Indians Who Are in Utter Ignorance of Everything Pertaining to the Creator.

A village in Mexico of 1,000 souls, not one of whom had heard of God-such is the story told by Rev. S. G. Inman, a minister of the Christian church at Moniterev.

Nestling in a deep valley 25 miles from Saltillo and shut off from the rest of the world by high and impassable cliffs, the pure Indians have lived for genera-"tions, still worshiping their stone and wooden images and still utterly untearned in everything pertaining to a surreme being, according to Mr. Ineman, who has written to friends in Mexico City concerning his strange find. Santo Domingo is what the town is ealled, though why and wherefore none of the elders of the village could tell. It had been called that for generations and more, and they did not know the significance of the words.

It was by accident that Mr. Inman stumbled on the quaint and curious village hemmed in by precipitous crags. He was riding overland toward Saltillo when he came to a deep cut in the mountains which he followed and which led to the town of Santo Domingo. White men had been there before and the night of the missionary was no novelty to the pure Indian descendants that thronged round his horse and offered their hospitality-poor, but the best they had. After partaking of it and ascertaining through the guide who accompanied him that the Indians knew mothing of a God or a Creator of ail things the minister deemed it best to hold some sort of a meeting and give spiritual instruction. This could not be accomplished at the first trip and Mr. Inman returned to Monterey, where arrangements are now being made to hold regular meetings there and instill some Christianity into the descendants of the aborigines.

### IT WAS HIS HOUR OF JOY. Story of a Long-Suffering Husband Who at Last Is Duly Recognized.

The famous and successful woman was addressing a large audience, writes C. W. Taylor, in the /Chicago Tribune.

"I cannot but confess." she said. minat the many marks of respect and noteem and confidence I have received from the public during the past years have been sources of great pride and gratification to me. But it would be mayomanly in me were I to calmly acpept these tributes of your confidence and take all the credit to myself. I betieve that this is the time for me to make acknowledgment in this public manner to one who has been my companion, my counselor and my guide, and who has upheld my weary hands when the tasks seemed too great for my strength, and who has cheered me with loving words when I have returned worn and weary from my ardubus duties in club and en rostrum, who has by thoughtful, constant ministrations given the blessed knowledge that always there is for me a haven of refuge and rest, a harbor of comfort and cheer-my home. All that I am and all that I have I owe to that inestimable man my husband."

Among the vast assemblage that theered and huzzaed at hearing these poble sentiments could be seen the modest figure of a man, weeping silent tears of joy. In this glorious moment his slender frame seemed surrounded by a glow of gladness and even his straggly whiskers took on some semblance of grace. It was her husband. The poor man's patience and selfsacrifice were recognized at last.

### KNEW WHAT SHE WANTED. Experience of Clerk Was Decidedly at a Discount in This Case.

A tall old lady dressed in black, and with a very business-like manner, walked into a London establishment. and, declining the service of the shopwalker, made directly for the crape mounter.

She had rather a thoughtful air as she examined the stock, and the obliging young shopman remarked affably: "We have a very large stock of crapes, madam. Just allow me to show you some new French goods, very popular just now for every kind of mourning. Now, these light crapes are all the rage for half-mourning for cousins. May-may I ask, madam." he added, besitatingly, "for whom you are in mourning?" "Husband," said the customer, briefly.

"Ah, yes. Then I have just the material you require; the best style is-"

"Young man," interposed the old lady, severely. "I am much obliged for your explanation. You may know a lot about the fashion, but as I buried my fourth husband yesterday you may be sure I've got a grip of the subject."

Hobby of Norway's New Queen, Queen Maud of Norway has her hobbies, like most other European royalties. Among the many things she has sollected at various times are miscelfaneous ornaments and useful articles made of ivory, of which she is a great admirer. She has also for years colsected ivory tusks, the spoils of royal sporting expeditions all over the world, and these will doubtless be added to when her brother, the prince of Wales, returns from his indian tour.

The Wise Guy. Reggie-What convinced you that Tom was a born diplomat?

Jim-When he was called upon at a mistletoe party to salute the prettiest girl present he kissed the whole Sunch .- Town Topics.

### EARTH'S DECREASING YIELD

Resources of Nature at the Present Time Will Eventually Be Exhausted,

The danger of exhausting the earth's resources and the duty owing to the generations yet to come are pointed out by Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler in a recent book, "Man

and the Earth." According to Prof. Shaler the use of iron four centuries ago was probably not ten pounds per capita each year: in the United States it is now over 500 pounds, and in a century, unless the progress is checked, it will be a ton, and the use of other metals grows in a similar scale. The production of coal in the same period in Europe and America has increased from a pound to two tons per capita. At the present rate the coal supply will be exhausted before the twenty-third century.

The case is still more serious as relates to food supplies. Tillage exposes the soil to the destructive action of rain and the crops take out soluble minerals more rapidly than they are restored. In Italy, Greece and Spain the measure of this damage is distressingly apparent; but it is going on everywhere except in a few flat regions like England and Belgium. Even in the prairie lands of the Misissippi valley this impoverishment is already ap-

parent. On the other hand, the human race steadily grows, and Prof. Shafer agrees with Maithus so far as to say that in a historic sense the world will soon be near the food limit. But he holds that there will be a decrease in the birth rate, as in France, rather than an abasement in the mode of life, so that clearly President Roosevelt is fighting against the current.

Taking the world over, there is still room for the doubling of the population. How much additional soil may be reclaimed from the sea or from morasses cannot vet be accurately determined. In Europe perhaps ten per cent. In the United States drainage may add 100,000 square miles, with a food-giving value four times that of Illinois, and irrigation may yield still further gain. The world over drainage and irrigation may yet provide soil to feed the entire present popula-

In water power North America is better off than any other continent. Next comes Africa, with the Nile, Zambesi, the Congo and the Niger. The eastern face of the Andes also has great possibilities, and the southern slope of the Himalayas. The rivers of the earth promise to supply more power than is now derived from al! sources and will be rapidly developed

as coal fails. Gold and silver are relatively unimportant and there seems to be all the lead that the world is likely to need for a long time-if wars can be abolisned. Tin is likely to be substantially exhausted by the end of the century. zinc which is more important, in also more abundant. Of the minor metals, mercury and platinum give the mos: concern. Aside from the metals sulphur is, perhaps, the most important mineral, and the supply from volcanic and other sources seems adequate. A continued supply of nitrates may be hoped for by drawing upon the

### TO PRESERVE THE BISON. Proposed Plan of Placing Remaining Buffaloes on Extensive

Ranges.

At the meeting of persons interested in the preservation of the American bison, Ernest Harold Baynes, who was elected secretary of the society which was formed for the purpose. enumerated the number of uses to which bison could be put if their numbers were increased. One of these was a suggestion that had a little of the flavor of hitching Pegasus to plow. "They could be used as oxen are used," he declared. He had with him in support of his assertion a photograph which showed himself riding behind a pair of harnessed buffalo calves.

Mr. Baynes' homes is in Meriden, N. H., where he has had an opportunity to become acquainted with the members of the herd of 180 bison on the 37.000-acre Corbin estate. This herd is said to be the best in the country, and, barring the one owned by Western Indians, who possess about 250, the largest single group of the animals. The tamed buffalo team is only one of the manifestations of a knack which Mr. Baynes has for getting inside the hide of animals and persuading them to recognize in him a friend and master. He could write a book on "Wild Animals I Have Known Intimately," for foxes and other animals and birds have accented him on inti-

mate terms. The plan for preserving the buffaloes is to divide them into herds and place these on widely separated ranges, so that the appearance of a contagious disease would not extinguish the race. These ranges should be as large as possible in order to restore to the animal his native habitat.

Gratified Ambition. Policeman (arresting him)-I timed ye, sor. Ye wor goin' a mile a min-

Chauffeur (grabbing him eagerly by the arm)-Officer, if you can swear to that at the trial I'll do the handsome thing, by George!-Chicago Tribune.

Caustic Enough. "Shall I give you some caustic to remove that wart?" asked a drug clerk to an acquaintance the other day.

"No, indeed," was the instant reply, "my wife is caustic enough for me."-

## EXPLOSIONS OF DUST.

GREAT DISASTERS CAUSED BY SMALL PARTICLES.

Colliers, Maltsters and Sugar Workers Constantly in Danger of Utter Demolition from This Cause.

Coal is the carbonized remains of tree mosses. Oddly enough, these mosses were the big forefathers of the moss we know as lycopodium, which in a powdered state is used to produce flash signals. This will help to give an idea of the intensely inflammable nature of coal dust, says Pearson's Weekly.

Some of the best coal in the world is cut from what is known as the Merthyr four-foot seam, and this seam is one of the dustiest in the world. It is a terrible fact that over 1,600 men have lost their lives on this seam in the last half century.

Some years ago one of the inspectors of mines conducted a number of experiments on the explosive power of coal dust. A disused shaft 150 feet deep was chosen for the purpose. Samples of dust from different collieries were collected for the purpose. When two hundredweight of dust was emptied down a shaft and a charge of gunpowder fired the result was startling.

Huge tongues of flame 60 feet in height shot up from the mouth of the shaft and enormous columns of smoke rose high in the air, forming a great black pall over the scene of the explosion. On the other hand, when high explosives were used, no effect at all was produced on the dust.

But colliers are not the only workers who have to dread dust dangers. Almost every kind of dust which is composed of inflammable material will explode when touched by a naked light. Maltsters are often heavy sufferers in this way, for malt dust is shockingly explosive. One or the biggest disasters of this kind in recent years was the complete destruction of the premises of the Ipswich Malting company. These were six stories high, 700 feet long and 50 wide, and they were completely gutted by a mait explosion, which set fire to them. There were 20,000 quarters of grain in the building at the time, and the damage was estimated at £50,000.

Messrs. Whitbread suffered in a simflar manner, a large building near the Barbican used for grinding malt hav ing been badly damaged. In this case the cause of the fire is said to have been the spontaneous combustion of the malt dust which was suspended in the air.

The careless housemaid who uses the contents of the sugar basin to light the fire knows that nothing burns more easily than powdered sugar. Proprietors of large sweetmeat factories have learned that there is danger from this source.

In 1898 a serious sugar explosion took place in a Boston candy factory. It originated in a room where marshmallows were being made. These sweets are coated with finely pulverized sugar, and the atmosphere was hot and dry, and laden with this finely divided dust. Two girls were badly hurt and the premises fired by the explosion.

In the manufacture of linoleum no unprotected lights are allowed in the mixing department. This is on account of the great danger of exploding the cork dust floating in the air. An additional danger is linoleum making is that the mixture of cement and cork dust has the unpleasant property of spontaneously igniting if left in a warm place. It is, therefore, customary to mix the material a sackful at a time in order to reduce the risks of an explosion.

# Early English Football.

The American game, however, can hardly be more violent than was the game as originally played in England, if we may judge from the denunciations of its enemies. According to Sir Thomas Elyot, a baronet of the time of the Tudors, the game consisted of "nothing more beastlie furie and extreme violence," while Stubbes, the Puritan, describes it as a "bloody and Murthering practice" and a "devilish business altogether." The fact that many players are injured seems to him no marvel: "For they have the sleights to meet one betwixt two, and to dash him against the hart with their elbows, to but him under the short ribs with their clenched fists, and with their knees to catch him on the hip or pitch him on the neck, with a hundred such murthering devices." It is not easy to believe that matters can be worse than that even in the United States.-Westminster Gazette.

# Discovered.

After the little girl had seriously studied the matter for a long time, she looked up to inquire of her maiden "Is it true that women shouldn't

marry men who are younger than themselves?" "Yes, dear. A woman should always

be careful to marry only a man who is older than she." "Oh, now I know why you've never got married. You can't find a man who

is older, can you?"-Chicago Record-

# Reassuring.

"Don't soak me fer it dis time, judge," pleaded the man who was up for turkey stealing. "It's jest before Christmas-don't gimme no sentence. Lemme go an' you kin soak me twicet as hard de nex' time. Honest, judge, I'm never goin' out o' de business. I'll promise you'll get plenty more chances at me."-Cleveland Leader.

## "MEXICO'S RURAL ESTATES.

Princely Incomes Are Enjoyed by the Landed Proprietors of That Country.

The tenacity with which the great estates of Mexico are maintained intact by the old families of this country appears all the more remarkable when it is considered how generally all lines of industry, aside from that of the farmer, are in the hands of foreigners. The dry goods trade of Mexico is controlled by the French; the Spaniards of Mexico are the country's grocers; the Germans do the hardware business: the railroads, aside from government interests, are controlled by Americans and English; the bank stock of Mexico is largely held in Europe, while a large percentage of the industrial concerns of the country belongs to foreigners. Not so, however, the agricultural resources of Mexico. During recent years a great deal of American capital has entered the republic for investment in tropical plantations, particularly in southern Mexico, but the great bulk of Mexico's rural land is held in the form of extensive haciendas or ranches, often hundreds of thousands of acres in extent. Some of these estates have been handed down in the same families for nearly 400 years, not a few titles tracing their origin back to the first grants from the king of Spain after! the conquest

The aristocracy of Mexico is counted among these landed proprietors, many of whom enjoy princely incomes from their plantations, which often produce a great variety of products and embrace several manufacturing plants. It is largely due to the fact that the tax upon land of this character is comparatively light and that these estates have so long remained undivided, as, in most instances, only a small percentage of their area is under cultivation. As in many states the levy is practically only a tax upon products, the unused acres are no great burden. Many who have the country's interest at heart, want to see these tracts taxed, so that the owners will be forced to sell at least a portion of them, and the land of the country divided among a larger number of small proprietors. Such a measure would be vigorously opposed by the wealthy landed proprietors, and such are the number and importance of this class that no active measure of this kind has ever been promulgated.

### BACTERIA EMIT LIGHT. Phosphorescent Gleams Produced by Certain Very Minute Organisms. .

"We already know fully 30 microbes and about half as many mushrooms which give light," says Prof. H. Molisch in a recent number of the Revue Scientifique of Paris. "The cause of the phenomenon in all cases is the same, a very brilliant bacterium, the bacterium phosphoreum. Both the luminosity and the development of the bacteria depend on the presence of certain salts and organic bodies." Prof. Molisch says he has succeeded with the bacterium phosphoreum in making a practical and useful lamp. "For this purpose I took a glass Erlenmeyer balloon containing from two to four quarts, into which I placed from 200 to 400 cubic centimeters of gelatine with salt and peptone. The mouth of the vessel was closed with a cotton plug and then the whole was sterilized. After cooling and before the gelatine had become solid I planted a culture of bacterium phosphoreum. Then, holding the balloon nearly horizontal. I turned it slowly under a spigot of cold water; in a few minutes the gelatine had covered the entire inner surface. The balloon was then left in a cool room, and at the end of a day or two the entire inner surface was covered with numerous colonies of bacteria. The vessel now emitted a beautiful bluish-green light. and I have recently found that the intensity of the lamp may be greatly increased if the bacteria be sown in points about the centimeter apart, and if there be added to the gelatine from one to two per cent. of peptone and one-half per cent. of glycerine. Such a lamp keeps its brilliancy for about 15 days in a cool room, and by its light one may tell the time, read the degrees on a thermometer and read ordinary print. The light is very economical and almost lacking in heat rays, and I think it would be of great value in powder mills, in mines and

Monkey Thief Catcher. A monkey has been trained by its Parisian owner to perform all the duties of a watch dog. A chicken thief was so unfortunate as to cast envious eyes upon the roost over which the monkey kept guard, and he had fust begun to fill his bag when the simian grappled with him to such effect that s long stay in the hospital was necespary before he could be brought to

other places."

Just Enough for One. George-Are you ready to live on my income, dear?

Maud-Certainly, dearest, if-if-"If what?"

"If you can get another one for yourmlf." "Another?" "Yes, another income." - Stray

Step Up, Gents. Wanted-Five hundred boosers, burclars, backsliders, blackguards, wifeseaters, gamblers, swearers and bad tharacters of every kind to attend a wo weeks' special campaign. Where? at the Salvation Army hall, on Mari-

Don't this fit you? Never mind, you an come.—Fresno (Cal.) Democrat.

# MOOSE OF NORTH WEST

WOODS OF NORTHERN MINNE SOTA FILLED WITH THEM

They Are Wonderfully Keen and Intelligent Animals - Their Habits in Different Seasons.

Much information concerning the nature and habits of the moose is furnished by J. A. Turnbull, who lately returned to St. Paul, Minn., from a trip of two and a half months in the wilds of northern Minnesota on the Canadian boundary.

"Few people have any conception of the astuteness of these animals," said Mr. Turnbull. "They possess a keenness of scent and hearing that is almost beyond belief and an intelligence that is seldom credited to them by any. one except those who have devoted considerable time to studying them and their ways. "In the section of the country where

we were the larger part of our stay

moose were exceedingly plentiful, and

we had the finest opportunity to ob-

serve their actions. We followed them from one place to another, endeavoring not to frighten them, and all the while noticing them very closely. "In the mating season, which commences around September 29 and ends

about the middle of October, the buils are exceedingly vicious, while the cows are timid and seek the deepest forests, being easily frightened. It is my opinion that the males kill many of their mates at this time. "The cows soon betake themselves to some island in order that they may

not be disturbed by wolves or other wild animals. The mouse calves are about as homely and unsightly as anything I have ever seen. Their heads are nearly as long as their bodies and when they are three or four weeks old they weigh about 100 pounds. "The calf and its mother remain to-

gether for about nine months, the mother, of course, providing food and shelter for the younger animal. But after that length of time has elapsed she will try to get away. In order to do this they will often travel miles up stream so as to leave no scent, and as a rule they succeed in accomplishing their purpose.

"The bulls have a peculiar grunting sound whereby they call to the cows. A man can imitate the call after long practice, but not so perfectly as to deceive them. The only way in which this ruse can be successfully carried out is to make your call at the same time that the moose make their noise. In this manner I have called them under branches of the tree in which I have been sitting from distances as great as a mile or more.

"The males also have an odd habit of striking their antlers against trees, making a sound that rings clear as a bell, after which they bellow long and loud. On a quiet night they can be heard miles away. I believe this is their mode of expressing defiance and challenging a rival to contest.

"It is astonishing to see them go through the woods while bearing their immense, branching antlers. They calculate the distance between two trees to a nicety and hardly ever strike a branch. But perhaps the strangest part of this performance is that this does not seem to retard their speed in the slightest.

"In the summer they seek the water, where they will not be pestered by flies, and stay there during most of the warm weather. As they are not built to reach the grass with their jaws, being very high in the forequarters, they feed on lily pads, roots, watercress and moose maple during the summer. The watercress grows chiefly in deep water and to reach it I have seen moose dive in water from 10 to 15 feet in depth, leaving only their heels visible. They stay under from a minute to a minute and a half and usually do their diving at night. When they have filled their large jaws they proceed to sort out such parts as they want and eat them leisurely.

"When autumn approaches they take to the rocks and high places, where they live on yellow birch and white willow tops. I have seen them stand on their hind legs, reach the top of a birch tree 15 feet above the ground. map it off and then pull off the young shoots. In the winter they sustain themselves on lichens, ground bemiock and white cedar.

"When the snow becomes deep and the temperature is far below zero they nerd together in some dense swamp and trample down the snow. Often as many as 60 gather at one time in this way."

Ancient Libraries So far as existing records show, the eldest approximation to libraries was brought to light by the Assyrian dispoveries in the form of Babylonish pooks inscribed on clay tablets. They are supposed to have been prepared for public instruction about 656 B. C. Pisistratus is said to have founded a ibrary at Athens about 537 B. C., but there is no clear evidence to that effect. According to Strabo, Aristotle was the irst known collector of a library, and bequeathed it to Theophrastus, B. C. 122, the library finally going to Rome.

Testing a Building's Safety. When, you suspect that anything is going wrong with a public building. s:7 St. Paul's cathedral or the Abbey, and a crack appears, you paste brown paper across the crack. The least bit. of movement tears the paper and then you know whether the mischief is stopped or whether it is continuing. There is also an electrical apparatus for measuring vibration that cannot be noted by natural observation.--Pall

### TWINS WED; MIX RELATION Bridegrooms' Father Is Husband of

Girls' Mother-Other Features of Tangle.

Toledo, Q.-One of the most remarkable marriage tangles ever known was presented to the authorities in probate court here, when Edward and Fred Metzger, twins, made application to marry sisters.

When the clerk was preparing the papers it was learned that an elder brother of the twins had married a sister of the two prospective brides of the twins.

A look at the entry journal showed that in May, 1904, Albert Metzger, a brother, had married Ida Miller, the third sister. While the people in the court were having a good laugh at this, Edward spoke up and said:

"Let me tell you something that will ; set you to thinking deeper. Our father is the husband of the girls' mother."

Lewis C. Metzger married Mrs. Christino Miller Metzger, and had three sons, two of them twins. Mrs. Miller had three daughters. Now the daughters become the brides of the sons. In other words, Metzger is the father-in-law of his stepdaughters, and Mrs. Metzger is the mother-in-law of

the stepsons, Mrs. Metzger was married four times. Her second marriage was to the brother of her present husband, but by that union she had no children. Here are some of the puzzles to work out: If your two brothers married sisters of your wife, what relation would your children be to your brother's children, or what relation. would they be if you and your brother's father took for his second wife the mother of the girls who are now

the wives of the three sons? In spite of all, the complication is entirely legal, because there is no blood relationship between the contracting parties.

### MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY Michigan Farmer Held by Immigra-

tion Officials-May Return to Europe.

New York .- August Albert, who says he voted for several presidents. has arrived in the steerage from Hamburg. Admitting he was not a citizen. of the United States, but was a citizen of the state of Michigan, he was sent. to Ellis Island and is likely to be sent back to Europe, unless the officials at Washington Interfere.

Albert is 63 years of age, and had been an unmarried farmer in Michigan for 32 years, when he decided to visit his childhood home in Saxony This was a year ago. Stunned by surprise when he was held up by the immigration officials and told because of his age he was likely to be refused admission to America. Albert showed \$1,168 in American money to prove that he is not likely to become a public charge.

He declared he regarded himself still capable of working as a farmer. The special board of inquiry, after examining him, found that he speaks well. It is declared he must go back to Europe, but friends interceded in the matter and placed it before the department of commerce and labor. If the board is upheld, Albert will be a man without a country, as be was never a citizen of Saxony.

# PHTHISIS CURE IS CLAIMED

Professor Behring Announces Discovery of Efficacious Remedy-Reporters Clamor for News.

Paris.-Prof. Behring has announced that he had discovered a cure for tuberculosis. It is learned that a portion at least of Prof. Behring's remedy comes from milk from cows previously rendered immune against tuberculosis. As it is scarcely probable this milk can be used in its usual form, there is some reason for believing that a serum alone is employed. and it could scarcely be utilized in any other way than by subcutaneous

injections. The Pasteur institute has been bevieged by reporters clamoring for information. They were received by Prof. Metchnikoff, who pointed to Prof. Behring's scientific career as a guarantee of trustworthiness. He said the remedy was in the form of a powder. That is all he would say.

Clam Is Good Bat Trap. Frank Myres, who keeps a Clayton, N. J., restaurant, was awakened by a noise in the lower part of me house. Thinking burgiars were at work, he armed himself and descended the stairs. He then found the noise was in his cellar, and cautiously went below. The racket increased, and he hurriedly secured a lamp, to find that an immense rat had been caught by a clam. The rat, vainly trying to free itself, scampered from one end of the cellar to the other. Myres finally killed the rat, but the clam would not! release its hold, and Myres was compelled to cut off the leg of the unfortunate animal.

Statue to a Cook.

The people of Nice, France, are go-! ing to erect a statue to the memory? of a cook, Urbain Dubois. He was for many years head cook for King Wil-. liam of Prussia, at a salary of \$12,800 a year, but as soon as war was doclared in 1870 be resigned to fight against his former master. The statue to the patriotic cook will apprepriately, oe erected in the Central market.

An Old Institution. Geologists have discovered in eastern Oregon feesil remains of hogs that, were ten feet long and six or seven feet high. The trust in evidently not if modern origin.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Stories.

iosa street.