

UNINTERESTING PEOPLE.

They live in a quiet sort of a way in a quiet sort of a street, they don't meet a great many people, nor impress the people they meet. The newspapers never mention their names.

She doesn't belong to a Woman's Club, she hasn't a single fan, she spends her time with a blue-eyed lass.

The Sacrifice of O'Teru San.

A Tragedy of the Japanese War.

A boy and girl sat on a steep grass slope in a Japanese garden. The boy, who wore the apron affected by students, was talking earnestly—far too earnestly for his years.

Hastily she changed her kimono, and called for the jirikisha which was waiting for her in the courtyard. It was a bitter night for poor Teru San; she was going now to meet her lover for the last time.

"It is no use, O'Teru San," the youth said, almost mournfully; "I shall have to go to work like a common coolie, for we have not the money for me to continue my education."

Such was the history of Teru San. When she had come to her resolution to find the money with which her lover was to be educated, she had gone straightway and sold herself—as many hundreds of other Japanese girls have done in similar circumstances—to the master of some tea-house.

"It is very, very hard," he said, "that I should have come from a family of princes, and have now to do menial work in order that I may live—perhaps even be obliged to serve foreigners in some low capacity, and profess myself obedient to people whom I despise."

There was no paper printed in Japanese which did not ring with the heroism of Lieut. Tanaka, of the Guards. There was hardly a shop window in Tokio which had not a colored picture detailing the lieutenant's heroism at the passage of the Yalu.

"Is there no way?" she said; "will not your relations do something for you?" She turned and put her hand upon the shoulder of the prostrate student.

The men were getting restless because they were waiting to fulfill their orders. These orders were engraved in each man's heart—for such is the system of the Japanese: when possible each man in the army, from the general of division to the humblest stretcher bearer, knows exactly what is to be expected of him during the ensuing day.

There was a grand entertainment at the Mitsui club. The resident members of this great and exclusive family were giving a farewell send-off to a batch of officers of the Imperial Guard who were due to leave Tokio on the following morning to join the transports collected in the inland sea.

Tanaka had crept up to his captain's side, and together they had crawled to the top of the sand-dune and watched the progress which the sappers were making. It seemed now that almost the last pontoon had been floated down. The little engineers were working like demons on the bridge-head, and as they worked the water all round the pontoon seemed alive with bursting shells.

The evening was half-way through, and the young men, grouped in easy attitudes around the room, were satisfied with the ordinary efforts at female dancing. "Where is O'Teru San?" somebody shouted; others took up the cry and clapped their hands. A screen at the far end of the room was pushed aside; the little frail figure appeared in the opening. It was Teru San. She fell to her knees and bowed to the ground, as is the etiquette on such occasions. Then she stood up in all her glory of gold and gray.

But her hero never came, even though she waited until the small hours of the morning. "He is in the hospital," she said to herself, "I shall hear from him tomorrow." But the morrow brought no message, and so it went on from day to day, from week to week, until it was announced in the "Kohomin Shimbun" that the hero Tanaka, decorated by the emperor, and now employed on the general staff, was betrothed to the daughter of Count Inouye.

Her dancing finished she stepped down among the audience and gracefully acknowledged the congratulations which were heaped upon her. Surely this girl was happy, if the happiness of a geisha is to be judged by popularity. Daintily she took the little China cups which were offered her, modestly she pressed them to her lips, just tasting the contents. Then they pleaded with her to dance again. All smiles she retired to the stage, and gave a representation in graceful movements of some old ballad of love and war, such as young Tokio adored.

And so it comes about that Teru San may be the mother of American citizens.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Then, bowing low, she passed again behind the screen. And as the sound of applause died in her ears, so did the smile of happiness from her face.

A BIRD WARDEN'S LIFE.

"see, here comes our orders." A staff officer galloped up; as he came, the two officers could see that the last pontoon had floated into its place, and that by wading it would now be possible for the infantry to dash across.

DANGERS OF THE MEN WHO GUARD THE BREEDING PLACES.

The Hunters for Plumage Hate Them, and Their Lives are in Danger—Bird Species That Are Now Almost Extinct—Colonies of Rare Kin.

"That man Bradley is going to be killed some time," said Frank M. Chapman, the ornithologist of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Chapman had just returned from a trip to Florida, and the Bradley he meant is G. M. Bradley, the warden of the American Ornithological Union in Monroe county, of that State.

"But as a matter of fact this whole region is infested with outlaws, white and black. They make their living hunting and fishing and selling plumage to millinery dealers. There are excellent laws in Florida for the protection of birds, but laws are obeyed only when there is a warden on hand.

"The plum hunters are, of course, the worst depredators. There are laws covering the dealers in plumes, but Bradley is warden only in one county, and the plumes are sent to stores in the next county, where they are collected for the city trade.

"I traversed the entire Kissimmee river region and camped seven days on the edge of the Okeechobee swamp and saw but twelve of the birds. From talk with residents I found that the bird is practically extinct. No one in the world has ever seen its nest, so far as reported. I did not find one, and when I found how scarce the bird was I made no attempt to get specimens."

Some of these rookeries are exceedingly remote. There is one of the wood birds two miles inland on Bear Lake. To reach this the warden has to pack his canoe on his back for two miles through a thick tangle of mangrove swamp. There are only about twenty nests in this rookery. To visit the big rookery at Cuthbert Lake, seven miles inland, one has to pole and scull a small skiff through a chain of six lakes connected by narrow, tortuous creeks overgrown with a tangle of red mangrove.

The big rookery itself is on a mangrove island two acres in extent. On this 4000 birds have their nesting places. About half the colony are Louisiana herons. Even this great rookery is surpassed by one discovered in an almost impassable morass at Alligator Lake, four miles inland from Cape Sable. The mangrove islands on which the birds were nesting were surrounded by an almost impenetrable jungle. The area was too vast and travel too difficult to permit the taking of a census.

The American egret and snowy heron, both of them "birds of the bonnet," are almost exterminated. The white ibis and roseate spoonbill, sought for food and sport, are rapidly decreasing. Other birds, like the Louisiana and little blue herons, the plumes of which are not fashionable, still exist in great numbers.

On Pelican Island, in Indian River, Warden Paul Kroeger watches over the welfare of the young pelican. This interesting infant is one of the characters of the bird world. He begins to talk before he leaves the egg, in a tone resembling that of an unintelligent puppy, and keeps it up incessantly until he begins to learn to fly. He fights from the first time he leaves the nest, and waddles over to the next one to whip the occupants, at whom he has been squawking defiance for days. Three or four thousand of these agreeable youngsters are coming to maturity at Pelican Island.

At the Sandy Key Lighthouse the lighthouse keeper protects a colony of least tern. This colony now numbers more than 3000 birds. On Bird Key, a little island among the Dry Tortugas, an A. O. U. warden protects a large colony of sooty and noddy terns. They arrive about the middle of April and leave late in August, all departing at one time and in the night.

Up in Virginia, eight wardens guard the great breeding grounds which run from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Maryland line. Here the danger is from eging. Not many of the birds are now shot; a change from a few years ago, when three men killed 2800 in three days.

Ten of the society's wardens watch the Maine coast. So well do they do

their work that a colony of night herons, occupying twenty acres of woodland at Falmouth, within ten minutes walk of an electric car line, enjoy perfect security. On Bluff Island near by a colony of terns increases about 600 a year. Their eggs are so plenty that one must walk with care to avoid treading on them.

At Metinic Green Island the only laughing gulls that breed in Maine find a home during the nesting season. Thousands of Arctic and common terns breed there, also together with sea pigeons and Leach's petrels, all very tame. The laughing gull was nearly extinct in Maine, but is now slowly increasing in this refuge.

About this time of the year the wardens are taking the bird census with an exactitude astonishing to the lay mind. The fact that four pairs of puffins have nested at a given point instead of three, as the year before; that six laughing gulls have appeared instead of four, is noted with pride.—New York Sun.

A JOKE THAT DID NOT PAY.

Mark Twain's Amusing Story of An Apprenticeship Prank.

Mark Twain at a banquet recently, told the following story of one of his apprenticeship pranks: "About a thousand years ago, approximately, I was apprenticed as a printer's devil to learn the trade, in common with three other boys of about my own age. There came to the village a long-legged individual of about 19, from one of the interior counties—fish-eyed, no expression, and without the suggestion of a smile—couldn't have smiled for a salary. We took him for a fool, and thought we would scare him to death."

"We went to the village druggist and borrowed a skeleton. The skeleton did not belong to the druggist, but he had imported it for the village doctor. The price of the skeleton was \$50. We borrowed it about 9 o'clock at night, and we got his man—Nicochamus Dodge was his name—to go down out of the way, and then we put it in his bed. He lived in a little one-storied log cabin in the middle of a vacant lot. We left him to get home by himself. We enjoyed the result in the light of anticipation, but by-and-by we began to drop into silence.

"The possible consequences were preying upon us. 'Suppose that it frightens him into madness, overturns his reason, and sends him screeching through the streets? We shall spend sleepless nights all rest of our days. Everybody was afraid. By-and-by we were forced to the lips of one of us that we had better go at once and see what had happened. Loaded down with crime we approached the hut and peeped through the window. The long-legged critter was sitting on the bed with a hunk of gingerbread in his hand, and between the bites he played a tune on a Jew's-harp. There he sat perfectly happy, and all around him were toys and gimcracks and striped candy. He had gone and sold that skeleton for five dollars!

"The druggist's fifty-dollar skeleton was gone. We went in tears to the druggist and explained the matter. We couldn't have raised that \$50 in 250 years. We were getting board and clothing for the first year, clothing and board for the second year, and both of them for the third year. But the druggist forgave us."

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In a New Jersey factory boys were accustomed to sing while at work, and when ordered to stop all threw down their tools and left.

The word "jingoo," in the sense of a chauvinist, was first used by Mr. G. J. Hoyne, who is still living in England at an advanced age.

Dr. Droulean estimates that the waste of bread in the French army amounts to about 200 pounds per battalion per month, or an annual waste of 1500 tons.

Any one in Denmark who pays the state \$6 10s. when he is 21 is entitled to an annuity of £13 when he becomes 65. But if he dies before that time the state gets all the money.

An investigation of the Obi and Yenesei rivers, made under the auspices of the Russian government, has revealed the fact that these streams are navigable by ocean steamers for a distance of 1000 miles from their mouths.

In view of the fact that a Vienna physician has become famous for curing rheumatism by the external application of bee stings, an American physician rises to say that the internal absorption of the virus of the honey bee has effected 500 times 500 cures.

The German emperor has sent to the Hohenzollern museum at Berlin a small piece of bark, which, as is announced by the label attached to it, was used by his majesty to bind the empress' arm in the absence of medical aid when her majesty met with an accident in Grounvald on March 27 last, through falling from her horse.

A London jeweler recently had a thermometer stolen from his shop, and the next day he affixed the following notice to his door: "Will the misguided individual who took the thermometer without leave the other day please return the same. He has made a mistake. It can be of no use to him in the place to which he is going, as it only registers 125 degrees of heat."

France has waterfalls which would give 5,000,000-horse power and save the country 20,000,000 tons of coal.

ANIMALS MOST WIDELY SPREAD.

Wherever Man Lives Are Found Horse, Pig and Cow.

The three animals that are most widely spread over the earth are the cow, the horse and the pig. These animals did not spread through their own efforts, but were developed by man, and gradually rendered adaptable to practically every place where man himself can live.

Cattle entered America simultaneously with its discovery, for Columbus introduced Spanish steers and cows in 1493. In 1525 they were introduced into Mexico, which offered ideal conditions for them. From Mexico they spread into Texas, where the new conditions of range and feeding developed a race of cattle that became known as Texas cattle, and these animals are typical of range bred cattle of America now.

The pig had its origin in India, and its first conquest was that of eastern Asia and the archipelagoes of the eastern seas. China fell an early victim to the love of the pig. Records show that the cultivation of the grunting porker was a high art in that land as long ago as 3000 years before Christ. One of the greatest of the Chinese feast days is known by the name, "Pig."

The Koran forbids the use of pork, just as the Mosaic law does; hence the pig is not raised in countries where the Mohammedan law rules. But in all other parts of the world the porker is as popular as the cow or the horse; and there are as many varieties of pig, due to local causes and to different ways of breeding in different countries, as there are varieties of horses and cattle.

It has always been a matter of wonder to naturalists and economists that the camel did not become so widely spread as any of these three animals in the course of its thousands of years of existence as a domestic animal.

The camel combines the advantages of ox and horse as draught animal and burden carrier; it is of high food value; it gives excellent milk; its demands in the form of food and water are exceedingly modest, and its hair is of great value. While the camel probably could not bear all the extremes of climate that the horse or cow can bear, it is by no means a difficult animal to acclimate, as is shown by the fact that it is used as a draught animal in the colder parts of Siberia, on the Russian and Turkish steppes, in the Himalayas, in Africa and in Australia.

It is well known that wild camels, which descended from domestic animals that had been turned loose were to be found in some of the western sand plains of the United States until recent years, and occasionally there are stories that a herd of them exists in Arizona. The dromedary is the plains camel, while the beast with two humps is the favorite for mountain use. In So-hotra the latter camel climbs up steep steps even into the face of the rock, and in all places where they are used as mountain climbers they are almost as surefooted as nules. Freshwalski, the Russian explorer, found wild camels in the worst mountain regions of Asia, in places so dangerous that the human foot could not find a hold.—Pittsburg Leader.

Great Britain to Use Decimal Method.

The House of Lords of the English parliament recently passed unanimously a bill providing for the compulsory use of the metric system of measures. The law is to become effective April 5, 1906, or later, if it be so determined. Professor W. L. Cotte Stevens takes the period of duration of a machine as 10 years, and holds that this gives a space of time which could be assigned for the change of system. When an English system screw-cutting machine, for instance, had worked for 10 years and was in fit condition to be discarded, it could be replaced by one cutting metric threads. As compromises he proposes the following rather ingenious measures. The yard is to be lengthened to the length of a metre. The metre is to be divided into four parts, each of which will be the new foot. The foot is to be divided into 10 inches. For the pound the half-kilogram, for the quart the kilogram or litre of water, and for the ton the 1000 kilogram metric ton are to be used. The difference of these measures from the English system measures is exceedingly small, except for the yard and foot.

Separating Gamblers and Legislators.

"In the old days when the capitol of Alabama was located at Tuscaloosa, there was a good deal of open gambling at that seat of legislation," said Mr. D. M. Lowrey of New Orleans. "It was the custom in those times for men of all grades of society to risk their money at games of chance, and the law-makers who gathered at Tuscaloosa were among the best patrons of the gaming tables. 'The proprietor of one of these resorts, wishing to keep the State Senators separated from the ordinary customers of his place, put up a big sign in the apartment devoted to faro, poker, roulette and the like, which read: 'Members of the Legislature please take the table to the right; gamblers take the table to the left—it's hard to tell you apart.'"

Debt of Panama Company.

The Panama company is not yet free of its embarrassments in the liquidation of its old convention with the Columbian government. The French treasury has now put forward a claim for the payment of a sum of 2,200,000 for registration dues on the deeds of the original concession, and the renewal of the same.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. M. McDONALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public, real estate agent, Foreign and domestic collections made promptly. Office in 575 North Building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. L. L. MEANS, DENTIST. Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING, DENTIST. Office on second floor Reynoldsville Real Estate Building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

E. NEFF, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Aid Real Estate Agent Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. MCCREIGHT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public and Real Estate Agents. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. Building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

YOUNG'S PLANING MILL. You will find Sash, Doors, Frames and Finish of all kinds, Rough and Dressed Lumber, High Grade Varnishes, Lead and Oil Colors in all shades. And also an overstock of Nails which I will sell cheap.

MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name (Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Live Stock) and various commodity prices.

PITTSBURG.

Table listing prices for Grain, Flour and Feed in Pittsburg.

Table listing prices for Dairy Products in Pittsburg.

Table listing prices for Poultry, Etc. in Pittsburg.

Table listing prices for Fruits and Vegetables in Pittsburg.

Table listing prices for Baltimore market.

Table listing prices for Philadelphia market.

Table listing prices for New York market.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

An Ancient Pharmacy.

The oldest extant pharmacy in the world, the fact of its priority never having been disputed, is the quaint and conspicuous building located in the old town of Knarborough, on the Nidd river, in Yorkshire, Eng., which pharmacy was established in 1720. At the date named it was in possession of James Beckwith, since which time it has been occupied by six other chemists in succession, the present owner and occupant being William Pierpont Lawrence.

How much older the business conducted in this apothecary shop is cannot definitely be determined by the present pharmacist, but after careful investigation he has discovered that the shop is undoubtedly four or five centuries old.

An Old Bell Ringer.

Austin K. Jones, the bell ringer at Harvard College, celebrated a double anniversary recently. It was his 75th birthday and also the beginning of the forty-seventh year that he has rung the "old bell." Since 1853 he has missed ringing but once.