Fine View From Top on Rare Occasions When Mist Is Absent— Chapel Marks the Peak.

London.—Croagh Patrick, famous in Irish tradition as the scene of St. Patrick's first missionary work in that scountry, is situated three miles from Westport in Clew bay. Bleak and bare, the famous mountain rears its gloomy head right into the cloud area. Mist, hearely dispelled by the hot sun of midsummer, usually vells the summit. At its base a winding road, bordered on one side by a low wall of gray stone separating the mainland from the beach, leads to the little hamlet of Klooneen Kilmeena, some six miles distant.

From the top of Croagh Patrick, which necessitates three hours' hard elimbing to get there, a fine view may be had in clear weather. Inland mountain after mountain—cloudcapped and lofty—rises in a successive chain. Seaward lies Clew bay, with its 365 falets dotted in and out along the coast, and far beyond stretch the distant waters of the Atlantic.

Built on the crest of the mountain and only visible when halfway-up the steep ascent, a tiny chapel now marks the spot where Ireland's patron saint is supposed to have slept, and prayed, and fasted for six full weeks. Here, it is said, the saint drove the loath-some reptiles that crawled about him down the mountain side into the sea, where all were drowned. Thus, thanks to St. Patrick, the land was delivered forever from the horror which beset it, and to this day no reptiles are to be found in any part of Ireland; nor

The chapel dedicated to St. Patrick twas erected in 1906. Its construction was no easy matter. The cement used from one man to another, until it was passed up a long line of 400 or 500 men stationed all the way up the steep mountain track.

An annual pilgrimage to Croagh Pattrick takes place on the last Sunday of July. Mass is offered on that day on the holy mountain for every person who gave any help toward the erection of the oratory, for those who now give alms to maintain it, and for all who make the pilgrimage known to others.

Under the shadow of the chapel is a lonely grave—the last resting place of a man called Bob o' the Reek," who, for many years, was in the habit of making a nightly pilgrimage to Croagh Patrick.

### UGLY HELLO GIRLS WANTED

California Telephone Exchange Manager Finally Tires of Running
Matrimonial Bureau.

Orange, Cal.—Pretty Hazel Holden, who resigned from the exchange board of the Pacific Telephone company to wed Walter Bortz, has piled the last straw on the back of a long suffering exchange manager.

"No comely young woman need apply," is the statement embodied in his advertisement for a new operator inserted in the local paper. K. E. Watson is the man who says he is fired of conducting a matrimonial bureau under the guise of a telephone exchange. "Six in a year," he complained, in recounting the toll of lost operators, "is too many."

Hereafter, he declares, only married women or maidens of mature years will be employed on the switch-board. Half a dosen pretty girls are clamoring for Miss Hazel's position. Being pretty they haven't a ghost of a chance, says Watson.

## SOUNDS DOOM OF COAL MAN

Editor of Electrical Review Predicts
Electricity Will Soon Be Used
for Fuel.

New York.—At an electrical dinner at the Montauk club, Brooklyn, Charles W. Price, editor of the Electrical Review, one of the speakers, said:

"I dare make the prediction, based an knowledge of important experiments, that the day is not far distant when the coal pile in the cellar will be menlaced by the electrical reservoir of box-like shape and moderate size, to Exrnish heat throughout the entire Building, and also to the kitchen for cooking. And this will be done ecomomically compared with coal, as this, accumulated electricity will be stored at low cost and be on tap for use when meeded. I am hopeful that this may be realized before we meet again, one year from now, if we do meet. Then will the coal wagon in front of the house disappear, the furnace caretaker lose his vocation, and the ashman be-

## USES CHARMS ON POLECATS

come a reminiscence."

New York State Trapper Has Wonderful Mysterious Influence Over Many Wild Beasts.

Monticello, N. Y.—John Loufers-Willer, hunter and trapper of Sliver Lake, near here, who professes to know the habits of wild animals so thoroughly that he is able to domesticate anything from a ground hog to a bear, is astonishing others of his clan by exerting a certain influence over polecats. By his secret method Lanfars-Willer captured 98 skunks in 20

As all of the skins offered for sale
by him show no signs of having been
shot or trapped, Laufers-Willer is
considered a mysterious personage.
While the neighbors are trying to
study out his method, Laufers-Willer
is paying for his house and lot with
money realized on skunk skins.

# CHEAP CATTLE FEED

Millionaire Wisconsin Dairyman Makes Important Discovery.

Process Worked Out Whereby Limbs, Branches and Twigs of Tree Shrube May Be Utilized for Fattening Purposes.

Marinette, Wis.-C. I. Cook, a millionaire dairyman and market gardener of this city, has just given to the world the results of several years' study on the problem of securing a chean and effective food for cattle of all kinds, that promises to revolutionize dairying in the northern portion of the country this year and which in a short time will be taken up by all the newly settled districts of the entire country. Mr. Cook has completed the working out of a process whereby a food for cattle, as well as farm stock of all kinds, can be attained from the limbs, branches and twigs of tree shrubs, which accumulate dur-

ing the clearing of lands.

The discovery of this process reads like a romance to those who give it but a passing thought, but to the student of agriculture and dairying methods it is simply the adapting of old methods to new uses.

Mr. Cook, before he took up farming to any extent, was a wholesale grocer and still owns large interests in this line. He has always been a student of nature and a lover of outdoor life. Some years ago, while hunting in northern Wisconsin, he noted that the deer had eaten the ends of the branches of shrubs and trees down to a point where the limbs were over one-half inch in diameter. Having just purchased 3,500 acres of wild, cutover lands, which he intended to develop for dairying and market gardening, his next thought was naturally the adapting of this woody food to farm animals. He reasoned that the digestive organs of a deer and a cow were greatly similar and that the cow would thrive on this same food if prepared in a palatable

A little later he secured some of the branches of an alder shrub and beat them into a pulp with a hammer. He then offered a quantity of it to a cow, but bossy promptly turned the mixture down and would have nothing to do with it. A quantity of it was then placed before her and her regular food ration was cut off. Upon returning next day it was found that cow had eaten all of the pulp and that he relighed it. More of it was sunplied and strict tests as to quantity and quality of milk were made. Within a few days clover and timothy had no charm for the cow when wood pulp was available. The milk tests showed a heavier flow and Mr. Cook then came to the decision that he had run upon a discovery that called for further attention.

He began a search for a grinder that would answer the purpose and found the article desired with a St. Louis firm. Wood ground in the machine was then submitted to experts and tests showed that it contained more protein than did clover or timothy hay.

The grinder has since been installed by Mr. Cook in a building in this city and in clearing new lands Mr. Cook has ordered that every twig and branch not large enough for firewood be turned over to the grinder. Several types of food have been made. some of them adapted to growing calves, others to milch cows and still others to beef cattle. Some of the wood pulp contains a mixture of ground cornstalks, another type contains ground grains, others contain beet sugar molasses and in other cases the wood pulp is fed just as it comes from the grinder.

After six months' feeding on wood pulp Mr. Cook has a dairy herd of 300 cattle that are in excellent condition. They have added flesh and milk tests show greater returns than before the new method of feeding.

The directors of the Wisconsin Advancement association, also those of the Northern Michigan association, visited the grinding room this week, also Mr. Cook's farm. One and all join in the claim that Mr. Cook has a discovery that will revolutionize dairy feeding. There is no spot in the country outside of the treeless and arid states that cannot make use of the new method. Demands for information on the new method are flooding the mails of the Wisconsin Advancement association.

In an interview Mr. Cook said: "I believe my discovery will revolutionize dairying and stock farming throughout the country. I am anxious to give my discovery to the world. A man can now begin clearing a track of cutover land and begin his dairy herd the same day. It means an advance of from one to two years for the average farmer settling in a new district. I give you my unrestricted permission to publish the facts."

Refuses to Pay \$3 to Wed.

Refuses to Pay \$3 to Wed.

Wilmington, Del.—William L. Bucke
of Philadelphia came here with Miss
Phoebe Robbins of Norristown to be
married. When the marriage license
clerk told them the fee was three dollars Bucke said: "No three dollars
for mine; I can get one in Philadelphia
for one dollar. We will go back there."
They left, peeved.

Forbide Marriage to Jape.

Carson, Nev.—The marriage of whites and Japanese or any other Asiatic race is prohibited in a bill just passed by the Nevada legislature.

### COMET IS A HARMLESS HOBO

Results in Cosmic Evolution in-

Vallejo, Cal.—In concluding a series of lectures on astronomy Prof. T. J. J. See, U. S. N., astronomer in charge of Mare Island observatory, announced that the new theory of comets resulting from his long researches in cosmic evolution had been confirmed by the investigations of Prof. A. O. Leuschner of the University of California, and of Prof. Ellis Stromgren of the Royal observatory at Copenhagen, Denmark.

"At the time the tail of Halley's comet came so near the earth in last May," said Professor See, "I was able to conclude that the comets as a class are surviving fragments of our old nebula, but some additional points relating to a few comets remained to be cleared up. This has now been effected by Leuschner and Stromgren, who find, as I assumed last year, that all the comet orbits are elliptical, not one being really hyperbolic or parabolic, as generally believed since the days of Kepler.

"What was so mysterious to Kepler and Newton was the high eccentricity and great length of the major axis of the orbit of the comets, and the present solution of this difficulty thus definitely settles one of the great problems of the century.

"The comets are now proved to be survivals of the ancient nebula which formed our solar system, the fragments coming to us chiefly from the outer spherical shell of this nebula, the inner portion having been eaten out and rendered vacant through the capture and absorption of nebulosity, by the planets.

"In fact, the planets have been built up out of the matter of comets which have been destroyed. Even our earth was made up of matter once existing in our nebula in the form of comets. When, therefore, we see a comet in the future, it will have no terror for anyone, for we may say, for the most part, it is mere dust, like the meteoric dust falling on the earth, and therefore harmless."

### SHOULD LADY RIDE ASTRIDE

London Society Women and Fashlon Making Rapid Strides.

London.—The question, "Should women ride astride?" is likely to become "a burning question" again this season. Already an unusual number of fair equestriennes have sported the divided habit in Rotten Row and it appears that the fashion is making rapid headway in the riding schools, especially among very young girls.

Several society sportswomen are doing their best to make the style "catch on." For several years past Lady Castlereagh has regularly ridden astride in the row, and other distinguished "astriders" are the Duchess of Westminster, Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson and the Hon. Mrs. Fairburn. Of small girls riding astride in the row there are many, a well-known example being the Duchess of Sutherland's little daughter, Lady Rosemary Leveson-Grower.

Of the pioneers, one at least, Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, has never ridden a horse in any other way. She wears a pretty long-skirted coat and gaiters and long boots and looks a fine figure in her attire. Lady Constance is beautiful, lithe and slim and is considered one of the best of English horsewomen.

Ten years ago a woman riding astride would have attracted as much notice as the wearer of the "harem" skirt is doing now. Nowadays the West End habitmaker receives his orders for divided skirts and coats as a very ordinary part of his daily work.

## FOR FLESHY WOMEN ONLY

Bathing Suits at Chicago Beaches, Approved by Park Commissioners,
Not Adapted to Silm Ones.

Chicago.-It is not the slender, sinuous, sylphlike, willowy, wasp-waisted maid who really goes near the water. If slim princesses, however, would enjoy the pleasures of the north side bathing beaches this summer, they had better provide their own bathing garments. For the Lincoln park commissioners, in solemn conclave, have ordered next summer's supply of bathing suits, and 27 luches at the waist is the smallest thing ordered. And not many of the 27-inch sizes were ordered: the majority of the suits are fitted for more embonpoint. Investigation by the commission showed that surf bathing was regarded as a fat reducer, indulged in only by large women. The bloomer skirts for the municipal bathing suits will be of the standard type-no hobblesand no lavish colors being permitted, polka dots even being barred as making stout women appear larger.

Wireless Carries 4,492 Miles.
San Francisco.—It is claimed that a world's record for wireless communication between ship and shore was made when a message was received at a local station from the steamer Korea 4,492 miles away. The local operator heard a faint call from the Korea. The message could be distinguished: "Steamer Korea, 4,492 out; all well." The operator repeated the message and received an "O. K."

France increases Navy.

Paris.—By a vote of 461 to 76, the chamber of deputies has agreed on the construction of two battleships at private yards. The understanding is that later units will be built at government arsenals.

## GAME FARM SUCCESS

Two Established and More Prom-

Business at Most important Station Retarded Last Year When Lightning Struck Wire Pens and Killed 400 of Birds.

Keokuk, Iowa.-With two game farms started a year ago in an experimental way, now in a highly promising condition, and prospects good for the establishing of several more during the present season. State Fish and Game Warden George A. Lincoln believes that he has solved the problem for re-stocking lowa's fields and forests with wild birds-providing he is given the necessary support from the farmers and sportsmen throughout the state. The funds that have been collected from the hunters through the license system have made it possible to carry on the work on a comparatively large scale in making the necessary experiments in the propagation of wild birds through the game farm system, and excellent results are expected during the coming SOSSON.

Through the efforts of Warden Lincoln and the two men in charge of these farms, one of which is in the Pottawatomic county and the other in Black Hawk, it has been demonstrated that pheasants can be propagated in sufficient numbers to restock each of the counties in the state within a few years; with the stock now on hand at present, at least 5,000 birds will be raised to maturity on these two farms alone during the summer, and additional farms are to be established as rapidly as possible.

The very extensive investigations that have been made by Warden Lincoln during the past three years have led him to believe that the large game farms that are maintained by some of the states are not practical, and his intention is to establish small farms in several of the counties, each to be in charge of a man who is thoroughly competent to do the work. In this way the birds will be distributed over practically the entire state, and there will be a greater interest taken.

The first game farm in Iowa was established last spring on the farm of B. F. Siglen, near Crescent, in Pottawatomie county, and is partly under the charge of W. H. Ware, a prominent attorney and enthusiastic sportsman of Council Bluffs. Mr. Siglen's farm is admirably suited for the purpose, the ground being of a very rough nature and the greater part covered with heavy timber. Warden Lincoln furnished him with eggs from Oak Park, Ill., and from a prominent breeder in Oregon, and from the eggs furnished he succeeded in raising about 75 birds to maturity. The mafority of them were liberated in that county, and several pairs were given farmers in the vicinity for use in raising birds next season. Mr. Siglen was furnished with several birds from the state fair exhibit, and these were added to the flock to be used in propagation this spring.

The largest and most important game farm in the state at present is near Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and is in charge of William Benton. Mr. Benton had been raising ring-necked pheasants on a small scale for several years, and is regarded as a very successful breeder. Warden Lincoln entered into a contract with Mr. Benton to breed the birds for the state, and he is the only man in Iowa at present who receives any money for his work, the others donating their services.

Mr. Benton was very successful in hatching the eggs furnished him, but, owing to an accident, caused by lightning striking his wire pens, over 400 young birds were killed. Despite this unfortunate occurrence he has liberated and sent out on orders from the game warden for parties who desired to raise them about 100 birds, and he has on hand about 75 birds for use next spring.

Warden Lincoln has found that better results are obtained where the IIlinois bred birds are crossed with birds secured from Oregon, and on this account he has just had placed on the Benton farm 50 hens and 6 cocks from Oregon, which will be used in connection with those he has on? hand for breeding next year. New pens have been built, the danger from lightning has been done away with as far as possible, and great results are expected from this farm next season. There are now 75 hen pheasants of the ring-neck variety on the Benton farm, and these bens will lay approximately 5,000 eggs for hatching purposes the coming season.

Warden Lincoln has also bought 10,000 Hungarian partridges, the first shipment of which will reach the state from southern Hungary within a short time. These birds, which resemble the native quail except that they are about twice as large, will be liberated in equal numbers in each county in the state.

Warns of Religious Mania.

Trenton, N. J.—Dr. Henry A. Cotton, medical director of the state hospital, speaking before the Ministerial union, urged the ministers to help fight insanity. He laid great stress on religious ineanity and gave the preachers an expert's advice on the cause of such. He warned the ministers against a too strong agitation of religious principles and ideas to persons who show a weakness along

### ENGLISH FURNITURE IS SOLD

\$125 Paid for Table and \$550 for Cupboard—Walnut Flemish Style Armchair Brings \$250.

New York—The people in New York who are in need of chairs have started in to buy them at the American art galleries.

"Did anyone ever see so many chairs?" exclaimed a woman examining the old English furniture sold for the Tiffany studios. There are so many chairs that they will bring lower prices than a smaller collection, but even at that the average person will not set up housekeeping with them. The single chair which brought the lowest price was the first sold, a Windsor side chair, one of those old-fashioned chairs with rounds in the back and center slat, the one in this instance having a star cut in the center.

Among other pieces sold was an old oak dining table, dating from 1620 to 1640, a long, narrow, straight table, with four heavy carved legs and a low rail, or stretcher, connecting the legs at the bottom, carved with a shell design. One of the tables, with which long benches were used for seats. started at \$500, and went finally to W. W. Seaman, agent, for \$925. A charming Chippendale drop leaf table of mahogany, with a carved rope molding edge and a bird's claw and ball feet, went to Mrs. Edwin Gould for \$110. A mahogany tilt-top table. with the piecrust edge, went to H. O. Heydt for \$180. Mrs. H. W. Bull paid \$75 for one, and another went to A. R. Shattuck for \$120.

L. V. Lockwood paid \$125 for a mahogany dumb waiter table and William E. Bailey \$140 for another. Albert D. Guion paid \$250 for a pair of mahogany candle stands. A mahogany tilt table with rat's claw and bail feet went to Mrs. George C. Perkins for \$200, and another, with slightly carved feet, to Guy W. Walker for \$155.

A Hepplewhite mahogany sideboard was bought by Mrs. MacLeod for \$210. Mrs. H. S. Lowndes paid \$230 for an Empire mahogany sofa. A quaint old desk, with innumerable tiny drawers at the top, went to Harris Fahnestock for \$190. Gilt mirrors brought good prices and one in Sheraton style, surmounted by three horns of plenty, went to Mrs. Lowndes for \$200. Mrs. Gould paid \$180 for another Sheraton mirror of delicate design, with festoons of wheat at the

Of the chairs, a walnut Flemish style armchair went to Guy W. Walker for \$260 and two carved and caned Flemish beech side chairs to Mrs. Lorillard for \$260. Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt of Brooklyn bought a Chippendale armchair for \$105, another for \$65, and a third for \$85. A cupboard, with two drawers at top and two doors below, went to James Fenimore Cooper for \$170. Another, with designs in early Renaissance, went to Bernet, agent, for \$550, and a great Flemish oak cabinet in three pieces went to William E. Bailey for \$225.

## GIRLS' CLUB MAY CHEW GUM

Constitution is Prepared by Young Ladies Providing for Expulsion of Bold Members.

New York.—One hundred young women at the Labor temple, Second avenue and Fourteenth street, with the approval of Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the department of labor of the Presbyterian church, have formed the Girls' Diversity club and prepared their own constitution.

When Mr. Stelzle and Rev. R. P. Vaughan inspected the constitution they were puzzled by the words, "chewing allowed."

An investigation disclosed the true situation. They simply meant chewing gum, said Miss Panayiota Alexandrakis, the club leader. Part of the constitution follows:

"The rules should be kept honestly. Dues, a penny a week; no matter, present or absent, the penny must be paid. All are allowed to speak, but none must be bold. If a girl is spoken to more than twice for being bold she must be expelled. Chewing allowed. Stories and singing must not go on while we are working."

## WIRELESS WORKS UNDER SEA

French Navy Carries Out Interesting
Experiments by Transmitting
Submarine Messages.

Paris.—Interesting experiments have been carried out with submarine and wireless telegraphy by the submarine flotilla at Cherbourg. By means of submarine bells messages were conveyed quite distinctly to the battle ship Bouvines by four submarines, each at a distance of seven miles. As a result of this experiment the minister of marine has given instructions that all submarines shall be provided with these bells.

The submersible Prairial was also successful in signaling to the Bouvines by wireless telegraphy, all the vessels met by her between St. Waast, Cape de la Hogue and Cherbourg, and announcing her arrival in sight of the forts of Cherbourg. French submarines will in future be provided with wireless telegraphy apparatus.

. Would Spurn Dancing Girl.

Denver, Col.—"If I were a bachelor I would not want to marry a girl who has been hugged for the last ten years by every man in her set," exclaimed Dr. Herbert Howe, dean of Denver university, at chapel exercises, in protesting against dances in the university gymnasium. Dean Howe characterised dancing as "hugging set to music."

# STATUS OF CANCER

Results of Second International Congress Are Discussed.

Important Committee Work Has Been Carried Out and Matter of Research Has Been Organized
Throughout World.

New York.—The present status of cancer is discussed in the Medical Record. The comments of the writer are based on the second international conference for the study of cancer, which was held recently in Paris. The first conference was held in Heidelberg and Frankfort in 1906. The writer says:

"During the interim important committee work has been carried out, the matter of research has been organized throughout the world, and now in this second meeting we are in position to understand something of what has been done along...the lines projected during the last four years. The special papers read and the transactions as a whole will naturally be slow in reaching the public. But the Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift published Von Czerny's inaugural address. This was delivered before a large and distinguished audience of laymen and physicians alike. Official Paris alsowas largely represented.

"Statistics, despite their fallaciousness, were first discussed by the speaker. The disease seems to be on the increase among all cultured folk. But certain limited localities report a notable decrease. This discrepancy is highly significant, for it involves the whole subject of the incidence of cancer. Thus we find, say, a 30 per cent. increase in recent years in certain countries; yet if we consider only restricted localities we may be justified in concluding that the disease is not only on the wane, but actually extinct, (for example, in many restricted tocalities, not a single cancer death has occurred for twenty-five years).

"Surely this absence of cancer in certain out-of-the-way localities cannot be an accident. From such data nearly every theory of cancer might receive support—especially those of contagion, food, soil, inheritance, not to mention many others. Of great significance in the collection of statistics is the anatomical incidence of the disease; but to this is opposed the fact that in localities where cancer is especially prevalent we are likely to find all locations of the disease.

"Von Czerny admits the cogency of a parasitic theory of cancer as long as we follow statistics. If we pursue this plan there is as much support of such a theory as in the case of any infectious disease. Aside from the argument furnished by statistics the bulk of the evidence tends to antagonize a parasitic theory. We find a wide line of demarkation between two groups, each of which is histologically and climically malignant.

and clinically malignant.

"The former may be described as superficial, external, slowly growing, originating in epidermal tissue—with an antecedent stage of inflammation or irritation—causing local metastases only, and hence largely amenable to prompt surgical treatment. But the other type consists chiefly of deeply placed cancers, attacking the viscers, bones, etc., rapidly growing, and highly disposed to cause metastases and eachexia. Treatment of such cases is

important.

"The two types of cancer can not be sharply separated clinically. Many growths which are technically superficial and epitheliomatous may, according to their location, grow rapidly, and with the aid of their acute local metastases may quickly wear out the patient. Certain growing technically local, but inaccessible because of location, may interfere with life indirectly by causing stricture and the like.

"In fact what would be termed a relatively mild, localized and operable cancer on the surface may have the most dire effects if it occur deep in the digestive tube. It may completely interrupt the digestive processes, cause stricture of the digestive tube, and its metastases, even when local, will be of an inoperable and fatal character.

"Our victories over cancer through surgical procedures apply purely to one of these general types—to wit, that which is of slow growth and externally located, without tendency to more than accessible metastases. But cancers which come thus to operation represent an insignificant minority. The remainder are made up of neglected operable cancers and those which were inoperable from the out-

"To come back to the original subject, it is well to forget all we know and go back to school. In very recent years it has been shown that with appropriate nutriment cancer tissue may attain huge development. These cultural peculiarities are checked up in part by the role played by marked local irritation in ordinary tissues. It must not be forgotten that many intrants may cause the same or a similar effect. Hence, a special germ, or any germ at all, might at times cause a phenomenon analogous to cancer proliferation."

Goes After Ram Beam

New York.—Paul J. Rainey, the biggame hunter, who has been shooting bears along the Mississippi river this winter, is going forth to hunt again. He will leave this city bound for British East Africa, Borneo and India in search of several rare wild animals which are desired for the Bronx soo.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS