Boards of Guardians and Homes Are Provided-Better Trials for Offenders-Parents Must Support Children-Wouths Attain Their Majority at Twenty-One Years.

Formerly a child could not be rescued from its parents unless they had been found guilty of some crime, no matter how they might illtreat or neglect their offspring. By a recently adopted law it will be possible to free the child and to place it in a home under the care of a board of any one trying to rescue a neglected or ill-treated child from its even though it might be known that physical and moral martyrdom.

and many are the forlorn little fignres one meets along the streets today, seiling flowers or birds or trary to the law, hence these de-

Parents will be forced to take proper care of their children or the children will be removed from under their control by order of the court and board of guardians will place the little ones either in private the children Such societies will ples his mind New York Sun. then be responsible for the children's education and welfare until they are

But, although the parents may have lost all their rights of control over the child they are not thereby exempt from the duty of paying for its keep It is believed that if it were not for this last provision of the law many parents might purposely be cruel in order that the board of guardians might relieve them of the cost of bringing up their offspring So pay they must The law is to decide the amount to be contributed In the case of a person working for hire the employer is compelled to set aside the money from the wages and to pay it out to the proper guardian of the child For this purpose the employer is to be held strictly reaponai ble

Of these boards of guardians at least one must be appointed for every town ward or for every district. Each board must investigate every complaint of ill-treatment or neglect that is brought before it and fected a wireless telephone, which is about each complaint the board must make a report Complaints of cruelty to children may be lodged against electricians one parent by the other or by a relative of the child, up to the fourth degree inclusive

In the case of the father's misdemeanor or ill-treatment, the mother del un Industrie, Berlin, Germany, can be appointed sole guardian with | natural conditions in Russia are | cilaginous in nature. When the peat full parental rights. This is the first both favorable and unfavorable to instance in Dutch law of such a con- the automobile trade. The favorable cession being made to the mother, ones are found in the absence of a natural binder, keeping moulded whose rights are otherwise but lim- many hills and the long distances cakes of the fuel in shape. For inited So, too, the father may be ap- lover level stretches. The unfavorapointed sole guardian But even with able are found in the long winters. these provisions it is evident that a the intense cold, and in the absence large opportunity for cruelty is left of romantic places or scenery to atand it will always be impressed upon tract tourists. The people and pubthe innocent parent that it would be ilic officials do not favor this method the Insurance Experiment Station's better were he or she to waive all of getting over the ground. The rights in the matter and to allow the people have little skill in handling child to be placed under the care of complicated machinery, hence the five to ten tons in dry fuel daily, in a board of guardians.

By the new law minors will attain lonable terms. their majority at 21 years, instead of at 23 years, as has been the case the law and when tried for wrongdoing such trials will be in private, instead of before the public, and the judges will have a greater latitude of action in imposing penalties, keeping in mind the welfare and betterment of the child culprit. The judges may acquit any children under 16 years of age, even though they may have been proved guilty, leaving punishment to the proper guardians.

By the old law a child of 10 years was liable to public trial and to the full rigor of the law. And the institutions provided for the young offenders, when there was doubt of the moral consciousness in the commission of the offense are not the best places to bring about reformation of character. By the new law it is considered that the guilt of the child is owing to its neglected education. The judge can order him to be placed at the disposal of the state either in a penal institution (not to be recommended) or in the care of some society, which then gets a state subsidy for its ward and is responsible for him until his twenty-first YOUT.

Bank Note Forgery.

An extraordinary method of fabricating bogus bank notes has just been detected in Brussels. The operators cut small pieces from real notes, and put them together with infinite dexterity on a tissue paper so fine that the fraud could only be with difficulty detected when the bogus note was held up against a strong light. From ten good notes an eleventh of higher denomination was manufactured in this way.

AMERICA'S NEWSPAPER HABIT.

Read Much Because of the Intelligence of the People.

Foreigners who visit this country travel invariably notice the prevatonce of the newspaper reading in public conveyances, waiting rooms and refectories. Foreign correspondents and writers on the United States may wary in many particulars but none ever fails to comment on the familiar spectacle of the man behind the newspaper. -Unquestiona bly, Americans, more than any other people, are absorbed in the study of daily journals and a question arises as to the meaning and tendencies of the strongly developed trait. This country has led the way in cheap newspapers of high character, though Europe has taken the hint and works in the same direction.

"Americans occupy in so many respects a material primacy in the guardians, supervised by the child's world's affairs that a newspaper to relatives and by the state. Formerly them is what the contents of a bag of despatches are to a diplomatist. Every American is a political soverparents had very much the worst of eign and may aspire to the highest it, according to the law The parents official place. Generally, he is even had the right to order any one taking more of a business man in ha care of their child to give it back, panoramic survey of active affairs. Is he interested in commerce, mining to do so meant to hand it over for agriculture, or any of the myriad forms of industry? The newspaper Many heart-rending stories are gives him the latest intelligence, if told of the ill-treatment of children, any is stirring, in his special department His national boundaries reach from the borders of Asia to the eastern extremity of the West Indies. showing white mice or guinea pigs from the lower reaches of the St. to the passers-by, for begging is con- Lawrence to the arid sands of Southern California. There are forty-five vices to answer the same purpose States, five Territories and a vast All this will soon be a thing of the aggregate of outlying islands to hear

from Exciting public issues succeed each other swiftly, and an American may take some part in deciding every one of them He may speak, or write, or debate as a participant. His ballot counts one, and no ballot counts for more He is no families with responsible guardians mere looker-on or student of abor in the homes of the many societies structions when poring over a newsthat are working for the benefit of paper. He is a part of what occu-



Francis J. McCarthy. A young man of eighteen years, of San Francisco, has invented and persaid to surpass the most sanguine expectations of the scientists and

Automobiling in Russia.

According to expert evidence published economical processes lished in the Nachrichten fur Haninability to get chauffeurs on reas-

The country folk are often bitter enemies of the automobiles, the roads heretofore. Persons under 18 years of the empire are often wretched, ented and was devised with referare to be regarded as children before and the network of ways far from what it might be and what it will have to be before Russia can count fuel is too bulky for economical on a very successful industrial or transportation to any distance. commercial career.

In the cities it is different. There everything favors the automobile. appears to be that of a large com-The slowness with which street railways are built forces many families to keep carriages. These will doubtless turn to automobiles. The only serious obstacle to a rapid development of the automobile trade in the large cities is based on police supervision and regulation. Now that a great change has come over Russia's police and other policies trade in automobiles may develop unmolested.

The different cities, however, have, each, their own way of handling the automobile traffic. St. Petersburg and Moscow long since recognized the automobile as a necessity, hence their regulations are comparatively liberal. Riga and other cities have been rather severe. In these places certain streets may not be traversed by the automobiles. Application in writing for permission to use an automobile must be made, and the machine must be subjected to expert inreetiestion.

Up to date Russia, including Poland, the Caucasus and Finland, has from 1.200 to 1.500 automobiles. among them many of the lighter kind. Besides these there are fully 1,500 automatic bicycles.

English and French Submarines. Great Britain is leading the way in building submersibles for attack and from this point of view it is doubtful whether France is ahead or whether she will be shead a little

How Bog Lands of the United States Furnish Heat.

METHODS FOR WORKING.

Productive as a Source of Water Gas -Ton for Ton Bog Yields a Better Amount of Gas Than Do High Grade Bituminous Coal - Ashes Are Made into Scouring Brick.

The gas-making potentialities of bog fuel turn out to be something tremendous, says the Boston Transcript. Careful investigations have brought out the fact that in its better grades a ton of the thoroughly dried fuel yields a much greater amount of gas than the same weight of high-grade bituminous coal. This is the equivalent of "coal gas," as it is commonly called, generated by a coking process, and yielding not only the coke, but a large amount of other by-products. Bog fuel is correspondingly productive as a source of water gas and of producer gas for power purposes. In his latest report Professor Norton stated that the direction in which we must look for the greatest development of bog fuel is in the matter of gas production Among the by-products from the coking of bog fuel he found the most common to be ammonia, acetic acid, anthracene, creosote, carbolic acid, toluene, phenol and pitch. It is notable that two members of the graduating class of the Institute of Technology last year chose for their thesis "The secondary products from the gas evolved in coking bog

in the way of practical results in gas making, the experiment at the Menominee Gas Works in Wisconsin are important. The works were run for one day on briquettes made by a Chicago company from a superiar The yield from a ton of the briquettes as compared to that from a ton of the coal ordinarily used stood feet to 11,000 In fact, the possibilities in this direction appear so great that the latest report of the experiment station remarks that the makers of gas-producing plants and the manufacturers of engines have become so enthusiastic that their eagerness to develop power on a large scale almost stands in the way of the more modest efforts to develop briquettes and solid fuel before going in to the broader field.

Bog fuel is abundant in nearly all England particularly so. Our industrial leaders have lamented New England's lack of practicable coal

simple apparatus to give the law material proper shape for drying to more or less elaborate machinery for its conversion into briquettes. Fundamental patents in connection with sible. But there remains a run indeveloping and perfecting effective

All forms of bog fuel contain a aubstance called "pentosane," muor mud is well kneaded this substance becomes active and serves as dividual family consumption a large meat-chopper will serve to turn out a considerable quantity in the course of a day, ready for moulding. The Atkinson-Norton machine, a fruit of work, offers an effective way to produce the equivalent of perhaps from blocks ready for drying. This makes it available for small communities with a supply close at hand, for the machine costs only \$75. It is unpatence to such uses. For general purposes, however, non-compressed bog

In this direction the most extensive scale of operations yet reported pany in Chicago which has gone very thoroughly into the development of mechanical processes for the rapid and economical production of briquettes which in density compare sembling large and dark brown slices of bologna sausage. In another they have a cylindrical shape. The process is automatic from the time the raw material is taken from the bog until the finished briquettes are turned out. Not a human hand touches it meanwhile. It is possible to take it from the bog by dredges that scoop it up tons at a time. If it is impracticable to drain the bog Soating dredges may be used, raising it from any required depth.

Rope Used in British Navy. "Every rope used in the British. payal service, from heaving line to hawser, wherever used on board ship or in dockyard," said the head of a large rope manufactory. "has woven into one of its strands, for purposes of identification, a colored thread. A different color is used according to the port of manufacture. red, blue, green, and yellow being adopted for different ports. The presumption is that any rope with the colored thread found outside of such uses is in improper hands. This custom has prevailed in the British Navy since long before the days of

It Couldn't Agree on a Candidate : the First Presidential Election. Indiana cast three electoral votes for President before its formal admission into the Union, says the New York Sun, and it is the only State which has done such a thing.

New York, long recognized as the most important State politically, took no part, most persons will be surprised to know, in the first Presidential election. It was the only State of the Union, as then constitated, which did not.

Prior to the election of 1824 there was no popular vote for President through Presidential electors. The Legislature of each State selected a candidate for President, and the voting for President included the vote I for Vice-President as well, the candidate receiving the second highest vote for President being chosen Vice-President.

The first choice of a President was made on March 4, 1789, in this city. The New York Legislature met in January, but its members could not agree upon a candidate, though popular sentiment pointed to George Washington as the first President of the republic.

The two branches of the Legislature had a deadlock, and as it couldn't be broken before March New York was entirely unrepresented in the first Presidential election. On April 30 President Washington was inaugurated in this city, and thus New York had some share, at least, in the election of a President in contest in which it did not cast a solitary vote.

The Influence of Salt. Salt has had much influence in shaping the civilization and exploration of the world. It is believed by many that the oldest trade routes were created for the salt traffic. This was certainly the case with the caravan routes in Libya and the Sahara. while the mines of North India were grade of peat from a Wisconsin bog. the center of a large trade before the time of Alexander. Sait, too, has played a considerable part in the distribution of man. He was forced in the ratio of about 18,000 cubic to migrate to places where it could be obtained. This brought him to the seashore, where he gained his ideas of maritime commerce. Lastly, the preservative effects of sait on fiesh food made long oceanic voyages nossible and thus opened up the world to commerce and civilization.

> Horse Racing in Australia. "One of the finest race courses in the entire world is at Melbourne. Australia, and some great races are run there," said Harry Yost, "It is as the Flemington cours is maintained at an enormous expense annually.

"The seats are arranged on terraces, on the plan of the old Roman Numerous methods for working amphitheaters, and on the day when up bog fuel into shape for burning the Melbourne Cup race is run there have been devised. These vary from lare always from 225.000 to 260.000 persons at the track. The Australians are invoterate gamblers and future book for the big race is prepared six months before the race is run. The horses over there areamons bog fuel are said to be no longer hos- the finest in the world and there are some exciting races, both flat and erative field for inventive talent in steeplechase. The Melbourneites are great followers of every sort of sport, and at an amateur football game I have seen 60,000 persons cocupying the stands."



Cole Younger. A former Western bandit, is now promoting an electric rallway from Kansas City to Jefferson City. The greater part of the money for financiering the scheme is said to be furnished by a United States Senator with anthracite. In one form these of West Virginia, whose life Youngbriquettes are lozenge shaped, re- er had saved on a certain occasion during the Civil War.

Wonders of Science.

If we no longer live in an are when, in Lord Beaconsheld's famous phrase. "Young men prattle protoplasm," it is only because of the inexhaustible resources of science, which have distracted our attention with later discoveries. Nowadays the public mind is propared for any-thing and therefore the announce-ment that a practical process has been discovered for extracting nifromaking it available to agriculture as which the forage is abundant and the basis of a chemical manure, will it is increasing gradually & herder schemes is the vote probably only create a mild sense. It kept with the snimals containty, prised is them all thon. The announcement, if it he sub-tion. These herds, with the Rockereller, it such equilibriated is of the utmost consecution. gen from the simosphere, and for lem which has long disquieted both agriculturists and scientists. The fertility of the soil is by no means inexhaustible, and the supply of fertilis ranges ing material from the Chilian nitrate fields is also confined to easily calculable dimensions. "Wherewith then shall the earth be salted?" is the question that presents itself, and it is a question which certain Norwes gian experimentalists cisim to have

Three Courses to Save Them from Extinction.

NOT A THOUSAND LEFT

An Iowa Trial Indicates That They Cannot Pay Their Way-Uncle Sam, A National Society, or Rich Mea Must Support Them-Great Value Placed on Heads and Robes.

The most recent census places the atire number of pure bred bison at 43, only 20 per cent, of which are own, says the New York Sup.

Frank Rockefeller, brother of the standard Oil man, purchased the Luana herd from Hanson & Burgess for \$3,000 and received twenty-two ane specimens, which were driven to the Rockefeller ranch in Kansas by nowhous and special ponies, sent from Wyoming for the purpose. The notion that there was money in a great herd of buffaloes has passed. The lowe farmers who nurchased i wide range of fertile land on which to propagate the bison went into bankruptev.

When Hanson & Burgess purchased a few buffaloes and turned them out to range on the blue grans. meadows of Clayton County the scheme for getting rich quick looked attractive. They estimated that every animal would bring them \$1,000 if a market could be created for the meat.

The animals weigh from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds, and every full grown buffalo yields 500 pounds of mest, which is fit to serve on any table and which the frontiersmen considered a

The lows firm expected to train the palates of New York and Chicago neonle to appreciate buffalo meat. and fattened many pure bred buffalo and thought they must now be wo to supply the delicacy for the holi- out, when behold, in came ave. He companies purchased the mest, but identical tweed, still as good as ev the sale was limited and the mest was not desired except for the holiday menus. A number of fat animals shipped to the stock yards of Chicago brought prices only & Ilitia above those paid for good fat cattle-Great value is placed on the heads

and the robes of the buffelo. A well-

mounted head is worth from \$150 to \$300, while the robe is a luxury worth \$75, though the robes formerly sold in St. Louis and Chicago in the days of the traders for \$8 to \$10. Then it was expected that moological parks all over the United States ould want the animals; that not a circus would be without a number and foreign countries would buy them. The Emperor of Germany was looked upon as a sure customer. He was said to have offered \$5,000 for the crazy bull of Lost Park, Col. and Hanson & Burgess saw no rese son why they could not produce 'crazy bulla" for less money. The buffalo subsist on the same food as cattle, but require more of it. It was not long before the firm discovered that the slow increase of buildle herds in numbers and the little demand for the meat makes raising buffaloes for profit an impossibility. The herd of Luana, now owned

big herd from the Flathead Indian reservation. The herd of James Philip, who is anos work and her home known all over the western range at brists women are the butto "Scotty" Philip, is kept on the range illelong devotion, and one there near Fort Pierre, S. D., and is one of which to admire most, the at the most thriving in existence, but it i that has emplied her to the is maintained and guarded jealously over America in the order of at great expense, and brings little re-very tones of her clear voice turn to the owner. The herd consists she pleads for the peor si of sixty-one full blooded buffeloes wretched or the asimirable

by Mr. Rockefelier, was part of the

The Philip herd is the product of a circed success that hunt made twenty years ago. When them. Fred Dupras, an old French trapper. The Duckess of Mentre foresaw the early extermination of it the est-blishment of the species and started for the Little nurses. Up to a few years Missouri country, to eapture a few useful women were war calves for the purpose of raising a Scotland the training of silling head. When Dupres died Philip pur-wives left much to be desired that the buffalose, which had been the poor in time of sideress. raised in the Cheyenne River Valley torced to depend on the minute

Bill) is devoting his exorts and for tune to the preservation of the old Casey herd, which he keeps in a suburbe of Glas large wooded park near Pawnee amount of experience cal City, Okia. This is probably the quired, and thence is appearance most valuable herd of buffaloes in out duly masified aure existence, but, like the others, they counties that require the return no profit to their owner. Ma- The Marchioness of for Lills purchased the bid Casey has initiated as inches herd and has added to these all the mont in the advent ioose buffaloes obtainable

cattleman of Texas, has a herd of are lodged in a see we eighty buffaloss, but he has been tage is a beautiful of crossing them with Galloway cattle tended by an intelliger the past few years and making woman, and sent to no serious attempt to keep them school. All these past Dure.

A perd which approaches the inds- squitser as organish pendence of the former herds is that take clerk a fourth of C. E. Contact of Kalispel, Mos. one or inc. of the This herd is permitted to wanter as special tapeas? Kerallit pleases in a mountain valley in and did excellently which the forage is abundant, and the great beauty

stone National Park, consillute the that many the buffalo population of the United in to grappit vita build States, a little remnant of the patt trust and seems problem. herds which formerly rosmed the

King Edward's Drives. The King's coachman never knows where he is to drive until His Male esty is actually seated in the car-riage "This is a continuance of the rule which came spite love, when

Many Indies are sers, writes Lady Viole of them have a talent for round them the right ; ontting them in the cent while they are also gived with soumen and judicious lasters character as enables them tris antly to conquer difficulties work done by the Scotch at industries alone prove this.
The Duchess of Sutherland h

stored comfort and activity to a village home which for he work was perishing and by h wearled energy and example valoped the making of hon and tweeds into a real and & ing industry. She, in the nor Scotland, Lady Aberdeen in ce Scotland and the Duchess of cleuch in the south practically away the country between them and or mand an excellent sale for the ducts of their taste and Judgment

The industry so valuable to the poor crofters who weave in the loss winter months has steadily progressed from the first initial opening. when the ternover was \$1,000, till it is now £3,400. As was very whele observed recently at the Leeds of hibition, "We don't desire to rely an unemployed fund, we wish keep the poor employed." One gri advantage of the materials they av ply, which are dyed with seare which gives levely tinis unattained otherwise, is that they are all a genuine and durable. As am f tration, there is a story current t two suits of Harris tweed were a by a worker to a couple who wish to be dressed allke on their tands bloucle. Year after year, when it friend visited them, they were all wearing the suits: at last in the life year the friend saw them no least day season. A number of hotel children, all clothed althe de the



Ludy Henry Somer Lady Henry Somerset's t

and fifty head of cattalo, a cross be and window with creates at

and cared for by the old French of relatives or the masking it trapper.

Major Gordon W. Lillie (Pawnoe neighbors. The duches has for lized a training home and HORSE IN CLASSES AND ADDRESS. ose buffaloes obtainable. boys taken from the Charles Goodpight, the Panhandle The boys, about a so out wall the law is