

EARTH'S REAL BOHEMIANS.

Wanderers of the World's Highways Who Have Neither Home Nor Country.

A race of people known in Europe as the Gypsies, are the real Bohemians of the earth. In their pride and race they sometimes simply call themselves Roma, meaning the Men of this country we call them gypsies.

For centuries they have passed along the roads of every nation in their rolling houses. They roam from place to place, have no fixed habitation or native country. The Bohemian is born in a wagon, at any place along the road in any country through which they happen to be passing. His life is spent on the road. He has no home, no country. He dies as he was born, any place, any country.

The Bohemian has jealously preserved his own language, and across the customs of every country. Independence and liberty in the open air that is the life for him. His cart is his only house, and in this he eats and drinks, smokes, plays his music, and sleeps. In this cart the children are born, the sick are nursed and finally in the same cart the Bohemian dies.

The Romanichels are not hand-to-hand beggars. They will not steal or plunder unless pushed to the last extreme by hunger. They depend largely on charity, but also follow certain trades which are suitable to their intelligence and independence. That of horse-trading being preferred. Fortune telling is a remunerative profession, as throughout all Europe they are supposed to be able to predict without failure the future, and to be able to read the hand and the skies.

They are a happy, indolent, contented, roving race of people. They ignore all the customs and proprieties of civilized life, and go their own sweet way from place to place, year in and year out.

When any of their number is sick, the physician is called. They do their own doctoring. They have a wide knowledge of the different herbs that are curative of certain diseases, and they make use only of these simple remedies. They do not contaminate or abuse their bodies by taking all sorts of drugs. Vegetable doctors are very pure and simple.

They live close to nature. Fresh air all day, all night. Sunshine all day. Walking barefooted on the ground, making their bed of straw, or the grassy earth. Eating, drinking, sleeping, when the natural instincts demand. A free, easy-going, natural and healthy life.

So near to nature do they live that there is little sickness among them. Even the women in childbirth do not need a physician. What to the civilized woman is a dreaded period of suffering is a matter of but little moment to the gypsy woman. When her child is born, if the tribe is on the march, she may be delayed a few hours by the way-side, but within a day or two at most, with her newborn babe cradled on her back, she proceeds on the journey with the rest of the family.

It is not a civilized life, nor the highest form of life to live, but at least it is a natural life, physically. The civilized woman and the civilized man could only learn to make use of the natural elements, as the gypsies do, we would have a stronger race of men and women physically and mentally. The strenuous life that the average American lives is not conducive to the highest state of health. What we need is more outdoor life. Less business care and worry. Less troubling over the bread-and-butter question, and more enjoyment of the simple pleasures and blessings that we owe for the taking.

A WOMAN PAYING TELLER.

One Whose Skill in Counting Money Has Gained for Her a Good Position.

A woman paying teller is the novelty that has been introduced in a Milwaukee bank. The woman is young, pretty and expert. In her new position she is succeeding wonderfully, affirms a correspondent.

"This woman," said the cashier of the bank, "was hired by me because by actual test she proved that she could count money faster than any man I know. She counted \$1,000 in a mixed packet of silver and notes in five minutes. It took our best man over six minutes to count a similar packet.

THIS DOG IS A TRAVELER.

Prime Favorite with Railway Employees and Seems to Know the Timetable.

For two months Roxy traveled every day between Garden City and Hempstead. He would appear on the station platform at just the right time to take a train, and always seemed to know the exact time scheduled for the coming in or going out of the various trains. Where he kept his timetable nobody knew, but he evidently had one, writes Evelyn Nichols Kerr, in "Roxy," Train Man, in St. Nicholas.

One day he was missing, and there was consternation among the men, who had grown fond of him. For two days nothing was heard of him, and grave looks were exchanged when the question was asked many times during those two days: "Seen anything of Roxy?"

Then came good news, for it was learned he had extended his travels. He had gone as far as Long Island City, stayed all night, taken several rides on the ferryboat next morning, gone into the dock and played around the engines, then back to the station, and from there the train standing there had ridden gaily home on the engine. How did the men want to see him at that end of the line? This was his first ride on the engine, and it soon became his favorite place. Sometimes he would ride in the passenger coach; occasionally he rode in the baggage car; but more often he was found in his favorite place, the engine. There, perched on the seat on the fireman's side—he never thought of going to the engineer's side, where, of course, he might be in the way—with two paws firmly braced on the sill, he watched the country as the train swept by.

Life now flowed along smoothly for Roxy. The conductor kept his word and spoke to the "boys," and the result was a handsome nickel-plated collar made to order for the dog. On one side of the collar is a brass plate bearing the single word in large letters, TRAINMAN. On the other side is a similar plate on which are engraved the words:

WATER'S GREAT PRESSURE.

Test with a Diving Bell Which Col-lapsed at a Depth of Two Hundred Feet.

In a scarpayard at Pittsburg lies a shapely mass of iron which shows the tremendous pressure of water at a great depth. It was constructed for a diving bell and was used in the waters of Lake Michigan, says the New York Herald.

It was a cube about six feet square, and was made of phosphor bronze five-eighths of an inch thick. Each plate was cast with a flange and the plates were bolted together, the bolts being placed as near as was consistent with strength.

The side plates were further strengthened by ribs an inch thick and two inches wide, and the entire structure was strongly braced. The windows intended to be used as outlooks for the divers inside, were three inches square, fortified with iron bars and set with brass plates one inch thick. The entire weight of the bell was 23,000 pounds.

When completed it was sent to Milwaukee and towed out into the lake about 12 miles, where there was over 200 feet of water, and sent down for the test.

The inventor was so confident of its success that he was most anxious to go down in the bell when the trial was made. Fortunately for him he was dissuaded.

When it reached a depth of about 200 feet strong timbers which had been attached to it came up splintered into fragments. Suspecting an accident the bell was hauled up and found to be crushed into a shapeless mass. The inch-thick plate glass bullseyes were pulverized and the entire body of the bell forced inward till the original shape was obliterated. On a basis of 200 feet depth, the pressure that crushed this seemingly invulnerable structure was 87.6 pounds per square inch. The total pressure on the cube was 2,721,548 pounds, or 129,7 tons.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM SOLVED.

Delicate Tropical Fruits of Mexico Are Now Packed in Peat for Shipment.

What is considered a highly important discovery has lately been made in the matter of the shipment of fruits. It is believed that a solution has finally been found of the problem of transporting delicate tropical fruits long distances.

The experiments, reports the Mexican Herald, have been made by a French company, under the auspices of the French government. The shipments have been made from Guiana and the island of Guadeloupe, in the Lesser Antilles, to France, and the outcome is declared most satisfactory.

The success of the new system means much for Mexico, as it would blaze a way for a new branch of industry that must be a source of great riches to the country.

The secret of the new process is the envelopment of the fruit in a particular kind of peat or turf, that namely, which is known as yellow Dutch peat. Pineapples, bananas, mangoes, papayas and other delicate fruits have been taken when in perfectly ripe condition, enveloped in the fibrous substance, and, after several weeks spent in transportation, have arrived at their destination in a perfectly fresh and sound condition.

Peat, as is known, is vegetable matter more or less decomposed, which passes by insensible degrees into lignite. The less perfectly decomposed peat is generally of a brown color, that which is perfectly decomposed is often black. Now, moist peat, it has for some time been known, possesses a decided and powerful antiseptic property. This is ascribed to the presence of gallic acid and tannin. It is manifested not only in the perfect preservation of ancient trees and of leaves, fruits, and the like, but sometimes even of animal bodies. Thus in some instances human bodies have been found perfectly preserved in peat, after the lapse of centuries.

For the new method of shipping fruits light brown, and consequently only imperfectly decomposed, peat is taken in a certain state of moisture, and the fruit is hermetically inclosed therein. A certain degree of humidity is maintained until the fruit is ready for unpacking.

It is said that no offensive odor is communicated to the fruit, but it must be remembered that the full details of the process have not been made known by the French shippers, and it is possible that there may be some ulterior treatment of the turf that prevents the fruit from being robbed of any of its delicious savor.

A successful outcome in this matter would be of exceeding moment. The gourmets of Europe and of the United States, who have never left their home country, are unaware of the true flavor of the finest tropical fruits. No way had hitherto been found for shipping these fruits with their full richness of taste. In order that they may not arrive in a state of putrefaction after a journey, they have to be picked, not only immature, but before the pulp has reached its full development and when the fruit is still starchy and no artificial means is known whereby a fruit packed in this condition can ever be brought to a condition of real maturity. Without maturity the full flavor does not exist.

PRINCES IN THE ARMY.

The Russian Borises Compared with Royalties in the German Military.

Bismarck throughout the Franco-Prussian war crumbled at the "princes" who commanded under Prussian leadership.

"The princes have taken all the comfortable lodgings," the princes drink up the fine wines, "the caterers for the princes carry off the best joints from the butchers and the best vegetables and fruits from the green grocers." "The princes are a cause of constant friction and embarrassment."

Prince Leopold, Hohenzollern's baggage, as described in a French paper, reminds me, says a writer in London Truth, of Bismarck's growth. His royal highness, who is brother-in-law of the German empress, wanted to take to the farthest east 500 coils of trunk, bulge mostly bulky and weighty.

Prince Klitkoff, director of railways, is said to have turned pale on receiving a letter from Prince Leopold's secretary. In his embarrassment he applied to the czar for guidance, reminding respectfully his majesty that Russian officers could only take a single box and a hand-bag.

FORTUNE FOR SCENTS.

CEARINA SPENDS \$10,000 A YEAR ON PERFUME, SOAP, ETC.

Favorite Odors of Various Members of European Royalty—Queen Wilhelmina Uses Up Bottle of Eau de Cologne Daily.

An interesting brochure—particularly interesting to women—has been published on the favorite perfumes of the different royal families of Europe. The empress of Russia, it appears, spends no less than \$10,000 a year on soaps, soaps and toilet waters, which she obtains exclusively from Paris. Her favorite scent is violet, quantities of these flowers being grown especially for her at Grasse, in the south of France, but there are many other odors, such as lilac, jasmine, narcissus and tuberose, of which she is also extremely fond. The violets are gathered between the hours of five and seven in the evening, as her majesty has an idea that at that time their perfume is more delicious.

The queen of Spain used to have a special fancy for an essence made from a kind of orchid that is only found in the Philippines; but since the trouble there she has given this up and confines herself to a perfume that is especially made for her in Madrid. For the bath she used a mysterious liquid composed of attar of roses and an extract of yucca.

Carmen Sylvia uses an essence of which she alone possesses the recipe. It is made of flowers secretly gathered in an unknown forest by women who are bound by an oath of secrecy and are guarded during their work by a corps of soldiers. It is even whispered that the actual essence is prepared by the queen's own hands.

The princess of Roumania is far simpler in her tastes, and only uses three perfumes—namely, attar of roses, triple essence of jasmine and white heliotrope.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is particularly fond of eau de cologne, of which she uses a large bottle every day. At the same time she entirely abjures the use of specially prepared soaps, creams and powders, as she considers that a daily warm bath followed by a cold shower is the best thing possible to preserve the admirable complexion of which she is so justly proud.

The favorite perfume of Queen Alexandra is Essence, which has been in use in the royal family ever since the year 1829. The recipe is supposed to be kept a secret, and to be handed down from one generation to another of the court perfumers. Nevertheless, it will hardly be considered as the divulging of a state secret to reveal the fact that this perfume is a compound of musk, amber, attar of roses, violets, orange flower and lavender. From this it will be readily understood that Essence is the most "orthodox" of perfumes and should appeal to almost every lover of the scent of flowers.

RESIDENTS ALL SHAKE.

Citizens of Vancouver, N. C. Afflicted with Chills and Fevers—Country Abounds in Swamps.

The topographers who made the map of the Vancouver (N. C.) quadrangle, recently published by the United States geological survey, would probably not choose the task again for a season's pastime. Owing to the inconspicuousness of the topography, the map they have made has few of the conventional features that are supposed to be parts of most finished maps. It lacks rivers, lakes, railroads, turnpikes, mountains, hills and towns. It abounds in swamps.

The village of Vancouver, from which the quadrangle takes its name, is the one metropolis of the region. Its existence is maintained by about 200 shacking citizens, all afflicted, periodically or perennially, with chills and fever. Swift creek is happily near and offers some escape to the outside world for those who care to patronize the steamer that piles between Vancouver and Newbern once or twice a week. Other parts of the quadrangle are extremely inaccessible, as the only roads are logging tramways.

FOR UNIVERSAL ALPHABET.

Boston University Trying to Bring About Reform in Languages and Spelling.

Boston university is about to call a world's conference of philologists and language professors in Boston for the purpose of adopting a universal alphabet by which to indicate the pronunciation of words in the leading European languages, and to institute some reforms in the methods of spelling.

A circular has been issued inviting opinions on the proposal for an international conference, and the initial steps have already been taken. The 26 letters of the Roman alphabet are known all over the world and probably 90 per cent. of the world's printing is done with these letters. Thus the "universal alphabet" already exists. It only remains to remove a few differences. For the most part the 26 letters represent the same sounds in all languages. By slight modifications it is thought that the number of letters can be increased from 26 till it suffices to represent all the sounds of all the leading languages.

WINS HEART OF DEAD WOMAN.

By virtue of an agreement made before her death, Dr. H. M. Hall of Pittsburg, has been awarded the heart of Mrs. Mary O'Neill by a coroner's jury. The woman, who was wealthy, was found dead in bed. She had agreed to give the physician her heart in return for medical attendance.

EXPORTS TO BRITISH AFRICA.

Decrease of Nearly Fifty Per Cent. Shown for Eight Months as Compared with Last Year.

Exports from the United States to British Africa were about \$11,500,000 in the eight months ending August 31, 1904, as compared with over \$20,000,000 for the corresponding period in each of the two years preceding. Of this \$11,500,000 exports to all British Africa, \$6,650,000, or 58 per cent., went to British South Africa, and it is a noteworthy fact that the South Africa is our only foreign market in which our sales do not seem to be increasing. The department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, has recently received some foreign periodicals which show that the decrease is due to a general reduction in imports of South Africa from all countries.

Of the goods entering the ports of Cape Colony and Natal in 1903 the following countries contributed: Great Britain, \$146,338,823; United States, \$30,227,204; British colonies, \$2,847,972; Germany, \$10,998,567; Belgium, \$13,400,064; Holland, \$1,651,754; France, \$1,151,141. Detailed figures for the present year are not available to show how much the trade of each of these countries has fallen off.

As compared with the trade in the other direction imports into the United States from British Africa are very small, but even here there has been a large proportionate decrease. For the eight months of the present year the United States imported \$25,000, much less than in 1903, when the corresponding amount was \$84,000 more than in 1902, when the eight months' imports amounted to \$640,000.

NEW SPECIES OF MONKEYS.

Strange Race Discovered in Island of Java Thought to Be Long-Looked-For Missing Link.

Prof. Van Sickle of Amsterdam, who for some months has been making geological charts of the northern part of Java, cables the Academy of Sciences in this city that he feels certain that he has discovered the long-sought-for missing link. He does not claim the honor of the discovery himself, but says that some weeks ago he was informed by a Dutch merchant, Van der Meer, that he had discovered a new species of monkey in a dense forest in which he had long been working.

The professor started out to look into the discovery of the merchant and while watching for the animals to appear he heard a peculiar half-human voice. Looking up he saw an enormous nest and two ape-like animals looking down upon him.

The natives of that part of the island have long known the presence of these apes, which they call "Aas Pitriah." Unlike any other apes that have been frequently and the females wear strange necklaces of twigs and red berries and nurse their young sitting half-articulated words. They have in fact a language, but it consists of very few words.

SURGEON AIDS VIOLINIST.

Reduces Size of His Fingers Giving Him an Improved Touch—Latter Then Wins Honors.

Inspired by his desire to attain premier honors in music, the brilliant pianist and delicate acrobatic operator, J. Henry Saylor, of London, England, has returned to his home in Leipzig, Germany, where his aim for him is the highest distinction ever awarded to a student there.

In order to render his touch on the keys more delicate and perfect, Saylor placed himself under the treatment of a surgeon, who undertook to alter the shape of the digits of his left hand and at the same time make them pliable and sensitive to an extraordinary degree.

An incision was made in the under-side of the tip of each finger, and a small elongated diamond shaped bit of flesh removed. The incision was then stitched together, and, in healing, it narrowed the fingers at the tip. The result made it possible for Saylor to finger the strings of his violin with more facility, certainty and finesse.

ALASKAN CABLE IS DONE.

Big Telegraph System Connecting Behring Strait Region with United States Completed.

Gen. Greely has received a dispatch from Maj. Edgar Russell, of the signal corps, announcing that the Burnside, which has been engaged in laying a cable from Valdez, Alaska, has at last buoyed the eastern cable end at the mouth of Sitka harbor. It will require several days to make the shore end connections in the narrow passage of Sitka harbor and throw open the cable to commercial business.

This completes the Alaskan telegraph system, which has been under construction for the past three years, during which time about 4,000 miles of land lines and submarine cables have been constructed and laid, and it brings the Nome and Behring strait regions in direct communication with the United States over an all-American route.

A SUBMARINE PHONE.

OLD PROBLEM SOLVED BY A CHICAGO DOCTOR.

Invention the Results of Over 25 Years' Work—Expects to Clear Fortune with His Under-Ocean Talking Apparatus.

Dr. Robert D'Unger, of Chicago, is certain that he has solved the problem of a submarine telephone and among the benefits that he hopes to derive from his invention are fame and \$3,500,000.

Dr. D'Unger has already applied for a patent at Washington. The invention is the result of more than 25 years' work, and the former physician is certain that he has succeeded where so many have failed.

If he has succeeded he will have amassed two fortunes during his lifetime. A few years ago Dr. D'Unger was one of the prominent physicians in Chicago. He was reported to be worth in the neighborhood of \$500,000. He had more than two score lots and much land in the manufacturing district of the city. He owned farms and small tracts of land in many of the western states. It dwindled away in a few years. Dr. D'Unger says that it was because real estate inflated in value. When he was past 60 years he found himself a poor man. He did not despair. When a young man he had studied electricity as a pastime. When he lost his fortune and his practice made it impossible for him to practice his profession he turned to it to gain another fortune.

"Necessity was certainly the mother of invention in my case," said the physician in a recent interview. "I was too old to practice and I needed money. Twenty-five years ago when funds were plentiful, I studied the problem of submarine telephoning as a pastime. When all else had slipped away I took it up earnestly. I have succeeded."

Although modest in all else Dr. D'Unger is lavish in his claims of the power of his invention.

"Europe can be communicated with by telephone," he said. "And I will not stop with Europe. See that instrument?" and he pointed to an instrument that looked not unlike an ordinary telephone.

"I can talk around the world with it. I can talk to any part of the globe. I can see a human voice 37,000 miles. I can see a song in my home and my friend in Paris can take down the telephone receiver in Paris and hear me singing. I can get communication with another friend in China. He will hear me as plainly as if he were downtown. I am mostly certain that I can do these things with the instrument that I have invented."

It is by means of a series of induced currents produced by other induced currents that Dr. D'Unger expects to accomplish what so many others have failed in. Instead of trying as other inventors have done to transmit the voice over a long stretch of wire, he has invented a cable system which are sectional conductors. These conductors are united by intervening compound induction coils of his own invention. The undulating impulses are thus carried from the transmitting plate to the receiving plate of a telephone by a series of loops of electricity. In his experiments he worked representing a distance of 200 miles, the current being transmitted by means of induced currents of the same frequency.

Dr. D'Unger expects to receive a patent on his invention. The patent is expected to be issued in the near future. The estimated value of the invention is \$3,500,000.

CONVICTED OF WITCHCRAFT.

Two London Palmists and Crystal Gazer Fall Victims to Old British Law.

Under the witchcraft act, which is the 25th year, and a statutory act which passed into the British statute books a year ago, three London palmists, one of them a palmist, have been found guilty of the crime of witchcraft and obtaining money under false pretences.

Prof. and Miss Keira, two palmists, whose activities recently led to the exposure of an elderly turn throughout the West end, and Yvona, a crystal gazer, who is understood to have secured a lucrative practice in his special art were defendants in the trial, which was begun at the instigation of Sir Alfred Hamsworth, editor of the London Daily Mail.

Sir Alfred's idea in starting the prosecution was to determine whether there was one law for the wealthy fortune teller and another for the humble kypsy, who almost invariably is prosecuted if he ventures to read a scullery maid's future in return for a modest price of all-fer.

NEW DEVICE SWEEPS CLEAN.

Novel Labor-Saving Machine Invented by a Massachusetts Man Leaves No Dust on the Street.

After ten years of experimenting Edward S. Day, a formulator at Worcester, Mass., street cleaning department, has devised a sweeping machine which is claimed, with reason, to be the best of any that has ever been used. The new machine was used the other night for the first time. It did the work of 15 ordinary machines and it ran and did it every day.

One man and a pair of horses is all that is required to run the Day sweeper, which may be attached to an ordinary wagon. With the new sweeper no dust is left behind, it taking up even pins in actual test.

Boarding Houses as Health Resorts. A health specialist recommends a boarding house as a steady diet. It is interesting to know what connection he has with the boarding house treat.