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LATTER-DAY MARTYR

DEVOTED BISHOP'S TRYING OR- DEAL IN CHINA.

Beaten with Sticks and Stoned and Left for Dead in the Streets—He Was Saved by a Royal Decree and Decorated by the Empress.

Tortured at one period like the ancient martyrs because of his efforts to spread the gospel in China, Mgr. Anzer, vicar apostolic of the Celestial empire and bishop of Shantung, has by his rare courage and diplomacy so ingratiated himself with the controlling power of Chinese affairs that he now, in safety and even with great ceremony, can conduct services in the principal cities of the land of Li Hung Chang.

A remarkable career. The Catholic prelate has had a most remarkable career. He was ordained a priest in 1876 and three years later went to China as a missionary to strive to attain for the Catholic missionaries of the present day the proud, almost independent, position they enjoyed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Southwest claims that the largest orchards in the world are located in its own territory. The largest bearing apple orchard is the Wellhouse orchard of 1,450 acres, situated near Leavenworth, Kan. The Olden orchard at Olden, Mo., contains 1,450 acres of apples and peach trees; the McNair orchard at St. Elmo over 2,000 acres; the Huber orchard at Seneca 1,400 acres; the Parker-Winans orchard near Seymour 1,000 acres; the Ozark Orchard Company's orchards at several points on the Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad in Missouri and Arkansas 2,200 acres, and there are many orchards ranging from 80 to 800 acres.

In the Yellowstone National Park is a curious freak of nature. Along a little frequented trail leading to the fossil forest stands a great glacial boulder, twice as large as an ordinary street car, which has been split apart from top to bottom by a pine tree. The tree is thirty or forty years old, and it grows entirely through this block of granite, spreading the pieces wide apart on one side, while on the other the crevice remains comparatively small.

A Chinese Wonder. Eliza Ruhamah Sedmore describes in the Century a great national phenomena which she has observed on one of her many visits to the long-lived Chinese Empire. "There are three wonders in the history of China," she writes, "the Demons of Tang-chau, the Thunder at Lung-shan, and the Great Tide at Ha-chau, the last the greatest of all, and a living wonder to this day of the open door, while its rivals are lost in myth and oblivion. On the eighteenth night of the second moon, and on the eighteenth night of the eighth and ninth moons of the Chinese year, the great flood-tides from the Pacific surge into the funnel mouth of Hang-chau Bay to the bars and flats at the mouth of the swift-flowing Tsien-tang. The river current opposes for a while, until the angry sea rises up and rides on, in a great, white, roaring, bubbling wave, ten, twelve, fifteen, and even twenty feet in height. The Great Bore, the White Thing, charges up the narrowing river at a speed of ten and thirteen miles an hour, with a roar that can be heard for an hour, before it arrives, the most marvellous, peculiar, fascinating tidal phenomenon—a real wonder of the whole world, worth going far and waiting long to see."

No Wonder It Was Stale. In a Metropolitan court a woman was sued for the value of a certain quantity of bread supplied to her order, and received daily. In defense, she stated that the amount charged was exorbitant, as, owing to being stale, she was entitled to a reduction in price. After conflicting evidence, presuming the case would be decided against her, the defendant placed her hand under her heavy shawl, and producing a loaf, she shouted: "Seeing's believing, your honor. That's a specimen—stale enough for a menagerie, and hard as a brick!" With a smile, the judge tried to press his thumb into the substantial evidence before him, but being baffled on all sides, he exclaimed: "My good woman, I quite feel for you as well as the loaf. Judgment for the defendant!" It transpired afterwards that the defendant had saved the loaf in question for nine months. The thieves will finally start a story that honesty is not the best policy, and give reasons why honest men should not be respected.

MAN-EATING LIONS.

OBSTRUCT RAILROAD WORK IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Voracious Beasts Kill Nearly One Hundred Men and Injure Many Others—Their Frightful Ravages Committed in Africa and India.

In India a man-eating tiger kills more than a hundred people a year; sometimes four or five and even seven persons at once. In some districts 300 or 400 human beings are annually slain by tigers; and in lower Bengal as many as 700 are killed. One tiger has been known to close the public roads, cause the desertion of thirteen villages and put over 250 square miles of territory out of cultivation. They become bold enough now and then to penetrate a city and are accorded its freedom until they are shot.

Obstructing the building of a railroad is a rather unusual feat for lions, yet that is what two of them did some time ago in Central Africa, near Victoria Nyansa. The matter was referred to by Lord Salisbury in one of his addresses in the British House of Lords. These lions were man-eaters and for more than eight months they terrorized 6,000 laborers engaged in the work of construction. Scores of these men they dragged off and devoured. The greater part of the camp, having at length moved up the country beyond the foraging ground of the lions, several hundred were left behind to build bridges. Upon these the lions made a still more sanguinary descent. Night after night they would carry away one and sometimes two men. They attacked

ed white engineers, doctors, soldiers and military officers as well as laborers from India, coolies and African natives. On almost any night, and at any time of the night, the men were liable to be aroused by the shrieks of their abducted comrades, and to hear the cracking of their bones and the tearing of their limbs a rod or two away, while the lions growled and quarrelled over their prey. Sick men in the hospital died from sheer terror at these horrible sounds and the horrible scenes they suggested. The beasts were shot at in the darkness, but seldom hit. For firearms, fire or torches they cared nothing. One of them leaped upon an officer, tore his knapsack from his back and then carried away and devoured a soldier near him.

Many became so terror-stricken that they threw themselves on the rails in front of a coastward train and insisted on either being run over or carried off on the train. Those who stayed forerook the tents and huts and camped out on top of the water tanks, on roofs and bridge girders or in beds lashed to the highest branches of the trees. One night one of these broke, letting its lodgers fall within a few feet of the lions. But, being already too occupied with d-vouring a victim, the brutes gave no heed to this "windfall," but let the intruders escape until another meal.

Killed Nearly One Hundred Men. During the eight months that these lions lived upon these railroad men they would be occasionally wounded by a shot and obliged to retire from active life, thus giving the camp intervals of quiet. But they killed and ate in all nearly thirty natives of India, twice as many African natives, besides injuring many others of various nationalities. It was impossible to poison them because they confined their diet entirely to human beings, to the neglect of every kind of game, with which the region abounded. The white men were not numerous enough to hunt them successfully and the Sepoys were too unskilled with firearms. At length an engineer of the line who spent months of his time pursuing them, worn out by loss of sleep, sitting up in the moonlight and tracking them during the day, succeeded in shooting them both and putting an end to these man-eaters' reign of terror. They were each over nine feet long.

Both Africa and India are in many parts under the dominion of the lion and tiger. Against the lion of South Africa the native has to be constantly on his guard. The Arabs arrange their tents in a circle in the center of which the herds are penned, and outside the tents is a rude hedge. When they hear the animal begin roaring, and he can be heard plainly at a distance of three miles, sometimes faintly nine miles off, they kindle the heaps of wood that have been piled up before each tent so that the occupant may hurl a lighted brand at him. But some of the brutes have become so wonted to the fire, the yelping of the dogs and the cries of the people that they pay no attention to them. He boldly leaps within the enclosure. He drives men, women and children into their tents, silences the dogs and stampedes horses, sheep and dogs through the hedge and across the desert. From the sheep, too, frightened to flee, he selects his supper and carries it away to the mountains. Or if the moods suit pursues the horses and cattle. Of these he will sometimes kill three or four and suck their blood, leaving their carcasses where he overtook them. The power of these black African lions is enormous. The strongest of them can clear an eight-foot enclosure holding in their mouths a 3-

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TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unrepentant.

VERY delight involves a duty. Prayer is the cure for care. The man who is a walking directory of his neighbor's affairs is a poor director of his own.

Friendship gives no license to dispose of courtesy. A patent leather will pinch as painfully as a raw-hide. Gratuitous advice may be valuable, but it is seldom highly prized. It is poor economy to keep a carriage and pair to save shoe-leather. Men could not come near to Sinai, but they are drawn to Calvary. The strongest argument for the divinity of Christ is the divine in the Christian.

The cross is our measure of the heart of God and His estimate of the worth of man. Vanity will paint your portrait as you please, but conscience always furnishes photographs. It is a good deal easier to pull a man's reputation to pieces than it is to put it together again. Fellowship with God is the climax of religion on one side and fellowship with man its perfection on the other.

AN ODD SUPERSTITION. Walks, Rain or Shine, Rather than Ride Through a Tunnel. "Nearly every man has his superstition," remarked a La Salle street broker to a friend as they boarded a car. "I came across a little story the other day on that line. Every morning, year in and year out, with the exception of Sundays, a prominent North Side business man gets on the Clark street cable car at Fullerton avenue, rides to Illinois and Clark streets, then alights and walks to his office, which is within a stone's throw of La Salle and Randolph streets.

"The other day a gentleman who was visiting this man's house rode down town with him, and on arriving at the corner of Illinois and Clark streets expressed his surprise when the Chicago man, with an apologetic tone, asked him to meet him at his office, as he always walked from this place across the bridge and thence to the office. The visitor, rather fancying the walk himself, swung off the car with his friend.

"What's your idea in walking every morning?" he asked the Chicago man. "Like the exercise, I suppose?" "No, not particularly," rejoined the other. "Superstition, I reckon. Some ten years ago I was riding through the tunnel with a friend and we occupied a seat on the grip car. The car was very crowded, passengers standing upon the foot board of the grip. The movement of one of these passengers accidentally brushed my friend's hat from his head. In making a frantic attempt to recover it he pitched forward between the tunnel walls and the keel blocks—the gates are closed—the water then pumped out. Such docks, says a correspondent of the Providence Journal, are all below the level of the dockyard. The walls are built with stairs like the seats in an amphitheater, so that workmen may go up and down; and great cranes lifting forty tons are used in handling materials.

When a vessel is completed, all that is necessary to launch her is to open the gates, fill the dock, and she floats out without risk or trouble. The advantage of a number of docks at a station is the readiness with which a small vessel may be put into a small dock and a large vessel into a large one at once, this being done with so much economy of time and labor.

Long Names for Automobiles. "What is the longest word in the language?" is an inquiry that frequently turns up in an editor's mail. If some other languages were in question, he would dread to see it; the answer would take too much space.

St. Elmo's Light. St. Elmo's fire, or light, is the popular name of an appearance sometimes seen, especially in southern climes, during thunderstorms, of a brush or star of light at the tops of masts of vessels, at the ends of the yards, or on spires or other pointed objects. It is occasionally accompanied by a hissing noise, and is evidently of the same nature as light caused by electricity passing off from points connected with an electric machine. It is said, in Grecian mythology, that Castor and Pollux, who were esteemed mighty helpers of men, calmed tempests, appearing as the light flames on the masts of ships as described, and the ancient mariners took the appearance of these balls of light on their vessel as a sign that they had nothing to fear from the storm.

The "City of Champagne." The town of Epernay, in France, is a vast subterranean city, the streets for miles and miles being hewn out of the solid chalk, flanked with piles of champagne of all blends and qualities. There is no light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings and turnings, except what the sputtering candles afford. All is dark, dank and damp, with the thermometer down about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay possess underground cellars which cover no fewer than forty-five acres, and contain 5,000,000 bottles of wine.

A Gigantic Sun Dial. The largest sun dial in the world is Hayon Horoo, a large promontory, extending 8,000 feet above the Aegean Sea. As the sun swings round the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which act as hour marks.

AGRICULTURAL



are green all over, will not injure them for seed.—E. E. Parkhurst, in Orange Judd Farmer. In Texas Angora goats have been cultivated for some years, and Farm and Ranch says there are 75,000 of the animals within its borders, while nearly fifty tons of their fleeces, commercially known as mohair, were shipped last year from Uvalde alone. It now sells at prices ranging from 25 to 35 cents a pound for average grades, while some of the very finest quality not yet marketed is expected to command 40 cents. Not only is the fleece of considerable value, but the hides and flesh are also said to be in active demand.

Apparently there is an excellent opportunity for many American farmers in the raising of Angora goats. It is asserted that these animals can be kept at much less expense than sheep, while their fleeces is of far greater value than wool. It requires a dry climate and short grass, while a country of broken and hilly nature, with scrubby tree growths, is well adapted to its requirements. The statement is also made that breeding the Angora with the common goat produces an animal of greater size than the latter, while the fleeces is soon graded up to a profit-yielding quality.

Why Incubator Chicks Die. At the Rhode Island station careful investigation has been made of the cause of the death of young incubator chickens. The total number of dead chickens examined during the spring and summer of 1899 was 826. It was alleged that about one-third of the chicks had been more or less injured by uneven heat during incubation. Another common cause of trouble was in overcrowding of brooders, resulting in death by suffocation, tramping, etc. Tuberculosis was found to be very prevalent, and 15 per cent. of the chickens were more or less affected. For guarding against this disease it is recommended to give the interior of the brooders all the sun and air possible on pleasant days. Bowel troubles were a common cause of death. Feeding should be as nearly as the time of the attendant renders profitable a continuous operation, but by no means a continuous gorge. Sometimes too much animal food is given, but in moderate quantities animal food results in rapid growth. Lack of animal food sometimes causes diseases of the liver and gall bladder.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Queenless Hives. If any of the hives have a number of bees hanging idly around the entrance during March and April, and do not carry pollen like other normal colonies, it is a pretty sure indication that they are queenless. They will need watching until some pleasant day when they can be examined. Queenless colonies are in danger of being robbed, for discouraged bees are not inclined to protect their stores as a prosperous colony would. If they are not provided with a queen they will gradually dwindle away.

Simple Irrigation. The course of a hillside stream can be changed to go around the hill instead of directly down the slope, and by partially damming the stream at intervals the water can be turned off in small streams over the sward. The water is used to best advantage if not allowed to run over one place more than four or five days at a time. The pasturage on a hillside can sometimes be doubled by this simple and inexpensive arrangement.

Onions. Onions, unlike most other crops, delight in being grown on ground previously used for onions. An onion patch, to be profitable, must be very rich, and free from weeds. It is less work to keep one clean if properly tended the first season. Great care should be taken in the manure used, well-rotted stable manure being the best.

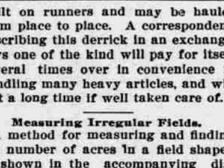
General Interest to Farmers. It is estimated that the loss of cattle on the range in Montana the past winter will not exceed 4 per cent. Mixing about one pound of oil meal with five of wheat and wetting it up with skim milk makes a good feed for growing pigs. Governor Richards of Wyoming has issued a quarantine proclamation with instructions governing the shipment of cattle into Wyoming.

A bushel of wheat, as an equivalent amount of flour, can be shipped from Minneapolis to almost any point in western Europe for about 20 cents. Every fruit-grower and horticulturist should have a scrapbook where he may place formulas, hints on culture, etc., and where he can also keep a record of varieties planted.

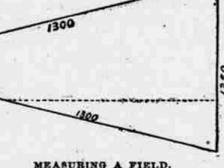
At the recent congress of veterinary physicians at Baden-Baden, Dr. Hecker, of Halle, maintained that the foot-and-mouth disease can be transferred to healthy animals by birds, etc.—a fact which, if substantiated, will call for a modification of legislation. The largest orchard in South Dakota is owned by Mrs. Laura A. Alderman, near Hurley, Turner County, and contains 150 acres with 8,000 trees. Two acres are covered with plum trees. Besides the trees, there are 1,000 currant bushes, 1,000 gooseberry bushes and 500 grapevines. Three acres are devoted to strawberries.

Sunburned Potatoes for Seed. In answer to an inquiry of A. W. Morton, sun-burned or green potatoes are all right for seed. Forty years ago when we raised our potatoes on new burned land, we had a great many sun-burned potatoes, and, as they were not good for cooking purposes, we saved them for seed. It came to be the general opinion among farmers that the green end of potatoes was much the best for seed. They were considered more hardy and produced earlier potatoes. I am not well enough informed on this point to claim any advantage in this direction, but can safely say that the green ends, or if they

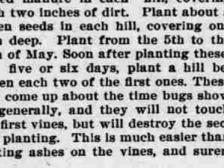
built on runners and may be hauled from place to place. A correspondent, describing this derrick in an exchange, says one of the kind will pay for itself several times over in convenience in handling many heavy articles, and will last a long time if well taken care of.



HOME-MADE STACKER.



MEASURING AN IRREGULAR FIELD.



How to Raise Watermelons.