ing Operations Conducted On a More Scientific Basis and Under Far More Favorable Conditions Than Ever Before.

Searchlight, Nev.—Greater profits ; ises than any other, says the Rocky through the flames on April 18. When oved by carefully prepared statistics nis has been true of past operations Is mining and should be more than ne of future operations, for mining being greatly benefited. When new conducted on a more scientific basis and under far more favorable gained a mellowness which surpassed anditions than ever before. You will that of the best French vintage. Iways find those who will tell you Sweet wines were also helped, espenot more true of mining than any other industry.

The farmer plants his grain in the ring time and it is a gamble as to ether he will get any returns. Too any people are like the man in the ble who would not sow his grain, Hieving there was going to be a night and he would lose his seed. his is the foolish man and not the one who takes the necessary risks.

According to the United States Geoical Bureau over \$1,000,000,000 re preduced by the mines of the lic | States in 1902. Did it ever a the the ertire populaof the Rocky Mountain region leb made this production including stana, Wyening, Colorado, New Vesice, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Wasii tion, Oregon, Nevada and Cali ia, does not exceed the population : Greater New York City or Chicago a castern community can show such a cutput in proportion to population hose that claim that mining is a amble should look into these facts. hich can easily be secured from re lable sources. Where is a single industrial corporation that can show the ofits of the Calumet and Hecla, which has distributed among its stock holders over \$85,000,000?

In 1903 the stock of the Gold Coin Cripple Creek sold as low as one out per share. This company started ith a bond and lease on the Gold dn claim. Seven years later this ock sold as high as \$6.50 per share he Comstock Lode of Virginia City vada, produced about \$400,000,000 ...d most of the ore yielded but \$8 per m in gold.

The Anaconda mine at Butte, Monna, was sold for \$40,000,000 to the Amalgamated Copper company. The Maska-Treadwell, which is running s than \$3 per ton, has paid over \$5 000,000 in dividends. The Granite cuntain has paid \$15,000,000. The omestake of South Dakota, on ore unning less than \$4 per ton, has paid 133 in dividends every day it has run for the past ten years.

The United Verde of Arizona has paid in the last few years \$11,000,000 dividends and has opened up the argest copper deposits in the world. It is claimed that this property is worth \$100,000,000. The Copper Queen of Bisbee Arizona, a newly developed time, has within the past few months arted a production of about \$1,000. 000 per month.- The Searchlight

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN GROWS ENORMOUSLY.

In Spite of Awful Famine Exports From Islands Reach Amazing Total of \$400,000,000.

Tokio-Despite the serious inter ference caused by the war, the for eign trade of Japan for the year 1905 reached an unprecedented volume. the total amounting to over \$100,000, (00 against only \$345,000,000 for the previous year, while a comparison taide with ten years back shows that the trade has nearly trebled during the decade, the growth having been cuite startling in its rapidity. The Anglo-Japanese Gazette says

hat each year indicates that Japan's future lies in her manufactures. The results of the past two years were at ained in the face of almost over whelming difficulties, nearly a million of able-bodied men being absent on the battlefield, and yet in spite of this and the fact that the people of Japan had to furnish supplies for the arm; that navy, they were able to send larger quantities of manufactured onds abroad. The exports kept up their rate of steady progression, although naturally enough, when compared with the imports, this developsent appeared to be compartively

Now that peace has been establish ed on a solid footing, it is reasonable to expect a further expansion of Japan's foreign trade, although the shortage of the rice crop in the north ern districts is a severe handicap. It estimated that this is the worst famine known in Japan for sixty years and the conditions in northeastern Japan were worse during the opening months of this year than at any time during the two years of war. In the three provinces hardest hit there is aid to be a loss of nearly \$15,000,000 on the rice crops, the average yield this year not having reached one quarter of the usual amount. Apart from the rice harvest, however, the commercial outlook in the country appears to be decidedly encouraging.

Minnesota At the Head.

Minnesota dairymen and butter makers are justly proud of the many limphs won at the national creamcry shows during recent years. This deifying than their use. When we find car Minnesota butter stood head an l heulders about the butter of any other State. The National Creamery and Buttermakers' Association has during flowers is so strong as to overcome the last seven years offered seven ban ners, one each year, for the highest honesty, as in those who rifle our average butter from the various gardens or take flowers and plants food for poultry in an invoice, circular, States. Minnesota has secured five from graves and cemeteries, yet if or advertisement descriptive of such of those banners. This year Minne- those who do this had the opportunity article shall have effect as a warranty sota took the gold medal for the best tub of butter exhibited.

Postal service in Japan is lower than in any other place in the world. Letters are carried all over the empire for about seven-tenths of a cent.

FIRE AGES WINE.

Important Discovery Made.

San Francisco-One of the curious cattures of the recent fire was the maturing of several hundred dozen bottles of wine belonging to the California to be made from mining enter- Wine Association, which passed safely untain Magazine. This has been the fire was ended all the bottles that survived the flames were transferred the United States Government, to another warehouse, where experts tasted them. They found improvement in certain wines, all dry wines gundy was tested it was found to have bat mining is only a gamble, but this cially sherries, some of which were equal to the best Spanish wines

It is estimated that about 15,000,000 gallons of wine were destroyed in Frisco by the fire. The only large winery that escaped was that of the Italian Swiss Colony at Greenwich and Battery streets. Large wine concerns are without cooperage and in consequence the price of wine in bulk has been advanced from five to ten conto per gallon. As the vintage this year promises to be large, these advanced prices will not prevail beyond next October, when the new crop will be cari for delivery.

MARRIAGE BRINGS REJOICING.

Spain to Celebrate Wedding of King Alfonso to Princess Ena of Battenberg.

Madrid-Spain is preparing for reoicing on a magnificent scale on the ecasion of the marriage of King Alonso to Princess Ena of Battenberg. Premier Moret announces that some of the features of the early program ave been changed, but the essential features remain. The marriage will take place May 31 in the church of San Jeronimo.

The city will be given over to festivals for a fortnight before and after the wedding. The fetes will include a royal bull fight, balls and receptions.

California Items of Interest.

The largest English walnut orchard the world, comprising a thousand cres, belongs to California.

The value of farm products in California per capita is greater than that of any other State in the Union.

The hay crops in San Bernardino county is reported to be the heavies: n years. Congress has passed the Agricul

ural Appropriation Bill, which make allowance for \$7,481,440. The largest beet sugar farms are in

'alifornia. The product for 1904 was bout 110,000,000 pounds. Nearly one-third of the plum and orune trees in the United States, and

more than one-third of the grape vine: re grown in California. The lowa legislature has made an appropriation of \$15,000 a year to the State Agricultural College of that

State for agricultural extension work. The cherry crop, which did not promise abundant returns in the early part of the season, now gives indications of being very heavy. The Sac-Union says the yield will inusually heavy unless unusual con

iitions of weather abound The Government of the United States has made a requisition to ship o San Francisco 930,000 rations of bread, 800,000 of sugar, 600,000 of coffee, 1,400,000 of potatoes, and 500,000 of beans, and this amount will last only about ten days

A correspondent from Verden states that the asparagus cannery in that place has been compelled to resort to glass fruit cans, owing to the fact that its ordinary tin cans were burned the San Francisco fire, but as many housewives prefer glass cans to tin it is thought asparagus put up in this way will be very much desired by the general trade.—Cal. Cultivator.

Lemons Get Credit for Making Prima Donnas,

Paris - A new theorist contends that he rich bassos, baritones and conraltes from the south of France owe heir tones to the lemons oranges and tomatoes the people there eat so many of, and that in less productive regions the people develop a sweet tooth in the absence of acid fruits and indulge so freely in marmalades and jams that their voices become harsh.

Dr. Poyet, a physician attached to he Conservatory of Music, sneers and ays the chief thing in producing good voices is plenty of the right kind of food; that all the great singers of his acquaintance are large eaters—the De Reszkes, Alvares, Delmas and many women singers whom Dr. Povet gallantly declined to name. Besides the nutritive value of the food, he thinks here may be some peculiar action on he vocal cords justifying the tradition that great singers frequently gulp down quantities of food just before a performance.

Refining Influence of Flowers. Although there is nothing religious about flowers, their use indicates a degree of refinement and cultivation. Although many bad people are lovers and buyers of flowers, the tendency of flowers is to educate, elevate. sweeten and refine. We do not believe any one loving flowers can be utterly bad. Their cultivation seems more a man who loves his flowers and garden for their own sake we rarely find a bad man. Sometimes the love of the sense of right and wrong or of of growing their own flowers, they would doubtless be led to a higher appreciation of them and of morality.-

The seed farms of California furnish about one-half of the world's supply. I year in debt.

Family Garden Program.

A gardener in an adjoining county says he can produce enough vegetables upon fifty square feet of good ground to supply his family, with the exception of potatoes. It requires only one-half day's work a week to take care of this garden. While some of us who have only time to work our gardens of evenings and mornings will not agree with this authority as to the time it requires we believe his estimate as to amount of vegetables that can be produced by careful rotation of a small plot is not exaggerat ed. By a rapid succession of plantings this gentleman carries out the follow ing program:

January-After the 20, turnips, cab bage, carrots, lettuce, peas.

February-Radishes, beets, salsify pinach, onion seeds and sets March-Potatoes (in field), turnips

abbage, lettuce, peas, cabbage plants. April — Cucumbers, watermelons, auskmelons, squashes, tomato plants, adishes, beets, salsify, corn, beans, weet potatoes, cabbage seed.

May-Carrots, lettuce, peas, onion eed or sets June -- Radishes, beans, beets, corn

alsify, cabbage plants. July-Carrots, lettuce, cabbage seed

August-Potatoes (in field), corn. cans, radishes. September-Cabbage plants, peas.

emips, salsify, carrots. October-Beets, beans, onion sets, November-Turnips, spinach, sal-

December-Winter radishes, peas, etince

No Gipsy Moth in California.

A request made some time since by the Commission of Horticulture for caterpillars of different species to be sent for identification to San Francisco has given rise to a statement that the gipsy moth was with us Such is not the case, but it is desired that people finding caterpillars with which they are not acquainted to send them to the commission for identification. There is always danger, even though remote, of introducing new pests, and it is desired to know of the existence of every species in order that if a new one should appear it may be checked at the outset.

The Poultry Yard.

A flock of ten hens can be comfortably kept in a yard twenty feet wide by fifty feet deep. An acre of ground will contain forty such yards, or four hundred hens. No cocks are necessary, unless the eggs are desired for incubation. To estimate \$1.50 as clear profit for each hen, is not the naximum limit, but the profit accrues ccording to the management given. Poultry thrive best when running at arge, but this applies only to small flocks. Hens kept by the hundred become too crowded while at large, no matter how wide the range, and sickness and loss occur. Large flocks must be divided, and the size of the vard required for the flock is of but little importance compared with the nanagement.

There is much profit to be derived rom the sale of young chicks-and where one pays attention to the business-they receive the greatest care. Each brood, like the adult, is kept separate from the others in a little which prevents quarreling among the liens, and enables the manscores of broods and yet cannot tell what becomes of two-thirds of them. Hawks, crows, cats, rats and other depredators take their choice and the owners are no wiser. Each setting hen should be in a coop by herself, and each coop should have a lath run.

A Pure Poultry Food Law.

With the advent of a large and varied assortment of preparatory foods and tonics for poultry breeders which are rapidly taking the place of the standard grains both whole and ground, makes it of vital importance that the goods so placed upon the market shall be true to name and character. As a matter of safety to the consumers, each parcel should give a detailed analysis of the contents and its feeding value. This con dition is being recognized by the poultry industry of Great Britain. A late issue of the Feathered World

gives an account of a bill known as The fertilizers and feeding stuffs law," calculated to cover in its operations these conditions. The following is a brief extract in simple language of the grounds it covers and especially the clauses relating to poultry foods

and tonies: "Every person who sells for use as a food for poultry any article which has been artificially prepared shall give the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article and of what substance or seeds it has been prepared, and in what proportions, and if it has been artificially prepared other than by being milled, ground, or chopped the percentage (if any) of oil and albuminoids contained in the article: he invoice shall have effect as a warranty as to the facts so stated. Where any article sold for use as food for poultry is sold under a name or description implying that it is prepared from any particular substance or substances, or is the product of any particular seed or seeds, and without in lication that it is mixed with other substances or seeds, there shall be implied a warranty by the seller that is pure-that is, prepared from hose substances or seeds only. The seller of food for poultry shall, by implication, warrant the article is suitable to be used as such. Any statement of the nutritive and other ingredients in an article to be used as

The only way to succeed in dairying s to keep up with the times. Falling behind the procession is what causes so many dairy farmers to end each

by the seller."

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR ELEPHANTS.



The up-to-date circus elephant is a conscientious student of physical culture. He may not be a faddist from choice, but he takes physical culture gary nothing more was undertaken nevertheless, and the system practiced upon him is even more thorough than the collection of information rethat employed by men and women seeking muscular development.

All sorts of methods are resorted to in building up a circus elephant's form during the months when he is in idleness. Sometimes the elephants are The German industrial census paid formed into a procession and each is made to put its front feet far up on the but little attention to the personal conback of one in front of him. This tends to develop the muscles of the back dition of employes, but called for a and loins and also limbers up the forelegs.

legs into the air and stand on its trunk and front feet. In this way the muscles of the neck and front quarters are brought into play. Various other movement are executed, and the trainer spends several hours each day in practicing physical culture upon his knowing charges.

The object of this treatment is to keep the elephants in good form for the summer's work. If allowed to remain inactive during the winter months their muscles will grow soft, and when spring comes the trainer will find himself with a lot of animals absolutely unfitted to perform tricks or do anything else calling for the least bit of exertion. Few elephants would be able to stand the strain of a hard season of work if it were not for the fact that they are kept in condition by almost constant exercise calculated to develop the muscles brought so much into play by walking and performing in the circus ring.

NEGRO AFRAID OF CAMERA.

This Peculiarity Probably Altogether Due to His Suspicious Nature. "It is a curious thing, but a negro is

as afraid of a camera as he is of a gun," said a man who pays some attention to the peculiarities of the black race, "and I have often wondered just why it was. On a number of occasions I have tried to get good, striking pictures and poses of the negro, but if the black man got a view of the camera and understood that I was about to take his likeness he would scamper away to some hiding place where he would be beyond the range of the camera. A short while ago I made a trip up the river on a steamboat and at various places along the fiver tried to get characteristic sketches of the negro. In some in stances I succeeded, but it was when the group knew nothing about what I was doing.

"Whenever they got on to my racket they would make a break for the tall out into either of your hands at your timber and if I got to see them at all it was when they peeped from behind ager to count and know all about the the trees on the river bank. I have chicks. This is very important, as made the same experiment under difthere are many farmers who hatch ferent circumstances and on all occasions it has simply been a question of the negro finding out what I was after. He will scuttle as soon as he learns that the camera is leveled on him. Why is this? Is it because the negro does not understand the principles of photography? Is it because the whole thing is wrapped up in mystery so far as he is concerned? Maybe so. But I am inclined to think there is another and more reasonable explanation of the curious fact.

"The negro is naturally a suspicious member. He cannot understand that you are taking his picture for art's sake. He knows nothing of art and cares less about it. When you level the camera on him he does not know what you are up to and, becoming frightened, runs away. I think the negro's fear of the camera is due altogether to his suspicious nature. But whatever the cause, he is afraid of it. and if you don't believe it try to take his picture in this way some time." New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Ship Mottoes.

Admiral Sir John Fisher made speech at a dinner in London, in which he gave two mottoes he had met at sea. The London Times reports the speech. When he began by saying he could talk only three minutes, there were cries of "No, no."

"Yes. I always think on these oceasions of the first time I went to sea on board my first ship, a little twodecker. I saw inscribed in big letters the word 'Silence.' Underneath was another good motto, 'Deeds, not words.' I have put that motto into every ship I have commanded since. "This leads me to another motto which is better still. When I was commander in chief in the Mediterranean I went to inspect a small destroyer. She was of only 260 tons burden, but had such pride and swagger she might have been 16,000.

"The young lieutenant in command took me round. Aft of the wheel I Omnes.

"'Hallo!" I said. 'What is that?' "Saluting me, he said, not boasting, but with the sense of conscious efficiency, 'Let 'em all come, sir.'"

Large Loaves.

The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves two feet or three feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls, many cases six feet.



Here is a little piece of parlor magic. very simple, easily performed, yet very mystifying. Take a piece of paper four inches one way by five inches the other. Put the coin-a cent will do- on the paper and fold the paper over !: from the top to within one inch of the bottom. Then fold the right hand side of the paper under the cent, and the left side in the same

must be under the cent. Then fold the bottom inch of the paper under the cent also, and it will seem that you have securely wrapped the cept up, whereas it will be in a sort of pocket and will readily slip pleasure.

way. Don't forget that these folds

Allow the spectators to feel the coin through the paper. Then take the paper from your left hand into your right, and let the cent slip out into your left hand as you do so. This you must do dexterously, so that no one may see the act. Now burn the paper, and the cent will have disap-

Not Honor Men.

One of the characters of the old navy was Captain Percival, familiarly called "Mad Jack," whose waggish and irascible saying not only amused his contemporaries, but are still going the rounds. At one time, says the New York Tribune, the son of one of his old friends was appointed a midshipman.

As there was no naval academy in those days at Annapolis, the lad was drafted to Captain Percival's ship. The father wrote at once to friend to announce the fact that his son was on shipboard, and after the

"My son has entered upon a profession where he will go down to his grave, wept, honored and sung; or unwept, unhonored and unsung."

mercy, he closed his letter with:

The young midshipman had not the grath of his commander, who at renewed interest in the relation of liv-

"My Dear Sir. Your son is going to sung."

At another time, when Captain Percival was a member of the board for the examination of candidates for midshipman's warrants, a son of an- as a picturesque dining table equipother friend came before the board. ment, and the Old World timekeepers After the examination Percival, wish- look quite at home with the antique ing to announce the result to the boy's father, wrote, with delightful ute sandglasses accompany the bronze implication:

passed. Do you recollect our taking ployed by many housewives at table the Columbus out of dock? She just when the cooking of dainty viands

Forests Turned Into Books.

A statistician studying the question ed, and adorn desks and even cabisaw the inscription, "Ut Veniant of the use of wood pulp in the manu- nets. facture of paper, has lately estimated the amount of material used in the production of nine popular novels. Of these books 1,600,000 copies were sold. In the making of them 2.000,000 pounds of paper were employed, and as one see, it's safer. People aren't nearly spruce tree yields about 500 pounds of 30 likely to notice mistakes."- Washpapez, these nine novels are stated to have caused the destruction of 4,000

Every time a man grumbles, his daughters think that if they were in four feet or five feet in length, and in their mother's shoes, they'd "show

trees

SCOPE OF CENSUS

Wide Difference in the United States and in Other Countries.

There is a wide difference between the scope of the word "census" in the United States and in other countries. The American census is an invaluable national "account of stock," costing the American people, in 1900, \$11,854.817.91, and embracing extended inquiries concerning population, mortality, agriculture, and manufactures. - Each of these topics is considered a legitimate part of census investigation, and receives equal care and consideration. In most other census-taking countries the census is much less comprehensive, being generally confined to an enumeration of population by sex, age, nativity, coujugal condition, occupation, etc., together with, in some cases, details concerning number and kind of dwellings.

In Europe, up to 1901, only five countries-France, Hungary, Germany, Denmark, and Belgium-had taken industrial censuses; and these, although including some valuable data not secured in the United States, were much less comprehensive than our census of manufactures. In France and Hunlating to the occupation and personal condition of employers and employes. detailed statement of the kind of es-Then each elephant in the herd is singled out and made to hoist its hind | tablishment, and the motive power and machinery used. The Danish census was, in the main, similar to the German, but omitted machinery, and asked for the wages paid to employes, classified by kind of work done. The most detailed and comprehensive of European industrial censuses is the one taken by Belgium in 1806. This, like the French and Hungarian censuses, comprised detailed information regarding the occupation and personal condition of employes, and in addition called for the hours of labor and periods of rest, the wages and method of payment, the kind of products, and the motive power.-Century.



One of those fellows who



canot take a hint.-Life.

Our Return to Nature. The future historian of Amedean life

and manners for the closing decades of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century will find an interesting thome in the renaissance of natural history, or the return to nature. which marks a distinct epoch. If a desire for country life has fel-

usual parental recommendations to lowed the congestion of population in cities, the increase in wealth, and the wonderful improvements in transportation, there has also grown up in America a genuine sympathy for animals and an intelligent desire for knowledge in every department of outdo r nature. been on board long before he aroused This awakening has been attended by once sat down and wrote to the lad's ing beings to one another and to their surroundings, as well as by the interest in the habits, behavior and intelligence the grave unwept, unhonored and un- of animals on the part of both layman and specialist.-Century.

Sandglass Again in Vogue.

The sandglass is again to be found furnishings now in vogue. Three-minegg boilers now so popular for break-"Dear Old Messmate. Your boy has fast table use. These glasses are emruns the risk of being spoiled by a fraction of a second under or over "doing." They are also elaborately mount-

A Safety Play.

"You say your daughter plays noth-

ing but classical music?" "Yes," answered Mrs. Cumrox "You ington Star.

By a Hated Rival.

"Buskin's acting actually me ed the sudience to tears."

"Tears? Why, I thought he was

omedian."