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Session begins Sept. 17. For catalogue, address
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GIFTS FOR PEACE PALACE

Decorations Contributed by the Various Nations to the Edifice at The Hague.

Amsterdam.—For the Palace of Peace at The Hague Holland itself has provided the grounds and in addition seven painted tablets for the main staircase and four paintings for the assembly room.

The door of bronze and iron comes from Belgium, while England's gift is four stained glass windows for the assembly room. France gives Gobelin tapestry, Germany a monumental entry gate for the park, Italy marble, Switzerland a marvelous clock, and Turkey a fine carpet.

Norway and Sweden supply the granite, Denmark a fountain for the courtyard, the United States a monument for the terrace. From China come four costly vases. Japan's contribution is some wonderfully worked wall hangings. Russia, the Argentine, Chile, Austria and Hungary are also represented.

MILITARY TO TAKE PROMINENT PART

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—as an additional feature of entertainment to the delegates attending the Fifth Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, September, 4th, 5th and 6th at New London, Conn., Congressman J. Hampton Moore, has through the courtesy of Brigadier General E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Coast Artillery, arranged for a visit to Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, on the afternoon of September 5th. Colonel R. P. Davis, who is the commanding officer at Fort Wright, has arranged for such target practice and drill as can be held without interference with the regular instruction, and in all probability a salute will be fired in honor of the visiting delegation.

The program of the Convention has been virtually completed, and the entire list of speakers will be made public in a few days. The delegations representing the various states along the Atlantic Seaboard are some of the strongest in years, and in this connection New Jersey is no exception. The State of New Jersey has been one of the most active factors in the Intracoastal Canal movement since its conception and recently appropriated \$500,000 for a right of way across the State for the proposed New Jersey Ship Canal. Its engineers are now surveying the route and erecting monuments as markers for this canal.

North Carolina will also be represented by a strong delegation among whom is Congressman John H. Small, of Washington, N. C. Mr. Small is one of the most active members of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association and is a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress. It was through his efforts that the provision was made in the last Rivers and Harbors bill for the purchase of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which is the first link in the Intracoastal Canal advocated by the Waterways association, to be purchased by the Government.

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Special Prices to those coming to the Studio.
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SACRED CATTLE FOR BEEF

There are nearly 2,500 sacred cattle of India on the ranches near Pierce and Port Lavaca, Tex., and elsewhere throughout the state of Oklahoma. A strange looking creature, indeed, is the sacred cow. Its distinctive characteristic is a huge lump at its shoulders, an unusually prominent "dewlap" and large, drooping ears. While the original importation of the humped Zebu cattle has grown to a remarkable degree, nevertheless the most interest is attached to the crossing of the type with our domestic cattle. It has been found that the cross-breeds remain relatively free from ticks while other stock in the same pastures would be literally covered with these pests, which cause the dreaded "Texas fever," necessitating the frequent quarantining of the whole southwestern cattle district. The Brahman cross-bred cattle appear likewise to be less affected by other parasites and pestiferous insects, such as mosquitoes, hornflies, gadflies, etc., and to withstand better the warm, dry climate and other semi-tropical conditions present in the Gulf section of the United States than do the native cattle. It is also claimed that they make a grade of beef superior to that of the native cattle. Englishmen in India long ago learned that the sacred cattle make excellent beef, the hump, which sometimes reaches a weight of 50 pounds, being especially prized.

About 30 years ago a number of the sacred cattle were introduced in Texas and crossed with native cattle, but as the original strain gradually deteriorated, the department of agriculture was requested by A. P. Borden to make a further importation of Indian cattle for the Pierce ranch with a view of restoring this strain of blood. The secretary granted him this permit, but on account of the very dangerous live stock diseases prevailing in India the department required the strictest possible precautions to prevent the introduction of any of these contagions. Not only were the animals purchased inspected by a representative of the department in India, but also on their arrival here. It was during one of these examinations in quarantine that it was discovered that three of the rebus were infected with surra. These were promptly killed and burned. Subsequent examinations showed others to be infected with the disease—probably carried by flies and mosquitoes—and these were promptly killed. On November 14, 1904, the secretary of agriculture released the animals—21 in number—from quarantine, as the last seven series of test were successively negative and as killing frosts had already occurred, resulting in the disappearance of all flies and mosquitoes.

While the majority of sacred cattle on exhibition in circuses and zoological gardens are of the smaller breeds, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds and standing not higher than three feet, the types of Indian cattle selected for this importation were of the larger breeds, standing as high as six feet and weighing up to 1,800 pounds.

ABRAHAM'S OAK, PALESTINE



Many pilgrims to that part of Palestine connected with the history of Abraham visit the tree here pictured. It is known as Abraham's oak and is evidently so ancient that the natives find no difficulty in believing the legend that the patriarch sat under the shade of its boughs.

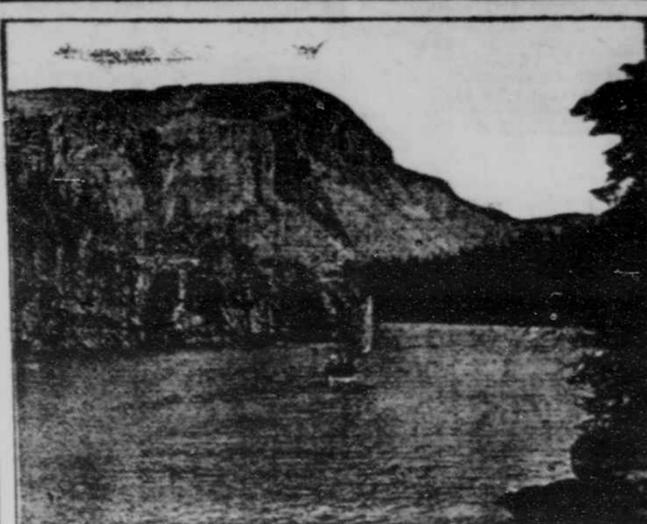
BIGGEST BABY IN WORLD

James Adolph Cody, of Mount Tiry, Ga., is believed to be the biggest baby in the world. At birth he was just an ordinarily big baby, but when about two months old he began growing in size and flesh and kept steadily at it until now, at the age of three years, he is classed among the wonderful babies in the world. If he keeps on growing until he attains manhood he will be a giant. He weighs 115 pounds and measures 44 inches in height, with arms extending he measures 43 inches from the tips of fingers across the shoulders. Other measurements are: Burt, 38 inches; waist, 39 inches; hips, 45 inches; thigh, 35 inches; length of foot, 7 1/4 inches; strength is well in keeping with his size and his appetite is more like that of a big healthy farmer than a three-year-old child. He rides horseback and is fond of the automobile.

NOTHING LIVES IN DEAD SEA

The Dead Sea in Syria is so called because nothing can live in its waters. Owing to its density fish could not sink in it, and some of its salts are powerful antiseptics, fatal to any form of life. The salt of the ocean is nearly all common table salt.

On a Newfoundland River



Lovers of Nature in her wild aspects will find much to give them delight in Newfoundland. The scenery there often is striking and spectacular, a specimen being here pictured. This is Breakfast Head, on the Humboldt river.

PLANTS GETTING PERILOUS.

It is a fact recognized by botanists as beyond dispute that the carnivorous habit among plants is more widespread than it was formerly supposed to be. The specialized sundews (Droseras) are but the advance guard of a large army of species which depend for their existence more or less upon absorption of animal salts through their foliage. There is no gainsaying the statement, recently put forward by more than one scientist, that the tendency to rely upon a carnivorous diet is on the increase. Of course, this is only in a line with the simplest evolutionary principle. It is possible to trace the steps by which the highest types of species, which seize and hold their prey, such as the Venus fly trap (Dionaea) have been evolved from those which merely capture their victims by the use of an adhesive fluid, such as the fly catcher of Portugal (Drosera). Still lower in the scale are the plants, such as the tentacles (Dipsacus) which draw the insects in strange bucket-like contrivances located at the base of the leaves. Flies which may chance to fall into the water are of course drowned and the plant absorbs the nitrogenous elements from their decaying bodies.

It is a startling conception advanced by some scientists that in ages to come these plants may become so advanced in carnivorous tastes as to be a real menace to animal creation. Dreadful indeed must be the sundews and the Dionaeas to their insect victims at the present time. The unfortunate fly which is captured by the leaf of the sundew finds itself held down by strong arms which are able to resist its violent struggles. The largest Drosera on earth at the present time produces leaves which are perhaps nine inches in length. Magnify this plant until the leaves are ten feet in length, and we have an exceedingly formidable plant. Many of the palms and other tropical species have foliage which is much in excess of this measurement, so that the idea of leaves as big as this is not altogether fantastic. To be proportionate, the tentacles could scarcely be less than ten inches in length, and these would be able to grapple with birds of considerable size. We may conceive that the giant sundew would be able to hold out some special inducement for its intended victims to visit the leaves. Probably the bait would be in the form of some sweet-tasting secretion. On alighting, the birds would probably not find the adhesive fluid which the leaves would produce more than slightly annoying. The movements which they would make in an endeavor to free themselves, would be all-sufficient to give

the stimulus to the sensitive tentacles. These would rapidly close in on their prey, and in a few moments escape would be out of the question. Finally, the unfortunate birds would perish miserably, the bodies in their decay yielding to the plant the nitrogenous matter desired.

The butterworts are at the present time innocent-looking plants rather attractive in appearance. These species, as is well known, find their home in boggy tracts, where they spread their foliage on the surface of the ground in the form of a rosette. If the leaves of the butterwort are closely examined, it will be seen that they are thickly covered with two sets of glands, one set of which is plainly visible to the naked eye. This visible set resembles a miniature mushroom, while the other set is microscopic and is formed of eight cells grouped after the manner of a wart or a knob. It is the practice of these glands whenever they come into contact with any object to pour out copiously a mucilaginous fluid, which acts much in the same way as bird lime. Acid secretion is also produced, which aids the leaf in the digestion of the object—supposing that the capture should be an insect. In order to make assurance doubly sure, the edge of the leaf in certain species is seen to curl slowly inward. Now we can imagine that in the very far-away future with which we are dealing, the Pinguicula will develop leaves which will hardly be less than five or six feet in length. These lying along the surface of the ground will make a special appeal to grazing animals.

LITTLE FOSSIL CAMELS

The first fossil camels ever found intact in America are being set up in the Carnegie museum in Pittsburgh, and curious little animals they are, being not much larger than greyhounds, with slender legs and long necks. These skeletons were clothed with flesh ages ago, and existed in the Niobrara valley in western Nebraska, where Prof. O. A. Peterson of the Carnegie museum and Dr. F. B. Loomis of Yale university found them. These fossil camels are said to be the remote ancestors of the modern camels and dromedaries of Arabia and Africa, and of the American llama.

CITY LOTTERY FOR A BRIDE

The city of Smolensk in Russian occasionally holds a municipal lottery, in which the first prize is a girl. Some 5,000 tickets are sold at a ruble each, and the proceeds go to the girl's dowry. If she does not like the man who wins her, and refuses to marry him, she has to give him half the dowry. But cases of refusal are rare.

Jewish Gate of Samaria



One of the most interesting and valuable discoveries so far recorded in the field of Biblical archaeology has been the recent unearthing at Samaria in northern Palestine of the palace of a Hebrew king, believed to be the "Ivory House" of Ahab. Labels with Hebrew writing, which seem to have been in actual use during the lifetime and perhaps in the households of Omri and Ahab, have also been found, as well as fragments of pottery and other interesting remains. It was in the palace here that Ahab dwelt with Queen Jezebel and where Naboth had his vineyard. Among the ruins many inscriptions have been found containing Biblical names and there is a frequent reference to a vineyard, which is believed may be the vineyard of Naboth. This is the first and only palace of a Hebrew king ever found, and accordingly regarded as unique and of the deepest interest to archaeologists. The picture above