The Educational Institutions of the Orientals Are Adopting American Ideals and Methods.

A Methodist missionary, recently returned to this country, has the fellowing to say of conditions in the celestial en pire

"China's rapidly changing attitude toward western learning and ideals is most strikingly illustrated by the visit of his excellency, Chou Fu, vicercy of the three provinces of Kiang Sut. An-Huei and Kiang-Si, at the recent commencement exercises of Nanking university, the most important mission college of the Methodist Episcopal whurch in central China. Nanking is the old southern capital of the Chinese empire and is at present the vice-regal headquarters for three of the 18 provinces having a combined population of about 70,000,000 of people. It is also one of the few places in the empire where the great literary examinations are given according to the ideals and customs of the ancient educational system of that empire. Triennially about 30,000 students gather to compete for the higher degrees in these examinations. It is in such a center of Chinese traditionalism that Nanking aniversity, with its preparatory, college, theological and medical departments, has been built up as a result of foreign missionary initiative and sup-

"Chou Fu has only recently gone to Nanking as viceroy. At the time of the Boxer uprising he was treasurer of the Szchuan province in far western China, on the borders of Thibet, and together with the vicerov of the province he received copies of the empress dowager's edict commanding the officials to 'cruelby exterminate' all foreigners. Of all the officials. Chou Fu alone stood from the first for ignoring the imperial command, but by force of character and will he finally persuaded them all, so that the result of the viceroy's counsel was a unanimous decision to defy the edict and protect the Christians. It is said to be the general opinion of foreigners and Chinese that Chou Fu in 1900 saved western China from a worse fate than befell the region about Peking. Later Chou Fu was treasurer of the province of Chili, in which Peking is situated, and later still was governor of Shantung province. Now as viceroy in central China he holds one of the most important official positions in the empire.

"Graduation week at Nanking university comes in winter rather than in early summer as at most colleges in the United States. At eight o'clock in the morning of commencement day the ravited officials and literati began to arrive. At 9:30 all the chief local officials, and the presidents and principals of the various Chinese schools throughout the city had arrived. Promptly at ten o'clock the viceroy, with out-riders, soldiers, red banners and general suite. awung into the university campus with his chair-bearers at full trot. After -meeting the officers of the university. and the graduating classes in the guest hall, he proceeded to the chapel where he listened to the students sing a hymn, examined the fac-simile of the empress dowager's Bible, and addressed the assembled students. He urged them to faithfulness and sincerity in observing the teachings they learned, whether of Christ or of Confacius, and expressed himself as very much pleased with everything he saw. He took leave soon after 11 o'clock. when the regular programme was carried out.

"The viceroy left a gift of \$200 to be distributed among the 14 members of the graduating clas, and also requested that they and as many as possible of the former graduates call later at his efficial yamen. When they did so a few days later, he received them with great kindness and conferred the butston of the fifth rank upon a graduate of about ten years ago, the button of the sixth rank upon five other former graduates, and the button of the seventh rank upon one former graduate mnd 11 members of the graduating class. The three graduating students of the theological school declined the proffered honor on the ground that "the!r lives were dedicated to the service of the church and that it would be better therefore for them not to receive official honors and decorations.

"His excellency, through the president of the university, offered employment at 40 taels per month to all alumni of the university not already under engagement. Only one, a medical gradusate of the class of 1905, availed himself of the offer, the others all being enmaged chiefly by the church and at salaries much less than offered by the wiceroy. All the graduating class, 14 in mumber, together with the former graduates decorated, are Christians.

"Buttons with decorations to corresmond, as conferred by Chinese officials, are of nine different ranks, and give to the individuals thus honored much recognition and prestige among their own people everywhere. The decorating of so many graduates of a mission college in this way is thought to be unprecedented in Chinese history. Such an event in one of the most conservative literary centers of the empire shows the changed attitude of the highest officials toward missionary effort as well as the growing appreciation of what the mission schools and colleges are doing for the Chinam people."

Cost of Mausoleum.

The empress dowager of China has expended thus far \$5,000,000 on her mansoleum near Peking.

THEN HE MOVED ON.

Doctor Diagnosed a Broken Leg as Colic and the Camp Didn't Want Him.

About the time we heard that a new foctor was coming up to settle in our camp at Big Hopes a miner named Watkins fell over a bank and broke his right leg, relates a Louisville Courier-Journal writer. Two or three of the men got the ends of the bones together and fixed them with splints, and the patient was resting easy when the doctor arrived. As he reported at the shanty of "Judge" Taylor, who had been made boss of the camp, the latter said to him:

"A doctor, eh? Well, you have come in the nick of time. One of the boys is sufferin' with bilious colic mighty bad."

"I'll ease him of it in ten minutes." replied the doctor, and he was taken away to see his first patient in camp. The injured man had been posted. and when asked to run out his tongue and about his appetite he made proper

answers. "Did this colic come with a chill?"

eagerly asked the doctor. "Sorter that way." "Followed by hot flashes?"

"I think so." "Then things whirled around with you, didn't they?"

"I reckon they did." "Well, you are in for a run of typhoid fever unless I can break it, and I think I can. Colic, chills and hot flashes are a sure sign."

"You are purty sartin about the case, are you?" asked the judge." "Never more so. I'll have the man walking around in a week and as well

as ever. "Don't it take longer'n that to cure

a broken leg?" The blanket was pulled down to show the leg in splints, and for a moment the doctor grew weak in the knees. Then he braced up and said:

"Say, now, I thought 'twas a case of smallpox and wasn't going to say anything about it. Only a broken leg, eh? Let me congratulate you. You may not be prancing around in a week,

but—' But the "Judge" insisted that broken legs, smallpox, typhoid fever and bilious colic were separate diseases, and that the new doctor should take his medical knowledge elsewhere, and with a sigh he shouldered his bundle and moved on.

SHE NAMED THE TRUMP.

And a Consequence He Chose Her for His Partner in the Game of Life.

They had been partners at the card party all the evening, and, naturally, he became her escort home. "I held such poor hands during the series of games that I would enjoy holding bet ter ones now." he said, as he reached gently for hers, relates the New York Times.

"If you had a different partner." she said, after a mild and ineffectual resistance, "you might have held better hands during the game and afterward."

"But you were such a good one then, are such a good one now," he insisted, "that I want you to be my partner all through the game of life."

For a brief instant her hands struggled to be released. "I am afraid I do not know how to play my cards," she said smilingly

He drew her tenderly toward him and said, very low, very earnestly: "I want you to help me the best you can to play whatever cards fate may deal us."

Timidly she looked up into als face and whispered: "If I play with you, may I name the trumn?"

"Yes, yes," he said; "always and "It shall be a diamond for awhile," she said, slowly, as she looked far

away into the mysteries of the starry I shall play the ace to-morrow," he said, exultingly, as he tried to draw

her toward him. But she repelled him until she said: "And after that it shall be hearts for all the years that are yet to comehearts for every minute of the time that shall blossom between us and

"Yes," he said, stooping, as she came unyieldingly toward him; "hearts of love, trumps that shall win always and always while you and I are partners, my dear."

eternity."

Odd Sheaths.

Suggestive of the sword cane is the dagger made for those who work in diving suits. Most divers find a keen bladed knife essential in working below the surface, especially where sharks and other dangerous fish are numerous. Since it is not frequently necessary to make use of the knife, it is kept in a sheath made especially for this purpose, in which the hilt screws into the sheath, making a watertight joint. In this way the dagger is preserved from rust, and yet a couple of turns will free the 12-inch blade and provide the diver with a weapon of offense and defense. These daggers are just beginning to come into use in hunting camps, where, in addition to the waterproof feature, the screw prevents the knife being drawn from its sheath by the underbrush.-N. Y. Herald.

Round the World in Seven Seconds. Mr. Morton, secretary of the Amer-

ican navy, opened a telegraph switch in the grounds of the railway appliances exhibition at Washington, which started a time-signal round the world. The signal encircled the world in seven seconds, and a map measuring 21 by 42 feet showed the progress of the signal by means of electric bulbs,

GOLD GOING ABROAD. ELECTRIC PLANT FOR PEAT

INCREASE IN AMOUNT TAKEN TO EUROPE BY AMERICANS.

The Marked Effect Upon Exports by Summer Travel—Amount Spent Abroad Is Larger Each Year.

New York.-The recent gold exports. small in volume as they were, are suggestive of the relations which this market bears to those of Europe and serve to recall the fact that one of the notent factors in shaping the course of exchange between New York and European centers is the summer expenses of Americans sojourning in Europe.! This is an item which naturally does not appear in the reports of our foreign trade, but it is of sufficient importance to materially modify the balance. of trade in our favor representing the excess of exports over imports.

These expenses of Americans in Europe go on of course in some degree all through the year, but the amount spent abroad is naturally largest in summer. and it is during this season that the effect of this particular feature of the international exchange situation is most felt. With the increase in travel to European countries the amount spent in this way by Americans has largely increased in recent years. It is of course impossible to estimate closely the amount of money which is annually lost to the United States in this way, but that the amount is large is universally admitted. On the other side even closer attention is given to this particular phase of our foreign relations than we ourselves give to it.

A New York banker who was recently abroad largely in connection with important exchange transactions, in discussing this question the other day stated that while in Paris he met a French banker who had made careful investigations with a view of ascertaining so far as possible the actual amount of this particular factor in the exchange market. The estimate finally reached by this banker was that the amount spent annually by Americans traveling in Europe was close to £80,000,000 or \$400,000.000. This is fully \$156,060.000 in excess of the estimates that have been current for some years. This is one of the things which explains why, despite the large trade balances in our favor, the New York market is frequently placed in the position of a debtor abroad. This item and perhaps an equally large amount annually paid to foreigners for freight and insurance charges on ocean traffic make up a sum which it takes a very large trade balance to offset.

TAX VALUE IS INCREASED.

Assessment to Be Levied in New York City on a Total Estimate of \$5.912.156.227

New York.—According to the final estimates of the commissioner of taxes and assessments. New York city this year is worth \$5,912,156,227 and will pay taxes on this amount. This is an increase of \$271,613.570 over the assessed value last year. Of this increase \$206.-125.522 is charged against real estate and special franchises, the latter, under the law, being charged as real estate. The balance, \$65,493,038, represents the increase in the value of the personal estates of the residents of the city which the commissioners have been able to place on the tax rolls.

This increase will cut the tax rate of \$1.51342 on each \$100 of last year to \$1.46885 this year. The reduction this year, the last of Mayor McClellan's present term as mayor, does not equal the rate in 1903, the last year of Mayor Low's administration, however, when the tax rate was \$1.41367.

Andrew Carnegie still leads the list on the personal tax rolls, being assessed at \$5,000,000 on his personal estate. In addition Mr. Carnegie's residence on Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street is assessed at \$2.,270,000. He will be required to pay a bill of \$107,000 when the taxes fall due next October.

John D. Rockefeller is second on the personal list with an assessment of \$2.500,000, and Russell Sage is third with an assessment of \$2,000,000.

Unfit Marriages.

An eminent physician, writing to the London Daily Mail, demands legislation which will prohibit marriages between persons afflicted with either mental or physical diseases. He asserts that his investigations show that a large proportion of the immates in hospitals and insane asylums are committed to those institutions because they inherited their affliction. "In savage races," he adds, "natural selection remorselessly cuts down the diseased, the race does not become contaminated, and thus a high standard of health is maintained. We, on the other hand, surround the weaklings with an artificial environment, and we struggle with all our strength against the law which condemns the unfit to extinction."

Tonsorial Geniuses.

Some time ago an English author, George R. Sims, invented a new hair restorer. Now Gabrielle D'Annunzio has distinguished himself by concocting an essence for the perfuming of the bath. The exploit has led one of his commentators to bint that "one sometimes feels his need of a perfumed bath after the perusal of his unexpurgated works."

Tew Qualify for Navy. There were 28 vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster in the navy. For these positions 2,000 young men applied. Only 24 stood the various tests and received their com-

Current Power Passing Through Disintegrates. But Preserves Calorific Power.

An electric process for the treatment of peat has lately been adopted in England. The peat is transformed into a hard combustible which is well adapted for use under boilers. The operation is said to last two and a half hours and the material costs less than ordinary coal. The combustible which is thus produced has a high calorific value and gives scarcely any smoke, reports the Scientific American.

A plant on a large scale is shortly to be installed in Ireland, and if successful it will be an important move in the direction of utilizing peat as fuel under the best conditions. In the present process the peat as it comes from the bogs is placed in cylinders which revolve at a high speed, while a set of air fans is used to drive off the water. which forms about 80 per cent. of the total

A set of electrodes is placed in the cylinders, and connected with a dyna! mo. The circuit is completed through the mass of the peat between the electrodes. The resistance which the peat offers to the current causes a consider; able heat and the latter breaks up the peat and pulverises it. but without

causing it to lose any of its properties, In order to increase the conductivity of some kinds of peat they add certain chemical products. After this process the peat is treated by a set of kneading rollers which gives it a plastic consistency so as to enable it to take any desired form. From here it passes to an automatic press which forms it inte briquettes. It is then ready for use

and is taken to the storeroom. It is to be remarked that although the passage of the current through the peat gives rise to a heating effect, the results obtained in this way are quite different from those which another method of heating would produce. By fire heat the particles of the peat lose their different constituent matters. while the electric heating causes them to disintegrate, thus freeing their cellular material and distributing it throughout the entire mass of the peat. Thus all the particles become adapted for combustion.

To obtain a harder material the disaggregated peat is given a larger treatment with the current. The air is kept out by a tight cover, and the mass is then treated with an adhesive solution so as to unite the particles. The experiments have been made with the process on a large scale and at a great expense, and it is said to have been greatly improved in the details and can now be applied commercially.

FOUND WHAT WAS BURNING

The "Op'ry House" Circle Made Some Good Guesses, But Didn't

The noses of a little group of men around the stove in the box office of the op'ry house went up in the air simultaneously. "What's that burning?" said Jake Bentley, twisting his body half around and examining his coat-tails. "Must be somebody's boots." Everybody took his feet from the stove hearth and felt of his soles. relates the Boston Post.

Peleg Hostetter made a minute examination of the smooth yellow cigar he was smoking.

"I hope nobody's been puttin' rubber comb teeth in 'my pipe." said Uncle Sam Rankin, as he opened the little cap over the bowl, knocked the contents out on the hearth and began stirring among the ashes.

"It's matches in somebody's pockets," said Jason Snodgrass. And then everybody turned his match pockets in-

"Well, this'll help some," said Sam Knight, as he filled his pipe with "turtle" tobacco and lit it.

"It's somethin', sure," said Abfjah Novel.

" 'Tis so." said Eph Baker. "Smells like somebody set fire to a

wet dog." said Jake Bentley.

Suddenly a large cloud of smoke settled over the group. Everybody arose and peeked out of the little window. Wilson Snozer, the manager, was standing in front of the store with an advance agent, who was smoking a cigarette.

Eggs to Belt the World. "If all the eggs handled in St. Louis last year were strung like pearls on a string." writes a Missouri poultry enthusiast, "they would encircle the earth seven times at the equator." Conceive, if you can, this dignified member of the solar system sweeping through the cerulean vastness of the nebular hypothesis at a seven-league stride and wearing a seven-strand belt woven of Missouri hen fruit plucked last year! Such an excursion would cause a catacivam that would turn cosmos back into chaos; the milky way would curdle and clabber; Saturn would draw his rings closer in a shivering shrug; Venus would dart into the sun for protection, and old Juniter, the planetary heavy weight, would call upon the comets and the meteorites and the shooting stars to hit anywhere above or below the belt, but for heaven's sake not to hit on the belt.-Portland Oregonian.

Oldest Friendly Society. In old Montpellier there still flourishes a mutual friendly society, under the title of St. Faith, which has an unbroken history dating back to 1220. Statute books dating to 1602 are still preserved. and they are believed to be but reproductions of statutes in force a century or two earlier, which were burned during the civil war of the sixteenth century. During all these years the society has never failed its members in case of sickness, injury or infirmity.

GOOD RECRUITING FIELD.

The Door City to the West Gets First-Class Men for Uncle Sam's Army.

Kansas City, Mo.-The local army and marine recruiting stations have. in the past six months, enlisted more than 625 men in the service. The army station, of course, takes the larger part of the recruits, but the marine service has been strengthened by 153 men from Kansas City and vicinity since January 1.

Sergt. J. R. Thompson, in charge of the marine office here, has not been looking for new men for the past two months. The marine corps has been full and only the most desirable applicants have been examined. The corps is to be greatly enlarged in the next few months, however, and, beginning to-day, Sergt. Thompson wants to send out 50 men a month.

The army station has been kept busy all the year. On average 80 men a month have been sent to army posts throughout the United States. About one-third of these were old soldiers who reenlisted. These recruits have been fairly evenly divided among the cavalry, infantry and artillery. A good number have been sent to the engineer, hospital and signal corps.

The class of recruits sent out from here has been exceedingly good, the recruiting officer says. Very few of the army recruits have to draw out clothing before they are sent to their post.

"Most of the men we take in the marine corps," said Sergt. Thompson, "are well dressed and have money. We try to keep out all the other kinds. When a man comes in here wearing respectable clothes and carrying himself as though he meant business, we encourage him to join. When a slouchy, tough-looking man who needs a shave and a bath comes shuffling in and asks: 'What yer payin'?' we don't rush up and grasp his hand as we would had he looked frankly at us and said: 'I want to enlist; can you send me to-day?""

"Farmers make the best recruits." said Sergt, J. A. Stanley, of the army station. "We get lots of men from the little towns within 100 miles of Kansas City, and they are always the right kind. They are strong, willing to work and are happier at an army post than a city man is." A naval recruiting station will be

opened here in a few weeks.

STOP WHITE SLAVE TRADE European Countries Agree to Suppress the Importation of

Girls. Berlin -The Reichsanzeiger publishes the details of the treaty entered into between 12 European countries, which, having been duly ratified, went into effect. July 18. The contracting states ob-

ligate themselves to establish eack a bureau for the collection of information regarding the solicitation of women and girls for immoral purposes abroad. These bureaus are to exchange information among themselves and a strict watch is to be kept particularly at large railway stations and sea ports, to detect persons engaged in the white slave rade. Efforts are to be set on foot among fallen women for the purpose of obtaining information about those engaged in the traffic.

The contracting states further obligate themselves financially to assist girls enticed abroad to return home. Agencies and persons advertising positions abroad for women are to be sub-

jected to special police atetation. Most of the signatories include their colonies, but Germany, Great Britain, Denmark and Spain reserve decision regarding their colonies until a later period.

The Reichsanzeiger also prints the proclamation issued by Imperial Chancellor Von Bulow announcing that the treaty has been ratified and is in effect.

While no American state is party to the treaty, it is understood that efforts to suppress the trade will apply equally to those who try to entice girls to Morth or South America.

CARP IN CABBAGE PATCH.

Extraordinary Crop Baised by a Farmer in New York State.

.Canandaigua, N. Y.--Bight hundred carp in a cabbage patch will give a slight idea of the number of these fish in Canandaigua lake. The connection may not at first be plain, but it must be understood that the lake

and the cabbage patch are adjacent. Thomas Rafferty, who owns a farm on the east shore of Canandaigua lake, about three miles from the village, went out to his cabbage patch the other day and found it covered with dead and dying carp, some of them of ten or fifteen pounds weight. They had invaded the land during the high water of Sunday and had been left stranded by the receding waters.

Rafferty didn't consider this a piece of good luck. He could not get rid of the fish all alone, and soon his neighbors came to him with loud complaints and threats to have him indicted for maintaining a nuisance. Finally he called on the village board of health for aid. There were more 800 of the fish.

Optimism Up-to-Date. A Harvard alumnus of some distinction, at a recent fraternity dinner, gave a definition of optimism that hasn't heretofore been published, but which is good enough for print. He declared that he was an optimist, but not one of that extreme type who, if falling from the top of the Flatiron building in New York, would be able to may as he passed each story: "Well, I'm all right up to date!"

ROLLS DOWN MOUNTAIN.

Scotch Clergyman Has Wonderful Escape from Frightful Death in a Thunderstorm.

Edinburgh.-Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, a prominent member of the Scottish Mountaineering club, has had an experience in climbing Ben Nevis

which he will not soon forget. Between his departure and his reappearance in a half-dead condition at a Fort Williams hotel, he had undergone the terrible experience of rolling 1,000

feet down the mountain side. The day was a most unsuitable one for climbing. Snow was falling incessantly and there were frequent storms of thunder and lightning.

Mr. Robertson nevertheless determined to climb the mountain, and started off alone to make the ascent. He reached the summit in safety.

On his return, at the top of a dangerous snow slope, he was holding on with his ice-ax when there came a vivid flashof lightning which he thinks struck the metal of his ax. The shock precipitated him over the

edge of the slope and he began to roll. He gathered speed every moment, and was dashed against the bowlders which strew the mountain side Mr. Robertson calculates that he must have rolled 1,000 feet before a rock di-

rectly in his way stopped him. Then he lay unconscious for a period which be cannot estimate. He must have been stunned shmost

from the beginning of his fall, for he could recollect nothing that happened between the time that he realized that he was slipping and his arrival at the

His wounds were dressed, and he is now making satisfactory progress at the hotel.

Mr. Robertson's escape from death is regarded by those who know the spot where the accident occurred as little short of miraculous.

FISH CAUGHT FOUR TIMES.

Remarkable Tale of Finny Creature Which Avoided Death Three Times Brought to Light.

McHenry, Ill.-In the catch of . large pickerel in Pistakee bay, near here, by a neighboring farmer, a remarkable fish story, in fact almost the first one of the year, which had its beginning early last season has been brought to light.

M F. Huber, of Chicago, a summer resident on Fox river, last year caught a pickerel, in the side of which her found a broken book and in extricating his line from the catch, his book, also, broke, Upon reaching home after his trip, he deposited the fish, still alive, in a fish box, alongside the pier at his residence. The water surfacein the box was about a foot below the top of the compartment which was left open and imagine Huber's surprise, when he went to investigate the next morning, on seeing the pickerel jump from the box and swim away.

His surprise was even greater when; upon arriving at the lake this year, he was told that the tale of a lost fish. which he had been expounding all winter, had been increased threefold in interest. Upon his visit to the lake Huber learned that the selfsame pickerel, with two broken books in its neck and an entire book in its stomach, had been captured by a

farmer friend. The fish weighs ten pounds, and, anthe story goes, must have been caught by different fishermen at least four times, living through three of the experiences. However, this finny wizard will furnish no more remarkable fish tales, for its captor's family consumed it, the same day it was caught.

BUYS VELASQUEZ FOR \$50:

New York Man Finds Rare Gem im Sale of Collection of Old Paintings-Came from Peru.

New York.-Declaring his belief. that for \$50 he has bought a painting worth \$50,000, Dr. Herman Linde, and expert on old pictures, is being congratulated by his friends. Dr. Linda declares he bought at the Fifth avenue auction rooms at a sale of ancient paintings, brought from Peru 45 years. ago, a long-lost canvas by Velasques entitled "Bacchanale" and catalogued as of the Spanish school.

The large picture, which; although in a bad state of preservation, man much merit, was only obtained by: Dr. Linde after an exciting episade. The auctioneer, William B. Norman, nad knocked down the canvas at \$19 when Dr. Linds jumped up and excitedly declared that he had bid more.. After a heated discussion the picture was again put up and finally sold tothe claimant.

There was a small audience and the prices for canvases attributed to such old masters as Rubens, Murillo and Carlo Dolci sold for ridiculously small sums. A head of Christ by Peter-Johann Brandel brought only \$13 and some heads of saints by the same, painter went for \$2 and \$3 each. The total obtained for 72 canveses was only \$1,917.

Mother of Triplets at Fifteen. Mrs. Pearl St. Clair, wife of a wellknown young Clark (Mo.) farmer, and only 15 years old, gave birth to triplets, all girls, at her home in this county, recently. The three girls only weighed a slight fraction over five pounds, and all i are alive. Mrs. St. Clair was married two years ago, and is the mother of four : children. The attending physician mays all the triplets will live.

Light on Auto Collisions.

A Chicago physician has diagnosed a case under his care as auto-intoxication. Wonder if that doesn't explain the frequency of those collisions and so-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS