

WOMEN TEACH WAR.

SONS OF JAPAN LEARN ANCIENT TRADITIONS FROM MOTHERS.

There is sturdy material in the Gentle-appearing Little Women of the Mikado's Empire.

The war spirit in Japan is not, as one might suppose, a virtue handed down from sire to son, with severe teaching.

So Jules Bois, who has dwelt long in that country, writes in an article just published here, says a Paris special to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

He describes the women of Japan as far from the fragile, the doll-like creatures pictured by Pierre Loti.

In every household the mother makes a cult of the historic worthies and heroes of the race.

She goes through a daily ceremony in the presence of her children, from which they learn the names and deeds of the great in their country's chivalry.

The wife has great authority in the household, and all her seeming subjection is largely a matter of manners.

The empress of Japan is the best of illustrators of this. Haruko (poetically named the "Empress Spring") is a daughter of the noble house of Ichijo.

Great pains were taken to teach her literature, to develop her artistic taste, and to school her in the writing of graceful if naive verse.

She is 54 years old, a year older than her husband. Having no children of her own, she is content to see the son of a megalomaniac, reared as the heir to the throne, and to recognize him as her future lord if she survives her husband.

Monogamy is now the rule in Japan, and the next mikado will probably be the last of left-handed birth to reign.

The present emperor is likewise a megalomaniac's son.

"Empress Spring" has been truly a helpmeet and an inspiration to her husband.

She caused the first Japanese girls to be sent to America, in 1871, to acquire the western learning.

She caused the founding of the National normal school, and patronized the establishment of the Japanese Red Cross society.

She gives money, time and care to charitable works, visibly the hospitals, especially that for women and children, in Tokio, where she distributes toys and luxuries.

She has no companion in the seclusion of her own apartments in the palace of Takugawa. Here she wears the national costume, in warm-colored silks.

Her apartments are simple, in the style of old Japan, with beautiful lacquered furniture. The floor is covered with spots of white matting, on which she sits or squats. Her rooms open into those of the emperor.

The state apartments are furnished in European style. The palace, built in 1865, is in the old native style of architecture, but is equipped with the "modern improvements" familiar to the west—water, electric lights and heating apparatus.

The ladies of the court live in a separate building, from which a covered gallery leads to the gallery. Japanese etiquette is so complicated that these ladies spend seven years' apprenticeship to learn their duties.

The woman of present-day Japan lives under far more liberal laws than her mother did. There is now a law for divorce by mutual consent.

Children of both sexes are educated together in the primary schools, a thing that horrifies conservative grandmothers. There are women lawyers in Tokio, and although their entrance into the medical profession is frowned upon, that prejudice will give way in time.

Not only have many Japanese women accepted the European costume, but some even wear trousers.

Confused Prisoner. The Japanese prisoner was in the hands of the Russian guards. The order to march was given.

"Wh-wh-where are we going?" asked the trembling victim.

"We are going to Baku," answered the nearest sentry.

"Yes," spluttered the frightened little Jap, "but I think I'd taste better if you'd turn me over to a friar."

Seeing the point of the joke, the Russian stopped where they were and let the prisoner without further ceremony.

Moral—Even Russian cruelty is sometimes entirely justifiable—Baltimore American.

Poor Mrs. Woodby. "So you're little Willie Woodby?" said the new minister after Sunday school.

"Oh, yes she was," replied the boy, "but I guess she took you for the installment man you look something like him"—Philadelphia Press.

KILLED OFF BY CLOTHING.

Indians of Lower Colorado River Valley Do Not Long Survive Adoption of Civilized Apparel.

No savage people have ever been partial to the tailor. Nearly all tribespeople wear clothing of some sort, but it is usually of a very primitive and scanty description.

The Cocopa Indians in the lower Colorado River valley. The chief, Pablo Colorado, will be invited to the world's fair in St. Louis, says a local exchange, by Edwin C. Cushman, Jr., now on his way to visit the tribe as a representative of the exposition.

In 1800 the tribe numbered 10,000. In 1850 it numbered 3,000. In 1885, 1,600, and in 1900, 500. Wearing white man's clothes without understanding their proper use caused pneumonia and pulmonary diseases in the tribe, from which they died by the score.

The tribe now lives south of Yuma, Ariz., on the Mexican border. There it cultivates corn and turnips in the same manner as when Columbus discovered America. Its style of warfare has not changed nor its customs, interesting among which are its mortuary customs.

The Cocopas are a peaceful tribe. Their warfare is described as symbolic. Their shields are oyster shells fastened in their noses and hanging over their mouths, thus protecting their breath, which to them is the sign of life.

Their spears are the reverse of those used by other people, the sharpened point being on the end which rests on the ground. The upper end is decorated with a flag. The warclub is their weapon for knocking an enemy down.

The only change in the tribe since the days of Columbus is in adopting white man's clothes. On account of the climate in which they live that has proved fatal.

The daily extremes of temperature in the arid country they inhabit range from 50 to 100 degrees. It is as great often as the extremes of summer and winter in St. Louis, the nights being very cold and the days hot.

When the Indians wore little clothing their skins were toughened to protect them from the changes in temperature. They did not contract colds.

Living along the Colorado river they were fond of the water and great swimmers. Wearing only breech clouts, they did not suffer even if the weather was cold when they left the water.

When they adopted the coats and trousers their skins lost their toughness. They could not endure the severe changes and caught cold. Ignorance of the use of clothing, they wore it in the water and also when they slept, often lying down in the cold in wet clothes, which they had worn in the river.

EDUCATION LAX IN RUSSIA.

Schools Are Numerous, But the Percentage of Illiteracy Is Startlingly Large.

Illiteracy in Russia is far greater than in any other of the so-called enlightened nations of Europe. In the czar's dominion there are about 55,000 elementary schools, the total cost of their maintenance being 50,000,000 rubles, or about \$27,000,000.

Of this amount, says the New York Tribune, the zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, which contain representatives of the peasantry, contribute 25 per cent, and they exist and operate in less than half the provinces of the empire.

The imperial treasury contributes 20 per cent and the rest is made up by appropriations of the rural and municipal governments and by gifts, bequests and other incidental contributions. There are 4,500,000 pupils in all the schools, only a quarter of them being girls.

Of the female population of the empire only one in 54 appears as a pupil, of the males, about one in 20. In thousands of instances children have to walk from eight to 12 miles a day in going to and from school and the school term coincides with the coldest and severest weather.

Half the army recruits are illiterate. Twenty years ago only one in five could read and write. The greatest chaos prevails in the control and management of these elementary schools and they come under the direction of the different departments. Some are secular and some religious, but none are equipped as they should be and as they might be under more efficient administration, though there is not money enough available from public or private sources to carry on the business as it ought to be carried on.

Friends of popular education—and they include every unenlightened person in the empire—ask that the government contribute half of the entire educational fund and are laboring in that direction with little present encouragement, the country having too much on its hands just now to give the matter the attention it needs and deserves.

Mathematical Wonder. Prof. Phelps, who disliked mathematics, was once walking with Prof. Newton, who began discussing a problem so deep that his companion could not follow it.

He fell into a brown study, from which he was aroused by Newton's emphatic assertion, "And that, you see, gives us x!" "Does it?" asked Mr. Phelps, politely. "Why, doesn't it?" exclaimed the professor, excitedly, "algebra at the possibility of a flaw in his calculations. Quickly his mind ran back and detected a mistake. "You are right, Mr. Phelps. You are right!" shouted the professor. "It doesn't give us x, it gives us y." Aided from that time Prof. Phelps was looked upon as a mathematical prodigy, the first man who ever tripped Newton.

THE RECORD SUICIDE TOWN

Hoboken, N. J., Leads All the Large Cities in the Proportionate Number of Self-Slayers.

The city that shows the largest percentage of suicides is Hoboken, N. J., states the New York Globe. The population consists largely of Germans. The suicide rate in Hoboken during 1902 was 35.7 for every 100,000 of population, or over twice the rate of the entire country. For the period 1882-1901 and for 1902 the ten cities leading in the percentage of suicides, with their rates, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: City and Suicide Rate per 100,000. Hoboken: 35.7, St. Louis: 25.7, Milwaukee: 25.7, Chicago: 25.7, New York: 25.7, Newark: 25.7, Boston: 25.7, Philadelphia: 25.7, Washington: 25.7, San Francisco: 25.7.

Interesting statistics on the subject of suicides in the United States during the past decade have been gathered by Prof. William Bacon Bailey, of Yale university, in connection with his department of statistics and sociology.

The number of cases to which reference has been made is 10,000. Prof. Bailey has classified them as to age, sex, locality and time. The predominant suicidal age is shown to have been between 35 and 40 years. More suicides occurred by married persons than by those not married. Of the 10,000 cases observed, 7,781 were males and 2,219 were females.

The observations of Prof. Bailey established the fact that more-married men became suicides than did those of the other sex in like condition. More single, widowed and divorced women commit the act of self-destruction than do men in like condition.

Shooting is the favorite mode and despondency is the principal cause of suicides, particularly by males. Saturday is the day of fewest suicides. Female suicides prefer Sunday to Monday as the day to put an end to existence.

Of the 10,000 cases under observation 3,887 occurred in the 12 hours before noon, to 5,548 in the remaining 12 hours. Beginning with midnight, there is a continuous increase until six p. m. The three hours from six to nine p. m. show a falling off, while from nine o'clock until midnight is the period of greatest frequency.

CIVILIZATION'S ANTIQUITY.

The Art of Glazing Pottery Was Old Centuries Before the Christian Era.

So far as the question of time is concerned it deserves notice that not merely geology, but almost every form of inquiry into the past throws further back the limits usually assigned, says the London Telegraph.

Egypt, for instance, is continually furnishing fresh proofs of the antiquity of civilization. Prof. Flinders Petrie expounded at Owens college, Manchester, England, a few days ago the results of recent explorations at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, from which it appears that the ruins at that spot tell a continuous story that carries us back to 5000 B. C.

Abydos was the first capital of Egypt and remained for 45 centuries the religious center, the Canterbury of the land, and there the Egyptian exploration fund has unearthed the remains of "ten successive temples, one over the other."

A part of a large glazed pottery vase of Men, the first king of the first dynasty, about 4700 B. C., showed that even then they were making glaze on a considerable scale, and also inlaying it with a second color. The ivory carving was astonishingly fine, a figure of a king showing a subtlety and power of expression as good as any work of later ages.

At about 4000 B. C. an ivory statuette of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, was found, the only portrait known of him.

Making every possible allowance for the marvelous rapidity of art development, most of many thousands of years have rolled over between the pristine dwellers in the Nile valley and the men who carved ivory statuettes and manufactured glazed work inlaid with second colors.

Pedicuring an Elephant. The tools for trimming elephants' feet are a carpenter's drawknife and a rasp for the soles, and a horse-shoer's knife and sandpaper for the toenails, says McClure's.

The operator places a beer keg or a strong box behind one huge hind foot, lightly prods the thick angle with his elephant hook, and commands the beast to "Hold up!" Up comes the mighty foot, slowly and heavily, but obediently as the velvety paw of a kitten. The foot is rested on the box or the keg, where it remains while the expert works on it much as a horse-shoer pares the hoof of a horse. Great slivers of the horny sole are sliced off until it is cut nearly to proper thickness, when the rasp is used to smooth off. Similarly, the toenails are treated with the knife and the sandpaper, while the big patient stands with swinging trunk and an occasional wag of an ear, too full of satisfaction for utterance. When the turn of the forefeet comes the great beast is made to lie down on its side, and the hoofs are propped up and treated.

India's Vast Tea Crop. The half million acres cultivated in tea in India produce 190,000,000 pounds, the investment being about \$100 an acre. The labor required is 13 persons to the acre. One pound of India tea will produce seven and a half gallons of tea of a given strength, while the tea of China will produce but five gallons.

Speedy Railway Construction. The record for speed in railway construction has been achieved on the Baluchistan railway, which was pushed across a treeless plain at 3 1/2 miles a day.

NEW IN HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Becoming Trifles Made of Ribbons That Are Now Taking the Feminine Fancy.

Artists to the contrary, American women declare that the Greek woman's head was level when she combed her hair like a frame about her face and bound it about with a fillet or wreath. The modern woman who is sufficiently young and pretty to stand that mode of decorating the hair is using a twisted rope of wide satin ribbon, knotted at intervals, all around her head, says the Washington Star.

This arrangement enhances the grace of the head, but is not so universally becoming as the half wreaths, with the tapering ends, which are generally worn, or the more airy arrangement, in nail-wreath shape, of gauze dragon-fly wings with an ornament in the center.

These dragon-fly wings are far too full fledged for a dragon fly, for they stretch their gauze lengths for several inches long each side of the wire frame of the curve which they follow. Six pink wings, three on each side, have their beauty accentuated by a cluster of apple blossoms in the center. White wings are lovely spangled over with small gold spangles, and have a small rosette of white tulle in the middle, while black gauze wings are spangled with either silver or gold and sometimes have a small agrette of gold or silver tinsel in the center, and sometimes one of feathers.

Every woman has ribbon ornaments for the hair, more or less elaborate, according to the occasion on which they are to be worn. Dainty rosettes of long loops are made of a number of loops of gauze ribbons, in soft colors. The idea in wearing so many of these ornaments is to get a note of becoming color to the face to offset the effect of a white gown, for white gowns are worn, morning, noon and night now.

The flush of a red one, the bright gleam of a yellow ornament, or the warm tone of some other color lends a brightness to the wearer of a white frock, and the woman of taste selects the color that will best bring out the beauties of her complexion, the luster and tint of her eyes and the warm or bright lights in her hair.

Some of the ornaments are of numbers of short ends of narrow satin ribbon, with tiny bows in the top of each end. They are crowded together and give something of the effect of a cluster of fragile flowers and something of that of little butterflies.

Another ornament has loops of narrow ribbon tied in a knot in the top of each loop. This has the effect of a novelty, and is pretty, too. Besides, it makes the loops stand out as they would do without the knot.

These looped effects are newer, but scarcely more popular than the floral effects, where the green cup of a rose is used to hold the fold of a bit of satin that represents indiscriminately the bud of a red rose or a blue one. These buds are wired, and narrow ribbon is loosely twisted about the wire, giving a careless and graceful appearance to the ornament.

A fad of the day is for flower effects where several small loops of narrow ribbon are gathered on the tips of ribbon ends and are fitted into a green rose cup, where the ends of the loops join each other. Some of these little loops are knotted in the middle, and as little like flowers as these loops are, the effect is of flowers, with a little air of originality and lightness, which the solid satin flowers of last season did not possess.

Large roses and half-blown buds of the solid satin flowers are in vogue, to nestle among curling locks, and these are usually spangled with gold or silver or rhinestones.

Feather agrettes are usually decorated with jewels, and antique jewels and barrettes are worn in the hair, as well as frame buckles of rhinestones and other jewels.

Babe's Awakening. With its little face on the pillow, unmarked of a line, and its breath coming with a silent regularity, its hands listless and still at its sides—the onlooker is assured of the absolute repose that is upon the child. As the hour for awakening approaches, there may be just a little tremor shaking the whole body of the sleeper, and perhaps just the trace of a sigh following it. Then an eyelid will flutter for the width of a hair and the lips will close slightly. Sleep is preparing to flit. The eyelids close tightly and a frown comes over the baby face like a shadow over a field of June clover. The other arm is drawn up and the little hand seeks the baby face and the knuckles are bored into a closed eye; there are more stretchings, more frowns, a throwing of the hands and feet right and left, another sigh—and then with an almost convulsive movement the eyelids pop open and wide and blue—or black or gray or brown—the pupils dilate and turn and roll toward walls and ceilings. Baby is awake.

Oyster Pocket. Take a steak double the usual thickness and with a sharp knife divide it in the center from one side only, so as to form a sort of bag. Open sufficient oysters to stuff the bag; season with salt and pepper; add a lump of butter and some of the oyster liquor; sew it up carefully, put it on a gridiron, let it gradually cook so as to warm the oysters right through. Serve hot with butter, pepper and salt.—Chicago Tribune.

To Cleanse the Hands. When your hands become grimy rub in plenty of vaseline; then wash with warm water and tar soap. Keep a bottle of equal parts of glycerin, rose water and lemon juice by your kitchen sink. After dishwashing clean the hands thoroughly, and while still moist rub in a little of the mixture. It will remove the stains left by potato or apple peeling.

GEOMETRICAL BOARDING.

"The Domestic Euclid" of Vassar College Has Some Singular Regulations.

A Kansas girl attending Vassar college sends the following excerpt from what the students of that institution call "The Domestic Euclid," states the Detroit Journal.

1. All boarding houses are the same boarding house. 2. Boarders in the same boarding house and on the same flat are equal to one another.

3. A single room is that which hath no parts and no magnitude. 4. The landlady of the boarding house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong, angular figure that cannot be described, and is equal to anything.

5. A wrangle is the disinclination to each other of two boarders that meet together, but are not on the same floor. 6. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

Postulates and propositions: 1. A pie may be produced any number of times. 2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

3. A beeline may be made from any boarding house to any other boarding house. 4. The clothes of a boarding house bed, stretched over so far both ways, will not meet.

5. Any two meals at a boarding house are together less than one square foot. 6. On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be two charges for the same thing.

7. If there be two boarders on the same floor, and the amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other, and the wrangle between the one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal. For if not, let one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.

GOOD RULES TO LIVE BY.

They Are Not Hard to Follow and Can Not Fail to Be Productive of Good.

Here are some rules that are worth keeping. Cut them out. Put them up where you can see them. Look at them every day. They are written by Burgess Charles H. Pennypacker, of West Chester, Pa., and published in the Philadelphia Ledger.

First. Don't get mad. Leave that to the dogs. Second. Walk a mile a day.

Third. Abstain from pork. Few Jews have cancer, tuberculosis or smallpox. Fourth. Be clean—in person, abode and conversation.

Fifth. Eat moderately of good food. Get bread baked at home. Eat all the apples you can. Sixth. Don't forget to speak to everybody. The salvation of a good remembrance is joy to the soul.

Seventh. Stand up straight; look people in the eye while conversing and speak the truth. Eighth. Respect as honor; treat all older people courteously. Their hearts are tender and true and they wish you well. Seek the advice of old people.

Ninth. Get to Heaven by staying at home and making your Heaven, there. Make comrades of your children. You can't need to go from home to get good fellowship. No club, no society can supply the place of the fireside, by the evening lamp at home.

Tenth. Sleep in a well ventilated room. Doors and windows wide open.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

One That Will Furnish Entertainment for the Young at Home Parties.

A very interesting experiment may be performed as follows, says Boris Glave in "Simple Science" in St. Nicholas: With a wet lead pencil point draw on a piece of thick paper a triangle—whether the sides are equal or not makes no difference. Lay it in the surface of a basin of water with the drawing up, and very carefully fill the space inside the dampened lines with water, so that there will be a triangular basin of water on the swimming sheet of paper. (The water will not extend beyond the wet lines of the drawing.) Now, taking a pin or a needle, or any thin, smooth, sharp-pointed instrument, dip its point into this triangular basin, anywhere but at its center of area—say, very nearly at one of the angles. Be careful not to touch the paper and so prevent its free motion in any direction, and you will find that no matter where the point is placed, the paper will move on the water until the center of area comes under the point. This center of area may be indicated before placing the paper on the water by drawing lines from any two angles to the centers of the opposite sides; where the two lines cross will be the desired place.

If a square be drawn instead of a triangle, and similarly treated, it will move until the intersection of its diagonals comes under the pin point; and no matter what figure be drawn, it will move along the water so as to bring its center of area directly under the point.

Baked Cheese Pudding. Two cupfuls broken crackers or stale bread, one cupful grated cheese, one tablespoonful butter, salt, and pepper to taste. Butter a baking dish and put in it alternately layers of crackers and cheese, a dust of salt and pepper, and some bits of the butter. When the dish is full pour in sufficient cold milk to two-thirds fill the dish, and bake 45 minutes in a hot oven.—Chicago Tribune.

ANIMALS CAN COUNT.

MORE EXPERT MATHEMATICIANS THAN SAVAGES.

Surprising Instances of Their Knowledge of Figures and Days of the Week—Dogs and Horses the Best.

In a very interesting article in La Revue Rose Ernesto Mancini, under the somewhat singular title of "Animal Arithmetic," advances some novel ideas regarding the ability of animals to reckon time and to count accurately, says the New York Evening Mail.

Most savages, he says, are unable to count beyond four, or to distinguish, except confusedly, any number of persons or objects beyond four. Many animals, on the other hand, especially those that work, can and do really exceed this number.

For example: In the coal mines of Hainaut each horse is required to make 80 trips as a day's work. Some work faster than others, and each one, without exception and entirely of his own accord, goes directly to the stable after completing the fortieth trip.

In India the elephants that act as transports and carry very heavy loads obstinately refuse to work further when the signal indicating the cessation of the day's labor has sounded.

Moutagne relates that at Suse a seaport of Tunis, the oxen attached to a pulley for drawing water used for irrigation and the like invariably ceased work after the hundredth bucket was drawn.

A certain Mr. Tilloff was the happy possessor of a dog that was able to calculate with precision. One day, having been fed a large plate of liver bones, he found 20 left over when his appetite was satisfied. These he proceeded to bury carefully in different places, as all dogs do. The day following he dug up and ate 27, next to sleep, suddenly woke up apparently with something on his mind, leapt at a moment, dug up his twenty-sixth bone, ate it and went to sleep this time soundly.

Birds count well. They usually know the number of eggs they are hatching. Here is something odd: A half-tamed chaffinch was always given three beetles as a sort of dessert. If he received but two he waited impatiently for the third. If the three were given to him he ate them up and flew away without waiting for more.

Monkeys and apes are singularly rough, bad mathematicians. Neither can count beyond four, and the men who make it their business to catch them profit by this knowledge. Five or six men march openly toward the animal and then hide themselves. A short time after four men come out into the open and go away. The animals, believing it, have gone, are readily caught by those who remain.

Some animals calculate time and distinguish the days of the week with marvellous accuracy. Mancini relates the case of a Protestant minister whose congregation was shocked by a big Newfoundland dog belonging to him that came to the church each Sunday at the usual hour of the ending of the service. If there was any delay he barked loudly, and as soon as he saw his master would pounce about, bark and bay, and then accompany him home. To stop this the minister looked him in the house one Sunday night to the dog's den. The following Saturday the animal disappeared from home, spent the night out and at the accustomed hour was at the church.

A similar instance is that of a dog belonging to the translator of this article. It was greatly terrified by firecrackers and fireworks generally, and invariably ran and hid itself in its regular lair the evening of July 3, each year, and could not be induced to come out until the morning of the 5th.

CORSETS TRIED ON MONKEY

Forced to Endure Tight Lacing the Animals Soon Succumb to the Strain.

That tight lacing is injurious to women, has long been known, yet members of the sex persist in continuing the practice, despite the warnings of physicians.

A few years ago several experiments were made to show the effects of tight lacing on monkeys. Miniature "monkey corsets" were constructed and applied to selected specimens of our female progenitors. According to Dr. Arabella Kennedy, who, it is only fair to state, "killed corsets like the devil," the poor monkeys were killed off as by a plague.

"Those who were corseted and laced at once to the regulation V-shape of laced female women died in the space of a few days as though stricken by some mortal malady. Those in whose case a more gradual process was adopted lived some weeks in sickness and suffering, while others, the 'improvement' of whose figures extended over a still more lengthy period, did not succumb at all, showing that tolerance became established obviously at the expense of health and happiness. These ritualistic martyrs to a civilized view fell off grievously in appetite and spirits. They were attacked by gastric and other internal disorders. They moped and lost flesh, alternating between extreme languor and marked nerve irritability. Their tempers rendered them unapproachable, and although they did not die actually of stays, they died within a few months of some disorder of which stays were the undoubted cause."

Illustrating. Representative Hogg, of Colorado, said something about "astro-physics" in a speech he was making.

"What is astro-physics?" asked a member near him.

"Two Latin words," replied Hogg; "and, now, gentlemen, as I was saying—"