

GUNS GUARD SEALS

Cannon and Rifles Bar Poachers from Pribilof Islands.

Group of Islands Containing Richest Seal Rookeries in World Carefully Watched by Government Officials and Natives.

Washington.—Gatling guns, mountain howitzers and Krag-Jorgenson rifles made last summer's sealing season in the Pribilof islands free of depredations than ever before, according to W. I. Lembeck, United States government agent there, who has returned to Washington to prepare his annual report. This group of islands contains the richest seal rookeries in the world.

The determined raids made on the herd in 1906 by Japanese pelagic sealers, when they were driven off with a loss of five killed and many captured, introduced an element of danger to the good relations of Japan and the United States.

Japanese schooners still hover outside the three-mile limit of American jurisdiction, but a revenue cutter patrol and a strong guard on the beach have discouraged raiding attempts. When at the opening of last season Mr. Lembeck went to his post he took several Gatling guns and howitzers.

There are about 30 natives on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, the latter being the larger," said Mr. Lembeck. "It has a shore line of about 50 miles. The guard, which has been thoroughly organized, is posted at prominent lookout points. Telephone connection is maintained with headquarters, where the Gatlings and howitzers are kept on carriages ready for instant transportation to the scene of attack.

The revenue cutters the Bear, the Manning, the Rush, and the Perry, form a cordon around the islands, three of them always on patrol, while the fourth goes to Unalaska for coal. The officials maintain a sharp watch upon all pelagic sealers, that is, on all vessels which take seals by catching them from the sea outside the three-mile limit.

The taking of seals from the rookeries ashore, where they are thickest, is restricted to the North American

QUEEN OF ITALY GREETING THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.



The ruler of the Russian empire is bending over the hand of the queen. The king of Italy is standing at his side. Around them are members of the royal guard, every precaution being taken to protect the visitor from assassination.

Commercial Company, to which the government has leased the privilege to take 15,000 fur seals annually. It costs them \$10.22 1/2 a seal. Therefore the government this year derived an income of \$150,000 from the fisheries.

The lessee must not take those above or below a certain size, and must refrain from slaughter of the young males annually marked for exemption in order that they may serve the useful purpose of breeding and prevent the rapid depletion of the herd. Two thousand "bachelors" were so marked last year.

The whole herd now numbers less than 140,000 seals, and of these less than 50,000 are breeding females.

The shore guard is composed of Aleuts, who deem it a distinct honor

to bear arms for the government. They regard the seals as property of the American government and themselves as American citizens bound to protect the herd as a matter of patriotic duty. An alarm from a lookout that a raid is in progress is sufficient to bring the whole native population to the scene of danger, anxious for a fight. This alertness has resulted in a steady decrease since 1906 in the armed efforts to raid the rookeries.

"We have made no thorough enumeration of the herd for several years because to do so effectively requires that all the females should be driven off the rookeries and this would force many of the animals outside the three-mile limit where they would be ruthlessly taken by the pelagic sealers."

OF JEREMIAH'S DAY

Prof. Petrie Tells About Recent Discovery at Memphis, Egypt.

Palace of King Apries Was of Great Size—Even its Ruins Are Declared to Be Quite Impressive.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Prof. Flinders Petrie, the Egyptologist, lectured in Edinburgh recently in the Royal Scottish museum to a large company of archaeologists on the recent excavations at Memphis, Egypt. His address contained many important points and in it was described the discovery of a new palace of ancient date. The recent work, he said, of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt had been continued at Memphis and also extended to Thebes. The great result of the year's work at Memphis had been the discovery of the palace of King Apries—the Pharaoh Hophra of the bible, who was contemporary with Jeremiah.

Hitherto no palace had been known in Egypt beyond the tower at Medinet Habu, and some portions of rather earlier date. Now they had a great building about 400 feet long and half as wide preserved to ten or fifteen feet high. The scale of the palace was impressive. The middle court was well over 100 feet square and the stone columns in it were more than forty feet high. The stone-lined halls which lined the court were forty feet long and half as wide. The brick walls were nearly as large and the walls were about fifteen feet thick. A still larger court extended on the north side.

The approach to the palace led through a great mass of buildings to a platform at a height of about sixty feet above the plain. These buildings served to defend the entrance as outer fortifications. Between these outer works and the palace was a trench about thirty feet wide, which was doubtless crossed by a drawbridge. The roadway traversing the palace was sixteen feet wide. On one side were stone-lined halls and on the other the kitchen. Some of the fireplaces of the kitchen were still remaining. The great court was on the west and there was a court, the largest part of it had been entirely washed away by the rains that had poured down the slopes of the hill for over 2,600 years. Little, he said, had any one thought that so great a building

remained on the top of the gray mud hill which every tourist had passed who went by the road to Saqqara.

This great gateway and the immense walls descending deep into the mound showed that there lay here ruins of successive palaces, probably belonging to the whole course of Egyptian history, and these palaces, it was hoped, would be unearthed. The temple of Merneptah and the temple of Ptah had also been excavated. In the former columns and capitals of the fifth dynasty had been found; in the latter pottery models of heads of foreigners such as Karian, Spaniard or Sardinian, and Bactrian could be identified; also many varieties of Greeks and other races.

Some work had also been done in the cemetery of Thebes, which belongs to the period of the eleventh dynasty. Two long, dated inscriptions

were found, one of which names the conquest of the country by King Uahankh-Antef down to some forty miles north of Abydos. On the top of the northern mountain of Thebes some ruins were excavated, about 1,200 feet above the plain. They proved to be of a chapel of a kind hitherto unknown, being for the ostrification of King Sankh-kara. Parts of his Osiris statue and cenotaph show the purpose of it. Such a place for a chapel is without parallel in Egypt.

Calls Hat Ugly; Fined. Wilkesbarre, Pa.—For making unkind remarks about the hat which Miss Ruth Devonde was wearing, Miss Mae Carey was fined \$25 by Alderman Brown. Miss Devonde had Miss Carey arrested and complained that while she was in a restaurant and wearing what she believed was a perfectly stunning hat, Miss Carey entered and criticised it, saying it was out of style, ugly and showed no taste. When Miss Devonde remonstrated she said Miss Carey made a scene.

The Pure Food Problem

Recent Congress Held in Paris Hampered by Private Interests—Defines Whisky.

Paris.—Dr. Edward P. Shaffer of the United States department of Agriculture, the American representative who has been in attendance at the international pure food congress here, said after the closing session:

"In spite of the most active lobbying of private interests, the result of this congress will be of great benefit to the world over. I received assurances that this lobbying, although very animated, would have no influence so far as the purpose of the congress goes. It shows, however, that any international effort to get pure food will bring about the same kind of fighting and lobbying as was experienced by the congress at Washington during the pure-food agitation.

"Between 1,200 and 1,300 persons attended the international congress here. There were delegates from Brazil, Uruguay and Chile and an official representative from China, who will probably return to his country and demand that pure rice shall not be coated with paraffine.

"The work of the congress was to establish a standard of purity for food products. This was arrived at by stating in exact terms what constituted a pure food. Thus, olive oil was defined as oil extracted from the fruit of the olive tree.

"The congress also succeeded in defining whisky. It says whisky comes from a distillation of port prepared by the saccharification of cereals by means of malt and then fermented.

"Some of the commercial lobbyists," continued Dr. Shaffer, "wanted the congress to sanction the putting of borax in butter for shipping, but the congress was emphatically opposed to this.

"The congress demonstrated one thing clearly, and that is that the United States leads in the war on adulterated foods. They would not believe it when I told them that the American government spends \$3,000,000 each year on inspection and when all the inspectors of the various states are fully working the cost will be nearer \$9,000,000.

"The pure food question has never been agitated in Europe as it has been in America," said the doctor. "The congress had great educational value in arousing public attention to the question."

Boy's Lie Saves Mother. Sidney, Neb.—Pleading guilty to murdering his father, Andrew Krupnick, aged 14, takes a life sentence in the penitentiary, thus, perhaps, saving from the gallows his mother, first charged with the commission of the crime. But later the boy claimed his confession was false after it had secured the mother's freedom.

"I predicted that last winter would be mild with an early spring, despite the fact that the goosebone prophet of Reading declared a big blizzard was booked for around January 15 or 20, with February unusually cold. I take my observations on the first three days of the fall equinox, September 20, 21 and 22, and base my calculations on the direction of the wind for these three days. The first day, September 20, gives us the weather for the first winter month, December; the second, the weather for January, and the third day for February.

Lightning Kills Ducks. Chillicothe, Mo.—One of the queerest freaks from lightning in this vicinity this season occurred at the home of Jacob Bruner, a farmer living south of here. During a severe electrical storm a flock of ducks flew over the Bruner home, when a flash of lightning killed the entire flock, numbering 56.

Limitation of Science. Knowledge may be power, but the college professor can't always make the automobile go.

Scoundrel

By M. BERTIN

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And again to-day, like yesterday, like every day, he found the envelope, the feminine angular hand writing, and it was marked "Personal" and "Important."

As usual Aladjev's first impulse was to throw the letter unread into the burning log-fire; but, also, as usual, he only burned the envelope after he had looked into every corner of the room to make sure that he was unobserved. The letter itself contained the only and ever-same word "Scoundrel."

How long since he began to receive day by day, wherever he might be, such a letter! A rough oblong envelope, bearing his address, in the corner the words "Personal" and "Important," and the letter itself containing the one word "Scoundrel."

These letters affected Aladjev in a peculiar way. Some outraged soul kept track of him day by day, followed him with unabated hatred and persistently threw in his face that terrible insult. Aladjev started under this accusation; he felt keenly its painful sting; he hated to think of it, was always expecting it, dreading it, and he was away unread, but he was stronger than his will, and he opened the envelope with trembling hands, to take out the letter, and to search in it for the solution of the riddle that tormented him. In vain. The letter consisted always of the same single word "Scoundrel."

The letter in the oblong envelope dominated Aladjev's life. An insignificant incident nearly overthrew him. One day he met and old friend who insisted that Aladjev come out in the country with him and spend the night there. Upon arising in the morning at the home of this friend the guest found on his dressing-table the oblong envelope. His heart almost stopped beating. He pulled himself together, opened the envelope. "Scoundrel," the one word, nothing more. Even here,

He ate his dinner with relish and was in good humor. He went to the theater to see a French farce, lingered at supper, and came home late, a little tired, but pleasantly agitated. On his dressing-table was the oblong envelope; this time it had a wide black border.

"So you are mourning for the victims of the massacre!" he exclaimed, sneeringly. He placed the letter without opening it under his pillow, and immediately fell asleep.

He awoke suddenly. He did not know what had happened. A cold hand was strangling him by the throat. The black border of the letter stood in front of him and gripped his chest. A terrible pain had made him insensible. Soon he began to comprehend. Yes, that was it. Why had he put the letter under his pillow? It was the black border which had terrorized him. Suddenly he saw clearly. Those hateful letters were the dreadful shadows which tortured him. If he could but get rid of them all would be well, the shadows would disappear, and his soul would find peace. He arose from his bed and, without putting on any garment, he tiptoed into his working room. The full moon flooded the room with pale light. He opened the drawer. There were the letters. There were many, many of them. He took them out one by one, read each, and threw it away. But the more he threw away, the more remained. Everything was littered with them—the floor, the chairs, the couch, the table. He hurried in fear, for the yellow sheets whispered behind his back—he was afraid to turn around—they conspired against him. They flew around like a flock of white birds, and touched him with their wings. He drove them away, but they surrounded him in ever narrowing circles, their number grew and grew, they slapped his face with their wings, and every movement of their hissed the one word, "Scoundrel."

And suddenly the circle opened. What was this? The letter with the black border stood in front of him. The double sheet opened and began to compress, to break his breast. No help, no salvation? He wanted to cry out; his weak groan was lost in the joyous flappings of uncounted white wings. In despair he looked up to the picture. She alone could save him.

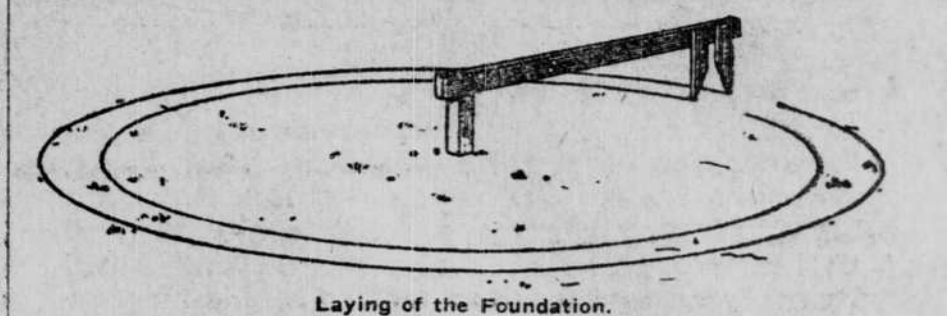
The picture was no longer there. He himself had removed it yesterday to escape the everlasting reproach of those mournful eyes. With a wild cry he threw himself against the black-bordered letter.

In the editorial rooms the night force had heard the shriek. They hastened into Aladjev's room. They found him atop of a heap of letters, his face distorted with horror. A few weak signs of life remained in him. They laid him on the couch. Everyone had picked up instinctively one of the letters. The solemn silence around the dying man was broken by a subdued whisper. As they looked at the letter each one pronounced in an undertone the one word, "Scoundrel."

Importance of Teeth. Dr. Osler has stated that the question of preserving the teeth is more important than the liquor question, says Scientific American. No doubt much dyspepsia is due to decayed and defective teeth, which preclude complete mastication of the food (even if anybody in America had the time to eat properly). Dentists, like doctors, are now beginning to realize that their true mission is not "a general rebuilding system," but a systematic and well-considered effort to prevent and overcome the decay and loosening of human teeth.

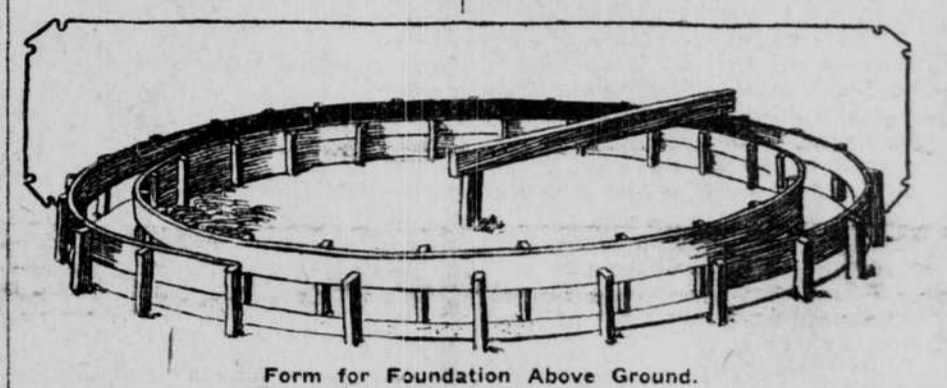
PLANS FOR CONCRETE FOUNDATION OF SILO

Bulletin from Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture Gives Detailed Instructions.



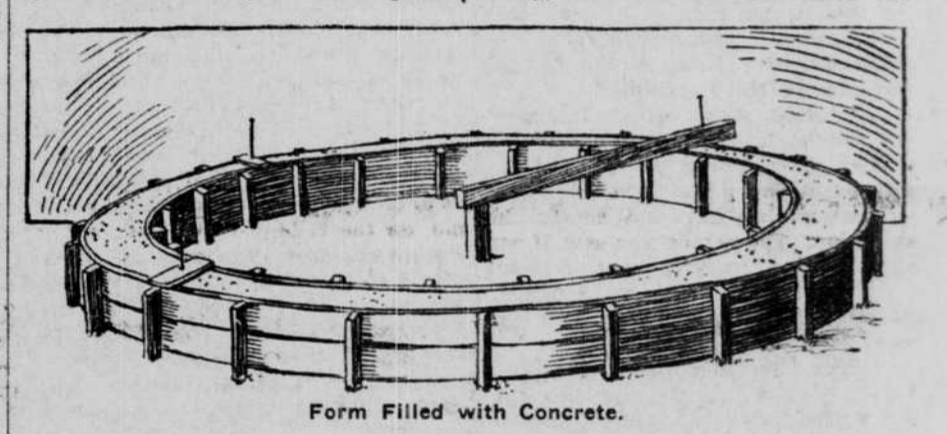
The accompanying illustrations and description of a silo built on a cement foundation are taken from Bulletin 136 of the dairy division United States department of agriculture.

To lay out the foundation, drive a stake in the ground at the center of the proposed silo. Saw off this stake at the height desired for the foundation wall, which should be at least one foot above the ground on the high side, if the ground is sloping. One end of a straight 2x4 inch scantling, a little longer than is necessary to reach from the center of the silo to the outside of the foundation wall, should be nailed on the outside of the stake with a 40-penny spike. This spike then marks the exact center of the silo.



From it, measure off on the scantling the distance to the inside and outside of foundation wall, and, having nailed on markers lay off the foundation.

The thickness of the wall should vary from 10 to 18 inches, depending upon the size of the silo, the material of the foundation, and the ground on which it is located. The inside of the foundation wall should be at least two inches nearer to the center of the silo than the inside of the staves. Where the ground on which the silo is to be located is not level, the markers can be lengthened by holding a longer board against either marker moving it up or down to keep it touching the



simple floor or platform six by ten feet will suffice. To measure the material an empty barrel (preferably a cement barrel) with both ends knocked out will be most convenient. First measure up sand enough for a batch of convenient size, and spread it on the floor or platform. Measure up the cement, spread it over the sand, and with a hoe or shovel, mix them until no streaks appear. This mixture is then built up into a low, circular pile, with a crater-like basin in the center. Into this "crater" pour water, and, by drawing in the dry mixture from all sides with a hoe, mix thoroughly, adding more water if necessary, until the hoe will leave the

TRIM FRUIT TREES YEARLY

All Dead, Diseased and Decaying Branches Should Be Cut Out First, Then Thick Places.

In winter time the head of the fruit tree is open to the light, and all surplus and obstructing branches can easily be seen and reached. The trimmings easily slip down through the branches and cause little trouble in the progress of the work. The air being cold, they can usually be burned in the orchard without danger to the living trees. In burning the trimmings insects and diseases are destroyed, and the ashes, a valuable orchard fertilizer, are left on the ground, where most needed, and there is no extra labor in hauling them away.

In trimming trees at any time all dead, diseased, and decaying branches should be cut out first. After that cut interfering branches and thin out

FROZEN FLOWERS KEEP FRESH

Picked in the Bud and Preserved by Refrigeration While Being Transported.

Freezing flowers to keep them fresh is a modern idea. They are picked in the bud and preserved by refrigeration while being transported. They can travel safely in this way for several weeks. When unpacked they are found free of damage and when placed in water and left alone they slowly awaken and come into full bloom. It appears that experiments are being made in South Africa with a view to dispatching them in this way in bulk at the seasons when they are scarce elsewhere. The flowers undergo no deterioration from the treatment either in the beauty of their color or in their longevity after immersion in water. Curiously enough growth suspended by refrigeration appears to resume so slowly that the blossoms

down straight, and to leave the bottom level.

The concrete should be made of one part cement, three parts sand, and five parts broken stone. The broken stone may be of all sizes, up to pieces that will pass through a two-inch ring. Washed gravel, broken brick or screened cinders may be used in place of broken stone. If the gravel contains sand, the amount contained should be estimated by screening some of it, and the proportions of gravel and sand should be so adjusted as to conform approximately to the above formula.

For mixing the concrete, a box about four feet wide, eight feet long, and one foot deep, may be used, or a

simple floor or platform six by ten feet will suffice. To measure the material an empty barrel (preferably a cement barrel) with both ends knocked out will be most convenient. First measure up sand enough for a batch of convenient size, and spread it on the floor or platform. Measure up the cement, spread it over the sand, and with a hoe or shovel, mix them until no streaks appear. This mixture is then built up into a low, circular pile, with a crater-like basin in the center. Into this "crater" pour water, and, by drawing in the dry mixture from all sides with a hoe, mix thoroughly, adding more water if necessary, until the hoe will leave the

places where they are thick. It should be the aim to leave enough branches for supporting a good crop of fruit, but they should not be so thick that when in foliage sunlight will be entirely shut out and some parts of the tree top be in dense shade. Direct sunlight is essential for the perfect setting and ripening of good fruit of high flavor and color. More apple trees have tops with too much shade than those that have too much sun. The trouble with most orchard owners is that when they start to trim they have not the courage to cut out as many branches as they should.

Fruit trees should be trimmed a little each year, rather than to let them go for several years and then cut out a whole wilderness of brush. A very heavy trimming of a tree at one time is a shock to its vitality, especially where branches more than two inches in diameter are removed. A few small branches removed at one time are not felt.

Diffidence of intellect is true humility; the more one knows the more one is ready to believe others know.

thrive in a room for a considerably longer period than if placed there immediately after being cut in the garden.

The process would also serve to introduce to our notice many beautiful members of the horticultural family with which at present we are unfamiliar; such plants as the gorgeous iris, which grows wild in luxurious profusion in South Africa, or those which abound on the slopes of the Andes in South America.

Plymouth Rocks. Plymouth Rocks are an American production, and seem especially suited to our manner of growing poultry. They are easily fattened for market, and are not inclined to be wild; in fact, they possess almost all the good qualities and have very few faults or defects. The very fact of their being raised in such numbers is sufficient proof of their popularity.

Folly of Fretting and Fuming. Stevenson: To fret and fume is undignified, suicidally foolish, and theologially unparadiseable.

Alligator Loose in Paris

Saurin Accidentally Released Causes Much Excitement—Bullets Glance Off Its Back.

Paris.—Some sensation was caused in the Rue d'Amsterdam by the escape of an immense alligator which was en route to an establishment at Neuilly. This had arrived by train in a large box, which was loaded on board a dory outside the Saint-Lazare station. The box, however, was badly stenciled, and when the dory was set in motion fell to the ground. In its fall it was burst open, releasing the saurians. At first the animal seemed rather dazed by the electric light and its general surroundings, but after hesitating a few moments, it started to climb the Rue d'Amsterdam, causing general terror among the passersby.

Upon the reptile's arriving at the corner of the Rue d'Athènes, a man drew a revolver from his pocket and fired five shots at the alligator. They, however, glanced off the animal's thick

hide, fortunately without doing any harm to anybody.

A minute later a number of police arrived, accompanied by the owner of the animal. Cords were thrown round it and it was dragged back to the dory, on to which, after some difficulty, it was hoisted and sent off to its destination.

BITTER WINTER, SAYS SEER

Pennsylvania Man Watches Weather at Equinox and Forecasts Three Months Ahead.

Darby, Pa.—Coming out at least two months ahead of the usual crop of weather prognosticators, goosebone prophets and others, John T. Roberts of Darby, who declares he has never made a mistake in foretelling the weather for the last 42 years, makes the unpleasant assertion that a winter of unusual severity is ahead of us. He says: