhour. The company operating this: alide had at one time a pile of pulpwood 1,000 feet long, 26 feet high and 40 feet wide, all of which had been transported from the woods to the railroad by this movel method. large company have on one of their iobs a water-slide seven miles long. by which their pulp stock is carried to the river, whence it is driven to their mills.

A Relief. "Hello, old man!" exclaimed Bull. at the Literary club reception, "I tell"; you it's a delightful surprise to see,

you here." "So good of you to say so," replied

"Yes, you see I was afraid I wouldn't find anybody but bright and cultured people here."-Philadelphia Press.

Bostonese. He had invited the Boston girl to play golf. "Wait until I get my perspirer," said

"What," exclaimed the young man, "Oh, don't mind her," explained the Chicago damsel. "It's her sweater she means."-Louisville Courier-Journal

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS Let tole "seendue on Levisiane et dans tous les Etats du Bade fie publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionneus. Prix de l'abonnement sur l'abonnement du l'abonnement de l'abo

were killed.

Stition habdomadalen 35, 12.