JAPAN'S NEW RULER, DIVINE AND HUMAN

WHEN Yoshihito became the reigning sovereign of Japan he found himself in a position comparable to that of no emperor on earth. Other emperors, western and eastern, are but human. Yoshihito in the eyes of his subjects is divine.

The succession of other emperors is clouded and disconnected; that of Yoshihito is complete and self-sufficient. One hundred and twenty-three sovereigns of his line, he traces his descent back to the mists of the world, back six hundred years and more, before the time of Christ. Myths, in fact, to the great history of Japan, when two gods were called upon to create a land from the liquid islands of the air—and they created Japan.

From these gods he claims descent, and not even the most highly educated and scientifically minded Japanese will dispute it. That is the chord of belief which no modern sophistication can pierce. The dead Meiji-tenno has taken his hardgained place with his fellow gods, and Yoshihito, reigning in of his blood.

This, in part, explains the attitude of veneration in which the Japanese regard their ruler, explains the sentiment which marks him from further worship. It is a sentiment which few Japanese will discuss.

"It is a sentiment," said one to the writer, "which it is impossible for a Japanese to analyze, and which if analyzed by a foreign mind could comprehend."

"It springs partly from the intense feeling of the people and is a feeling peculiar form of patriotism. It is as if the Japanese nation were revering itself, for it believes that it too, springs from the gods and that it is of the family of the emperor. To a nation which reverences its ancestors the emperor represents a link between the present Japan and everything that has gone before—a link perhaps, between the material and the spirit world. He is at once an element of mysticism and the embodiment of nascent national strength. It is as if—the Japanese gentleman paused—you could merge the sentiment of a Roman Catholic for the pope and the affection of a people for a great king."

"Will the present emperor preserve for himself the full sentiment which the people had for his father?" was asked.

The Japanese shrugged.

"In a month, perhaps. Wholly? perhaps not," he answered.

That he will command a peculiar reverence is certain from the reasons I have given, which are inherent in the nation. That the affection of the people will be as great as that given to the late emperor is doubtful. You see, the last sovereign inspired and controlled Japan from its growth from feudal land to a world-wide nation. From the time of young samurai who surrendered their powers and swung to the practice of a modern age, his voluntary constitution in 1889 his was the initiative of each succeeding nation. He had done more even than the Meiji-tenno expected—certainly more than ever had been accomplished for a nation before. The result was perhaps small to him and responsible for his personal love with which he is regarded. All the honor and reverence the new sovereign—you see he is superior, he is the embodied spirit of Japan—he loses." Even an emperor must earn his love himself.

No extra Yoshihito, the new emperor, upon his shoulders the responsibility of a modern nation, the responsibility of a nation which expected certain things of him, and which, if he fail, will be disappointed and disposed to be less generous in its personal love with which he is regarded. All the honor and reverence the new sovereign—you see he is superior, he is the embodied spirit of Japan—he loses." Even an emperor must earn his love himself.

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EMPEROR YOSHIHITO.

Yoshihito is the 123d emperor, his father is his august predecessor, and he seems somewhat of an anomaly to the western eyes, for he is not the son of the empress of Japan, but of one of Mutsohito's lesser wives, the Countess Yanagawa, and chosen for the last emperor as that sovereign's successor under the law of Japan. He is thirteen years old and with the exception of a slight illness, hardier than he has ever been.

For Yoshihito has been a frail figure since infancy—suffered from a constitutional weakness which carried off his elder brother, and which the doctors fear will carry off Yoshihito, suggests. He is suffered from was born in the Shiba Palace, where emperors his martial families not the least, but only residers him unusually sensitive to nervous diseases. He is spoken of as serious and the child with some precision to social institutes imposed by his parent.

Third among the sons, and one among the twelve children of the last emperor, Yoshihito had no greater reason to expect a succession to sovereignty than had any of his brothers, had they lived, for it is the custom of the emperor to nominate his successor from the most limit material—only being limited by the fact that he must be of royal blood. The death of his two elder brothers, however, opened up vast royal perspectives to Yoshihito and in 1887 he was nominated heir apparent, being proclaimed crown prince in 1889.

Yoshihito's life in its earliest years reflected the changed condition of Japan. He was brought up democratically and attended school in the College of Peers, which is intended for the education of princes and nobles, but which is open to all. Here he worked with the rest, possessing no privileges and treated by the most obscure, and with a punctuality insisted upon even when the child descendant of the gods. In this way came the comparative development of his social instincts, for, unlike Mutsohito he prefers to talk directly with his company than through the medium of a chamberlain, and, much later, however, he came under the influence of a tutor who was Christian, assisted by Mr. Adachi, who seems to have been linguistic tutor, and for the present emperor speaks English and French, as well as German. From General Oku he studied military tactics and early proved that his future royalty is something of a table with the military, for he was made an honorary colonel of the Japanese army.

In these early years, from our western viewpoint, he lived a life of remarkable independence of parental restraint. He occupied, almost from infancy, a palace of his own, and, however distant from the emperor's.

With all this atmosphere of the fruitful, however, Yoshihito is comparatively stored with the modern spirit of his country. In many reports he is fingled with European habits to a degree not even approached by his father.

In 1901, when his three-storied palace was built at a cost of $100,000, it was European rather than Japanese in character. It is true that the mattresses, for he uses European dress, which is a departure from the spirit of Yoshihito's new emperor of Japan, who, presumably will dress his own palace and inherit that in which the late emperor lived.

Yoshihito, the dead emperor, passed the first sixteen years of life in the reigning sovereign of Japan he found himself in a position comparable to that of no emperor on earth. Other emperors, western and eastern, are but human. Yoshihito in the eyes of his subjects is divine.

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MOST EFFECTIVE AND SAFEST CONTACT INSECTICIDE FOR GRAPE LEAF-HOPPER

Spraying Must Be Done at Proper Time in Order to Thoroughly Eradicate Pestiferous Sucking Insect—Adults Hibernate Among Leaves and Rubbish.

(By H. J. MARTELLE.)

The grape leaf-hopper is an important pest of the grape vine. It has been on the increase in the western vineyards. Experiments for efficient methods of control have been apparent. The insect is one of the vines that injure the epidermis of the under side of the leaf and, in the cell sap, thus injuring the vine and exposing them to the drying action of the air. This injury results in a decrease in the amount of sugar, and it also affects the quantity and quality of the fruit. Fruit from early infested vines is poorly ripened.

The leaf-hopper is a sucking insect and lives on the under sides of the vine leaves. Eggs are laid during June by the overwintering adults, and by the beginning of July the young nymphs are on the vines in abundance. These nymphs can be seen through the leaves of Peers, which is intended for the education of princes and nobles, but which is open to all. Here he worked with the rest, possessing no privileges and treated by the most obscure, and with a punctuality insisted upon even when the child descendant of the gods. In this way came the comparative development of his social instincts, for, unlike Mutsohito he prefers to talk directly with his company than through the medium of a chamberlain, and, much later, however, he came under the influence of a tutor who was Christian, assisted by Mr. Adachi, who seems to have been linguistic tutor, and for the present emperor speaks English and French, as well as German. From General Oku he studied military tactics and early proved that his future royalty is something of a table with the military, for he was made an honorary colonel of the Japanese army.

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Yoshihito, the dead emperor,

DON'T MARRY A GENIUS.

History Shows Men of Extraordinary Talent Neglected Their Wives.

It is fine to be genius. But it isn't always quite as pleasant to be his wife. There are a few cases that seem to prove it. Shakespeare's mistress was a drunken, disorderly woman. We know that Milton's wife was a shrew who made her life miserable. Byron's wife was neglected, and Scott's wife was a cold woman who forced to leave him. These are but

Biggest Liners on Earth.

[illegible]

produced by 250 sacks of flour of 200 pounds each.

All operations of bread making are performed in this colossal bakery. The wheat arrives there, is cleaned, ground and brought automatically to the kneading troughs by a series of raising and descending pipes. There are 50 dough ovens and the men who work there wear only the barest of clothing, for the temperature is 120 degrees. Nobody stays in the place longer than an hour. There are but two men who work over the baking of the bread—each weighs 14 to ten ounces—in four, baking an average of 10 loaves a minute. Nobody eats there. They have coffee and bread free, also the use of a bathroom. Men are encouraged to keep themselves spotlessly clean and wash their hands eight times a day.

Picked Up.

Art Connoisseur—Where did you get this dish?

Tourist—I picked it up at a junk shop, and something nice about it was its uniqueness, and the artist gave it to me.

Art Connoisseur (sadly)—You can't be too careful.

THESE SIX LETTERS

From New England Women

Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Restore the Health of Ailing Women.

Boston, Mass.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from hemorrhages (sometimes lasting for weeks), and could get nothing to check them. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (tablet form) on Tuesday, and the following Saturday morning the hemorrhages stopped. I have taken them regularly ever since and am steadily gaining.

"I certainly think that every one who is troubled as I was should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial, and they will find relief."—Mrs. Emma Jolley, 302 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Letter from Mrs. Julia King, Phœnix, R.I.

Phœnix, R.I.—"I worked steadily in the mill from the time I was 17 years old until I had been married a year, and I think that caused my bad feeling back, and sometimes it my side near my left hip that went around to my back and I would have to lie in bed for two or three days. I

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me wonderfully in every way. You may use my letter for the good of others. I am only too glad to do anything within my power to recommend your medicine."—Mrs. Julia King, Box 85, Phœnix, R.I.

Letter from Mrs. Etta Donovan, Willimantic, Conn.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles—pain in the back, nervousness, dizziness, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk up stairs without stopping on the way. I was so nervous I was ready to scream.

"I tried three doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from their medicine. My husband said I should try Lydia E. Pinkham's and said it was as low for me to take anything as nothing would restore me to health. I did so, and I am now in good health. I feel like a new woman. I recommend to one friend it would do, and by taking seven bottles of the Compound and other three of the Vegetable Compound I am now in good health."—Mrs. Etta Donovan, Willimantic, Conn., 30 Jackson Street.

Letter from Mrs. Winfield Dana, Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Me.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured the backache, headache, and the bad pain I had in my right side, and I am perfectly well."—Mrs. Winfield Dana, R.F.D. No. 5, Augusta, Me.

Letter from Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Newport, Vt.

Newport, Vt.—"I can truly say that the great benefit Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I was very nervous, had right bearing-down pains, and could not walk far without stopping to rest. I feel like a new woman. I always speak a good word for it to my friends."—Mrs. Jane A. Thompson, Box 1, Newport Center, Vermont.

Letter from Miss Grace Dodds, Bethlehem, N.H.

Bethlehem, N.H.—"By working very hard, sweeping carpets, washing, ironing, lifting heavy loads, I had to be confined to my bed for one month. I got sick and was run down. I was sick in bed every month.

"My mother gave me her mother's Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and already I feel like another girl. I am regular and do not have the pains which I did, and do not have to go to bed. I will tell all my friends what the Compound is doing for me."—Miss Grace B. Dodds, Box 183, Bethlehem, N.H.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself who does not try this famous medicine, made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

QUAIL PROVEN AS A FRIEND OF FARMER

Description of This Industrious Little Bird, Commonly Called Bob White.

The quail, the "bob-white," whose call floats softly up from the meadows and pastures on the fine summer mornings, is almost too well known to need description. Nearly every boy and girl who can whistle has returned the call and heard it again and again, as the bird seems to search for companionship. The male bird is the one which he does not quite understand. "More rain" grandfather is likely to tell the boy, when he hears the call in the morning "Bob-white is calling for more rain." But the boy will not hear him. It does not follow that you may see the quail frequently. Nor does bobwhite is friendly or there are gold coins in his pocket. Quail have suffered much at the hands of the man with the gun, and, since the plow has suffered too, for when the quail is killed on account of many other insect enemies of grain, one has an opportunity to take up all deals with you way.

A clean, white throat as full and fluffy as a lace jabot is one of bobwhite's most distinguishing marks. The white or lemon-colored lines that run back over his head from the shoulders are another. There also is a neat little brown cap in the middle of his head and he is not somewhat saucy appearance. No bird can wink one eye so well. The male and quail it requires the sharpest of eyes to find the nest which is hid in grass and sometimes covered entirely, with a side entrance which looks as innocent as a mere tuft of straw lifted by field mice. There are sometimes as many as three tiers of eggs, piles upon each other, and one so small a bird can cover so many is a mystery. The eggs are laid in June, and the chicks are in the tuft. Here they were seen, one very stormy afternoon when they had to seek shelter early, huddled into a perfect circle, heads out, feathers fluffed up and every tail helping to shelter its neighbor. There are few fledgelings, and hanging over the front of the box so much, that she was obliged to hold him by the skirts of his coat to prevent him from falling over into the pit."

Collective Housekeeping.

An English paper tells of an experiment in collective housekeeping in what is known as Brent Garden villages. The dwelling houses contain all improvements—gas and a bath—for everybody are cooked at a central hall, and may either be eaten there or sent home. Four-course dinner costs only 1 shilling and 6 pence. Servants are supplied, when needed, from the central hall at a cost of 1 shilling and 6 pence.

Red Cross Ball Blue gives double value for your money, goes twice as far as any other kind. Adv.

Gods to Brighton China.

Bodhi Brighton China that has been burned or darkened by bright sun

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Dept. 146
346 FOURTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nature Leaf Hopper.

tic leaves become dotted with spots until by September these areas are so numerous as to cause the leaves to have a decidedly yellow appearance when contrasted with healthy foliage.

It is not unusual to find 100 leaf hoppers on a single leaf. The insect feeds about feed only twice each day and remains in one place for a long time. Scientists who would find that there had accumulated on the leaf 17,000 insect excreta. This would be a moderate damage; for counts show that from one of average size, a healthy infester, may have as many as 20,000 adult leaf-hoppers.

Thus there are two factors in the loss of vigor of the vineyard: the removal of the cell sap by the leaf hoppers, and the deposition of excreta by the drying out and death of the cells surrounding the punctures made by insects. The latter is the more important of the two. The death of these cells means a lessening of the growth and a decrease in the yield of fruit.

To obtain efficient results against the leaf hopper it is necessary to observe certain rules.

The spraying must be done at the proper time. This time varies with the season. If the spraying must be done when the maximum number of young are present, although the largest number of insects will usually be found in the adult stage, spraying is one. One must judge the time by watching the development of the insects.

The proper contact insecticide must be used and at the proper strength. Forty per cent nicotine should be used one part to 1,000 parts of water, and 37 per cent nicotine should be used one part to 800 parts of water.

Sufficient spray mixture must be used to drench the insects. A pressure of from 125 to 150 pounds per square inch is necessary.

The under sides of the leaves must be thoroughly hit by the spray. The height of the vines, the manner of

Fruit on Damaged Vines.

trimming and the direction of the wind must all be taken into consideration. The vine should examine the under sides of the sprayed leaves from time to time to see that the mixture are properly adjusted.

Spraying as directed, one would use nearly 1½ gallons of spray material for every hundred vines. Vines that are very small or very large, of course, will use more or less than this.

Pigs' Eating.

The more variety that you can put into the pigs' food the more valuable every pound of every different food is. Always let pigs have their meals in feeding a number of feeds at the same time, and not by changing to a different feed every time.

Fee of Coffing Moth.

A parasite with a long and appropriate name has been introduced into California to fight the coffing moth. It is said to a certain extent, from the central hall at a cost of 1 shilling and 6 pence.

Water for Berries.

Those who have supply water tanks and a windmill may find it to their advantage and profit to pipe water to the berry garden so as to irrigate if need be. Many a berry crop dries up short maturing because of lack of moisture at the right time.

The Pigeon Loft.

Locate the pigeon loft away from the rest of the poultry. They shun, have a building with a light and cat-proof.

Time!-
One of the Principal Advantages of a
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
is that you have a pen that will always respond immediately whenever you want to write. The Spoon Feed regulates an even and steady flow and prevents overflow. Gold Pens to suit every hand.
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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
THIS INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CONTAINS NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR METALLIC SALTS
REGULATE, STIMULATE, PURIFY THE BOWELS, THE LIVER, THE BLOOD
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SYNOPSIS.

The scene at the opening of the story is laid in the Ozarks, in southwestern Missouri, in the northern Indian, known as the Indian Nations, and in Texas. The time is the present day. The principal characters are Quilladene, in the subject of consideration, Mr. Hamilton, a wealthy Chicago lumber manufacturer, Mr. Hamilton's son, Jack, and Jack's friend, Ted Morrell, a young Chicago lawyer, who has come to the southern family, makes his appearance, Mr. Hamilton, Jack and Ted are on a hunting trip in the Ozarks when Quilladene does any knowledge of the Hamilton family, Jack and Ted are on a hunting trip in the Ozarks when Quilladene does and makes questions about the Hamilton family