

POPE NOT A LINGUIST.

The Present Pontiff Depends for Translations Upon His Polyglot Secretary of State.

I met recently at a "five o'clock" an English-speaking monsignor, well posted in vatican affairs, giving some details of the pope's life to a group of pious and inquisitive old maids, writes a Rome correspondent of the Paris Daily Messenger. "The holy father," he said, with a sigh while comfortably sipping his tea, "the holy father is leading a dull life in the apostolic palace. In lieu of the open-air exercise and long walks on the Lido which he enjoyed so much at Venice, he is now limited to a daily constitutional up and down the close, gloomy vatican corridors, and he sorely misses the company and affectionate tending of his sisters, who always lived with him when he was bishop and patriarch at Treviso, Mantua and Venice."

He has now installed them in the first floor of a palace close to the vatican, but they can only come to him once or twice a week, on the sly like contraband goods. There they overhaul his linen, and when possible stay to dinner, a great solace to the poor, solitary man. Papal etiquette requires that the Vicar of Christ should dine alone, no one, not even sovereigns, can be allowed at his table, but when the sisters are smuggled upstairs to the apartments formerly belonging to Cardinal Rampolla, now reserved for the private use of his holiness, Mgr. Bressan, his secretary and old friend, and Sili, his valet, a cidevant peasant from Rieti, close the doors, and the vatican is supposed not to know that "Sua Santita" is entertaining ladies. Mgr. Bressan reports that it is a pleasure to see the three old dames with old-fashioned spectacles, stitching, hemming, and darning, or supervising Sili in the kitchen, while the smiling brother is rattling away in Venetian about old days.

Plus gets very nervous when he is to receive foreign bishops or laymen of distinction who cannot speak Italian. His knowledge of French is limited, so limited that it was one of the three reasons which made him hesitate to accept the tiara. At the conclave when his name came up with the canonical two-thirds majority of votes, and the antagonists of Rampolla—Aghardi, Satolli and Ferrari—were urging him to accept, Cardinal Sarto said the burden was too heavy for him. "I am only able to govern small bishoprics. I cannot speak French, and I cannot live locked up in the vatican," and, addressing Ferrari with tears in his eyes, he added: "Your eminence will return to your archdiocese of Milan, but I shall never see my beloved Venice again!"

Referring to the language question, every one here says that the linguistic deficiencies of the new pontiff lifted from comparative obscurity Mgr. Merry del Val, an ascetic-looking prelate, still young, half Irish and half Spanish, learned, remarkably wide-awake, and a perfect polyglot. He speaks English, French, Spanish and Italian to perfection, just the man to help a "monoglot" pontiff in distress. So del Val is now secretary of state and cardinal, and may reasonably aspire to mount the last round of the hierarchical ladder—the papacy.

HE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Was a Doctor, But Not the Kind to Which His Loved One Objected.

"I have always insisted," she said, after a long, sweet silence, "that I would never marry a doctor or a preacher."

He turned pale and a look of despair crept into his eyes, relates the Chicago Record-Herald.

"Arthur," she exclaimed, "what is the matter?"

With a heaving sigh he answered: "Can't I induce you to overcome your prejudice? Ah, tell me, tell me that your decision against doctors and preachers is not irrevocable."

Six weeks before she had written a message on an egg and sent it out into the world. The frail messenger had fallen into Arthur Higgleston's hands, and there they were sitting on the baggage truck at the railway station, waiting for the back, which they had missed, to return from town and convey them to the hotel, where they had planned to be married.

She looked up into his eyes with a wild yearning and cried:

"Are you a preacher?"

"No," he groaned, "not that—not that."

"Oh, tell me, tell me," she wailed, "that you are not a doctor."

He hung his head. There was a guilty look in his eyes and she knew that the worst had come.

At last, pulling himself together with a mighty effort, he turned to her and said:

"Yes, Emeline. You have guessed the truth. I am a doctor. But why should that matter? Why do you discriminate against preachers and doctors?"

"Because they have to be among women so much," she sadly replied. "I should want my husband all to myself."

"Love," he cried, "then we may still be happy. I am a horse doctor."

Everybody wants to know what The Oregonian has to say.

Turtle Farming in Japan.

In a paper read before the last international congress of Arts and Sciences, held at St. Louis, K. Mitsukuri, professor of zoology in the Imperial university, Tokio, Japan, gives interesting facts concerning the raising of aquatic animals and plants. To the United States he gives the credit of being the leader in bold scientific efforts to replenish old fishing grounds and to create new ones; but Japan with its 20,000 miles of coastline, its bays and estuaries, inlets and straits, with its rich fauna of marine organisms everywhere, with its dense population subsisting largely upon vegetables and fish, is peculiarly adapted to the culture of sea life, and it need hardly occasion surprise to learn that the oyster raising of Hiroshima and the algae culture of Tokio bay are well established industries and have been carried on for hundreds of years.

The place occupied by the diamond back terrapin in America and the green turtle in England is taken by the "suppon," or snapping turtle, in Japan, but the Japanese epicure has the advantage over his brothers in other lands in that he has no fear of the supply of his favorite aquatic delicacy being exhausted, thanks to the successful efforts of Mr. Hattori, whose farms have been brought to so high a state of perfection that he is able to turn out tens of thousands of turtles every year.

The farm belonging to this family lies near Tokio and was originally reclaimed from the sea. Aside from this occupation as farmer the father of the present Hattori found the collecting and selling of river fish to be a profitable undertaking, and almost two-thirds of a century ago he conceived the idea of cultivating "suppon" although no definite action was taken for many years.

In 1866 the first large turtle was caught, and from that time additions were made until in 1847, the number had reached 50, all healthy, and with a proper proportion of males and females. One of the first difficulties presenting itself was the unnatural appetite of the adults for their young, making it necessary to protect the latter from their parents. Under these conditions the present system of cultivation was gradually evolved.

In general appearance a turtle farm consists of a number of rectangular ponds, the larger ones having an area of from 25,000 to 50,000 square feet and a depth not to exceed three feet, a plank wall being constructed around the outside to prevent the escape of the captives. Three or four feet of slope above the water, surmounted by a shell reaching back to the wall, affords the turtles an opportunity to come out of the water if they desire. The bottom of the pond is covered with soft, dark mud, several inches thick, where the "suppon" may retire to pass the winter.

One of the largest of the ponds is reserved for the breeding individuals or parents. The newly hatched first year and second year turtles must also have ponds of their own. The female parent deposits her eggs in a hole which she has dug in the bank above the water line, the number varying from 17 up to 28 or more. The time required for hatching is about 60 days although it may vary 20 days either way. The period of egg deposition extends from late in May to the middle of August.

One of the most important problems in turtle farming is that of food supply, the chief dependence being placed on "shiofuki" shells, dried fish scraps, silkworm pupae and boiled wheat grains. It has been demonstrated that the turtles thrive best in ponds where carp and eels are kept, the reason being, presumably, that these fish keep the water stirred up, and the turtle, being exceedingly timid, is not disposed to venture out in perfectly clear water in search of food.

Senate Blocks Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 3.—In speaking today of the prospects for a Chinese exclusion treaty, a high official of the

State Department expressed most pessimistic views. He said that, while the Administration was anxious and willing to make a treaty with China which would more clearly interpret the present exclusion laws, and would particularly set forth what classes of Chinamen were entitled to admission into the United States, there seemed to be no prospect that the Senate would ratify such treaty, no matter how broad its terms.

According to this official, the trouble with the exclusion law is that it is not sufficiently clear as to what Chinamen should be admitted, while it sets forth explicitly the classes that are not entitled to admission. The State Department would like to see this matter cleared up, but in view of the known antagonistic attitude of the Senate in regard to any exclusion treaty whatever, it is not anticipated that any effort would be made in the near future to make such a treaty with the Chinese government.

Rushing Alaska Central.

"Twelve hundred and fifty men are now employed in construction work on the line of the Alaska Central railroad and 500 men are on their way north to be added to this force on their arrival," said W. B. Poland, general manager of the road, Tuesday morning to a reporter for the Seattle News. Mr. Poland arrived from Seward on the steamer Santa Clara Monday and will be in the city for about a week. He came here to look after forwarding construction material and other supplies for the work.

"Tracklaying is now in progress on the 22 miles of the line," he continued,

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Many people who are neglecting symptoms of kidney trouble, hoping "it will wear away," are drifting towards Bright's Disease, which is kidney trouble in one of its worst forms.

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stops irregularities, strengthens the urinary organs and builds up the worn-out tissues of the kidneys so they will perform their functions properly. Healthy kidneys strain out the impurities from the blood as it passes through them. Diseased kidneys do not, and the poisonous waste matter is carried by the circulation to every part of the body, causing dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, sluggish liver, irregular heart action, etc.

If you have any signs of Kidney or Bladder trouble commence taking FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE at once, as it will cure a slight disorder in a few days and prevent a fatal malady. It is pleasant to take and benefits the whole system.

How to Find Out.

You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE should be taken at once.

G. B. Burhans Testifies After Four Years.

G. B. Burhans of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick-dust sediment and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed, and I am evidently cured to stay cured, and heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble."

Two Sizes, 50c and 100c.

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"grading has progressed to the 33d mile and grading gangs are scattered along from that point to the 42d mile. Clearing the right of way has progressed as far as the 66th mile, in the Turnigan Arm country, and our plans contemplate employing not less than 300 men in that region all winter."

"The steamship Edith, which will sail for Seward today (August 2) will carry as part of her cargo 2500 of steel rails, two locomotives and 13 flat cars for the line. We already have two locomotives in service and this shipment will double the number. We have an enormous quantity of material piled up at Seward and are shipping more on nearly every steamer."

Lengthening Human Life.

It is established beyond doubt that during the last half of the nineteenth century there was an important lengthening of the average life due largely to the improvement in living and the advancement in medicine. It was during that time that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its first appearance and because of its wonderful curative properties soon became the recognized leader among remedies to cure poor appetite, sour stomach, cramps, diarrhoea, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney ills, or malaria, fever and ague. Doctors and druggists everywhere recommend it in the above cases. We hope you'll try a bottle and test it for yourself. Women who are run down and in need of a tonic and regulator will also find the Bitters invaluable. Be sure to get the genuine.

Alaska Forest Burning.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3.—Forest fires are again raging along the southeastern coast of Alaska, and heavy clouds of smoke hang over the waters of Lynn Canal, according to the reports brought to Seattle this afternoon by the steamer City of Seattle, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet.

Captain Charles O'Brien, master of the Seattle, states that since the short

rains which served to extinguish the forest fires which burned in that part of the country a month or more ago, the weather has been hot and dry, and that the fires have started up again, and are as bad as before.

The forests are on fire both on the islands which fill the inside passage and along the mainland, and unless rain falls soon it is feared that the timber loss will be serious.

Public is Aroused

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months, I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak from useless doctor's drugs, that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at Slocum's drug store, price 50c.

Notice.

Dry, fine posts and cordwood at my place in Willow creek basin. Posts \$2.50 per hundred and wood \$1.50 per cord. W. H. HERREN.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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