MARK BABIES LIKE LINEN.

Are Treated Like Collars, He Immediates, They May Be More Easily Identified When Lost.

Mendon -"Let a mother study the parance of her child's body well." the Family Doctor, "and dewalth for herself whether there be mediated it any ineffaceable mark by milden she could identify him anyundlessee and at any time.

THE there be nothing that time may most efface, then let her have him amusched in such a way that she would huo. It is only a question of me them drops of Indian ink, an operamore painful than vaccina-

suggestion of treating habies many collars or handkerchiefs, small marking them in inconspicuous with Indian ink, recommended to the master of more than one additionse, to whom lost infants are conveyed.

the Strand Union a reporter was The story of a little girl lost by mother in London while on her was to Canada. After a frantic search mother went on to Canada. Some later, the lost little daughter was discovered to be a foundling at When the mother saw the she could not recognize it at and it was not until a friend pointand that the girl was "the very notes of another relation that the samether was convinced.

who desert infants somerepentantly ask for them back months later. A baby's eyes and Most however, change considerably in menth or two, and these parents sometimes only half convinced they have really received their child back. A small tattoo mark in these cases dispel doubt.

WATER IN FIFTY YEARS

Coffee, Lemonade and Beer Are Mayorite Beverages of Ogden, Utah, Woman.

Water makes me I hate it. Sometimes the sight of it nauseates me." That The reason Mrs. Sarah Millis, of Utah, gives for not having water for 48 years. Mrs. Millis Bur woulding her daughter, Mrs. J. F.

bstinence from water is not an amater of rule," Mrs. Millis said. "I similar con't care for water as a bevand after having gone without Me a few months and suffering no immedia. I got so I never thought of command it any more than I would taking a glass of poison. And is a sort of poison to my system. was a little girl I remember distant often a glass of water would me deathly sick."

That do you drink as a substitute "The water?" was asked.

Tea, coffee, lemonade, and in the mmer beer, are my principal bevzz. but even of these I drink spar-When I am not feeling well I no hours and hours without drinkmanything. I cannot state the scienthe reason for my loathing for water. There is a rever consulted a physician on subject. Some people have sugmanted that it is all imagination. That water seems to poison whole system, and that a all there in the It."

DNLY NAPOLEON AHEAD.

Make March of E_200 Miles in Thirty-Five Days -One Man Perishes.

San Antonio, Tex.-No march, even aime of war, save Napoleon's forced segment from Moscow, has compared the 1,200-mile practice march of Sixth field battery, United States which has arrived at Fort Sam Messession. Cheers from the garrison resected the wan troops as they entered office fort.

The battery covered the estimated Taken miles, with detours adding 100 walks more, from Fort Riley, Kan., in 35

The artillery men were a sorrymenaring set of men. Their clothing in tatters and covered with mud. men are haggard and lean. Many scarcely able to travel. The horses moving skeletons.

whe battery encountered severe rains ramed floods in Indian Territory and north The lt had a hard time fording en streams.

. blizzard swept down upon the batformy just after it left Austin. It con-Phones d during nearly all of the remainof the march to San Antonio, about The men walked the whole ance in order to keep warm.

Fire battery lost one man, Private and Anstin from malaria, caused by ex-

The Great World Map. Eleographers representing the prinmilimi nations are at work upon a map the entire earth on a scale of 1 to 1500,000, and Prof. Penck, the Gerperson geographer, reports that 69 sheets west of 437 planned had been completto March last. A distance of maile will be represented by a space miles t one-sixteenth of an inch long. many maps of

amenti areas on a much larger scale

sthum this, but to represent the whole

more of the known world on this scale

in an undertaking of vant interest. Millennium in Missouri. with the Sunday lid screwed down while, spitting forbidden and swear wanted relegated to the index expurgaremarkes for plain citizens as well as for immiliormed policemen, St. Louis seems the a fair way to become as moral a as Philadelphia used to be.

PLAN A \$15,000,000 BORE

Pennsylvania Road May Make a Nine-Mile Tunnel Through the Alleghenys.

Pittsburg, Pa.-The famous horseshoe curve of the Pennsylvania railroad line is to be eliminated. This move has been definitely decided upon by the officials of the company.

Two methods are proposed to improve the route, and four sets of plans have been prepared. Two plans are for tunnels through the Allegheny mountains, one nine miles long and the other 11 miles in length. Other plans are for new routes across the mountains, one 90 miles and the other 105 miles long. It is the consensus of opinion among the officials that the nine-mile-tunnel plan will be adopted. President Cassatt expects at least to start the work before his retirement.

The tunnel most favored would enter the mountains at or near Kittanning Point and emerge between Cresson and Lilly. This would be the second longest tunnel in the world, the only one longer being the Simplon tunnel through the Alps, which is 12 miles long. The Pennsylvania tunnel will accommodate four tracks and will be ventilated by shafts reaching to the crests of the mountains. All operations through it will be by electric power. The cost of the tunnel and making the connections with the main line is estimated at over \$15,-

EVANGELIZING FROM AUTO.

Preacher's Big Car Will Be Equipped for Four-Month Tour Through the Middle West.

York, Pa.-Rev. Jacob Kurtz, an evangelist of this city, has bought an automobile and is equipping it for a soul-saving tour of the middle western states. Mr. Kurtz, who is known as the House-Top Evangelist, first came into prominence by preaching from the tops of houses.

There will be a small car attached to the automobile. At night the evangelist will sleep in this car. During the day he will preach from it, the car being so constructed that the sides may be thrown open.

He will leave York in the early spring and traveling leisurely, stopping in villages and towns to preach. his ultimate destination will be Springfield, Ill. He expects to take about four months in which to make

His living expenses while en route he estimates, will not be more than seven cents a day, as the evangelist lives upon the simplest fare. His outfit of baggage will be small. As he is a practical machinist he will be able to keep his automobile in repair at little or no cost.

CHINESE WANT A REPUBLIC

evolutionary Party Plans to Overthrow Dynasty - Opposes Exploitation of Country by Outsiders.

San Francisco, Cal.—Rev. S. H. Little, of the Episcopal mission at Hankow, China, on his return to the United States, said. "The revolutionary party, agitated

by young men who have been at the universities of Japan, wants a republic. The members are determined to drive China into a conflict with the powers or secure the overthrow of the present dynasty. They are radical in the extreme, and want to accomplish in China in a few years all that Japan has accomplished in the last 50

"Their motto is 'China for the Chinese.' They welcome foreign teachings, but oppose the exploitation of their country for the benefit of foreigners, including the Japanese.

"These agitators are well organized, and are determined to accomplish their purpose. They are engineering the boycott. The Japanese are as much alarmed over the situation as are the Americans. During the recent outbreaks Japanese left the country in hordes, fearing for their lives."

- 3234/1 SLEEPS IN \$30,000 BED.

Mile. Cecile Sorel Has a Couch Like Nene Other Anywhere-Worshiped by Public.

Paris.-Mile. Cecile Sorel, the beautiful and brilliant actress of the Comedie Francaise, reposes, dreams of her triumphs on a bed that, to

speak sordidly, is worth \$30,000. Mile. Sorel, as all the world knows, has been nearly deafened by the plaudits of a public that worships her. The mighty have bowed at her feet. It was in her sumptuous home that a former president of France was stricken with the sudden disease that car-

ried him off. She possesses everything that is supposed to make a lovely woman happy. And she is happiest in the possession of this bed, which, dating from the days of the French renaissance, is perfectly preserved.

The reason? There is no other bed in the world like it. Let other women ransack old chateaus from Calais to Nice, Mile. Sorel is certain that her couch cannot be duplicated.

Holds Same Pulpit 50 Years. Elder Samuel W. Harlan, one of the oldest Baptist ministers in eastern Indiana, is dead at his country home. two miles east of Connersville, after a short iliness. Elder Harlan was 75 years of age, and was born at the old homestead where his death occurred. For 50 ; ears he had conducted services at the old Village Creek church mear his home.

TIMBER VALUE RISING

MICHIGAN HARD WOODS ONCE DISCARDED NOW ESTREMED.

Gradual and Steady Increase of Prices During the Past Twenty Years Shown by Figures-Elm and Bass Once Worthless.

Menominee, Mich.-The high prices white pine and hard wood stumpage is commanding throughout the northwestern timber-growing states call out some interesting figures showing a gradual and steady increase in prices during the last 20 years. In the lower peninsula of Michigan in 1870- white pine lands sold readily at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 an acre for the choicest tracts located within easy hauling distance of navigable streams. In Minnesota,! Wisconsin and the upper peninsula pine lands sold on a different basis, the ruling prices being from 25 cents, to 75 cents a thousand feet. To-day white pine sells from \$10 to \$25 a thousand feet in Michigan and from \$5 to \$15 a thousand in Minnesota and

In the early days of pine lumbering in both the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan hard woods of all kinds, excepting oak and cherry, were regarded as worthless. Cherry lumber was sold in Buffalo and Chicago markets at a fair price to the furniture manufacturers and the best grades of white oak found a desultory market at the lake shipyards, where it was used as planking in the building of

Wisconsin.

lake schooners and steam vessels. Elm and bass wood, now the most sought woods of the Michigan timber belt, were practically worthless as merchandise and were "left" by the early lumbermen as not being worth the price of felling the trees and hauling them to mill: The advent of the bicycle is said to be responsible for bringing elm into general use as a merchantable wood. The rims for bicycle wheels were made of rock elm and proved to be a most valuable timber for this purpose. From this modest beginning woodworking concerns in all parts of the country gradually became acquainted with the timber.

Fifteen years ago Michigan was the largest exporter of square timber in the United States. Millions of feet of rock elm and white pine were cut in the forests here and shipped by boat to the St. Lawrence river, where it was rafted through to Montreal and loaded on ocean freighters for the Clyde and Liverpool, there to be used in shipbuilding. This foreign trade is now a thing of the past and where there were over 50 nrms in this state 15 years ago engaged in the export timber business there remains to-day but one man who still sends Michigan timber to England.

Thomas Denton, of Saginaw, who was one of the pioneers in the foreign trade, is still a shipper of elm and pine to English ports. However, it is with considerable difficulty that he is able each year to secure enough timber to supply even a small portion of his trade, and his operations now cover the entire state, where a few years ago he secured most of the timber on the Cass and Saginaw rivers.

Experienced lumbermen say that tracts of pure white pine are hard to get nowadays at any price. Timber bought at \$2.50 an acre ten years ago can not be bought now for \$20, and even the most optimistic lumberman in the early days would not have ventured prediction of such an increase in value. The hardwood or mixed timbers considered as possessing little value a few years ago have since 1897 increased in value over 800 per cent. Maple, birch, ash and even beech are eagerly sought and since the introduction of ash, oak and maple in the manufacture of furniture there has been a steady market for these woods. The manufacture of maple flooring has also caused a large demand for this class of timber.

GRAFTS NEW FACE ON MAN Burned Miner Changes Countenance by Operation—Skin Taken

from Breast.

Ashland, Pa.-A most skillful operation in skin-grafting was recently accomplished by Dr. J. C. Biddle, superintendent of the state hospital at Fountain Springs, when he gave William Stephens, of Shenandoah, what is practically a new face.

It required two operations to attain the results. Stephens had been disfigured by burns from mine gas in an explosion a year ago. About one month ago he was admitted to the hospital, when Dr. Biddle removed the disfigured skin on the right side of the face and replaced it with akin from the right side of the patient's chest.

Two weeks later Stephens returned to his home much improved in health and in physical appearance, but realizing that the left side of his face did not blend in appearance with the right, he concluded to undergo a secoud operation. He returned to the hospital and had Dr. Biddle perform the second operation.

It required two hours for the surgeon and his assistants to complete the task. As in the first operation, skin was removed from his left breast and grafted on the left portion of his face.

More "Passiveness" Meeded. A British judge has decided that a waitress does her full duty if she passively resists attempts to kiss her, and that she cannot be discharged for not resisting actively. An extension of the passive resistance movement may confidently be predicted.

TOO MANY MOUNTAIN LIONS

Juldes Have Government Contract to Kill All Found in Yellowstone Park.

Mountain lions have increased so rapidly in Yellowstone park of late that they threaten the extinction of deer, elk and other wild animals that live in this great government game preserve. So numerous have the cougars become that the government through President Roosevelt's recommendation, has given John and Homer Goff, celebrated guides and hunters at Meekin, Col., a contract in clearing lions out of Yellowstone park, reports the San Francisco Bulletin. Goff and his brothers will have several assistants, all celebrated lion hunters; and with his great pack of cougar-hunting dogs, will make a thorough business of ridding Yellowstone park of its pests.

The work of hunting lions in Yellowstone park, will, it is estimated, take several seasons, and in the meantime there is a demand for lion hunters in Colorado, Wyoming and other cattle states, where stockmen are suffering losses from these predatory animals. Cougars are said to be on i the increase in the Rocky mountains, and unless something is done to stop; their ravages they will not only make way with much of the wild game, but: will inflict incalculable damage on the live stock industry.

Owing to the numerous number of mountain lions in Yellowstone park, the government will not have to pay a large bounty to the Goff brothers. The hunters will receive a bounty of five dollars on each mountain lion they kill, in addition to a salagy of \$75 a month each for their work. Most of the work will be done between the spring and fall, for the winters are very severe in Yellowstone park, the climatic conditions being almost arctic, owing to the moisture generated by the many geysers. The work will be done systematically and there is no one else in the country equipped to carry on the business of exterminating cougars in such wholesale fashion.

The Goff brothers have the largest and finest pack of cougar bounds in the world. A good cougar hound costs \$35 to \$100 as a puppy, but this is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the work of training the hounds. The animals have to be trained constantly in the work of trafling and treeing cougars and in learning how to close with them when they have been brought to the ground desperately wounded. And then, after months of training, a dog may develop a "yellow streak" and prove utterly worthless for cougar

Occasionally a cowboy shoots a mountain lion as the animal is found eating the carcass of a coit or calf it has killed, but these are rare instances. and usually the mountain lion makes its kill and gets successfully away. Most of the calves killed by the lions are under six months old. If they would content themselves with eating the carcasses of the animals they kill the loss to stockmen would not be so heavy, but cougars develop a taste which is fairly: epicurean and will have nothing but the blood of calves.

An Arizona stockman recently reported that a lion was traced to his lair and killed. Scattered about the place were the bodies of 11 calves, all killed within a short time.

For some reason the mountain lion prefers the flesh of a colt to that of any other animal and cougars have become the terror of horse raisers in the Rocky mountain states.

THE WORK THEY LOVED. Notable Instances of Success of Men Who Were in Congenial

Employment.

The famous head of a well-known manufacturing arm expressed the belief that success comes of finding the work one loves.

He himself is a case in point, for he rave up a college career to take up work in a little business established by his father. In this he took so keen in interest that to-day he is at the head of a huge army of employes.

Another example is found in a famous sculptor who surrendered a commercial position yielding \$5,000 a year o study art in Paris. His friends, :hought the act a mad one, but it has ince been amply justified.

A third notable instance is found in the career of a wealthy land agent who began as a doctor, built up a iplendid practice after ten years' work and then gave it up to devote himself o dealing in property. To the oncokers it seemed like a reckless throwing away of good fortune; but the docfor knew the pursuit for which Na-:ure had fitted him, and in a few years and won a fortune.

Explanation.

Native-Yes, this is a great town of ours. Every stranger who comes here seems to like it. Traveler-Naturally. There are five

reasons why a stranger should like it. "Yes, of course. But would youer-mind telling me what they are?" "Certainly not. They are the two railroads and three traction lines that he can get away from it on."-Chicago Daily News.

Supply and Demand. "I wonder why there are so many mendacious people in the world." says the person who is always more or less grieved.

"It is merely a question of supply and demand." answered Miss Cayenne. There will always be people to tell falsehoods so long as there are foolish people to believe them."-ashington INDIANS RETRIEVE.

MEXICAN HUNTERS EMPLOY THEM AS BIRD DOGS.

Native Servants Perform Excellent Service in This Capacity -Flush Game as Well.

Shooting over dogs is nothing uncommon to the ordinary American or the ordinary Englishman, but that particular form of sport is not common in Mexico. Recently an Englishman spent a few days hunting in the country, and it was left for a hacendado to show him a new side of the sport of shooting. He was introduced to the human hounds.

On those haciendas where the owner occasionally goes hunting the sport is not taken as seriously as it is by the Angle-Saxons. Your average Mexican believes in getting enjoyment out of his morning of shooting and he is reasonable enough to know that a fair proportion of this sport is lost if he tires himself out as does the average man of the United States or of Eng-

"It was ducks we were getting after that morning," said the man in telling the story of the human hounds. "Breakfasted a little earlier than usual. but no hurry was indulged in after that meal. After all, one doesn't add to the enjoyment of the day by bolting a hurriedly gotten breakfast at an unholy hour. When we were ready to start hunting a roadster with a reputation for some speed was driven up and in the smart rig the animal drew we were driven down the road. It was only a mile, but there was no use walking when we could ride. Arriving: at the river where the ducks were expected to be, the hacendado raised his hand and out of the grass there came from somewhere a peon who took charge of the horse.

"We began to hunt. For a time there was nothing about the proceeding that was different from what one undergoes in the name of sport in the United States. We crawled through the overhanging bushes looking for the ducks. Occasionally they were found and then we took our shots and picked up our own ducks-when we got any. We did this for about half an hour and had passed a considerable distance out of sight of the rig in which we had been driven to the river. The hacendado remarked that he thought we had better stop now and take the horses.

"He stepped out of the brush and passed down the bank to the road that extended along the river. He whistled, and in less than half a minuteup trotted two Indians leading two handsome saddle horses. 'We will get on the horses and let these fellows find the ducks for us. No, you had be ter let him carry that for you, it's too heavy.' He was talking about my gun: he was probably afraid I would shoot him if I attempted to ride the horse and handle the gun at the same time. I was willing enough to let the Indian take the gun, for it was getting heavy and I couldn't imagine that I would have any use for it if we were not going to hunt.

"Those Indians, at a word from the hacendado, took up places in the brush and began gazing up the river. Parting the twigs and boughs as carefully as any pair of dogs, they began the search for signs of ducks, while we rode along the path at the foot of the embankment looking for anything;

"Suddenly one of the creeping Indians stopped, drew backward out of the bushes and silently signaled un that the ducks were just ahead. The two stealthily crept down the embankment and seized our bridle reins. The bacendado ordered me down and the Indian handed me my gun. We took the places of the men in the bushes, and as the ducks rose took our shots. The hacendado got his duck. As H began floundering toward the opposite bank he signaled one of the Indians and into the water the man went. No retriever knew what was expected better than he. He half swam and half waded to the side where the duck was waddling in the brush and brought back to us the wounded bird.

"The next day we went rabbit shooting. We were accompanied by another Indian. It sounds a little crazy, but that old fellow-he was old-actually seemed to trail rabbits. He would discover the sign of one of the animals and then, with head forward and eyes watching the ground, he would start a zigzag course that invariably wound up at some clump of grass or brush from which the animal was started. Occasionally he would stop stock still beside a little bunch of brush, for all the world like a setter dog, and quietly declare that there was a rabbit in it. Look as closely as we would we could see no sign of rabbit, but as the indian tapped the brush out would cun the rabbit."

Stampede.

sale of the latest novelty belts.

Stubb-Great Scott! Why are all those girls rushing like Indians to the belt counter? Floorwalker-Why, there is a special

"Novelty?" "Yes, each belt is made to represent a masculine arm."-Chicago Daily News.

France and England. There are already an entente cordiale and an entente municipate between France and England, and now there is to be an entente musicale. In other words, British instrumentalists and chorus singers are to give conFOR SURVEY OF GREENLAND

Danish Explorer Will Try to Make a Reliable Map of Outlines of the Island.

Greenland is the largest island in the world, but we do not know exactly how much it exceeds New Guinea in area. There is a long stretch of its northeast coast that has not yet been surveyed. The money has been raised to complete this survey. About the middle of June next the Danish explorer Mylius Erichsen will lead a party to that region to complete our knowledge of the periphery of Green-

Erichsen is well known for the good work he has done in West Greenland and the important undertaking now confided to him is believed to be in excellent hands. The expedition will be gone two years and it is the intention to make a thoroughly good sur-

The party will sail on the steamer ' -Denmark with a fine equipment and 21 persons in the crew and scientific staff, which will include a geologist, biologist, botanist, physician and artist, for it is intenued to paint some of the scenes along the coast. Seventy sledge dogs and some motor-boats for penetrating the ffords if the ice conditions will permit are a part of the equipment.

The leader's first plan was to ascend the west coast, obtain a party of the Smith sound natives and cross the inland ice with them to the unknown coast. But when Peary went north a few months ago he secured all the best men among the natives for his north polar expedition and so Erichsen has decided to take his vessel straight to the east coast. He is certain to find a good harbor in about latitude 75, in the region explored by the Koldeway expedition, and here the party will spend next winter.

In March, 1907, a party of 12 men with sledges and dogs will start for the extreme north, mapping the unknown coast as they advance. They expect to complete the survey to Independence bay, thus folining their delineation of the coast with Peary's mapping of Independence hay and the islands to the north of Greenland It is hoped that the party will be able to

return to the ship late in the summer, It will be too late, however, to return home that year and so Erichsen proposes to supplement the coast survey with studies of the interior ice cap, and if conditions are favorable he may even attempt to cross the island from eact to west. The party will return home in 1908.

It will be remembered that the duke of Orleans last summer skirted the coast of east Greenland for about 100 miles north of the highest point hith erto reached on that coast, but the journey was a rapid one on his steamer, with no opportunity for careful survey. The most definite information he brought home was that the shores, unlike all the other coasts of Greenland seemed to be almost wholly destitute of deep indentations.

HE'D HAVE KNOWN IT.

What George Ade Thought About a Report of His Coming Marriage.

The report was current a short time ago, that George Ade, whose many books of wise fables adorn the Harper list, and whose side-splitting comments on matrimony have become current aphorism, had himself been raught in the toils, and was to wed Miss Dorothy Tennant, the actress who has made such a hit in Mr. Ade's play, "The College Widow." A recent New York daily publishes an amusing interview with the fablist and playwright anent this same bit of gossip. "'Are you going to marry Miss Ten-

nant?' asked the hopeful reporter, respectfully. " 'Not that I know of,' said the playwright, 'and I think I would have the first tip."

"'Why not?' pursued the intrepid interviewer. "Well, for one reason, said Mr. Ade, I have a Tenant on my farm.

"'Are there any other reasons?" persisted the pertinacious pencil pusher. when the wild uproarous laughter had

subsided.

"'Yes,' said Mr. Ade, gravely, 'I may be a farmer, but no one can accuseme of being a husbandman." Moral-It's a smooth guy that knows when to sidesten:"

Growing Lemons in Kentucky. S. H. McMakin, one of the best known residents of Shelby county, be convinced that lemons can be raised in Kentucky as he has grown them himself. One specimen measures thirteen inches in circumference. Mr. McMakin planted a slip sent him by a friend in New York and obtained several lemons of great size. They require too. much attention to be grown in Rentucky to any extent, but a few can be raised without difficulty.-Louisville

Morning Goods. ""Do, you sell mourning goods?" asked the woman entering the department store.

"Yes, madam," replied the polite! floor-walker; "you'll find the breakfastfood counter in the basement, two nisles to the right."-Yonkers Statesman.

Making Room,

She-We ought to have an upright piano for our new flat. It would take up less room than our square one. He-I can't afford to buy a new lano. You'll have to turn the square plano on and.-Youkers Statesman.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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