FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Pering servants is strictly forbid-

A carrier pigeon let loose from "La-Lorraine," 413 miles out at sea, returned safely to its cote at Rennes. This is a record.

A curious criminal law exists in Greece. A man who is there sentenced to death awaits two years before the execution of the sentence.

A life-size marble statue of Apollo with the head wonderfully preserved has been dug up near Athens. The workmanship is of the fifth century

Two logs of African manogany from one tree have been sold in Liverpool for the record price of \$7,680. The price paid per running foot for one was \$2.56 and for the other \$1.81.

A Swiss antiquarian recently discovered at Sila, in the Engadine, a roll marked "illegible papers." It contained 150 valuable historic documents, some of them "dating back as far as \$1350.

It is a task to carry money in Cenfiral Africa. Some of the copper coins are ten inches long, and a coin that will hardly suffice to buy a breakfast is heavy enough to be an ordinary weapon.

All salutes from foreign ships of war to her majesty's forts or ships of war are returned gun for gun. When British or foreign merchantmen salute ships of war the salute is returned with five guns for one ship and seven guns for more than one.

The "cash" is the most common circulating coin of China. It is a copper and zinc piece about the size of the American quarter of a dollar, with a square hole in the center for convenience in stringing many of them together. The "cash" varies somewhat in fineness and weight, but is worth about one-tenth of a cent. It is the money of the people of China, and is accepted in all parts of the empire.

THEATRICAL ENGAGEMENTS.

the Dramatic Artist Scenry His Contract for the Scason.

"That's good," said the stage manager of a summer garden as he looked were the contents of a big envelope that had come to him by mail. "Here's may contract for the winter season. Let's have a glass of mineral wateron the strength of it."

While discussing the mineral water the stage manager revealed a few of the mysteries of getting a job with a theatrical company, relates the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The first essential," saidthe, "is that" you know how to do the work that you want some one to pay you for doing, and that you let it be known that mised in the profession as a competent inrtist and you want an engagement. your first step is to enter your name on the books of a cramatic agency in New York. When a manager comes around looking for a person possessed of the qualifications you have, the agency man gives him your name. If he decides that you are the man for him the agency notifies you, and if you like the place you write and ask for your contract. When it comes you inign it, and your mind is at rest. The ingency doesn't de all this for love of you or motives of patriotism. It exacts a percentage of your selary for She first ten weeks of your engagement. The usual fee is five per cent. My new contract calls for an engagement of 20 weeks with a salary of \$75 week. The agency will sollect \$3.76 s week from me for ten weeks. Then

will be free of it."
"Suppose you don't give entisfaction,
ar you don't get along with the man-

"That is covered by the two weeks'
"That is covered by the two weeks'
will elause in the contract. He can dismiss
me for cause after giving me two
weeks' notice. If he dismisses me
without good and sufficient cause I
can collect the amount of my salary
from him. That is, I can collect the
amount I lose by being out of an engagement. For instance, if I am let
out after two weeks and do not secure
another engagement, he must pay me
another engagement, he must pay me
tinued in his employ. If, however, I
get another place, he is liable only for
the amount of my actual loss.

"Suppose you quit; what recourse has the manager?"

"He can sue me for damages, or endoin me from working for any other Theatrical company. Of course, these " montracte can be broken, and sometimes they are, but the person who breaks one loses caste in the profesamon. I remember one case where a prime donne quit a company and the manager sued her. She employed a chrewd lawyer and he brought out that while she was employed to sing in comic operas the manager had on one "occasion put on "Cavaleria Rusticana." This, the court held, vitinted the whole of the contract, and the prima donna seould not be held to her engagement. This was a victory on a technicality, and the woman was blamed for takdag advantage of it. It hurt her with amanagers, and it was several seasons before she got another desirable engagement."

"Suppose after a man has signed a contract to go with one company, he as offered a more desirable position; what is the custom?"

"In such a case the man asks to be relieved of his first contract, and if there is time to get another man in his place he is let go. In the event that the artist is one of great drawing power the manager would not be so complacent; but we are talking about the average player."

A man invariably feels like kicking frimaelf when he discovers that he has been rude to a blessing in disguise.

Chicago Daily News.

FIFTY YEARS OF CALIFORNIA.

A Drama That Could Happen Only in America—Her Farms as Rich as Her Mines.

Half a century came to an end on the 9th of September of the current year since California, taken from the lan of Mexican indolence and tossed into the arms of American adventurers, was delivered at the bosom of Columbia, an infact state, with gold nuggets in her fists and ships of commerce at her feet. The story of these \$0 years, considered even without the enthusiasm which the contemplation of unusual things stimulates, is one of those remarkable dramas of human history that can happen only in such a country as America, writes Arthur I. Street, in Ainslee's.

For more than ten years after the first rush of immigrants, California did almost nothing but tear the earth to pieces to find gold. With 158,000 square miles of territory to wander over, with no use for the land other than to make it yield nuggets and dust, the prospectors went at the work on a teale whose vastness has since stamped itself on all the doings of the community. Inventing gigantic hydraulic dredges, they dug holes in the banks of streams and washed away the sides of mountains, recklessly and without regard to the future. Within nine years from the time Marshall picked up the first shining piece of ore in the tail-race of Sutter's mill, \$456,000,000 had been contributed to the world's supply of gold; and market values and prices everywhere were beginning to be affeeted. The sense of bigness at home and bigness abroad mingled itself with the sense of the ease, good-fellowship and the comparative irresponsibility which characterized the life of the time.

Yet, although such was the great richness and the breadth of things when considered in a lump, and although such was California's initial contribution to the world's history. the benefit to the individual was alight. With 100,000 men in the state. nine-tenths of whom were engaged in actual mining, it was estimated that the average remuneration to the miner was only \$600 per year-a very meager morsel of reward for men who had struggled across the deserts or roughed it around the Horn and over the isthmus in the hope of becoming rich. As the first decade closed the miners worked back to the seashore and the cities, leaving the foothills scarred with the ruin they had wrought, yawning with the evidences of the power of their inventions and the heedlessness of their quest for

Men who could not find work in the placers, or whose claims petered out so that only Chinaman could find old stand-by of farming. Here again the territory to be exploited was wide and unoccupied. Most of the sichest land was held in Spanish grants of great acreage, and the new farmers were brought at once into the presence of the idea of large fields. Instead of occupying and tilling 40 to 160 acres, as was done in the eastern states, the Californians thought themselves poor when they could not have above 400 acres. As lately as in 1870 there were in the state over 3,000_ farms of 1,000 scres each, while the average farm comprised over 460 acres. Ranches of 10,000 or 20,000 acres are still common. Big farms suggested big implements. California invented and contributed to the farming business of the world the multiple gangplow and the combined harvester and thresher, which subsequently aided the Dakotas and other northwestern states in the great production of wheat by which St. Paul and Minneapolis, and afterward the phenomenal city of Duluth, were made

thrifty and notable. To the amazement of all who experimented, or to those who looked on with the sneer of the cynic at the experimenters, the farming proved as fruitful as the mining. By merely scratching the surface the wheat growers obtained a yield of 70 to 100 bushels to the acre, and at an expense in cultivation, through the use of the gangplow, as light as 40 cents per acre. Vegetables grew the year round. fat and happy, running their weight and size to such unusual figures as 50 pounds for a cabbage and 200 pounds for a squash. Muscatel grapes produced 5 to 16 tons to the acre. The wool clip averaged 7 pounds per animal, against an average of 4 pounds

for the United States. Possibly because no one loves so well or known so well as a happy cleric of the old type what good wine is, the padres of the Spanish missions had surrounded themselves with vineyards of wine-making grapes. These the new settlers seized upon and found them to contain the same great possibilities of the soil when it was stirred for wheat, and of the rocks when they were washed for gold. Shrewd men foresaw occupation and wealth in wineries and entered at once upon the study and practive of wine culture. In the 30 or 40 years which have since elapsed California has advanced to the position of one of the greatest wine and brandy-producing countries of the world. Since 1867 the total vintage has been 363,-129,000 gallons, and the average annual vintage at the close of the past year was 30,000,000 gallons. The large est vineyard in the world, consisting of 4,000 acres, in to be found within the state. European royalty now deinks California wines, in many instances preferring them to the older and more famous brands of France and of the Rhine.

Too Many Cooks.

Too many culinary assistants are sure
to impair the flavor of the consumme.

Chicago Daily News.

GOT WINNING TIP ON WAITER.

Man from the Country Visita the Racca and Plays in an Approved Manner.

"I had a very laughable experience during this meeting," said a bookmaker's clerk at the Brighton Beach track to a party of his friends the other night on the way home in the trolley, relates the New York Sun. "You see wife's folks live up the state, and generally once or twice during the year some of them come down to pay us a visit. Well, here a couple of weeks ago my father-in-law came down on business and bright and early one morning he bobbed up at the house and announced to me on the quiet that he was going to the track with me. I didn't like the idea much, for my wife was opposed to such a plan, and often. told me so. Still I saw no way out of it. and made up my mind to make the best of a bad bargain and take the old gentleman off with the promise that he would never tell that he had been there with me. We had no trouble in getting away for the old gentleman helped matters along by telling my wife a whopping lie right at the start about having business to attend to that would keep him away all day long. Having faith in her father's honesty, my wife swallowed this and we started off together.

"On my way down my father-in-law asked me so much about the horses that were to run and how to go about the placing of a bet that I half suspected that he had some other motive in view than a mere visit to see the races run. I hinted as much to him, but he pretended not to understand me and I had to drop the subject. When we finally arrived at the track I fixed him a good seat, got him a programme and told him to stay right there, so that if I got a chance to get away for a few minutes I would know where to find him. Thus fixed, as I thought, for a nice afternoon, I left him and went down to work. Things got real busy alm, short order and I soon forgot all about my charge in the grand stand. when I was reminded of him in a funny way. One of the messengers who place bets came to my stand, handed up a ten-dollar bill to be placed on a horse called Waiter, saying as he did so that the old hayseed who was making the bet was on the worst kind of a dead one. The reference to the hayseed brought back to mind my father-inlaw, although at the time I did not in any way connect him with the messenger's remark. The bet I recorded called for \$120 to \$10, and I smiled, for I agreed with the messenger that the horse was a dead one, as he had called ft.

"The race was run and Waiter simply played with his field and won about as he pleased. Still this fact didn't worry me much except that our book ad that one bet to pay on Waiter, and I said to myself I'llhave a chance now to run up and see how the old gen-Lleman is getting on. The boy soon turned up for the money, and, after having some fun with him about the hayseed whom he thought picked dead ones. I went in search of my father-inlaw. I just reached the stand in time to see the messenger hand him the money I had paid to him only a few minutes before. I was dumfounded. and showed it clearly, but the old man only grinned and said: 'I couldn't help that slide, Charley; everybody was asking me to play it, and I thought I would, and I'm d-d glad I did, for that \$120 will fix things up real nice at home this winter when things are slack. Even after all this I was at a loss to understand just what he was driving at, for I couldn't imagine the old gentleman playing horses. I took him down to the stand with me, and there be explained how after I left he walked around the stand and met a number of colored men, all of whom he described as being very polite to him, and he said that every one of them came up to him and in a nice, friendly way said: 'Waiter, Waiter, Waiter,

sir."
"'Now, I read that little book you gave me, Charley,' said my father-inlaw, 'and knew that a horse named
Waiter was going to start, and I thought that as all those colored men
were kind enough to tell me about it,

why, I would make a bet just once." "I was quite anxious to learn who the kind colored men were, and when I took him back to the grand stand he pointed out several of them to me, and I near had a fit. They were waiters, and had held him up just as they would any other man with their: "Waiter, waiter, sir.' I told him who they were and what they were there for, but it was some time before I could convince him of the truth. Finally he began to see through the whole thing. and we both had a good laugh. Bright and early next morning my father-inlaw started home, and I'll bet by this time he has started a new barn or something of that sort with the \$120 he won on the tip the kind colored men gave him."

To make tapioca pudding, wash three-quarters of a cupful of pearl tapioca; pour one quart of boiling water over it and cook in a double boiler till transparent, stirring often; add to this half a teaspoonful of salt; core and pare seven apples, put them in a round baking dish and fill the hollow with sugar and lemon juice; pour the tapioca over them and bake

until the apples are soft. Serve hot

or cold, with sugar or cream. Canned

peaches or pears may be used instead

of apples. -- Home Magazine.

sugar - Ladies' World.

Taploca Pudding with Cream,

To one pint of bread sponge and three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one egg, one-fourth teaspoonful lemon extract, one-fourth teaspoonful of soda. Mix up stiffs. When light roll thinly, cut into small squares, fry in boiling hot lard and roll in powdered

CORNMEAL CAKES.

Various Kinds That Are Exceedingly Paintable and Suitable for Winter Lee.

Cornment is rich in fut and starch; therefore it is better suited to Winter than to summer diet. There are two kinds of cornmeal. The white ment is raised in perfection at the south from, the white flint corn. This corn is not raised in the north as successfully, so white cornmeal is inferior to the yellow meal. The white meal of the south requires no sugar, but yellow cornmeal does. All cornmeal now sold at groceries is kiln dried for the accommodation of the dealer, who on this account does not now have to renew his stock, as he formerly did. This kiln dried meal is so hard that it should always be soaked in sour milk or scalded sweet milk if one would make cornmeal bread like the old-fashfoned bread made of fresh ground meal. The same rule does not work well with the two varieties of meal; therefore different rules must be used by northern and southern cooks, says the New York Tribune.

To make johnny cake of yellow northern meal, sift three cups of meal. If it is kiln dried, as it probably will be, let it soak over night in four cups of sour milk or buttermilk. In the morning dissolve a large teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of hot water and stir it in thoroughly. Add an egg, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar or molasses and a tenspoonful of salt. Beat the batter thoroughly. Pour the bread out in thin sheets in baking pans and bake it threequarters of an hour in a quick oven. The amount of soda needed varies in this cake according to the acidity of the milk. When buttermilk is used the tesspoonful of soda need not be heaping, as it is when sour milk is used.

One of the best cornbreads made of vellow cornmeal owes its special excellence to the fact that it is baked in a well heated, buttered cast iron pan. as graham gems are. For convenience use an iron spider about ten inches in diameter. Sift two cups of yellow cornmeal, and if it is kiln dried the hard particles in it must be softened to make a cake as good as that made of fresh ground meal. To do this pour over the sifted meal a cup of scalding hot milk in which an even teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, and beat well. When the mixture is cool add a cup of sour milk and two eggs beaten light and two heaping tablespoonfuls of augar and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the batter very thoroughly and pour it at once into the steaming hot buttered spider, which should be ready to receive it. It can be put into the oven at once if a plain and excellent corn cake is wanted. It is an addition to it, however, to pour in the center of the cake, so that it runs in it evenly, a cup of rich sweet milk. On no account stir the cake after add-Dut it at once in a verv hot oven to bake. This last cup of milk does not thin the bread if properly added, but forms veins of creamy substance through it which add to its delicacy.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

Headgear for the Ladies That Will Be Worn During the Coming Season.

The three-cornered hat is one of the most fashionable.

Flat hats and trimmings arranged to produce low effects are the present mode, says the American Queen. Dress hats will be very elaborately trimmed.

Simple sailor hats show fancy scarfs in the new colors, attached by a pompon of tiny, stiff feathers.

New walking hats have indented crowns and brims faced with velvet. A folded band of the same velvet encircles the crown with a twisted chou at the side through which one upright shaded quilt is passed.

Enormous windmill bows and various new forms of choux made of black glace silk are still considered very stylish and are often placed under the heim.

Panne velvet is much used for hat trimmings, even on felts, of simple mode.

Many of the autumn felt hats are atitched or piped.

One of the season's hats has a broad brim turned up on the left side, to be filled underneath with flowers or feathers.

Velvet flowers are much in vogue.

A new fancy in street hats of sailor form is a bow or knots of black velvet ribbon under the brim, the latter unwired and with wavy edge.

Fancy silk handkerchiefs are used for draping the crowns of English walking hats—the ends knotted high at the side.

Black and white ostrich feathers

will be largely used.

Velvet toques massed with folds of glace silk are simple and becoming.

Platter hats, twisted into pictur-

esque shapes, trimmed underneath the

brim with drooping flowers, are a

novelty.

Very long plumes will be worn on felt hats of broad shapes.

To Take Out a Spot. In cleaning a spot on a fabric with ether or chloroform it often happens that after the original stain is removed a circle is still to be seen. This comes from an impurity in the solvent used. Commercial ether or chloroform is not apt to be perfectly pure. In rubbing the stain, therefore, a teacher of chemical cleaning advises that some absorbent like breadcrumbs or chalk or a piece of blotting paper should be put around the spot to absorb any excess of the liquid. Rub towards the spot to concentrate the liquid there, leaving the edge of the circle thin for quick absorption. The cleansing fluid, whatever it is, should not be left to dry of itself, but be rubbed dry with a succession of two

or three cloths .-- N. Y. Post.

_FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

Many Imagine the Present Trouble in China Will Change All Things.

Almost any observer who has any dreaminess at all in his composition may with little difficulty fancy sometimes that this movement in China is intended to produce some result that will modify the entire future of the world, says the Chicago Chronicle. The scene, considered historically, is so wonderful, so nearly without precedent. Actius, it is true, led whole nations of tamed barbarians against the untamed Mongois under Atilla, but even he, the great magister militum who commanded Goths and Germans and Greeks and Romans and Moors, would have stared with wonder, perhaps with admiration, at the endless medley of nations, civilizations and colors which is now pouring into China, with their eyes all turned toward Peking. It is strange enough that a Chinese semiramis, once a slave girl, now the richest woman on earth, should have the power and the will and the audacity to open fire on all the embassies of the world, but even that marvelous incident does not excite the imagination like the composition of the host which has been roused to avenge that insult and atrocity. It seems as if the empress' deed had stirred earth to its remotest limits and moved to vengeance races of whom its performer had scarcely heard. In the force now besieging the pink palace not only are all the great powers of Europe represented, Englishmen and Russians, Germans and Frenchmen, Italians and Austrians, but by their side is fighting a large force of white men from a continent of which Actius never heard, a larger force of dark men of whom, he knew only that Alexander had once seen some of them. Think of men from the United States and men from the broad plains of the Punjab, men from Australia and men from the green villages of southern India, New Englanders and Rajpoots and Japanese, all called together within three months for an attack on the forbidden city, where dwells in unapproachable seclusion the lord of the Chinese hundreds of millions. From the high slopes of the Himal-

aya the British queen has aummoned the Nepalese, from the hottest delta of Asia the French are sending the Annamese, while, as if to show that no continent is unconcerned in the affray. Washington has dispatched from Manila one purely negro regiment. There must be 12 languages at least spoken in the army which is invading Chiua, and though no people has as yet sent many of its soldiers, all the world knows that it needs but a great disaster to the representative force to draw on the Chinese coast a real army of each nationality and each color to repair at any sacrifice the effects of defeat. We talk much of the 400,000,000 of Chinese, but each nation that sends one soldier pledges itself to win the battle, and it is in reality all Europe, all North America, all Australia, all India, and at least five of the fighting tribes of Africa, more than 500,000,000 men in all, which is marching on the Manchu. Was there ever anything like that in the history of the world? We can think of nothing, and find it hard to believe that it will all end in a patched up peace or in new protection for the railway that is to stretch from Moscow to the Yellow sea. Yet there is no reason why events should have dramatic completeness -the western empire of Rome was 200 years in dying or why the meaning of the movement of which we see the faint beginning thould not be hidden for centuries to come. Akbar's son did not dream that when Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to a company of merchants to trade to the east she was dooming the last mogul to die in a hut on the Irrawaddy.

Antiquity of Chewing Gum Habit,

A correspondent calls attention to a passage in a letter written by Columbus after the discovery of America. It is as follows: "Finally that I may compress in few words the brief account of our departure and quick return and the gain, I promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible sovereign with a little of their help, as much gold can be supplied as they will need; indeed, as much of spices, of cotton, of chewing gum (which is only found in Chies), also as much of aloeswood and as many slaves for the navy as their majesties will wish to demand." The date of this letter is March 14, 1493. over 400 years ago, and it is evident from the inclusion of chewing gum in his list of products obtainable in the new country that Columbus considered it an item of considerable importance; so we may fairly assume that the chewing gum habit was prevalent in Spain in 1492. Popular Science Monthly.

The purity of gold is estimated by an Abyssinian weight called a carat (from the Arabian word qurrat, a bean, the fruit of the carab tree) which is subdivided into four parts called grains. The term carat when applied to gold is not a weight unit, but the mode of explosing the purity or fineness of the metal in twenty-fourths. Thus 18 carat gold is metal in which 18 parts out of 24, or three-fourths, are pure gold. United States gold coins are 21.19 carats.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Voice of Nature.

Nurse- Oh, policeman, what shall I do! I've lost baby! I was justPoliceman.—Was it your own,
ma'am?

My owa! Oh, if it were, I shouldn't mind so much."--Brooklyn

EXORBITANT TIPS.

They Prove a fivere Drain on People
of Smail Means—Spatem In
Altogether Wrong,

The "tipping" question is one to be carefuly taken into consideration before ending a round of slaits or an itinerary. From time to time discussions have arisen as to the possibility of doing away with the donceur. Some people have steadfastly set their faces against it so far as their own house servants are concerned, but it is obviously impossible to put an sud to the practice altogether, because there are some people who would always persist in buying attention and favors, whatever might be the custom, and others who would "tip" from sheer generosity, but we may well pray that some kind of restraint may be laid upon the very rich, who nowadays are so many in number.

The millionaire is no longer a rara avis, and if the very rich set the example of presenting douceurs of such magnitude that the aggregate sum of their tips while visiting here or staying there is duly paragraphed, how many of those of limited income ever hope to win any respect or command. any attention? The result of such absolutely indiscreet generosity is to make it almost impossible for those of limited means to go about at all, says the Philadelphia Ledger. How, for example, can women with purses but sparsely lined accept invitations to stay in the same house with the wives. and daughters of men who think nothing of giving \$5 where the less endowed. can give but 50 cents? The system is altogether wrong; and if hostesses allow their servants to receive money from their guests they should take some means of making it known that it will be taken as a personal favor if a certain sum is not exceeded.

EVERY SERVANT IS A SPY.

Diplomatic Secrets Are Impossible in Peking and They May Be Pur-_____ chused in the Streets.

Every servant in a foreign establishment in Peking is a spy and informer of some degree: estionage is a regular business; and the table talk. visiting list, card-tray and scrap-basket, with full accounts of all comings and goings, savings and doings of any envoy or foreigner in Peking, are regularly offered for purchase by recognized purveyors of such news One often catches a glimpse of concentrated attention on the face of the turbaned servants standing behind dining-room chairs that convinces one of this feature of capital life. Diplomatic secrets are fairly impossible in such an atmosphere. Every secret convention and concession is soon emplazoned abroad.

Every word the British minister uttered at the tsung-li-yamen was reported to the Russian legation with almost electric promptness, until the envoy threatened to suspend negotiations and withdraw. Wily concessionaries know each night where their rivals are dining and what they have said; whether any peace of written paper has passed and what has gone on at each legation in Peking and each consulate at Tientsin. Every legation keyhole, crack and chink has its eye and ear at critical times, and by a multiplication in imagination one arrives at an idea of what the palace may be like.

NO ONE KNOWS THEM ALL.

Not More Than One-Fifth of the English Words Are Used by Any Writer.

The growth of the English lauguage is so enormous that it would be practically impossible for the most learned man to be acquainted with every word. Intelligent persons, even those engaged in the learned professions, do not make use of more than from 5.000 to 5.000 words all told, although there are properly belonging to our language over 200,000. The famous writer or authority of to-day, whether he uses words to express nice shades of meaning or us technical tools of thought in his own department, must have at his command a vocabulary of from 30,000 to 40,000 words, the latter being the maximum acquired by any man now living. There is a large number of words which until recently have escaped the attention of lexicographers. In the text of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" there are 10,000 words which have never been formally entered and defined in any dictionary. In the Century Dictionary there are 70,000 words found in no other, and it has been maid that there is not to-day any man Hving who is sufficient learned to write one average page of 7,000 pages of this dictionary. To give some idea of the tremendous growth of the language the words and phrases. under the letter A have increased in 56 years rfom 7,000 to nearly 60,000.

Extent of the Florist Business. The Borist business of the United States is by no means an unimportant industry. It is estimated that the restail value of flowers sold annually in \$12,500,000 and of potted plants \$10,000,000. There are no less than 10,000 establishments in the United States devoted to the growing of plants under glass.

Steel Cast 2,000 Years Age.

The manufacture of cast steel im
India can be traced back for over 2,000
years, while there are also examples of
wrought iron work nearly as old.
Near Relhi, close to the Kutub, there
is an enormous wrought iron pillar
which weights ten tons and is thought
to be over 1,800 years old.

Rhode Island's Abandoned Fasms.

The abandoned farms in Rhode Island number 349, according to the state's official catalogue.

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