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 Surplus Jan. 1, 1904, - 1,748,856.96
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 Deposits made on or before the first three business days of any month will draw interest from the first day of that month, provided they remain to the end of a quarterly interest period.
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A JAPANESE COMMODORE
 Matsumura Attended The U. S. Naval Academy.
 POPULAR WITH CADETS

At One Time He and His Friend Were Hazed to a "United States Smoker."—Hazers Found Later They Had Struck a Pair of Tar-tars.—His Reply to Dewey.
 "I was at the Naval Academy with Commodore Matsumura of the Japanese Navy, who was recently wounded on the bridge of his ship," said an American naval officer. "A plucky fellow, a more boy-headed chap you have never met. He was graduated in 1873. Part of the time his friend Sataro Ise was in the academy with him."
 "At the Academy Mats, as he was called, was very popular and he was a midshipman when it tried men's souls at the height of the hazing period. At that time the plebes lived down in the old quarters, herded, as it were, to themselves, and their Matsumura and Sataro began their experience. They had never heard the word haze, had no conception of its meaning.
 "One night, hearing a loud voice in their room, I went over, and when I opened the door, all I could see was a dense smoke out of which came several arms. I was jerked headlong into the room and the door slammed to."
 "The Japs were being treated to a United States smoker. The windows were all closed and even the keyhole and crack under the door were stuffed.
 "On the narrow mantelpiece stood the future Japanese hero, Matsumura, looking like one of his old-fashioned idols, but as smiling as a basket of chips. He was ordered by the hazers to sing a song in Greek. Of the language he knew but two words—Alpha and Omega—and these he worked on so cleverly and with such good nature that he was lifted down.
 "Sataro had a sickly cast in thought—he was green about the gills, as one of the boys expressed; but neither said a word. They took the medicine with a pluck which was their salvation, as the man who resisted or took exception to the horseplay had a hard time.
 "In half an hour the air in the room was unbearable. You could cut the smoke with a knife; it was thick and even the hazers were beginning to weaken. Two of the twenty hazers soon found it convenient to get out. Then Mats spoke up.
 "We sorry you third class men have engagement," he said. "We like you stay and smoke another pipe."
 "A few of the third class gentlemen laughed, but nearly all evidently realized that they were up against the real thing. Another now retreated while the rest loaded up their pipes and puffed furiously, trying to make a spurt which would run the Japs out of the room. I had to join, and being a hardened smoker I filled a big pipe and made up my mind that as I was an ally of Mats and Sataro perhaps we could turn the tables.
 "I puffed great volumes of smoke and never said a word. You have seen the smokestack of a torpedo destroyer getting up steam with soft coal? Well, I looked something like that.
 "Not a word was spoken. Most of the third class men were at that stage at which they did not dare to open their mouths. The light became dimmer and dimmer.
 "I sat on the bed next to Mats and he gave me a nudge in the side and fairly erupted with smoke. He not only pumped up great clouds, but he quietly blew it across the room where the bunch of third class men sat gasping and perspiring. One of them told me later that he would have given \$100 to have got out with honor.
 "The minutes dragged along and I was filling my fourth pipe when I saw that Mats was smoking two. He had got his second wind and was settling down to real enjoyment, while all I could see of Sat was a black spot, his hair in a purple cloud.
 "I don't know how long we could have stood it. I confess that I did not feel altogether happy myself when Mats said:
 "Any third class gentleman like another pipe? There are plenty."
 "The mere suggestion drove one of the hazers out. Then the others put up a mean job. One of them cried out suddenly that the officer of the day was coming around. Thereupon the crowd tossed their pipes into the chimney place and ran.
 "It was merely a subterfuge to enable the men to get out. Matsumura had smoked them out, and when all were gone he turned to me with the remark: "Third class men don't smoke much," at which we laughed heartily; then we opened the windows and door.
 "What clinched Matsumura's popularity was the fact that the officer of the day—Dewey, I think—did come along before all the smoke had disappeared and that Matsumura took all the blame for the violation of the rule against smoking and that he did not give away any of his hazers."

Manchuria's Agricultural Centers.
 Liao Yang, Hai Cheng and Chikiau are growing communities where Russia and China are planting agricultural colonies. The treaty port Niu-Chwang or Ying-tse as the natives call it, has been built up by the bean cake trade. Living about thirteen miles from the mouth of the Liao it is the station for the exporting of skins, furs, cereals, and timber. It was formerly a military station but in 1861 after a foreign settlement was made it became of commercial importance. The town proper is thirty miles from the station and the land between is laid out in bean farms. The climate is healthy and bracing, the port is closed by ice sometimes four months of the year. The population is now about 15,000. The Chartered Bank of India Japan Mail Steamship Company China Shipowners' Association, Deutscher Lloyd, New York Life Insurance Company, Mikul Russian Kaishia, Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, and other important interests are established here.

Grain of Wheat as Standard of Weight
 By an English law enacted in 1266, it was provided that a silver penny, called a sterling, should equal in weight thirty-two wheat grains, well dried and taken from the center of the ear. From this it seems evident that the grain of wheat was the prototype of the standard grain. The weight now known as the grain is, of course, copied from governmental standards. In 1826 certain weights and measures were legalized in England and in 1827 copies of these were furnished our government, among them the trop pound, equivalent to 5,760 grains. The origin of the signs commonly used for the scruple, dram and ounce does not seem to be known. It is not unlikely that they are entirely arbitrary.—St. Louis Republic.

Origin of "Abide With Me."
 How the beautiful hymn "Abide with Me" came into being is recalled by the efforts which are being made to complete the rebuilding of the Lower Brixham church, England, which was begun thirty years ago in memory of the author of the hymn, the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte. At the age of 54 he found himself doomed to die of consumption. In sorrow at having to leave his work unfinished he prayed that it might be granted to him to write something which would live to the glory of God when he was dead. His prayer was granted and he wrote "Abide with Me" on the last evening that he ever spent at Brixham, after preaching to his congregation for the last time.

First Use of the Torpedo.
 Torpedoes for the destruction of vessels were first used in the spring of 1861 by the confederates in the James River. In 1865 the secretary of the navy reported that more ships had been lost by torpedoing than from all other causes. Gen. Rains, chief of the confederate torpedo service, put the number at 58, a greater number than has been destroyed in all the wars since.

The Churches of Moscow.
 There are 1800 churches in Moscow. They are the wealthiest churches in the world. One, St. Saviour's cost nearly \$14,000,000 to build. The Russian church is the nation's great wealth storehouse—the nestegg which will be hatched out when the great crisis comes.

Shells of Duck Eggs Jet Black.
 James E. Ripley, Ind., owns a large flock of ducks that lay eggs of which the shells are jet black. Bleaching fluids will not remove the color. Ducks are hatched from these black shelled eggs as covered with thick, black hair. Poultry experts cannot explain the cause of this freak of nature.

URIU AT ANNAPOLIS.
 A Classmate of Daring Japanese Admiral Tella of Cadet Days.

In the April "World's Work" Charles W. Stewart, a classmate of Uria at Annapolis tells some interesting stories of the daring Japanese admiral who sank the Varieg and the Roritz at Chemulpo. Among other things Mr Stewart says: "Uria and Serata (who also became a rear admiral in the Japanese navy) were roommates and chums before and during their cadetship. They were communicants in the Presbyterian church at Annapolis. They occupied room No. 8, and our class pun was 'Why are the Japs like cows?' and the answer was 'Because they ruminate.' This did not visibly please Uria, but Serata was immensely delighted.
 "Uria was quiet, cool, reserved deep, studious. When he spoke it was evident that he had been thinking hard. In the first three years Serata stood higher in studies, graduating fourteenth in the class. Uria developed steadily, and in the last year led Serata in marine engineering, shipbuilding, public law, French and Spanish. Serata excelled in electricity, ordnance and navigation. Uria has advanced step by step, proving his ability in diplomacy and the construction, development and equipment of Japan's effective navy.
 "At graduation Uria was twenty-sixth in his class. His best work was in English history and law, seamanship, language and tactics. His knowledge of literature was exceptional. He was fond of reading the Bible, Shakespeare, Aesop, Bacon, Poe and Franklin.
 "Like all Japanese Uria gave 'h' the sound of 's'. Thirty-three was pronounced 'sirtyree'.
 "Uria married a Japanese woman, a graduate of Vassar college whose sister married Kurita, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. He is the father of three sons and three daughters. At the age of 44 he is a rear admiral. His classmates at Annapolis will not be rear admirals, as the ordinary course of naval promotion until 1916.

Character of Russians
 Are Ready to Make Any Sacrifice for "White Czar"
 DO THINGS BY IMPULSE
 They are Sociable and Very Charitable, Never Turning Any One Away—Also believers in Fatalism, Whatever Comes is Generally Accepted as "God's Will."
 Without considering further the diverse and varied elements that are represented in the peoples of Russia—for a book on each would scarce give one a complete understanding of them all—we may turn to the real Russian for the soul of Russia of today.
 "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar," say the French. This is only half true. There is Tartar blood in the veins of many of the Czar's subjects, but in the Russian of old Russia, found in the center of the imperial domain, there is none.
 Great Russia as Russia proper is known, contains the heart of Russian civilization. Hence, if at all, one may see something of the real Russian character.
 "But," says a European authority on Russia, "only that man who can sympathize with Russian character can hope to understand and define it. The basis of the character and the prime move of all the actions of the Russian, is the heart, with its lights and shades, its noble sensations and its erroneous impulses."
 This writer, who is by no means unsympathetic, enumerates the chief traits of the Russian character under these heads:
 Devotion to country and religion. The Russian is ready to make any sacrifice for the "white Czar," who to him is the personification of both religion and country. Fidelity is thus a prime element in the Russian character.
 A love of the paternal authority and a veneration for fatherhood are strong elements in the Russian character. A Russian calls the Czar, the priest, his own father, and the aged "father," he calls all men "brother." Between different ranks there may be an implied modification of the brotherhood, but the form of address is always "brother." The colonel of a regiment addresses his men as "my son" and the men address a parent, calling him "my colonel."
 Open handed hospitality. Whoever knocks at a Russian door is received with kindness. Though the householder may have money he will make no charge for the best his table holds, and will give up his bed to a stranger. The aged beggar is not sent empty handed from his door, and in the earlier days of the exile system it was a custom in Siberian villages to put outside the window at night on a high shelf built for the purpose where dogs could not reach it, food left from the table for the homeless prisoner who might wander that way on a night journey toward supposed liberty.
 Fatalism. Whatever comes, it is accepted as "God's will." In the case of a child sick with droup, a Russian nurse refused to do anything for it, on the plea that "God had sent for the little one." When called to arms the Russian would not think of doing aught but obey the call. It is the voice of fate.
 Lack of individual perseverance. The Russian does things by impulse, being guided by his temperamental dictates, and not by the head. If he fall in an undertaking he will abandon it and begin another. Individual persistence is not a virtue in his eyes. System and order do not appeal to him. He loves change and lacks foresight. He works with precipitate energy, but unsteadily. He has no idea of thrifty management.
 He looks lightly on discomfort, and submits gracefully to circumstances.
 He is sociable at all times, charitable, and never says ill of a fallen enemy.
 Such are the main characteristics of the "great" Russians, that is, the Russians of central Russia, whether found at home, as settlers in Siberia, or with the czar's armies.
 Of their faults so much has been heard, through unsympathetic channels, from which none have escaped, that we may well leave them to those who do not care to dwell on the better side.

The Japanese and Ship's Captains
 "The Japanese war reminds me," said an old-time Bath, Me., sea captain one day this week "of the earlier times before Japan was so free with other nations as she is to-day. In those days, when a foreign ship entered the Japanese ports, the captains were obliged to place his Bible and rudder in charge of the chief officer of the port and leave it there until he was ready to sail. Of course, he wouldn't sail without either, and the Japs could easily keep tabs on the movements of all ships in their harbors."

Facts About Corea.
 The area is 82,000 square miles. There are nine treaty ports. Gold the great mineral wealth—nearly \$3,000,000 worth exported annually.
 The population is 17,000,000, including 25,000 Japanese, who control the country's activities.
 Education costs \$165,000 and religious sacrifices \$186,000.
 The navy consists of twenty-five admirals and one iron built coal barge—The World's Work.

Free Libraries in Siberia.
 All the chief Siberian towns have free public libraries but naturally all are on a small scale. It surprises one, even, on going into the National Library at St. Petersburg, the capital city, to find so comparatively restricted in its limits a public reading saloon for the biggest city of northern Europe. It is not much bigger than one of the side rooms in Boston's beautiful biblioteka. Perhaps the chief Siberian library is that of Irkutsk, in the heart of Siberia. It is a substantial brick edifice and is located on the second floor of the museum, so that the library building serves a double purpose. It has some 5,000 volumes very many of which are in the different languages of Europe, and have come into the library from different sources—a few from government sources but mainly resulting from the clearing up of dead exile's effects when the books they have brought with them were turned over to the biblioteka. This nucleus has made the library a fairly select one and all brany standard authors will be found represented there both Russian and foreign. But the real literary and educational town of Siberia is Tomsk, about midway between Irkutsk and the Ural range. Here there are three universities, and it is the book and publishing depot of Siberia. The public library at Tomsk is a tree log and brick faced, double windowed, coldproof building, located near the governor's house and the theatre. It is more Russian in its contents than the Irkutsk library. The volume is about 4,000. The chief Russian periodicals are received so that the institution is both a library and a current literature reading room.—Boston Transcript.

Rickshaw Men and Spanish.
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 The explanation is simple. The Japs themselves do not know that they are using Spanish words; they believe them English slang. They have learned them from American soldiers homeward bound from the Philippines. The Yankee boys, used to employing Spanish phrases in speaking to Filipinos, instinctively do the same with the Japs, forgetting that their language is different.

Effect of Heat Upon Isinglass.
 A curious result of the fire in the Bibb warehouse was the effect of the heat upon several hundred dollars worth of isinglass. After the valuable papers of the firm had been removed from the safe on the night of the fire to a place of safety some one suggested that the pile of isinglass, which stood near by, be locked within the safe upon the chance of its being thus preserved. It was preserved, but so curiously did the heat affect it that while retaining its form and substance, the sheets appeared to be transformed into silver foil and were quite as opaque as that article.
Rooster Saved Row of Houses.
 Early one morning a barn belonging to George H. Pottee at Baltimore caught fire. The flames gained rapid headway and were nearing a row of two-story houses, when a rooster, evidently mistaking the red glow of the flames for the dawn, began such a lusty crowing that the tenants were awakened. The row of houses was saved, although the barn was destroyed.
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HALLETT GLACIER.
 It is the Only Known Glacier in the Interior of Our Country.

The history of the discovery of this glacier is an interesting one. An old bear hunter chanced upon the field on Mummy mount, which he called "the largest snow-field in the Rockies." Before his death, which occurred shortly after, he mentioned this discovery to a gentleman then living in Denver, who devoted much time to the exploration of new mountains and strange localities in and about this neighborhood.
 In 1882 this gentleman, a Mr. Hallett, visited the spot entirely alone. In trying to ascend the north side of the icefield he suddenly broke through the bridge of a hidden crevasse, but by extending his elbows he managed to extricate himself from his perilous position and returned in safety to his camp. This incident finally led him to wonder whether this might not be a glacier. In 1885 and 1887 Mr. Hallett, in company with an experienced mountaineer, who was as familiar with the Alps as with the Rockies, twice revisited the spot. Upon the first of these expeditions after a careful examination the true nature of this vast expanse of snow and ice was for the first time positively determined. Here in the heart of Colorado existed a true glacier showing crevasses, moraines in short, all the characteristics of the well known Alpine glaciers of Switzerland. To this was given the name it now bears, "Hallett Glacier," in honor of the man who in such a startling way, made the first real discovery.—St. Nicholas

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Princes of Japan.
 That the Japanese Crown Prince and Crown Princess are not in the race suicide class is evident from the picture recently taken of their two little sons. The elder of the two royal princes is the heir presumptive of

Red Riding Hood Caps.
 A writer says that the story of "Little Red Riding Hood" took its name from a riding hood in vogue in the reign of Queen Anne as a protection for pillion riders against rain. It well suited a pretty face and made its wearer so attractive to the other sex that the Kensington Vestry Hall issued the following notice: "All ladies who come to church in the new fashioned riding hoods are desired to be here before divine service lest they divert the attention of the congregation."
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the Japanese throne, and he is said to be one of the brightest and cleverest boys of royal blood in the East. They are growing up in strenuous times, and the sight of soldiers marching, bands playing and all the preparations for war that are going on around them are bound to leave an indelible impress on their minds. Both the little Japanese princes are said to be remarkably intelligent and very amiable.

HOMEMADE WARDROBE.
 With a Little Taste It Was Made Very Attractive.

In this progressive age, when all things are tending toward economy of space and purse, when landlords and hotel keepers are desirous of securing the largest possible sum for the smallest possible accommodation, the comfort of the individual is of secondary consideration—especially that of the fair sex. They alone suffer from the architects' lack of consideration in allotting so small a space to the feminine wardrobe.
 Many of the fashionable watering places have hardly room enough for the attractive and costly gowns belonging to the girl of the period. And such a one worries her pretty face into a network of wrinkles over the problem—where to put all her outfit. Her less fortunate working sister probably would be willing to be weighted down by such a momentous question had she but the outfit to ponder over.
 Necessity is truly the mother of invention, and this maxim was exemplified by an artistic and practical girl who encountered the same difficulty, only it was the lack of money, as well as space, in her case. In desperation one day this ingenious girl seized upon an idea. Finding an old pine box, she thought dawned upon her that it might be useful as additional closet room, so to speak.
 It measured five feet in length and twenty inches wide. She varnished it inside and out, adjusting four casters to it properly, besides screwing on the two hinges that held the lid. When this hardest part of the work was accomplished, she covered the whole with a rose pattern of cretonne, costing twelve cents a yard.
 Round the lower part of the box was a deep ruffle of the cretonne, held by small brass heads. This made a most dainty and attractive place in which to keep not only pretty waists, but party gowns as well.
 At one end it was divided off into a space large enough to hold hats. On the under part of the lid were eight small shoe bags, made of the rose cretonne, in which could be kept fans, evening slippers and fancy hosiery. Very near the outer edge of the under part of the lid was a satchet bag, held in place by the little brass heads. This perfumed the clothes in a most delicate manner, giving to them the suggestion of a dainty odor, rather than permeating the atmosphere with a strong scent.
 This "party box" as it is called serves for a closet shoe bag and hat box and found its origin in necessity. Out of the remaining pieces of the rose cretonne were made three sofa pillows, and when the lid was closed the box was utilized as a couch by resting against the foot of the brass bed, which made an excellent back for its purpose. It took up comparatively little space, and was the receptacle for many things dear to the feminine heart. Useful as well as ornamental, it is a dream of a creation, and will go down in the family as an heirloom of its pretty possessor.—Chicago Record-Herald

A Delicious Rolled Steak.
 Take a round steak and trim away the fat and gristle. Spread it over with a mixture made from the following ingredients: Two slices of bread, crumbled; a teaspoon of chopped parsley, a pinch of pepper and a teaspoon of melted butter. In spreading roll the steak the long way. Then tie it in three pieces, put it in a baking pan with a pint of water, a slice of onion and a quarter of a teaspoon of pepper. Cook slowly for an hour. When done put in a heated dish, remove strings and add a sauce made as follows: Brown a teaspoon of butter and add a tablespoon of flour. Cook to a dark brown. Add liquor from the pan in which the steak was cooked. Season with salt and serve with steak.

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 Great Russia as Russia proper is known, contains the heart of Russian civilization. Hence, if at all, one may see something of the real Russian character.
 "But," says a European authority on Russia, "only that man who can sympathize with Russian character can hope to understand and define it. The basis of the character and the prime move of all the actions of the Russian, is the heart, with its lights and shades, its noble sensations and its erroneous impulses."
 This writer, who is by no means unsympathetic, enumerates the chief traits of the Russian character under these heads:
 Devotion to country and religion. The Russian is ready to make any sacrifice for the "white Czar," who to him is the personification of both religion and country. Fidelity is thus a prime element in the Russian character.
 A love of the paternal authority and a veneration for fatherhood are strong elements in the Russian character. A Russian calls the Czar, the priest, his own father, and the aged "father," he calls all men "brother." Between different ranks there may be an implied modification of the brotherhood, but the form of address is always "brother." The colonel of a regiment addresses his men as "my son" and the men address a parent, calling him "my colonel."
 Open handed hospitality. Whoever knocks at a Russian door is received with kindness. Though the householder may have money he will make no charge for the best his table holds, and will give up his bed to a stranger. The aged beggar is not sent empty handed from his door, and in the earlier days of the exile system it was a custom in Siberian villages to put outside the window at night on a high shelf built for the purpose where dogs could not reach it, food left from the table for the homeless prisoner who might wander that way on a night journey toward supposed liberty.
 Fatalism. Whatever comes, it is accepted as "God's will." In the case of a child sick with droup, a Russian nurse refused to do anything for it, on the plea that "God had sent for the little one." When called to arms the Russian would not think of doing aught but obey the call. It is the voice of fate.
 Lack of individual perseverance. The Russian does things by impulse, being guided by his temperamental dictates, and not by the head. If he fall in an undertaking he will abandon it and begin another. Individual persistence is not a virtue in his eyes. System and order do not appeal to him. He loves change and lacks foresight. He works with precipitate energy, but unsteadily. He has no idea of thrifty management.
 He looks lightly on discomfort, and submits gracefully to circumstances.
 He is sociable at all times, charitable, and never says ill of a fallen enemy.
 Such are the main characteristics of the "great" Russians, that is, the Russians of central Russia, whether found at home, as settlers in Siberia, or with the czar's armies.
 Of their faults so much has been heard, through unsympathetic channels, from which none have escaped, that we may well leave them to those who do not care to dwell on the better side.

Free Libraries in Siberia.
 All the chief Siberian towns have free public libraries but naturally all are on a small scale. It surprises one, even, on going into the National Library at St. Petersburg, the capital city, to find so comparatively restricted in its limits a public reading saloon for the biggest city of northern Europe. It is not much bigger than one of the side rooms in Boston's beautiful biblioteka. Perhaps the chief Siberian library is that of Irkutsk, in the heart of Siberia. It is a substantial brick edifice and is located on the second floor of the museum, so that the library building serves a double purpose. It has some 5,000 volumes very many of which are in the different languages of Europe, and have come into the library from different sources—a few from government sources but mainly resulting from the clearing up of dead exile's effects when the books they have brought with them were turned over to the biblioteka. This nucleus has made the library a fairly select one and all brany standard authors will be found represented there both Russian and foreign. But the real literary and educational town of Siberia is Tomsk, about midway between Irkutsk and the Ural range. Here there are three universities, and it is the book and publishing depot of Siberia. The public library at Tomsk is a tree log and brick faced, double windowed, coldproof building, located near the governor's house and the theatre. It is more Russian in its contents than the Irkutsk library. The volume is about 4,000. The chief Russian periodicals are received so that the institution is both a library and a current literature reading room.—Boston Transcript.

Rickshaw Men and Spanish.
 Tourists in Nagasaki, Japan, are often surprised to hear the sampanmen and the rickshaw men in the street shout Spanish words to white passersby; as, "hey, amigo" (hey, friend), or "hombre," a common exclamation of attention meaning "man." In the stores the salesmen also use similar terms, as "no sabe," meaning "don't know," etc.
 The explanation is simple. The Japs themselves do not know that they are using Spanish words; they believe them English slang. They have learned them from American soldiers homeward bound from the Philippines. The Yankee boys, used to employing Spanish phrases in speaking to Filipinos, instinctively do the same with the Japs, forgetting that their language is different.

Effect of Heat Upon Isinglass.
 A curious result of the fire in the Bibb warehouse was the effect of the heat upon several hundred dollars worth of isinglass. After the valuable papers of the firm had been removed from the safe on the night of the fire to a place of safety some one suggested that the pile of isinglass, which stood near by, be locked within the safe upon the chance of its being thus preserved. It was preserved, but so curiously did the heat affect it that while retaining its form and substance, the sheets appeared to be transformed into silver foil and were quite as opaque as that article.
Rooster Saved Row of Houses.
 Early one morning a barn belonging to George H. Pottee at Baltimore caught fire. The flames gained rapid headway and were nearing a row of two-story houses, when a rooster, evidently mistaking the red glow of the flames for the dawn, began such a lusty crowing that the tenants were awakened. The row of houses was saved, although the barn was destroyed.
France's Smallest Conscrip.
 The smallest conscript at the latest drawing for service in the French Army was Joannes Chabaud, of Verpillere. His height is 2 feet 11 inches, and he weighs 67½ pounds. His age is twenty-one.—Indianapolis News.

Princes of Japan.
 That the Japanese Crown Prince and Crown Princess are not in the race suicide class is evident from the picture recently taken of their two little sons. The elder of the two royal princes is the heir presumptive of

the Japanese throne, and he is said to be one of the brightest and cleverest boys of royal blood in the East. They are growing up in strenuous times, and the sight of soldiers marching, bands playing and all the preparations for war that are going on around them are bound to leave an indelible impress on their minds. Both the little Japanese princes are said to be remarkably intelligent and very amiable.

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