

### JAPAN'S EMPEROR.

Very few people have ever known the emperor of Japan closely. He must be undergoing something of an evolution, for theoretically he is designed as a national figurehead rather than as a natural ruler. The present crisis must have brought him out as never before.

The English sometimes date their pedigrees back to the conqueror with a certain pride. But Mutsuhito-tenwo, emperor of Japan, is the present representative of the oldest royal dynasty extant. He is the 121st emperor of his dynasty, which dates back in an unbroken line 2,555 years. He is the direct descendant of Ginmu, the "divine conqueror," who, according to Japanese mythology, "descended from heaven on the white bird of the clouds.

Up to the opening of the present war the Japanese always carried the Oriental notion that their emperor should maintain a certain seclusion appropriate to his position. The fact that he was hardly known personally to his own people made him, however, more free to go among them incognito, which he is said to have done extensively.

In the emperor's reign the bands of feudalism that bound Japan to the middle ages have been broken. He granted a constitution voluntarily. Literature, science and industry were encouraged. It was only the remarkable advancement in the reign of Mutsubito that made it possible for Oriental Japan to be equal to the task of a possible successful war with Russia.

War is costly, but it often lends the most powerful stimulus to advancement. Japan has made more progress within a few years than other Oriental nations have accomplished in centuries.-Boston Globe.

### FARMERS EAST AND WEST.

An Iowa farmer who was bred in New England, after making a visit to the old farm, remarks that he observes an absence of the old-time thrift and application that once existed among the farmers of New England. He says they work 300 days a year in Iowa and that the New England farmer would have more "cash money" if he would labor on his farm at least one-third of each twenty-four hours for at least nine months in the months attend to the work of turning year, and during the other three the forests into fields. He admits that the New England farmer can make more dollars from an acre of corn than they can in the west, but that having more acres under cultivation. Boston Globe.

#### RUSSIA SHOULD RECALL HIS-TORY.

Few, if any, incidents in her history have reflected more credit upon Russia than her declaration of neutral rights, in 1780, which led to the formation of the first armed neutrality. It is true that that declaration was formerly, perhaps first, made by Frederick the Great of Prussia, and that from him it was carried to Russia and suggested to the Russian empress by France. But Russia has always had the popular credit of it, and it would seem ungracious to try to rob her of it. Rather is it profitable to recall that in that famous declaration Russia limited the list of contraband articles to the items of arms and ammunition and sulphur. Nay, more. The immediate provocation of that act of Russia's was Spain's seizure of two Russian vessels laden with foodstuffs! It would be a strange turn about for Russia now to repudiate the principles of her famous declaration of neutral rights and herself to approve and commit the very acts against which it was a protest and a prohibition. In 1870 she organized an armed neutrality to uphold the principle that food was not contraband of war. Can it be that in 1904 she will set herself against all the world by declaring it is contraband of var? In a century and a quarter has the world, in her opinion, relapsed so far toward barbarism?-New York Tribune.

# THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER'S TEST.

That the Russians have fought so well after three months of steady defeats and retrograde movements speaks highly for the character of the rank and file. Over-burdened and illshod as they have been, fighting far from home in tropical heat, for reasons unknown to most of them, the position of the enlisted men has been bad enough to try the Spartan three hunc'red Should there now be a severe defeat, followed by a rapid retirement of the army upon Mukden or Harbin, the troops will be subjected to the severest test to which armed men can be exposed. Only an army spiendidly disciplined, well commanded, devoted to its officers, and enthusiastic in its cause can come through such an experience without disastrous results. Of the Russian army of today it is only known that the men are generally devoted to their officers. It wius; not be forgotten, moreover, that the early disasters of 1877 in Bulstentinople later.-New York Post.

#### IS CRIME INCREASING?

Whenever a crime of unusual turpltude is committed, and particularly whenever a number of such forbidding events occur in quick succession, we hear much about the "epidemic of crime," accompanied by lugubrious comment to the effect that wickedness is increasing, that it is outrunning the growth of population, that the country is rapidly degenerating. It has become the settled conviction of minds chronically indisposed to look upon the sunny side of things that the criminal population is increasing at a more alarming rate than at any time in the country's history, yet no prof is at hand to support this pessimistic view.

Penologists are awaiting trustworthy and sufficiently comprehensive statistics on this interesting subject. Samuel J. Barrows, Commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission, declared in a paper publishet in 1902 that for want of any comparative statistics in the United States it is extremely difficult to say whether criminals are increasing with reference to the population, inasmuch as so much depends upon the activity of the police. Mr Barrows observes that as social rela tions multiply the standard of propriety and good conduct and of social protection is constantly raised, and when new laws are rigidly enforced we may expect an increase for the time being in the number of offenders until society has adjusted itself to the new requirements."

It may be noted that the system of news gathering has been brought to & the Old Testament of the Douay verhigh pitch of efficiency in our day sion, published in 609 A. D. This is Every crime of importance occurring the Bible of the Catholics. It was almost anywhere in the country is im published with the approbation of mediately reported. We hear very much more about crime than our for hie publishers, the John Murphy combears did. The diligence of the re porters and the news agencies creates the impression that the world is growing worse. The law-abiding millions attract little attention .-Philadelphia Ledger.

### CULTIVATE A HOBBY.

"Since the home woman is the in dispensable woman, it is a pity she so often allows herself to fail in her full development and reward," says an editorial in Harper's Bazar. "She is apt to be so unselfish and so conscientious one, but it was not until later, durthat she lets the four walls of home ing the reign of King James, that narrow about her, and the simplest remedy is to have at least one out translated for use in the Church of side interest. The woman who takes up one hobby, one charity, one line of work beyond her household cares, and follows it steadily, will find that it brings freshness and power with it. the western farmer makes it up by It becomes both outlook and inflow never grows old at all, but keeps to which is the mark of youth."

# SPORT AS A PEACEMAKER.

International sporting events are of immense value in promoting good feeling between neighboring peoples. Men are like boys in that respect; good playmates seldom become very bitter enemies. Orientals break bread together and are thereby debarred from lifting their hands against each other Occidentals break "records" in friendly competition, with a like effect.

The Lipton races for the America's Cup have been great promoters of the Anglo-American "entente." They do not, of course, decide the question for statesmen: but they incline the common people-who are the rules of both nations-toward a friendly policy. The automobile races between the French and the German chauffeurs have also been having an undoubted man. effect in bringing those two peoples together.

King Sport is a peaceful Prince. Friendly sporting clubs can do quite as much for the world's peace as so many peace societies with their solemn resolutions and their lurid definiother as competing athletes and who entertain each other so generously that the visiting club never has quite a fair chance for the trophy, can with gunning for each other in deadly earn-

The Sportsman's Cup is the modern substitute for the pipe of peace .-Montreal Herald.

# A CHANCE FOR PUBLICITY.

If it were possible to compel the national committees to keep an accur- Times. ate record of and publish a true account of their expenditures for campaign purposes a work of the utmost importance would be accomplished. bribery of voters in her parliamentary elections by requiring that each candidate's campaign expenses shall

be recorded and made public. If the campaign fund accounts were made public, instead of being kept secret, there would be no need to "fry the fat" from corporations or men. All the money actually necessary for an honestly conducted cam- savant, keen sportsman, linguist counpaign would be willingly contributed try squire and soldier, and has been by public spirited citizens of either conspicuously successful in each role party. Only through publicity, full garia did not prevent the Russians and complete, will campaign funds and altogether is one of those spirit from going to the very walls of Con- cease to be corruption funds.-Phila- who are bound to come into collision delp 'a Ledger.

## LORE OF THE BIBLE

REFERENCE BOOK IN THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

All Information in Any Way Bearing on the Scriptures Can Be Found on the Shelves of the Institution at the National Capital.

It may be an interesting fact to some people that the Bible is one of the reference books in the Washington public library, that four shelves are filled with an excellent assortment of biblical literature, and that every Saturday one or more ministers of the gospel seek this place of books to look up references for the sermons with which they instruct the public from their pulpits on Sunday morning.

Information concerning the Bible is about as limited as can be. Probably very few persons, if told that the library contains the "three versions of the Bible," would be able to say what these three versions are. In point of fact they are the Douay, the King

James, and the American version. Ever since the events that made biblical history occurred have accounts of these same been written. And as civilization spread and gave rise to new people speaking new 'tongues, these earlier accounts were translated into different tongues to

meet human needs. In the first place, there is in the library a book which contains all the English translations from the original Greek text. The book is called the English Hexapla. The Greek text occupies the upper part of the page and the six translations are side by side in columns underneath. These translations are in the Wielif, published in 1380; the Tyndall, in 1534; the Cranmer, 1539; the Geneva, 1557; the Rheems, 1582, and the authorized version, 1611.

What is called the Douay version s made up of the New Testament, published in Rheims in 1582, and of Cardinal Gibbons by the great Cathopany, New York. The title-page bears the inscription: "Printers to the holy 300

,When the early translations of the Bible were being made, history was unfolding itself at a rapid rate in the British empire. Much of the work was done by Protestants, who were Criven into exile for their religious beliefs. The Geneva translation was the outcome of such an exile.

After Henry VIII's stand against the Pope, the cause of Catholicism as the established religion was a lost the authorized version of 1611 was England.

The American version is the King James version revised, annotated and brought up to date.

Other books of reference here are the Cyclopedias of Biblical Literature to her. And the woman with a hobby the Jewish Cyclopedia, commentaries grows old so slowly that she often of various sorts and concordances. A Catholic dictionary contains a descripthe last that freshness of interest tion of the doctrines and rites of this church, and was published in England.-Washington Post.

# NOT CUT OUT FOR SOCIETY.

Westerner Sure He Would Never

Shine Among the Smart Set. Uncle Joe Cannon tells of the tribulations of a congressman from the West, out for re-election, whose wife craved social honors.

It appears that the statesman referred to was a man of very plain habits, little given to the frivolities of the smart set, but in some way his spouse managed to convince him that his re-election depended in a large measure upon his taking a more prominent part in "society." So the westerner energetically set about to meet his wife's views. But it went hard with him, and finally he despaired of of his political enemies Pat, glorious ever becoming anything like a society

"One day he came to me in great distress. 'I'll be hanged if I'm not getting sick of it,' said he. 'The social game has got me goin' for good. for sure. But what makes me mad is that I should be trying to make good a bluff like this when I haven't mastions of war. Peoples who visit each tered one of the fundamental ideas of the scheme.'

"'And what is this fundamental idea?' I asked.

"'Simply this,' replied the candithe utmost difficulty be induced to go date for re-election, 'the fundamental ldea in order to be a society man is as I figure it, to be able to talk while you eat. Now, it's absolutely ridiculous in a man like me trying to make anyone believe he is a society man. When I talk I have to stop eating, and when I eat I have to stop talking. It's no use,' he added, dejectedly. 'I'll never make a society man!" "-New York

> Dundonald a Successful Man. Lord Dundonald, who has been dis

missed by the Canadian government England has virtually eliminated the from his position as head of the dominion militia because he would not permit politicians to interfere with him, is utterly unlike the conventional army officer. He looks more like a dreamer than a man of action-a handsome man with rather pale complexion, dark curly hair, delicately cut features and exquisitely modulated voice. By turns he has been inventor He has a mind of incessant activity with fate, authorities and conventi-

## HUMOR IN TEXT OF CLERGY.

Amusing Remarks Which Were Most Seriously Intended.

Part of the humor which one occa sionally meets with, even in the se date inclosure of the pulpit, is due to the queer texts which are sometimes -often unconsciously-chosen by preachers. No doubt there are many stories told under this head which owe their origin not to actual fact so much as to the invention of the wag. For example, a minister on the Sunday before his marriage is said to have chosen as his text, "And he went on his way rejoicing," and on the Sunday after his honeymoon to have eloquently discoursed on the words, "Remember my bonds."

These instances are, probably, apocryphal, but the following are true and have all come within the experience of the writer. It was in the north of England that the first incident happened. It was a country church where oil lamps were used instead of gas. One night in the late summer when the lamps had not yet been resumed after the long days it got suddenly overcast and before the sermon it was deemed necessary to light the puipit lamp. During the neved that the only advantages in hymn the old sexton repaired to the pulpit, and, having cleaned the glass chimney with a duster, Ht it up, but only a feeble light struggled through. and then the clergyman took his text, which was this: "And now we see through a glass darkly.'

## A Man's Woman.

not sweet, the woman that I

love.

Nor is she fair.

wise in any love of books can tell,
yet she knews the secret of a
spell

From feet to hair.

She is not fair, the woman that I love, Nor is she wise. Nor sweet, and yet she speaks from feet to hair. With turn of waist or throat, and I am

Held in her eyes, no, not fair, the woman that I love.

She is not wise, the woman that I love.

Nor is she sweet.

Nor fair. The spell she weaves, is it of sense?

'Tis undefined and subtle, yet intense Flame, without heat.

Ah. no. not sweet, the woman that I love.

Nor fair, nor sweet, nor wise is she I

love. Beyond a name. Incarnate inystery of negatives Unsolved, unsolvable; a spell that lives; Elusive flame. That which she is, the woman that I

-Old English Poem.

Consumption of Tobacco. The total receipts from tobacco from all sources were \$44,655,808.75 for the fiscal year, against \$43,514,-810.24 for the fiscal year 1902-1903, or an increase of \$1,140,998.51. This increase is participated in by all branches of trade, except cigar manufacture-here we see a decrease of then put on a crop of deep rooting \$236,756.61. As cigar manufacturing shows the worst condition, so tobacco manufacture shows the best condi- such as cow peas, and there are tion. Receipts for this branch of the others that send their rotos to the satisfactory. In the fluctuation of main shallow whatever the crop un bacco Journal.

# Trying to Disgrace Them.

Amusing stories of Major Sam Early, a brother of General Jubal A Early, are still told in Charleston, W. Va., where he lived for many years before the civil war. The Major was a bigoted old line Whig, who hated a Democrat worse than a hobo does work. He had in his employ an Irish pwner has been too attentive to them man who aped his master in everything-dress, manners and politics.

Prior to a certain state election, in condition may exist when the surface which party spirit ran high, the Dem soil appears fairly dry. The presence ocrats had a torchlight procession. of too much water retards the ripenimagine Major Early's chagrin and ing of the crop and frequently defury to behold marching in the van creases its yield. It may be that this ly drunk.

He lost no time in dragging the faithless one from the ranks and higher is not injured. It has been heatedly demanding the reason of his defection.

"Sh!" answered Pat, with a maudlin wink. "Don't yez see Oi'm thrying to disgrace 'em?"-New York Herald, difference. But the low land fre-

# Still Failed to Sec.

"I'd like to see a man kiss me! she said with considerable spirit.

"Well," he replied thoughtfully, "as spectacle I think you would find it disappointing. The value of a kiss loes not lie in the looks of it, you know. However, if you feel that way about it, I would suggest that you stand over here and look in the mirror. There, that's just it."

"You horrid thing!" she exclaimed ust about half a minute later.

Afterward she confessed to her dearst friend that she was so preoccuoled that even then she did not see myone kiss her; but she was pretty vell convinced in her own mind that ome one did.—New York Tribune.

Complimenting the Bishop. It was noon hour and quite a numer of workmen had dropped into the Subway tavern. He was a Hibernian, intique, grizzled, seamed, and warped vith age, but he shifted his dinner all with a certain sprightliness as e stopped on the way out to light his lay. He eyed the clerk. "I hod a hrink," he prefaced with dignity. Me name is Dinnis Mulcahy. I have n' distinction av bein' th' oldest aborin' man in New York. 1 am 91 ears av age. Ye may tell th' bishop was in, an' that his liquor is virry seellent. Good-day."-New York Sun.



Bacteria in Soil. A bacterium is such a small thing that the human eye cannot detect it. It takes the microscope to bring out this minute form of life. It takes some thousands of bacteria to do the work that is done in a single tubercle on the root of a leguminous plant. Nevertheless, small as they are, bacteria are of immense importance to the farmer and often the success or failure of a crop will depend on the kind of bacteria there is in a soil. The kind of soil and its physical structure also have a great deal to to with the abundance of bacteria. It has been found that a soil that is rich in humus, that is, has much vegetable matter in it, is better suited for the development of bacteria than soil that has in it very little numus. It has previously been behaving the humus was that it was a source of nitrogen and that it alsoheld moisture and kept the ground from drying out. The third good quality must now be added, that of making bacterial life more abundant. Whether this connection between the humus in the soil and the bacteria is important because the humus furnishes food for the bacteria or whether it is important because the humus keeps the ground light and moist and lets the air work through

it easily, we do not yet know. Both

are reasonable suppositions. We are

sure to understand more about them

in the not distant future. It is now

certain that we can introduce new

kinds of bacteria into soils and that

we can by doing this greatly increase

the productive capacity of the farms

for certain crops.

Deep or Shallow Soils. Ordinarily it is desirable to have a deep soil, that the roots of plants may strike deep. The latter is a desideratum for the reason that a deep rooting plant is less affected by the droughts than any others. We see his in the case of some trees, which have tap roots and are seldom affected by the dry weather. The shallow soils are first to respond to drouth and sometimes they are the slowest to dry out, when the weather is wet. The deeper the soil and the more it is loosened up the greater the zone of earth that will be subject to the operations of the bacteria that add nirogen to the soil. One way of deepening a soil is to plow it as deep as possible with a common plow and jegumes. There are some legumes that do not send their roots very deep, trade exceeded the receipts for the greatest possible depth into the soil, previous fiscal year by \$1,077,790,02. such as the clovers and alfalfa. On grubs while they are at work in the The result of the year as a whole is multitudes of farms a soil will re- tree; (2) by the application of some business from year to year a uniform- less the land is drained. When this ly good condition in all lines can not is done the drains should be as deep be expected. The output of manufac- as three feet. Then the frosts will tured tobacco for the fiscal year, is work in deeper than they otherwise thing that will prevent the females larger than during any previous year, will and the air will be present on the and aggregates the enormous amount displacement of the water. Subsoil sometimes not, but it should not be

#### Too Much Water. The turning yellow of wheat is fre-

considerable benefit received from the

operation, as it is an expensive one.

quently caused by too much water in the soil. This same effect is sometimes seen in house plants when the and has watered them too often. In the field of wheat or other crop this is one of the chief causes why corn on low land is caught by the frost when corn on land only a dozen feet assumed that it was a difference in temperature, the cold air running into the hollows, but it does not seem likely that so few feet would make all the quently has in it more water than is good for the crop and this retarding the maturing enables the frost to find the corn on the low land more immature than that on land a little higher. The result is that the corn is injured more because it is immature than because the temperature there is so much lower than on the land a little higher. This is a theory, and we do not know that it can be proved by facts.

Industry is not the only thing required on the farm. If it were a great many men that fall would succeed. Keeping eternally at a thing does not always bring success, in spite of the trite saying that it does. Intelligent management is also required. and this kind of management often requires a good deal of information in several directions.

The fall of the year is the time to select the seed corn, and this should be stored in a place that will keep dry and yet not evaporate its moisture too much.

Good seed only can produce good crops, no matter how rich the ground may be or how much good cultivation may be given.

Many plants "run out" because the seed has been carelessly selected from year to year.



The Flat-Headed Borer. The destructive tree borer so well known to horticulturists as the Flatheaded apple tree borer and to entomologists as Chrysobothris femorata is found in all parts of the country and annually destroys vast numbers of trees. It attacks apple, pear, quince, plum, peach, cherry, ash, elm, maple, box-elder, sycamore and willow trees. The injury is done by the flatheaded borer during its grub or larval stage. The adult insect is a beetleabout half an inch long, flattish-oblong in form, shiny greenish-black above and copper colored below. The female deposits her eggs in the crevices of the bark of the trunk and main branches, usually on the south or southwest side, where the effects of the sun upon the tree is greatest. In our locality the most of the eggs are probably laid during April and May. Although eggs are sometimes deposited by this insect upon healthy,

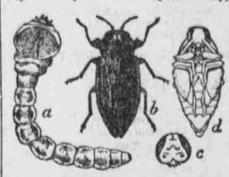


Fig. 3.—Chrysobothris femorata: a, larva; b, beetle; c, head of male; d, pupa—twice natural size (original).

well-established trees, it evidently prefers to select sickly or newly transplanted ones, especially those whose bark has been injured by exposure to the sun. The eggs hatch within a few days after being deposited. The young larva soon eats through the bark and proceeds to bore at some depth beneath the surface, leaving behind it a flattened channel. Sometimes a single borer will girdle a tree and cause its death. The larva reaches its full growth by the end of the summer, being then a pale-yellowish grub about half an inch long, with a broad, flat head. During the winter it remains quiescent. The next spring it bores out nearly through the bark, then moves back a little and undergoes its change into the adult beetle form the transformation being completed in about three weeks. The beetle then cuts an opening through the bark and escapes to continue the work of destruction begun by its ancestors. During the warm part of the day it may be seen flying about in the

hot sunlight. There are three ways of combatting the borer: (1) by destroying the nce that will prevent the eggs being deposited or will destroy the eggs and newly hatched larvae, and (3) by wrapping the trees with somegaining access to the bark. But, by the best methods known, borers are of 328,650,710 pounds.-Western To plowing is sometimes effective and difficult insects to combat. The larvae make their way into the wood so undertaken unless there is to be a soon after the eggs are deposited and keep so completely out of sight as they work, that they may do much injury before their presence is suspected, and are difficult to kill when detected. It is a case where an ounce of prevention is most decidedly more effective and more economical than a pound of cure .- Arizona Station.

Is Seedless Fruit Fertilized?

For some time there has been a belief that seedless fruit is developed without fertilization by the pollen. There have been experiments carried on to determine this and it was thought that the experiments were reliable. Without doubt the men that did the work believed that the fruit was unfertilized and were entirely sincere in their expressions in that regard. In South Australia, however, some very elaborate investigations have been put on foot to discover if the Zante currant, the well-known seedless current, was produced without the intervention of fertilizing processes. In a word it is decided by the experimenters there that the currant, though apparently seedless, is the product of fertilizing processes. At first experiments were made to produce seedless currants by removing the pollen a few days before it was ready to be precipitated into the ovules. This work the experimenters did with the greatest of care, but in the end pronounced it impossible to do the work so carefully that a fer grains of pollen would not get into the ovules of the fruit. The investigation showed further that the ovules of these seedless currants are really fertilized and increase in size for about ten days, after which they abort. This prevents the seed from developing, but the growth is started by the fertilization in the beginning This is probably the case with all of our seedless fruit. The growth is started by the fertilization in the ordinary way, and then the seed formation is stopped and this gives more power to the development of the pulp of the fruit. This is as yet a dark subject.

The progressive dairyman is careful in the feeding of his cows. He knows that the ration to be an economical one must contain both carbohydrates and proteins, and that an overbalance of one will waste it in the work of digestion.