

THE COURAGE OF GEESE

A California Man Comes to Defense of Malignant Bird.

Among the defenders of the goose is a resident of Sierra County, California. The special incident upon which he bases his defense of the goose, and which is printed in the San Francisco Call, happened several months ago. The story is given in his own words:

"I was on my way to a neighbor's place several miles from my own. When I noticed a large flock of geese coming south. They were white geese with black wings, and were flying in the usual V-shaped formation. In looking at them I noticed a black eagle, an unusually large one coming from the east. He was flying directly toward the geese although his course would carry him a little below them.

"The geese saw the eagle about the same time that I did. Before he arrived opposite them they gave decided signs of uneasiness. I saw that they were beginning to break up their regular formation, and I watched with curiosity to see what would be the outcome.

"Hardly had I noticed their commotion when they formed into two hollow squares. The eagle was now on a point and a little below the geese. One square hung perfectly perpendicular in the air with hardly a flutter of the birds' wings. The other hung as motionless, but in a slanting position. If the eagle saw them he gave no sign of attention but kept straight on his course. Then, just as he arrived directly underneath the geese, something happened.

"With a concerted movement the geese that formed the lower or slanting hollow square swooped down in the direction of the eagle. Their sudden rush caused the eagle to turn out of his course and fly rapidly toward the north. The geese then wheeled and flew back joining the birds which had remained almost motionless in the perpendicular hollow square.

"The two groups having joined, the V formation was again assumed, and the geese continued their flight toward the south.

"I never heard of an eagle attacking geese. Besides, this eagle was hardly in a position to do so. His evident intention was to fly along about his own business. The geese were the ones who made the attack, if such it could be called.

Sunrise on a Kansas Ranch.

The sun was rising in the West, and shed its beams on Codrington, where peevish goat and sportive cow were perched upon the eeds' backs. There Frank McEwan watched his flock, and strove the gentle sheep with rocks, and drove his hens to take care of their eggs. The pigs were silencing and the hired men gathered cockleburrs; a doctor passed on horse back, and all the ducks called loudly "Quack!" The fruit tree agent asked "stay all night; the horses whinnied 'Neigh!' Peace hovered over the prairie wide; the cattle bowed the horses highed; and sounded through the village smoky, the bark of waterdog, elm, and oak, and he who owned these rustic scenes had seeded down his farm to beans.

On Vacations.

It is related in Mr. Stewart Edward White's book, "The Mountains," that once upon a time a man happened to be staying in a hotel room which had originally been part of a suite, but which was then cut off from the others by only a thin door through which sounds carried clearly.

It was about eleven o'clock when the occupants of that next-room came home. The man heard the door open and close. Then the bed shrieked aloud as somebody fell heavily upon it. There breathed across the silken a profoundly deep sigh.

"Mary," said a man's voice, "Am I slightly sorry I didn't join that Association for Artificial Vacations? They advertise to get you just as tired and just as much in two days as you could by yourself in two weeks."

When Fashions Lasted for Years.

In times past a fashion lasted with slight modifications for years. Much the same fashions continued through long reigns of Louis XIV, and another through that of Louis XV, while the fashions of the Middle Ages never thought of varying their costumes. As for the Greeks, and the Romans, generation succeeded generation with little change in male dress, and yet all these ladies of the past were more artistically dressed than those of today. Many no doubt, spent more than they could afford, but when they had a costly dress they kept it, and did not throw it away to replace it with another.

A Flasco.

The phrase "a complete flasco," originated with a German workman, who declared that he could blow glass as well as an expert glass worker. A friend laid a wager with him to the contrary, and when the test came of the "would-be glass blower" found that he could produce only a pear-shaped flask (flasco). Nothing daunted, he tried again, but with the same result. The story of the workman became known, and hence the origin of the phrase which is used in designating a failure.

One In; Tother Out.

"It must be very nice," said the caller to the author's wife, "to have your husband at home so much of the time."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Richard Darling, "it gives me a chance to go out."

WATERPROOFING MATCHES.

Simple Method That May Be of Use to Campers.

Perhaps some of your readers would be interested to know that I have found a simple, inexpensive way to waterproof matches.

Into some melted paraffin (care be taken that it was as cool as possible) I dipped a few ordinary matches. After withdrawing them, and allowing them to cool it was found that they scratched almost as easily as before being coated with the paraffin. Several were held under water for six or seven hours and all of them lighted as easily as before immersion. When the match is scratched the paraffin is first rubbed off and the match lights in the usual way.

French "Tomatoes" and Their Bread.

The little loaves of bread supplied to the French soldiers have from time to time been known by the name of "Bread of the Republic." Their origin dates back to the First Republic. In the Middle Ages the French Tommy Atkins received no rations and had to depend upon what he could get from the enemy. At a later date a commissariat department was created, and the soldier was issued two loaves of the so-called "bread of the Republic." In 1790 the troops received free rations of bread without any deduction from their pay. The bread contained a little flour but bran predominated; hence the name "bread of the Republic." In 1870 it was decided to supply bread made of flour only but the soldiers continued to retain their old name. Now the bread is made of wheat flour and is much better than the old one.

A Busy Boy.

The diminutive office boy had worked hard on a salary of three dollars a week. He was a subdued little chap, faithful and quiet. Finally, however, he picked up courage enough to ask for an increase.

"How much more would you like?" inquired his employer.

"Well," answered the lad, "I don't think that two dollars more a week would be too much."

"I suppose I am to be repaid," said the boss, "for my age but to tell the truth since he worked here I've been busy; I haven't had time to grow."

Blood Temperature of Athletes.

Professor Park of the London College Hospital records some curious observations on the blood temperature of runners. The normal blood temperature in man is about 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. A young man after a run of 200 yards showed a temperature of 100.7 degrees, another temperature of 100.94 degrees, and a third a temperature of 102.2 degrees after a run of half a mile. A mile run produced an internal temperature of 102.8 degrees, and another athlete had 103.9 degrees with one mile. After a three mile run one young man had a temperature of 105.4 degrees. But this runner's normal blood temperature was 101 degrees although he was in perfect health.

Quer Side Lines.

In both India and China there are thousands of people who manufacture ink as a side-line to their regular business working at it in the winter, at night, and on days when they are not otherwise employed. It is made by burning some kind of oil, usually made in joints which can be taken apart for recasting in new ink. The ink is almost any kind of vegetable oil will do, and in districts where petroleum is found, coal oil is used in making the cheaper grades. The best kind is made from sesame oil.

Sky Signs.

Whether over or cloudy, a rosy sunset presages fine weather. A streaky looking greenish blue, with and rain. A dark or Indian red rain. A red sky in the morning bad weather, or much wind, perhaps rain. A gray sky in the morning, fine weather. A high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fair weather. Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horizon, distant objects, such as hills, unusually visible or raised by refraction, and what is called a "hearing day," may be mentioned among signs of wet if not wind.

Don't Scold Children.

Children love to be treated with courtesy and respect. They resent having their opinions and sentiments scolded, and parents might learn a good deal from them and about them if they would encourage them to talk more freely of all they think and feel. We are harassed by the gathering years, and we have lost our keenest sense of what is the very truest and the very best. The contact of a child's mind with its pure vision is like a message straight from God.

To Break Up Tipping in Iowa.

Des Moines Iowa. The Committee on rules in the Iowa house has made a rule prohibiting tipping employees, including the committee clerks.

BETTER IN BIRDS' NESTS.

New Region for the Efforts of Bug Collectors.

In the Entomologist's Monthly Magazine Mr. N. H. Joy indicates an apparently little explored region for "rare" beetles. Having last year obtained various species of new species from collectors in birds' nests, Mr. Joy was led to explore the region of the nests of birds. He further concluded that if the nests of the birds were to be explored, the beetles of entomology. Mr. Joy has put his theory to the test and finds that birds' nests are a source of many rare and interesting beetles. And in searching the nests of birds in mammals this sort of a collector has been even more successful. In it not even possible that when such sites are more carefully and exhaustively searched new species of beetle may reward the collector.

Eleven Years Ago an Italian Knight.

Eleven years ago an Italian knight made a boat of artificial stone. The little boats of bread supplied to the French soldiers have from time to time been known by the name yet to use. The "bread of the Republic" was made of flour and bran, and was issued to the troops. In 1790 the troops received free rations of bread without any deduction from their pay. The bread contained a little flour but bran predominated; hence the name "bread of the Republic." In 1870 it was decided to supply bread made of flour only but the soldiers continued to retain their old name. Now the bread is made of wheat flour and is much better than the old one.

Health and Beauty.

Never take a kick from an empty stomach, especially if the patient be contagious as this dispenses the system more readily to receive the contagion.

A Scotch teacher gave the advice to her pupils: "If you have cholera or scarlet fever in the house put some onions under the bed and they will sweep away the disease."

Years ago when the cholera raged through London, the onion proved of value. It was noted that in the most unsanitary districts where there were great numbers of onions and in their houses had strings of onions suspended across the ceiling. The opinion is said to be a powerful antidote against disease.

His Favorite Game Bird.

A dinner one day says a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger were discussing the merits of various kinds of game birds. One of the guests said: "I like a duck, a woodcock, and still another thought that the most delicious article of food was a quail. The conversation was then turned to the waterfowl and the dinner ended at about the same time.

Now Frank," said one of the men to the waiter at his elbow, "what kind of game do you like best?"

A Bird Census.

At the University of Illinois a summer bird census of that state has been taken. The method was to count the birds seen on a strip of 100 feet broad and 428 miles long run by a line of states from north to south. The census showed 740 birds of an species. On this basis the total summer bird population of Illinois was calculated at 30,000,000. The census also shows that the meadow lark is the most numerous bird in the state. The English sparrow is second in number. On the contrary the number of birds increased.

Whips on a Tree.

In the island of Jamaica there grows a tree with the botanical name of the Daphne latifolia. The branches of which native workmen use peculiarly strong and excellent whips. These whips have the handle made of a part of the stem retaining the bark. For the lash the stem is cut and then split into strips which are woven together in a double row six or seven feet long. The proper taper is afforded by drawing more and more of the strips as the end of the lash is approached.

A Doctor's Messenger.

In the north of Scotland there is a doctor who has to drive many miles to visit some of his patients. He takes with him several carrier-pigeons and sends them back to his office with a message asking for the prescriptions that need to be made up and sent at once. Then these reach the sick person very soon. If any of these patients living or off are ill that they may need to have the doctor come again to see them, he leaves pigeons with them which can be sent to him with a line asking him to come.

The "Vanilla Bean."

The vanilla bean is the fruit of a vine belonging to the orchid family originally found in Mexico, but now cultivated in South America, Java, and other tropical regions. The term "bean" is incorrect, as the plant is a legume, and the long, pencil-shaped fruit pods, containing thousands of minute seeds, do not resemble a bean. The beans having the finest flavor and the most expensive as to cost, are brought from Mexico.

WHEN NIAGARA RUNS DRY.

Nature Will Destroy Cataract in Three Thousand Years.

According to an official of the Geological Survey, a comparison of the geological records for a period of 30 years shows that the land surrounding the Great Lakes is being gradually tilted from northeast to southwest at such a rate that in two points 100 miles apart, the northern point has inclined with reference to the southern point 1/1000 of an inch in 30 years.

Women in Ethnology.

The recent investigations of Dr. C. G. Loring among the Veddas of Ceylon and the great importance of the work of Dr. Loring's wife, Mrs. A. Loring, in the study of the Veddas, has attracted the attention of the scientific world. Mrs. Loring's investigations have been of great value in the study of the Veddas, and her work has been of great help to the ethnologist.

Natural Rotation in Forests.

It is a well known fact that in the rotation of a forest, the trees of the same species become concentrated in certain places. This is due to the fact that the trees of the same species have a tendency to grow in certain places, and this is due to the fact that the trees of the same species have a tendency to grow in certain places, and this is due to the fact that the trees of the same species have a tendency to grow in certain places.

Another Artificial Fertilizer.

The success attained in Norway by the electrothermic process for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the form of nitric acid, which is afterward converted into calcium nitrate and used as a fertilizer in place of Chile saltpeter has been followed by the development of another method of fixing atmospheric nitrogen by passing air over heated calcium carbide. The product is called cyanamide in the market, and is an excellent fertilizer.

A Lightless Lighthouse.

On a sunken reef 350 feet distant from Norway Lighthouse is a remarkable beacon which warns mariners with the help of a light which is not apparent. The beacon is a cone of cast-iron plates, surrounded with lanterns containing a glass prism. The prism derives its light from reflecting the rays emitted from the lighthouse, and the optical illusion is marvellous. Mariners naturally suppose that there is a lighted lamp on the beacon itself, and many of them will not believe otherwise. But when the navigator sees the reflected light, which indicates the perilous rock below. This beacon has been in use more than half a century, and since it was fixed in position others have been placed in other neighborhoods to make clear points of danger.

His Pedigree.

The calf, which Gleason King had taken the summer resident to see, surveyed his owner and the stranger with a wary eye. "Er--what breed is your calf?" asked the visitor.

Stones Eaters.

Sir James Ross in the course of his travels noted a curious fact with regard to the penguin, namely the habit of swallowing stones. In one specimen he found ten pounds weight of quartz granite and trap. Other animals, reptiles, fishes and mammals exhibit the same strange fancy. In a paper contributed to the proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society, W. H. Wicks has collected a number of facts connected with such stomach stones. The fact noted by Mr. Wicks that the pebbles are usually white quartz is interesting, but does not appear to throw any light on the strange habit.

In Memory of Bishop McQuaid.

Month's Mind Mass Celebrated at the Cathedral.

A solemn pontifical mass of requiem was celebrated at the Cathedral at 10.30 o'clock Wednesday morning for the repose of the soul of Rt. Rev. Bernard John McQuaid, first bishop of Rochester.

With scarcely an exception, the priests of the Rochester diocese were in attendance, and many came from the Buffalo and Syracuse dioceses. Rt. Rev. Charles H. Colton, bishop of Buffalo; Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, bishop of Syracuse; Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriel, bishop of Ogdensburg; Rt. Rev. Patrick Grimes, coadjutor bishop of Syracuse, and Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, bishop of Brooklyn, were in the sanctuary. A more notable gathering of church dignitaries has seldom been in Rochester, with the exception of the occasion of the funeral itself last month.

Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, bishop of Rochester, officiated. The officers of the mass were: Assistant priest, Very Rev. D. J. Curran, vicar general; deacon, Very Rev. J. J. Hartely, sub-deacon, Rev. Dr. M. J. Nolan; acolytes, Rev. M. J. Hargather and Rev. D. W. Kavanaugh; candle bearer, Rev. James A. Hickey; miter bearer, Rev. A. Engelhardt; censer bearer, Rev. J. Staub; master of ceremonies, Rev. Andrew B. Meehan.

The procession left the vestry at 10.30 o'clock, going to the high altar. Following the cross bearer and the acolytes came the students of St. Andrew's and St. Bernard's with the bishops and priests of this and other dioceses. The student choir of St. Bernard's, under the direction of Rev. John M. Patter, sang the mass. The music was strictly in accordance with liturgy and was impressive in its simplicity and beauty.

Rt. Rev. John G. O'Connor, bishop of Newark, N. J., when Bishop McQuaid originally came, pronounced the eulogy, a discriminating summary of the deeds and character of the late bishop.

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Koenig's Nerve Tonic
New Like Certain Doctors.
Dr. J. A. Koenig, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., writes Feb. 20, 1907: "I am not a certain doctor, but I am a certain doctor in my own way. I have used your Nerve Tonic for many years, and I can say that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever used. It has given me more energy and strength than I have ever known. I have used it for many years, and I can say that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever used. It has given me more energy and strength than I have ever known. I have used it for many years, and I can say that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever used. It has given me more energy and strength than I have ever known."

COOK OPERA HOUSE

J. H. Moore's Greater Vaudeville
"A Night With the Poets"

Max Witt's Singing Colleen

Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker

Elinore Sisters

The Josettis

4 Prevosts

Claude and Fannie Usher

Sam Williams

Mooreoscope

RICH SIBERIAN CROPS

No Religion More Capable of Producing Human Food.
Though the name of Siberia is still popularly accepted as a synonym for all that is Arctic and sterile, says the London Globe, it is becoming clearer every year that few regions of the earth are more capable of producing immense stores of human food. This year in particular, when the crops over much of European Russia have failed, the richness of the Siberian lands has been extremely conspicuous and there is surplus produce in vast abundance, the only difficulty being the inadequate means of transport. With a virgin soil and a far more active and independent Russian population than is to be found in most parts of Russia itself, there is no doubt that a great agricultural future should await this enormous region.

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