EMERALD TALISMAN.

World's Most Precious Orees Com Rold by Mexican Indians.

Pulls Blort of Provident Dine to Obto Personation of the America Stone-duce Seen by Amor-Jest Wesses.

For years—ever since Mexico was and to the white man-every travto that rementic had has heard of the emerald of Onince. Rumor said that it was huge almost beyond be-Whatever ite size, it is certain that the Indians believed in its magic properties. No white man over sawit, but now an American woman has sueseeded, through a sister woman's gratitude, where men found failure, mays the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This emerald of Caless has for ages been the object of coretous interest on the part of Spanish viceroys, Mexican dents and provincial governors. firent dealers in precious stones here senght it, too, but the Indians, so the lines! demandants of the Axtect, to whom the emerald is supposed to have originally belonged, hold it in superstitions reverence, and such safe-keeping that until recent years little but unconfirmed legends of the stone's exintense was known.

A few years age President Dies be-same so interested in the matter that he decided to prove the truth or falher of the reports of this emerald's sine and value. Without warning, he anddonly appeared in the village where is was said the gen was secreted. He summoned the people into the plans, and announced that if they would show him the emerald known to be in their managed he would in return proclaim n public holding and entertain them with a first at his own expense. He promised, as president, and by virtue of the same blood in his and their veine, that if they would accede to his request he would not attempt to take the emerald from them.

Upon this a prolonged consultation d among the Indiana, the result of which was that from afar off in the the crowd one of them held up at actin's length between his foredness had thumb the famous emeraid, scintilating in the rays of the sun. Dies mas decirous of a closer inspection, mad, turning to his guards, ordered the man to be brought to him. His inctions, if not his words, were at once boasidered by the Indians to be sucmissions, so they promptly raised a tumuit, and, amid shouts of "Vive Por-Grie Dieg!" "Vive is flesta!" the man and the emerald disappeared, and this was the only glimpes the powerful president was able to obtain of it.

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An American woman had better forsame. It happened that her husband was appointed to superintend the medfeel department of the railroad being built through Oajacs and incidentally anved the life of an Indian woman. In her gratitude this woman begged to he allowed to make some recompense. as the American doctor had refused to ept a fee. But half in jest he replied that if she would show him the Onjaca emerald he would be satisfied. At this the woman seemd greatly dissurbed. Bhe at first declared she knew mothing about it, but on being pressed further by the doctor' wife she admit-Stod knowing where it was hidden. Pinally she agreed that if the doctor would solomaly promise to absent himself she would obtain the stone and show it to his wife. For some unexminined reason she held so steadfastly to this point that the wife must be inione when the emerald was produced. that it was yielded, though much to wthe doctor's disappointment.

So one morning shortly afterward the Indian woman appeared at the physician's temporary residence. She made sure that the doctor's wife and herself were alone, then she produced the emerald from a fold of her clothing. For about a minute only was the doctor's wife permitted to inspect the gem, while it was held securely in the Indian woman's fingers. In size, according to the fortunate visitor's account, the stone is as large as a pisegron's egg, crudely polished and of a rich grass-green color. In its depths make noticed a few black spots or flaws, which goes far to prove that it is a genuine emerald, and not volcanic ines, as her been suggested. The purest emeralds are seldom without dhows, this being one of the tests taken

> In great haste the Indian woman again secreted the gem and went out, but one curious circumstance the doctor and his wife remarked subsequently. During the remainder of their stay in the village, though they met the woman several times, neither by word nor sign would she recognize their previous relations. She treated them as absolute strangers. To her mind the wisk she had run in showing the talisman of her tribe was full compensation for the service rendered. The general belief is that the stone is not secreted in any place, but is concoaled on the person of one of the Indians and passed on as circumstances may require. If such is the case, the woman must have abtained the gem by stealth, and during the time it was In her possession she was doubtless in no little danger of her life.

sinto account by experts.

Sure of It.

Traveler-I sent you half an hour ago to the railway station to find out when the next train goes. Porter-Yes, sir; and to be sure

-it was just 12:37.-Ponchinelle. Too Much of a Good Thing.

and be exact. I waited till it started

Doctor-What seems to be the matser with your husband?

Mrs. Patient-Re took a violent fancy to a new health food recently, and I think he ate too much of it,-Chicago Daily News.

MONT PELEE MYTH.

Meny Strange Things Attributed to Martinique Velenne's Eruption.

Postions of the Atlantic Coast Said to More May Raised from Three to Mr. Postefiet Consensity Credited.

The eruption of Mont Pelce has been made to do service to explain every the globe since it securred, without much protest, but when an alleged scientist attempts to show that the whole New England see coast has been raised into the sir, by it, some of the easterners feel that it is time tot dispose of the Mont Peles myth, states the Des Moine's Register and Leader. Col. Heary C. Deming, of Harrisburg was first to discover that the Pennaylvania mountains had been lifted bodily, while, as the Philadelphia Press puts it, everything else had remained tranquil except the genial colonel himself. He now has scientific indoresment, however, Prof. Oscar P. Heintsel, connected with the chair of geology in a Pacific spart university coming to his aid with the following statement: "There is no question but that parts of

the eastern coast have been raised. The first ovidence was obtained by government first ortifence was abteined by government officials in collecting statistics regarding the seast lines. It was discovered at Cape May, Atlantic City and other New Jersey points that the water does not cause up so her as previous to the cruptions. Other artifences of an elevation are plainly nettends along the ceast line. Careful enaminations further show that the interior has been affected. As far west as Harris-burg elevations have been accounted for that range from three to six feet. In and about Marrisburg the raise is about four feet, while at other points nearer the coast line it is higher. About the only suplana-tion is that the underlying strain on the coast is much softer and more susceptible than that of the interior where ore and harder substances are found. While some elevations may have been caused in these sections the results are comparatively slight and unnoticeable as compared with the coast. In some places the elevation has been so general as not to have been noticed by the inhabitants."

The idea that parts of Pennsylvania could be raised three feet and other parts six feet without even a jar to give the people a hint that anything was going on, and all as the result of an explosion in the Caribbean sea, is regarded with amusement by the skertical, who say that as a matter of fact the cruption of Pelce was a very small affair considered as a terrestrial phenomenon, and that it would have been impossible for the eruption to have related the Jersey coast line or the state of Ponnsylvania suddenly without a most frightful categivem.

The only level which the Mont Poles explosion disturbed was the level of the isthmian canal. It did undoubtedly blow the Micaragua route out of water, and laid it over in Panama. But saids from that the commotion it erested was confined to the island where it occurred. There seems to be some evidence of important changes in that vicinity, the reports of which tax the credulity, for it is claimed that the son is a mile deep now where it was shallow, rivers on the island have been swallowed up, inlets of the sea cover vast estates, and one level field is now a barren ridge.

But the Mont Pelee myth will survive. It will be made to explain unusual rains in one part of the country and drought in another, hot days here and cold days there, epidemics and crop failures. The myth has a peculiar attraction for the human mind and science demolishes it in vain.

EMPEROR WAS BROKE.

Cometon When William, of Germany Had to Borrow a Coin from Mis Brother, Prince Houry,

It seems incredible, yet it is & fact, that Emperor William of Germany is often short of money, and the reason is because he rarely carries any money in his pockets.

One day he was at a featival with his brother, Prince Henry, and his attention being drawn to a new automobile machine, he resolved to put a coin in the slot in order to see how the apparatus worked. When he searched for a coin, however, he could not find one and he was obliged to borrow from his brother.

On various other occasions, and especially while hunting, since it is his custom to give money to the foresters and other attendants, he has found it necessary to borrow from his

companions. The only time when he fills his pockets with money is on Christmas eve, for it has long been his custom to stroll at that time through the streets near his palace and to give money to all deserving persons whom he meets, but especially to children and old soldiers.

A Chemico-Lingual Compound, What is believed to be the longest word in the English language occurs in a publication just put out by the census bureau, containing a digest of the most important patents granted on chemical compounds. Hydrotriamidodimethylphenylacridine, under certain treatment, produced a greenish-vellow color when applied to cotton. The number of the patent covering it is 395,060, granted December 25, 1868. This is the way it comes about: It is an amidobenzoflavine produced by transforming the nitrotetrasmidoditolylphenylmethan of amidoditolylypheaylmethan into penteamidoditolyiphenylmethan. For further particulars the readers is respecifully referred to the specifications .- N. Y. Post.

Without Thinking. "What do you expect to be when you become of age, my little man?" asked the visitor.

"Twenty-one, air," was the bright one's reply.-Yonkers Statesman.

POOTPRINTS IN THE SAND.

They Tell an Experienced British Runter Things Hidden from the Ordinary Mertal.

For a long series of years Mr. Lacy. the famous English hunter, has made ruch a close study of the footprists of the denicens of the forest in many hade that he can tell those of 26 speerent members of the autologe family, of pasthers, hyence, erocodies, beboom and many other sai-

male, says a London paper. The space of the fore feet of the female elephant is practically a perfect circle, while that of the male is alightly aval, the hind feet of both sexes leaving oval marks. The fore feet show four toe marks, the hind feet only three, and the outline of the hind feet is more strongly marked and the pad behind the toes leaves a deeper imprint. A large spoor measuree about 15 inches in diameter.

These peculiarities you can only discover by examining the footprints of the animals at rest. When the elephant moves in a leisurely manner his four feet leave a track of the width of a single foot only. The elephant in moving swings one foot across the other, beating a path the width of the front foot the hind feet following in the same way. Thus he makes a continuque track, not a succession of footprints.

The rhineseres is more difficult to follow. In spile of his weight the untrained eye will lose his trail at once on stony ground. His spoor is not unlike that of the elephant, though of course much smaller. There is the same kind of pad with the toe marks in front, but there are only three marks, and the spoor of the hind feet, like the elephant's, is elongated.

When the lien discovers that a hunter is on his trail be sometimes leads round in a circle, and on reaching his own track again continues following it up until he sees his hunter in front, when he promptly makes

The leopard follows his hunter in the same manner-sometimes even tracking the hunter to his camp. in the hope of finding sheep or goats. His spoor and that of the punther are similar to a lion's, but much smaller and elongated.

Among carnivors the byens is remarkable, having four toes on all its feet. The hind feet are narrow and turn more outward than the forefeet. and the claws show, or, being a dog, he cannot draw them in as the lion does. The hunting dog and the jackal may easily be distinguished from the hyens, each having five toes on its fromt feet.

The bear leaves a track like the marks of a man walking in his socks. The track of a full-grown grissly measures as much as 18 inches in length. The trail of the American musquaw bear is easily seen by the practiced eye, as he continually treads in the same path, beating out defined roads for himself.

PROCLAMATION IS A WONDER.

Language of President Castro is Extremely Rich in Flowery Metaphor.

President Castro, of Venezuela, on July 5, the independence day of that republic, issued a proclamation which cortainly is a wonder, writes a Washington correspondent of the Pittaburg Dispatch. Revolutions in South America should cause little surprise if this document, which reached Washington the other day, is a fair sample of the literary products of the rulers.

The proclamation was published on the eve of President Castro's departure from the "Yellow House" at Caracas to lead his army in the field, and it is a stirring appeal to his countrymen to support him in his purpose to crush the anti-Castro force, which has grown so formidable recently. The Venezuelan executive describes in flowery metaphor his own personality and intentions, and declares:

"Anarchy has struck deep its claw into the bowels of our country, but I will strangle that anarchy in the coils of my energy."

Announcing his purpose to revolutionize the methods of government in Venezuela, he writes:

"From this moment I consecrate to the realization of that design all the energies of my soul, the resources of the government, the humble prestige of my sword, my unconquerable faith in the success of well doing, and this life which has been spared by a torrent of bullets in 100 duels with death.

"I find myself in the condition to fulfill the mission with which I have been invested by Providence, and it is my desire to render myself worthy of that mission. Bracing myself with the conflicts of peace, and raising my stature if meed be beyond the limitations of nature, I shall chain events and harness them to the car of victory in the very camp of the reballion. I declars myself in campaign. I am going to transfuse into the operations of the war the enthusiasm of my faith, my nervous activity, and the efficacy of my personal direction."

Cattle Are Not Natives. In an introduction to a recent bulletin on American breeds of beef cattle the broad statement is made that prior to the discovery of America there were no cattle in the western homisphere. On one of his voyages Columbus is said to have brought a number of domestic animals with him. The escape from captivity of some of the early importations of cattle was the means of cetablishing the famous native cattle herds of the West Indies and Mexico, and the long-horned herds of Texas. The wild horses of the plains were similarly founded .- No-

PURGENT PARAGRAPES.

Both Unsuecessful,-Stella-"Mabel tries to keep it a secret that she is exgaged." Bella-"Yes, and Clara tries to keen it a secret that she jan't."-N.

Y. Sun. Old Gintleman Who Likes Boys-"My son, why do you always esy 'm-h'm when you mean yee?" Boy-"I don't. Sometimes I say uh-hub."-Chicago Tribune.

"But before we were married," she complained, "you used to give me beautiful presente." "Yes, but a dollar looked like a dime then, and nower-a dime looks like a miracle!"-Baltimore News.

Fudge-"I am just on the eve of a great invention." Judge-"Will it benefit humanity-is it a boon to the world?" Fudge-"Well, I should say so: my invention is a fender for automobiles."-Baltimore Herald. B. Ginner-"I sent a poem to Scrib-

bler's Magazine yesterday. I wonder

how long I'll have to wait before it ap-

pears." Oldun-"Bent it yesterday, ch? It ought to appear in your mail todorrow morning." - Philadelphia "The surely don't mean to tell me note?" "That's what. Wild Bill got the drop on him without intendin' to

shoot, but he was a bit shaky that

mornin' an' secidentally hit the trig-

ger too hard."-Chicago Post. Chiman-"He your volunteer fin sempany fot his new company yet?" Subbubb- Yes, but we haven't had a chance to test it yet." Citiman-"No houses on fire, ch?" Subbubs-"Oh. yes, but they've always burned down before we could get there."-Philadelphia Press.

His Villalnous Scheme,-"Mrs. Van Gump seems never to have anything new to wear." "It's her husband's fault. He is one of the meanest men who ever drew the breath of life." "Why, what does he do?". "He always compliments her on her appearance." -Indianapolio News.

TASKS SET FOR SUITORS.

Different Undertakings of Men in Order to Win the Women They Larre

Ope of the most difficult tasks that ever fell to the lot of a lover was completed two years ago by Mr. McQuarry, of San Francisco, reports the Philadelphia Times.

His suit was repeatedly rejected by

the lady of his choice, until one day, thinking to put an end to his attentions thereby, she told him that if he would go round the world without a cent in his pocket she would marry him. McQuarry courageously took ber at her word and started out, actually accomplished the feat in a certain period named, a task which received its just reward.

A young Frenchman named Pierre Barnard accomplished the remarkable feat of walking from Paris to Berlin on stilts two summers ago, at the beheet of a Breton maiden who had spurned his addresses but wished to test his devotion.

He was not allowed to dismount ever at night, but compelled to rest against walls or anything that would support his weight, an impartial judge having accompanied him on a bicycle to see that the conditions were properly fulfilled. The feat accomplished, Barnard again renewed his suit, this time with

A short while ago a young London solicitor, in order to win the girl of his choice, carried out a task which all but those of unusual courage would have shirked.

The lady rejected his attentions on the ground that she would only marry the man who undertook to find her brother, who had left home some years previously, and restore him to her mother. The runaway had been last heard of in a South American copper mine.

Nevertheless, pocketing a photograph, he gave up his business and set out, only to return to England in despair when two years were over and he had come to the end of his resources without success.

But just as he was leaving a London terminus a man passed him in the street who bore a small resemblance to the photograph, and he inquired his name. Judge of his astonishment, when the stranger replied that he was the individual in question, and the reunion of the family was followed shortly afterward by the admittance of the solicitor as a fully qualified

An Electrifying Prespect.

When the use of the electric power becomes general we may look forward to a considerable decentralization of industry. We may see such "garden cities" spring up all over the country as William Morris painted so seductively, and the old country towns will again become active centers of life and industry. At present nearly all the industries that were once carried on in our villages have been killed by the fact that no source of power is available which can enable them to compete with their rivals in the city factories. Electrical power will change all that.-London Spectator.

Safest in the World, The new breakwater forming the harbor of refuge in Delaware bay is formed, throughout its length of nearly 9,000 feet, of stones weighing from 12,000 to 16,000 pounds. It cost more than two and a quarter millions, but it is the safest of the large harbors of the world .- N. Y. World.

Loud-Sounding Name. Darp Dam Wentworth is a member of the Kentucky militia. Perhaps, says the Chicago Becord-Herald, his parents were mad because he wasn't

WORK CONTINUOUSLY

More Than Balf of American Empleyes Never Go es Strike.

Interesting Mosts Glouned from Labor fintlettes in the United States-Farmers Nover Buil Their Jobs,

In these days of unperalleled prosperity and strikes it is a soothing re-Section that the majority of American workers never have gone on strike. and probably never will.

A survey of the national workshop. so to speak, discloses the fact that, including men, women and minors, nearly 32,000,000 persons are daily at work in it-less the number of those temporarily on strike. Of this grand fotal 15,000,000 only, considerably less than one-half, are employed in the industries that are subject to strikes and lockonts.

Here, then, is the gratifying fact that 17,000,000 workers in these United States always keep working. Included in this great standing army of industrious people who never quit their jobs are the farmers and their helm. about 9,000,000 strong. The people at work on American farms, comprising pearly one-half of the adult labor of the country, have never gone on atrike; the idea has never even been mooted among them, states the New York World.

Bosides our farmers there are over 1,000,000 Americans elassified as professional workers-actors, authors. artists, clergymen, lawyers and doctors, none of whom ever strike. Then there are about 400,000 teachers in the country, two-thirds of them women. who work year in and year out in striking communities. Next come our domestic and personal and public servants, about 5,000,000 of them, includfor our soldiers and sailors; they also belong to the non-striking melority.

It is strictly to the workers in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in trade and transportation, aggregating a grand total of 15,000,000 persons, that strikes and lockouts are confined. But from this total many further deductions must be made, because it includes the 600,000 clerks and bookkeepers, the 60,000 commercial travelers, the 200,000 real estate and commission agents, the 800,000 wholesale and retail merchants, the 15,000 stemographers and the 35,000 bankers and brokers, all of whom are outside the strike sone. Returns covering a long period of years show that the total number of persons who go on strike or are locked out averages 314,000 annually. In short, nearly two-thirds of all the working people of the country are steady, continuous workers. who "saw wood and say nothing." and of the other one-third only a small fraction stope working at any one

KING IS A GOOD FELLOW. That Is Why Edward VII. Is So Popufor with the People of Mis Country.

English solicitude for the recovery of King Edward has been inspired by something besides the circumstance that he happened to be the head of the state. The man is liked, says a London letter to the New York Mail and Express. How he is regarded by the multitude may best be gathered from the phrase which the man in the street is nearly sure to employ. "The king is a good fellow." he will say.

He does not credit him with remarkable gifts of mind or person, or with a character exemplary at every point. His skepticism as to the divine right of kings is probably even more pronounced than the American. But to him the reigning sovereign is a likable person, of good abilities and more than common tact, not unworthy of the part he has to play under the British constitution.

A story is going the round which is characteristic alike of the man and his office. Not long ago the king paid an unexpected visit to a boys' school on the south coast, and, after the manner of school visitors, monarchical or republican, began to question the youngsters. He asked them to name some of the great kings of England, and the boys eagerly suggested Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Bishard I., Edward I., Henry VIII., and so on. One of the smallest lads to whom the master had privately whispered something, volunteered "Edward

The king beamed. "Ah, my boy," he said, "and what great thing has Edward VII. done?"

The little fellow hung his head and mid he did not know.

"Don't let that distress you," said the king. "I don't know, either." Whether the incident actually hap-

pened or not it has ideal truth in that it illustrates at once the limitations of monarchy under the British system and the king's humor and humorous perception of them. Edward VII. has done nothing great.

But in his state functions he has done nothing badly. His long novitiate as prince of Wales, whatever else it may have done, made him a thorough man of the world. He came into contact with all sorts of people, and while all of the company he kept was not edifying, his experience with men and affairs left him a better judge of human nature and British sentiment than many a monarch who has made a larger mark on his time.

Couldn't Help It. "Did you ever take an oath?" asked the judge.

"Wance only y'ur honor," replied the witness. "Big Moike shwore at. me from the top of a sivin-shtory buildin', an' I couldn't lave me team t' git at him, so I had to take it."-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Cork trees in Spain and Portugal, M. not stripped more than once in three years, thrive and boar for appeared of

The big lantern to be used in the government lighthouse at dectab cape, Alaska, has just been finished by an Atlanta (Ga.) manufacturing plant. A nickel ateel that is runtless and practically without expansion or heating is claimed by Dr. Gillaume, of Sevres, so a recult of five years of ex-

periment. The biggest balloon ever made was by a German named Ganewendt, about 20 years ago. Its capacity was 10,000cubic yards. It weighed \$11/4 tons, and would rise 3% tons in the air.

It is 50 years since the John Bowes. the first iron-screw steamer ever built was launched at Jarrow-on-Type by Mesers. Palmer Bros. The vessel was 465 tons register, and was calculated to carry 30 keels of coals and to make 30 tripa per annum between Newcastie and London.

An effort is being made to secure the establishment of a government biological station on the great lakes. The purpose of such a station is to investigate all the problems connected with the fisheries of these lakes throughout their whole extent, principally for the protection of the compagnical fish.

Prof. Henry A. Ward has announced the discovery of a great meteorite in western Mexico. The stone weighe over 50 tons; it is 13 feet and one inch. in length, and lay buried by the terrife force of its own momentum nearly 20 feet in the earth. Small portions of the meteorite were broken off; the remainder was left intact for the time being. The cost of transporting the atone to the sea coast, 71 miles away, would have been more than \$50,000.

Experiments by the government have shown that no matter what the process of cooking, meat loses a great deal of its bulk, owing to the evaporation of the water, which constitutes a large part of all flesh. This loss is greater in small pieces than in the larger once. In a lean piece of beef weighing from one to 1% pounds, the loss of weight was 45.6 per cent., while in a piece weighing from five to 5% nounds, the loss was only 39.8 per cent. The loss of nutrition is not nearly so great, however, as that of the weight would seem to indicate.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Rapid Growth in the System Shown by Department Flaures-Many Applications.

Figures prepared at the post office department show the rapid development of the rural free delivery service. These figures show that on the first of August there were in operation 1.025 rural free delivery routes in the United States. They are distributed through every state and territory and their number is increased as rapidly as the service can be organized in new fields, says a Washington report

The routes are established in localities in which requests for the service are made. When a request is received it is referred to an expert in the field. who visite the locality and goes over the proposed route. He takes into consideration the density of population, the facilities for transportation and various other factors and submits a report to the department recommending the establishment of the route or advising against it. His recommendation is usually followed, and if it is favorable the service is established at once.

There are now in the office and on the hands of men in the field 11,063 petitions for the establishment of the service. It will be impossible for the department to comply with all of these requests within the amount of \$7,000,000 appropriated by congress. but Mr. Machen hopes by the end of the current fiscal year to have in operation fully 15,000 routes, an increase of so per cent, over the present number.

The present service covers about 300,000 square miles of territory and serves a population of about 5,000,000. It is the eventual aim of the department to extend the delivery service until practically every family in the United States shall have its mail delivered at its home.

The Oval Sun. One of the astronomers at the Brus-

sels observatory has taken several excellent large-size photographs of the aun when near its setting that show very distinctly the oval appearance it sometimes has at that hour. Everybody is familiar with the fact that the sun appears larger when near the horizon than when several degrees above it; but few persons, perhaps, have noticed that it often assumes an oval shape. This is due to the rapidchange in the refractive action of the air near the horizon, by which the lewer edge of the summerms to be lifted with reference to the upper edge, giving the disk the appearance of being compressed. In one of the photographs referred to the oval shape is very noticeable, the ratio of the vertical to the horizontal diameter being as 75 to 84.—Scientific American.

Corn Saled.

This salad is excellent when mixed with potato salad, or to use as a garnish for that salad. The corn salad should be well picked over and all yellow leaves removed, washed and drained, placed in a salad bowl and mixed with French dressing .- Ledger Monthly.

It Turned. She-Yes, I'm sorry I married you:

so there! He-Oh, you were glad to get anyhody, I guess. You were no young bird when I married you. "No? But, considering what I got,

you must admit I was an early bird." -Philadelphia Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

"ditien kebdemedaire 28.00.