

William Humble Ward, second earl of Dudley, who has been appointed governor-general of the Australian commonwealth, has crowded a great deal of experience into 42 years of life. Since his Eton days he has traveled round the world and visited the great country he is now called upon to administer. He has served in the imperial yeomanry, and took part in the South African campaign. He has been parliamentary secretary to the board of trade and lord lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Dudley is the owner of extensive estates and the patron of many livings. Lady Dudley was the youngest daughter of Charles Gurney, and her marriage to the earl took place in 1891. They have five children, two boys and three girls. Viscount Ednam is the eldest

POWER OF EXPLOSIVE PROVED IN TESTS BY ARMY.

Ammunition Would Annihilate Infantry in the Field and Siience Other Batteries.

Fort Riley, Kan.—The field artillery board of the army, which is stationed at Fort Riley, has just concluded one of the most interesting and at the same time thorough tests of amounttion for field artillery that have taken place in the United States.

For the last two years the army has been experimenting with a high explosive shrappel and shell with a view of increasing the killing power of the former and the destructive qualities of the latter. The ammunition used in this test, which occupied a week, was the product of a German firm.

There were many features of the firing which were spectacular and of great interest to the layman. From vantage points on the reservation and safe beyond the danger zone, the flights of the shells could be plainly beard, and the bursting of the many shells could be seen as they hit about the targets or, striking them, tore them to pieces.

The terrific power of this new ammunition was plainly demonstrated, and the tests, which were conducted under the personal supervision of the members of the board, proved successful beyond the fondest expectations.

The first target to be attacked represented infantry in column on the march. Eight board targets, each 40 yards long, two yards high and of inch planking, were arranged one after the other and 25 yards apart. Both shrapmel and shell were used on these targets from a distance of 3,000 yards. The shells were exploded over these targets in order that the flying pieces would go downward. After the first shot the targets were riddled like a sieve, showing what the chance would be for a column of troops moving in the open and in the face of such firing.

Another type of target was a shielded gun, and caisson with the calsson chest loaded with shrapnel and shell and with five dummy cannoncers at their posts.

The rain of well-directed shots literally tore the target in pieces. It was set on fire and many of the shells in the caisson chest were exploded. The cannoneers were 'killed," the dummies having been hit many times.

The third target on the program was made up of two stone walls, each salx yards long, three yards high and one yard thick. It was assumed that these targets sheltered troops and the object was to destroy this shelter as well as to burst the shells over them and reach the troops assumed to be behind them. These walls were razed an short order. The second wall was destroyed by five shots of the high explogive.

Fewer Births in France. Paris.-Vital statistics for 1907 show a further marked decrease in the birth rate of France, which in a centhere has fallen from 1,007,000 to 774, the bottom of a large tank at the Jew-660 a year. The reduction in the number of births last year was \$2,000 against an average decrease of 12,000 to the last seven years. Deaths num-"bered 788,980, or 19,000 more than the new plank will replace the one dedutal of births.

QUEER CARGO FROM CHINA.

Firecrackers, Pigtalls and Jose Sticks Fill British Ship.

Baltimore, Md.—An unusual arrival the other day was the British steamer Jeseric, Capt. Thomson, from China and Japan, with a cargo of matting and general merchandise from the far east. Experiments at Fort Riley Show That The Jeseric is the third steamer to load Chinese products for this port. the first being the French steamship Tibergheen and the second the British steamer Athol. Heretofore sailing vessels have been used generally for

his trade. Young America will be pleased to know that stored in the capacious hold of the steamer are 2,000 tons of firecrackers, which will, however, be discharged at New York, where they will be distributed to all parts of the country in time for the national celebration of the Fourth of July. In this shipment also is a large quantity of loss sticks to be used in the Chinese temples to drive away evil spirits, and three tons of Chinese pigtails to be converted into merchantable products in this country. The rest of the cargo consists principally of matting, which

will be discharged at this port. . When the Jeseric reached port she had practically covered the distance around the world. On August 28 she sailed from New York loaded with ten complete locomotives destined for Dalny, Manchuria, to be used on the Manchurian railway. She sailed from Yokohama January 4; Kobe, 10; Shanghai, 18; Hong-Kong, 27; Singapore, February 25; Penang, March 2; Colombo, 9; Suez, 25; Port S..id, 26; Algiers, April 4, and came by way of St. George, Bermuda, where she arrived April 25, after a stormy voyage, which depleted her bunker supply of coal. The crew of the Jeseric consists of 55 men all told, 17 of whom are Malays, 23 Lascars, and the rest Europeans.

"WETTEST" TOWN IN LAND. Benbow City, Ill., Has 23 Saloons and

18 Voters.

Benbow City, Ill.—Benbow City, the flat town, which has grown up around the Standard Oil company's new refinery, eight miles south of Alton, is the "wettest" town in Illinois, and because it is the wettest it is also the richest.

It began its corporate existence as a village with 18 registered voters and 23 saloons. Within the corporate limits of Benbow City there are 300 persons and one saloon for each 13 inhabitants. In addition to the 23 saloons there are seven brewery agencies, and ea®n dramshop and each agency pays

\$500 a year license. Payments for the coming year have already been made, and the little village starts out in live with a \$15,000 nest egg. The liquor interests have paid \$50 for each man, woman and child in the village, the per capita wealth of which by reason of this revenue from the liquor interests is greater than that of any town or city in the United States.

Bird Lets Out the Water. Kaiamazoo, Mich.-Because an ambitious woodpecker was determined to secure a worm from a plank in

ish cemetery, the private water system there was put out of business. The bird picked a hole through the plant: and let all the water out. A stroyed by the bird.

ANCIENT PARIS MILL AT WORK.

Lengchamp Landmark Again Useful After a Rest of Two Centuries.

Few of the throngs of Americans who go to Paris fall to visit the Bois de Boulogne; so thousands of Americans know the Longchamp windmill, especially those who go to the Grand Prix or any of the other races at Longehamp.

A few days ago Parisians walking or driving in the Bois were surprised to see the wings of this old thirteenth century mill turning in the breeze that swept the Longchamp sward. It is two centuries since the mill ceased to grind grain, and while it has been continued as one of the picturesque and admired objects of this beautiful landscape it has not been regarded as a machine of utility.

The mill, however, has been equipped with four pumps, and now when the wind serves these pumps increase the water supply which furnishes the great cascade of the Bois de Boulogne. So this interesting monument in a beautiful stretch of parkland not only adds to the picturesqueness of the Longchamp end of the Bois, but serves a practical use in enhancing the charm of a neighboring spot in the great park.

DISPLEASES THE OLD TIMERS.

Prejúdice Against Power Transmission Through the Mountains.

Cautiously trailing through some shadowy canyon of the Sierras, perhaps with treacherous footing along the bed of a turbulent mountain stream, sheer, craggy walls of rock rising on either side to 60, 80 or 100 feet, from which every vestige of living green has been torn by the spring torrents and above which again mount 300 or 400 feet of steep, forest-clade slopes, the keen eve of hunter or prospector may sometimes light upon two or three wires swinging in a crescent high above the feathered tops of the pines. The span from supporting peak to supporting peak may be 200 or 2.000 feet.

If the explorer is a stranger and unacquainted with the peculiarities of the country his first thought will be of telegraph or telephone. But the old hand knows better and, if a hunter, will probably ejaculate with an oath: "Transmission!"

Bank of England's Graveyard. Few visitors to the Bank of England are aware that it contains, besides vaults full of bullion and specie, a graveyard. During the famous Garden riots in 1780 the bank was attacked by the mob, and was at one time in considerable danger.

The incident drew the attention of the authorities to the fact that an adjoining church, having the peculiar name of Saint Christopher-le-Stocks was in a military sense a source of danger, and an act of parliament was passed to enable the directors to purchase the church and churchyard.

The church, a quaint old structure, was pulled down and the churchyard laid out as a garden, now known as the Bank gardens, which boasts the largest lime tree in London.

Curious Double Rainbow. Of a curious double rainbow an observer says in a letter to the London Times: "On March 14 last, while on the voyage between Jamaica and the Isthmus of Panama at 11 a. m. the sun being then nearly in the zenith, a double rainbow of brilliant coloring appeared, forming a complete circle round the sun the inner bow being some distance from the sun, the outer bow being about an equal distance from the inner. A clear horizon showed no signs of rain. Neither the captain nor any other soul on board had ever seen a similar phenomenon. The outer bow faded gradually away and then the inner bow."

Not a Single Thought. "I hope, Mr. Smith," the young man began, "that you share in the confidence your daughter seems to repose in me." Her father nodded with a receptive

sir. "I am now getting \$25 a week," the

young man continued, "and I want to know if that—is, I thought that circumstances-" "Exactly. I understand your em-

barrassment. We all go through that. You want to know if \$25 a week is enough to marry on."

"No-o. I was going to ask if you could let me have \$10 until pay day."

The Ashes of Grieg.

An urn containing the ashes of Edward Grieg has been permanently placed in a natural grotto, situated in a cliff at Troidhaugen, near Bergen. The grotto can only be reached from the water side, as the rocks at this point jut down straight into the fjord. After the urn has been placed in posttion, the grotto is to be hermetically sealed and marked up by a marble tablet. Steps are also being taken for the erection of a monument to Grieg. But it will take the unusual form of a large concert hall to be built in Bergen, Grieg's birthplace.

Fish Food and National Greatness. There is not the smallest reason to suppose that a meat-eating nation would be superior either in intellect or physique to a fish-eating one. We as a race were never stronger than when we fed on fish to such an extent that the careful guardian of the newly entered apprentice commonly inserted a clause in his indentures stipulating that he was not to be required to eat salmon more than three days a week. -London Globa

DEALT FAIRLY WITH NATIVES.

Writer Denies That Pilgrim Fathers Oppressed the Indians.

Small wits have a fashion of saying that the Pilgrims, on reaching these shores, first fell on their knees and then on the aborigines. The simple fact is, declares Rev. Frederick A. Noble in "The Pilgrims," that these natives of the land were dealt with in a way to meet at once the conditions of justice and mercy to savage tribes and of the safety and growth to Christian colorists.

The Pilgrims ministered to the Indians in sickness. They arbitrated. their quarrels and lessened jealousies and frictions between tribes. They saw that red men who had been employed by white men to do any kind of work were properly remunerated for their services.

Improper advantages were not to be taken of them in trade. When oppressed by cold or threatened by starvation, and they made appeals for succor, these untutored savages were never turned unaided from the doors of their civilized neighbors. When discipline was necessary, the Pilgrims knew how to administer it. But justice and kindness were the watchwords which guided them, and which characterized the Pilgrims in their dealings with the Indians. The Indian was helped in every way in which

he could be helped. Palfrey says: "The shield of the law was held over him with assiduous solicitude. Whoever could be proved to have wronged bim was made to feel that he had a watchful guardian. severe in measures of redress. The hurtful engagements into which he was most liable to be entrapped this law declared to be null from the beginning, and special opportunities for humane and tender treatment of him were generously used."-Youth's Companion.

ROMANCE OF BURIED PICTURES.

Long-Hidden Works of Great Artists Strangely Brought to Light.

The romantic story of the picture purchased at a London auction, which on expert examination proved to be painted over a Rembrandt worth \$40,-000, is curiously reminiscent of the discovery of a Correggio under similar circumstances. A good many years ago two picture restorers, Lovera and Hunterspergh, bought at an art sale in Rome a number of old pictures in order to provide themselves with canvaces for repainting. In the division of the spoils Hunterspergh received an indifferent picture of flowers, on which he painted a study of a head. This nicture he offered to Lovera, who, on close examination, found that the new ground scaled off and that underneath were traces of a figure painted in a style that denoted the hand of a master. Replacing the scales, and conceal ing his discovery, he purchased the picture for little more than the value of the canvas. Removing the two grounds he disclosed an exceedingly clever painting by Correggio, which he sold to the earl of Bristol for \$7,500.

Dread of Marble Portraits.

"One peculiarity of human nature that I am reminded of daily," said a sculptor, "is the disinclination of the average man to look upon himself reproduced in marble. The sight strikes him with positive dread. It makes him feel as if he were looking on his own lifeless body. For that reason it is difficult to persuade many persons worth modelling to sit for a sculptor. Frequently I am asked why most of my work is modeled after dead and gone subjects. The answer is that living people refuse to give me a com: mission. The art of the sculptor differs there from that of the painter. Everybody likes to be painted. The sight of one's face, one's figure, one's clothes in a picture evokes nothing but pleasurable emotions, if well done, but to see one's self carved out of marble produces such an overpowering sense of death that many sensitive persons put off immortalization at the hands of a sculptor until they are re-

Lightning Magnetizes Rock. When lightning strikes a rock it makes magnets. Magnetized places, that is, spots attracting iron, like the lode-stone, often are noticed in volcanic rocks. They have been ascribed by Foigheraiter to lightning, but he knew of no magnetised rocks that had been tested before the lightning struck. An instance has now been described. Two investigators had been testing rocks near Mount Etna when, during a September night, lightning fused a telephone wire from which an uninsulated earth wire ran along a besaltic wall which had previously shown a trace of magnetism. Next morning the stones of the wall were strongly magnetic for five inches. on both sides of the wire, the poliarity indicating that the current passed

Congenial Occupation. "I wish my husband could get a altuation in the weather bureau?" said the discouraged looking woman. "Why do you select that branch of

the government service?" "Because there's nothing he really seems to enjoy doing except to sit around and speculate on whether it's

going to rain to-morrow."

Edition sobdomaders #8,00.

Lightning Rang Beil Before Entering. The door bell at Alex. McDonald's home in Amherst, Mass., was rung by lightning as the bolt entered and went through the house. McDonald's couch was jerked from under him, a shoe was ripped from his daughter's foot as she was left unconscious and the house was set affre.

APART FROM THEIR FELLOWS.

Peculiar Beliefs Concerning Those Whose Eyebrows Meet.

The person whose eyebrows meet may rest content in the knowledge that he is the possessor of a vigor ous constitution. The growth of hair above the nose is as a rule fairly sound proof of good health. That is what the scientists tell you, but the superstitious have much more to say. In the northern part of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, there is a common belief that a "close broo't" man, or one whose evehrows meet. Is foredoomed to end a wicked career on the scaffold. This may be compared with the view held in parts of the English midlands that the close-browed person is destined for fame and fortune. On the continent there are several superstitions on this subject. The eyebrows of the gypsies are often formed in this waya fact which they turn to good account, for in many parts it is believed that the owner of meeting eyebrows is also the possessor of what is called the evil eye, and, therefore, a person whose good will must at all costs be retained. The gypsies, especially in Germany and Austria, use this belief to extract money from the credulous peasants.

HISTORIAN AN IRRITABLE MAN.

Freeman's Temper Flared Up Over Intellectual Differences.

Freeman the historian it was said. was apt to grow irritable over matters of intellectual difference. One day he was at the Macmillans, when the conversation turned upon the subject of Ireland. Mr. Macmillan said that, for his part, he was in favor of granting autonomy.

Whereupon Freeman began to growl at the use of a Greek word.

"Why can't you speak English?" demanded he, "and say home rule, instead of speaking Greek, which you don't know?"

One of the guests flushed with anger and ventured to reprove Freeman. calling his attention to the respect due their host, and at the same time paying tribute to Mr. Macmillan's remarkable abilities. But although Freeman did not apologize in so many words he smoothed the matter over by a hymorous repetition of his criticism. Later, some one mentioned gout, "There you go again!" exclaimed Freeman. "Why can't we call it toe-woe?"

The Wedding Gift Problem. When a girl receives over 606 "numerous and costly" wedding gifts, what can she do with them? If she is to live in a flat, there can be no room for a quarter of that number; if she furnishes a hig house with them. what becomes of her individual taste? And if she is not to have any particular abiding place, then only the storage warehouse will be benefited. The more popular the bride, and the richer she is, the harder becomes this problem, what to do with one's presents. Cynicus says that the Newlyweds should consider themselves lucky to be supplied with wedding and Christman gifts for their friends for years to come, only care must be taken not to send them their own

Girl Was Not Afraid.

After two men had failed to do it. owing to lack of nerve, Miss Ellie Moody of Ruport, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., climbed an 80-foot slender ladder to a windwheel and repaired the wheel.

It was out of order and her father sent his gardeners to fix it. Each climbed about half way up when they lost heart and descended, the high wind shaking the ladder so badly they were frightened.

Miss Moody, who saw them, pushed them aside, daringly climbed the siender ladder herself and calmly descended, cheered by a large number of people who witnessed her feat.

Long Ways Around in Scotland. Scotland possesses several other railway anomalies, of which probably the most notable is that of the stattions of Mallaig and Kyle, of Lochalsh, which, though only 20 miles apart in a straight line, are separated by no less than 360 miles of rail by the shortest route, viz., Crianiarich, Balguhidder, Perth and Inverness. Yet another Scotch incongruity is that the nearest railway station to the town of Port Ellen, on the Island of Isley, if we except the small local line at Campbelltown, is Ballycastle, in Ireland.-London Globe.

. Teadstone.

In Shakespeare's time the belief arevalled in many quarters that the common toad had within its head a stone which possessed extraordinary virtues. Carried about the person, either loose in the pocket or set in a ring or locket, it insured the wearer against many dangers. Even so, adversity, though like the toad, "ugly and venomous," carries within itself that which may in the end benefit the one to whom it comes. It may be a blessing in disguise, just as the toad's head hides the "precious lewel."

Punk. "When," he asked, "is a piebald?" "When there isn't any hair on its crust, of course," we asswered wear-

"Ouite so." he rejoined. "But now tell me what can a fricassee?" "Anything she can get horizon, I

suppose," we remarked with asperity. 'Yes," he replied. "But not so much as the see-saw."

But we had fied, so he ambied away. -Columbia Jester.

HEART BEATS GIVE WARRING. Irregular Action That Presages Attack of Scarlet Fever.

The scarlet fever heart is a pecultarity lately noticed for the first time, by a German medical man. With the stethoscope it is recognized by a reduplication of the first heart sound, followed by a rough rasping or scraping, and this appears at the onset of many cases of scarlet fever, often when no other symptoms are to be detected. In some epidemics these sounds may be heard in the majority of cases, while at other times they may be quite regularly absent. Their presence is of great value in diagnosis and may be the only warning signal to guard against the spread of infection. A boy who was pale, languid and anaemic had no other symptoms except the irregular heart sounds. From these his case was decided to be scarlet fever and subsequent peeling of the skin proved the correctness of the diagnosis. Certain children in the chickenpox ward of a hospital were restless and obviously iii. The heart sounds indicated scarlet fevor, and in these cases, too, desonamation, followed, although there had been no eruption or other sign. Directly afterward this ward had an outbreak of scarlet fever in its usual form.

GUARD FOR GEN. WASHINGTON.

Soldiers So Honored Chose for Their Motto "Conquer or Die."

By general order 11 dated at Valley Forge, March 17, 1778, 100 men were selected from the army to be annexed to the guard of the commander-inchief. The guard then existing numbered 80 Virginians and for that reason it was ordered that the new members be taken from the troops of other states. It was further prescribed that the men must be Americans born, 20 to 30 years, five feet eight to five feet ten, of "robust constitution; well limbed and men of established characters for sobriety and fidelity." The official designation of this force was the commander-in-chief's guard, but it was commonly known as the life guard and Washington's body guard. Its first commondant was Capt. Caleb Gibbs of Rhode Island. He was in turn succeeded by William Colfax of New Jersey, who had been made lieutenant of the corps when it was first brought into being. The motto of the life guard was "Conquer or Die." Capt. Colfax eventually attained the rank of general. His grandson was Schuyler Colfax

The Girl with the Forehead. She is almost extinct. Whether it is that the present browless state is due to a revolutionary movement against the buiging foreheads of transcendental ladies or whether it is that some astute woman who had not been granted a forehead followed the tactics of the fox without a tail, and convinced all her followers that it was modish to be without, the fact remains that hardly one woman in a hundred acknowledges that intellectual area.

Consequently to the one woman who does allow you to behold all the lovely lines made by the hair is due the same feeling of gratitude inspired by the woman who doesn't tell you that she had a hundred suitors in her

The American Wife.

Your wife doesn't want you to love her more. She wants you to show it more. She doesn't want more indulgence. She wants more life. She wants a broader life, not that she may neglect her fundamental duties as a wife and as a mother, but that she may bring to these duties more wisdom, more experience. She wants, in short, the square deal which she had a right to expect when you married her. Her desire is more than a desiré. It is an instinct; an instinct born in her by sex heredity. The husband who disregards this instinct will wake up some day to find his marriage a wreck of unrealized hopes.-Appleton's.

Long en Practicability. A Wall street man dropped into a country school and was invited to examine a class. "How much are two and two?" he.

asked the first boy up. "I don't know." "Who discovered America?"

"I don't remember." The teacher was about to offer ex-

cuses, but the Wall street man waved him aside. "That boy may not be much em

frills," declared he, "but he's thoroughly practical, and that's what counts in real life."

Keeping Him in Practice. "Johnny says he's going to run away

and join a circus." "What does he think he can do?" "He says he can carry water to the elephant."

"He can, can he? Well, I'll give him a little practice nearer home. Here, Johnny, get a pail and water the plants and sprinkle the lawn and soak the back yard. When you get through you can clean the horse and put up the canvas awning and then take a nap under the wagon box. Oh, I'll give you all the circus life you want."

As Amended. Time-A year after they had faced the parson together.

"When we were first married you said you thought heaven had sent you to me," remarked his wife. "Do you still think so?"

"Yes—as a punishment," answered the brutal ether half of the combine.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS