#### BRAVE LITTLE JAPS.

Many Who come to America to Ob.

taka Employment Are

Bifterly Poor.

I made no defense of the ambition that is ses one to cross thousands and thousands of miles of 'and and water. Emerge to a stratge and altencountry. 🍅 🗱 e pitiful employment of comestic : service in a foreigner's household. There are not many Americans who wood co this, Still there is something admirable in The spirit behind it, what after all, is superior to the pride sesers og mich employment, writen Bonds Wantens, and he New Metropoli-Yas. Many of the Japanese who come to New York are bitterly poor. It is and all delusion that the average stuwheat here is sent by the generous Jamanese government. On the contrary, moset of the young depanese men in New York have come on their own account to satisfy their rative curiosity mad the est for more knewledge of the arrat and fascinating west. How many of these vonths arrive utterly penni-Design friendlers. But having reached The fazd of desire, they must at once "sawdy the country." For this time mand money are required; the former they have; the latter they must obtain at once in order to exist. And so they go to work the easiest work to obtain. Lies make excellent butlers. waters and cooks. They are both clean mnd dignified-excellent traits in a Servant.

M is told of the Marquis Ito that when a youth he wandered about the carrets of London penniless ragged and hungry, a starving alien in a strange land. No employment was too long for that one whose eager and lambitious mind was in after years to moint out to the civilized world a new same of astonishing brightness arisen in the east.

That the Japanese merchants and men of means approclate the real spirit which has brought their poorer countarymen to New York is shown by the menty benutiful beneficence of these men. Many of them are private beneficence on a most unexpected scale, as most unexpected scale, as maken to be completely as above in the case of three tea mexical many a number of Japanese youths and mare personally paying for their educations and living. Besides this, the number of their protegos an engith clerks and are same as asterishing.

#### AUSTRALIA'S GREAT NEED.

## Much from Dearth of Population.

Mercrding to the Colonial Review of Meyows, the real, of preconfessed, want of the Australian commonwealth faithe want of population, due to the Solal arrest of immigration and the steady shrunkage of the both rate, says the Westminster Gazette.

More is a continent equal in area to the whole of Europe of Russia in Europe is omitted; it is only a little less than the United States. Whole diagnosis can be packed within the borders of each state of the commonwealth. A The ratural wealth and elimatic conditions of this great continent are unsurpassed. It could support a population equal to that of Europe are of the United States with lears, Met at the end of pearly 120 years of colonization its population is less than 4,000,000, for about equal to That of a couple of Lander suburness.

There is no other hit of the planet's marriare, we are told, at once so rich, so tempting, and yet so pearly vacant and so little utilized as is the continuous of Australia

If unmigration has aimest ceased as regards Australia, the natural growth of population steadily stackers, and the win facts are, contonce our con-Semporary, the "two agliest features in the political and secial landscape " "Yet they provoke scarcely any comment and occasion scarces any disquies. Our annual merease of population was once over 11 per cent. ansually; it is now essithan two per cent. The general marriage rate has shronk from 8.64 to 6.87, and marriages. ... have not only got fewer, lost they are less prolific. The average number of whildren for each marriage was once meants ax, it is new ones a little over

A complaint is made by the writer mustee, that Australia politicians deal many with the superficial aspects of Americalian life and society. "No one even attempts to consider the graver facts such as we have described."

## The Japanese Accubat's Toes,

The cittle dapaness worth to reliawhere robe of black cultivolation with gold dragons, walked slower up the what ig were cable to the very food of the leas tent. There he makes a morney and then west swish swish - be said smeethly and gracefully down the steep wise to the ground. Elevator of the viole above the analogo places, an old site said said. "Itar milities of the Robert sever sever bearings by a forepean. I had the first the Jage alone die off communication enr. Sittle fromely on not ced that to always. Bent the wire forwer listing toward. the second time. With his state wife was between his task little street was the Japane electric to want the 🕶 🕶 Mar Wellig 🦠 Stell Abersary. car chear to well within was hongest mercus cares the same suggests. and storagely On these comments to gererations in task given tight, he we boother boots, have no muse's are no were the Tarshermen a war to equives well-developed because of a ₩. therefore, early nately code pson-23 shows, to thing as north or sides Transliptia Recent

Stock talledged.
What an oriented that of ex-

#### MEPT HIS EYES OPEN.

Young Man in Diamond Mines at Kimberley Makes a Valuable

When the negro laborers descend into the diamond mines at Kimberley, they hew out the hard diamontiferous earth and put it in wooden tubs which are hauled on stout wires to the surface, where the earth is spread over the ground to indergo for several months the softening influences of heat and cold. When it is soft enough it is showeled into the washing machines, where the dirt is separated from the rough diamonds and other large mineral substances. The mixture of minerals remaining is known as concentrates.

It was necessary until recently to go very carefully over the concentrates to pick out the garnets and many other foreign substances until nothing remained but the rough diamonds. This is a slow and laborious operation, but it has been an essential part of the mining industry until it was superseeded by a discovery made awhile ago.

Among the employes in the sorting room was Fred Kersten, a bright young fellow, who quietly went to work to try to discover a way to separate the diamonds from other stones more quickly and easily than could be done by the slow process of hand-picking. He teld no one of the problem he was working at, but kept on with his experiments, not a whit discouraged by his many failures, to find an efficient process.

One day, by the merest accident, he made the discovery he was after. A rough diamond and a garnet happened to be lying on a small board on the bench where he was working. He happened to pick up one end of the board, when the garnet slipped off, but the diamond remained.

This was a phenomenon worth investigating. Kersten found that there was a coating of gresse on the board which had retained the diamond, while the garnet slipped off.

the garnet supper cu.

He procured a wider heard, coated one side of it with grease and dumped a few handfuls of concentrates on it.

Then he found that by holding the heard in a slightly inclined position and sibrating it, all the concentrates except the diamonds moved to the lower end and fell off, while the diamonds remained in place.

Then he invented a machine by which his discovery might be utilized. One part of his machine was a slightly inclined table coated with grease and vibrating when the machine was in motion. Another part was a sort of hopper through which the concentrates, with a small current of water. passed to the surface of the vibrating table. Considerable study was required to perfect the apparatus, but at last the machine was completed and the higaliamond men were invited to withess the new method of separating diamonds from the rest of the concentrates:

The invertion was an entire success. All the garmets and other minerals that are not wanted pass over the surface of the table while every diamond, large or small, is retained. A more simple and complete evice for saving time, tabor and loss of diamonds could not be invented. The entire work is now done by muchinery, hand picking has been wholly supplieded, and both the loung if you tor and the owners of the diamond in res are profitting by the new caber saving device.

## BABY DAYS OF THE OYSTER. Attaches tiself to Odd Objects Some-

what After the Manner of a thild.

The cyster is more interesting during complete, says Charles Frederick stansdary in Oating. Its manner of making a set suggests the blind confidence of chilingoid. It prefers to admit to cold objects, and its chitcish tasse in this direction often encompasses its contraction. If an old boot, a water-legged box, a brick, a lump of seal cripiece of discarded and fraction reskers lies upon the bed of the ocean where a set is in progress, the young existers or eggs will cluster

ocean where a set is in progress, the young systems or eggs will cluster thick and fast upon it, showing a very decreed preference as against the surrounding natural anchorage. I have even seen a pair of corsets, that could never again hope to imprison the waist of ovely woman, entirely covered with a set of young oysters. Thus does nature pay teinute to act.

A favorse formation for life adepted by sensible scoing oysters is upon the snews of their ancestors long. since not not, and for this reason many planters strew the boltom of their he sings with such "cutch," in the here that the wantering evalwit stop. and there are produced has taken Lying this open to depend the deep the wind greater bagats to grow and or often or riverse a participation The P Heave were an officers stat. the multiplication of more entropies. the conflicte prove access well is often wer in the floor fitte was a anorein ground for he is byt to 🖜 francist see epen in the colours of the contents on the special contents and and great real estate and restoring in the coperate that constitute of the end The region of the ate to extend the Carrent Server Street Street the course to the second the estimate and rectangled bester or reget trapped to be a first the seaffiner. Blue and White Mic.

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### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

When a British ambuesador is appointed to France as is allowed \$20,000 for outfit.

Hamburg and Bremen together have 84 per cent. (55 and 29) of Germany's ateamship traffic.

The Egyptian pyramids cannot vie

in size of stones with the tuins at Bani-

bee in Syria. The stones of the latter are 60 feet long and 20 feet square. The German emperor has more servants in his employ than any other monarch. Altogether they number over 1,000, about two-thirds of them being

A German book of etiquette dated 1540 has these among its rules: "Do not use your thumb to spread the butter on your bread;" "When you drink, raise the cup with both hands;" "Do not suck the marrow out of bones, or gnaw them like a dog;" "Do not drink

the soup from the plate."

Not long ago when King Alfonso was shooting in the royal park, known as "El Paras," he was arrested by two gendarmes for violation of the close season. The king's attendants were indignant, but Alfonso, acknowledging that the gendarmes were in the right, handed over his bejoweled shotgun and announced his reladiness, to pay the statutory ite.

Justin McCarthy once wrote the following about the first appearance in parliament of Joseph Chamberlain, who is now occupying such general astention: "Judging from his political speeches, the tories had set him downas a wild republican, and they expected to see a rough and shaggy man, dressed with an uncouth disregard for the ways of society, a sort of Birmingham Orson, who would probably scowl fiercely at his opponents in the house and would deliver his opinions in tones of thunder. The man who rose to address the house was a pale, slender. delicate-looking and closely shaven personage, very neatly dressed, with short and carefully brushed hair and wearing a dainty eyeglass constantly fixed in his eye. 'He looks like a ladies' doctor, one stout tory marmured. Seems like the model of a head clerk at a west end drapér's,' observed another. Certainly there was nothing of the Orson about this well-dressed. well-groomed representative of the Birmingham democracy"

## CELTIC TREASURE ROMANCE.

#### Prehintoric Relics in the British Munoum That Are Wanted by the Dublin Academy.

An attempt to dispossess the British museum of certain Critic ornaments which they recently acquired will be made, says the London Ex-

The disputed articles in this extraordinary case which the treasury brings against a state institution consist of half a dozen beautiful examples of Celtic work in gold, including a massive bowl, a model of a wargallean fitted with seats, rowlocks and cars and a wonderful collar of twisted gold wire such as was worn by the kings, and leaders of men nearly 2000 years ago

These had lain buried for centuries in the corthwest of Ireland when a farm laborer turned them up while plowing in 1896. They passed from hand to hand, until the British museum bought them for £600

On these relies the Irish academy in Dublin asserts that it has first claim, but whatever the means of possession the British noiseum cannot dispose of any acquisition, unless it he a duplicate, except by act of parliament.

The British muse in occlares the articles are treasure trove. The Irish academy declares they are not. Even if they are not treasure trove, rejoins the nuseum, they are not necessarily Irish. It is quite possible that they were carried back to Ireland by a pre-historic freebooter after one of his periodical pillugings of Saxon castles.

tles.
Finally, a parliamentary committee

advised a treasury action.

In the meantime the Irish academy is a pauper compared with the British museum, and complains that the latter competes unfairly with it. Whatever the outcome of the pending trial, a policy of sympathetic cooperation between the museum, authorities of England, Ireland and Scotland is likely to be enforced by the government.

## Instinct in Birds.

A flock of English sparrows disappeared for a day or two while a sparrow hank frequented a free near a correspondent's house, but they showed no fear of crows thereabouts, and they fraternize, with robins. "How do they know their enemy?" the correspondent asks. For countless generations their progenitors know the sparrow hank of Europe as a foe, and were on friendly familiarity with crows, even or upying oid nests of these sable pirds.

But a new experience would be sufficient. Animals quickly form associations and these are tran-mitted as instincts. A few years ago the Revue Scientifique gave an instance of the "formation of an instinct". A flock of genie were back frightened by a curious dig whose extering the rinight inele r at two Spht Ever after those ger a and their descendants exhibited. the same fright at the same place and hour though the dog attack was reverrepeated. Quick and lasting associations for surpossing those of man and herrer than reason for an mala, are the worderful endowment often mataken. for abid at restigers e. American in-

## America's Indiana.

that when America was discovered there were not on the evolution of North America and more indians than exact now. Encounding

## IN THE LAND OF STANDSTILL.

Correspondent in Venezuela Writes Enterminiumly of Carness

Such is the name given to Venexuela by James Barnes, who went there during the recent difficulty as the correspondent of the Outlook. Here is a bit from his picturesquedescription of Caracas in the Outlook:

There are the barracks; the one of the north with its single gun presented to the Venezuelan government by Empress Eugenie, and with all its loopholes frowning at the city, like all the other "defenses." There is another near the center of the town, where the small brown soldier hoys stand guard at the door, armed to the teeth. At night both places given wide berth and the unknowing stranger who may not understand the peremptory "Halte, qui vive!" is in no little danger. Much afraid of these places are the peaceable inhabitants, and much right have they to he so, for the soldier that supports the reigning government is a privileged person. It does not do to complain of him. The keeper of a cafe frequented by the troops once spoke to the colonel of an Audino regiment and said that his soldiers borrowed his knives and forks and did not return them. "Do you mean that the soldiers of my government are thieves?" replied the colonel. The restaurant keeper replied that it might look that way to the casunl observer, or words to that effect; whereupon the colonel shot him dead, and that was the end of

the matter. Leading out of the city to the south and crossing the shallow river is the far-famed "iron bridge." It Joins at its further and with a broad road about a mile in length. Beautitiful gardens and well-kept little villas, mostly the pleasure homes of politicians, are on either side. Here on holidays meet the upper classes, the old conservatives, the wealthy tradesman and the successful politician. The pampered favorite of the latter drives there, too, lolling back in her victoria. The people how to one another or give the cut direct, as their acquaintance-

or not. At the eastern end used to be the gay quarter, the dancehouses and the fundangoes. A little park is at the western end, where there is also, strange to say, a baseball field. A hopeful sign for the future is that a small percentage of the youths and boys have taken up outdoor sports, this within the last four years. This mile or more of good read is all that is worthy of the name of "driveway" in a country bigger than the state of Texas' The people are very proud of it.

## DEADLY YELLOWSTONE GULEH.

Narrow Canyon Filled with a Polsonous tess Which is Fatni to Animal Life.

Death guich is by far the most dangerous section of the Yellowstone park section ing to the Yellowstone park section and is never visited by tour sis. Many years ago attrapper told of a remarkable guich sides a with carcasees of wild animals, to enter which was death. This story was looked upon as a myth until years later, when the pince was found actually to exist.

Death gulch is located 15 miles from Yancey's. It is a narrow canyon with precipitous walls for the most part. There are places where the canyon may be entered down the sides, but most of the unfortunate animals which wander into the gulch come in by its head. In the bottom of the gulch and along its sides are strewn the skeletons and remians of eik, deer and bear that have met their end there. It is this gulch that was mude famous by Seton Thompson in his story of "Wah," for it was there that the grizzly died.

Three years ago Dr. Frank W. Traphagen, professor of natural sciences at the acricultural college at Bozeman and one of the heat known chemists of America, and Peter Koch, president of the Bozeman national bank, visited the gulch. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and they were able to go into it from its month without danger Dr. Traphagen found, as he had suspected, that the unfortunate animals which had ventured into the canyon. were killed by a poisonous gas, which he carried back to his laboratory in Bezeman. He found it to be a deadly gas, beavier than the air, so that when no wind was blowing the lower part of the canyon would be filled with it, and it would eause death to any lising thing. that breathed it.

# Degeneracy in Great Britain. Steadily for the last ten years the number of certified pauper lunatics in the British isles has been rising

in the British isles has been rising similarly suicide is increasing all over the country. Turn to the physical form and the tale is the same Army recruits show worse teeth to the examining medical officers every year. It has just been found poses sary to lower the standard of height, weight and chest measurement to a degree which is quite indefinite. With all modern athleticism there is still a definite tendency to increased in cuity and to physical degenration in Great Britain at the present day.

He Heard Aright.
"I have always hence it said that your wife is a woman of her word," said Gazzam to Bickers.

7 V. Sun.

"That's quite right," added Bickers, "quite right, She is not only a woman of her word, but a woman of a good many words." Detroit Free Press.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Several patents for producing solid alcohol have been granted in Germany.

Seventy-six per cent, of all Bremen steamers and 40 per cent, of the Ham-

burg fleet are built of steel.

The catching of snakes and the collecting of their senom, which fetches \$1 per grain, is a new industry in Australia.

An electric machine which is intended to produce rais in times of drought is being constructed in Paris by a municipal engineer.

The South African cycle trade is practically in the hands of British manufacturers, even American makes being imported in very small quantities.

Telegraph poles the lower end of

which has been soaked in crees at last more than 35 years; in Ireland they are some erected in 1858 and still in good condition.

There is a large demand for pocketbrives all over South Miles. The

knives all over South Africa. The Kaffir, however, seldom pays more than 25 cents for a keife, and consequently cheap knives would find the best sale.

The opinion of Sir John Rershelthat

the southern portion of the milky way, near the southern crosslishearer to us than the northern, is quoted against the assertion of Prof. Wallace that we are in the center of the uniserse.

Although the first, ressel passed

Although the first, ressel passed through the Sucz canal in 1865 it was not formully opened until 1869. The British government receives £314.786 yearly upon the Sucz canal shares it uwas. These it bought for just under £4.000,000.

Capers are the flower buds of a bush that grows in France. Spain and Algeria. The buds are picked by women and are placed in barrels of vinegar for preservation. An expert van gather 44 pounds a day. It is believed that the bush would do well in California.

#### RAINFALL AND THE FLOODS.

Presention of Ruin to Property In the Mississippi Valley Is a 4erions Problem.

"It is a problem, says the Baltimore News that means nuch to the industrial and physical well being of a large

em of epotential confall in the Mississippi watershed, insignal of permitting it to go on an annual rampage; a menace to the numerous population skirting the banks of the river. There are arid lands along the course of the Missonri which need hadly each serson the flood water sent down to swith the lower Mississippi torrents, in the early spring. In all the territory drained by the upper Misses ppi scarcely a seasce passe es when there is not a lack of rainfail. at a critical time. Forests throughout that region have been swept away. Swamp into his been created. Every channel is open and free and as seen as the winter move much the waters herry over the frozen ground into the rivers and there is a flead

Scientists of today have found that not only are the forests important in tile preservation of life giving moisttire, but they also tend to provent floods. Even the dust of the desert plays its part, for her entalegists relius that without it rain clouds would probably not form. Menting their rush for wen'th seem : have desided the country of fivests and developed a drainage system which means after nate Merc and frought, alt in glo be well if they would now try to learn, something of the conditions under which had me will supply moisture without a cologe. Bringing about these conditions would seem nore acvantageous to a symmetrical industrial development and much safer for dwellers upon great rivers Levee building most the supplemented by more extensive attempts to hold fload water where it falls

## SOME PANAMA PROBLEMS.

#### Regulation of the Chagres River In One of the Wost Difficult in New,

There are three leading problems in the building of the Panama canal, according to a writer in the National Magazine. The first is the great cutting through the tulebra hills. The second protient is the regulation of the A hagres river, which crosses the canal It times. It is a terrential stream, liable to overflow its banks at any time of the year. To obviate this difficulty. a gratite reservoir will be built near the tulebra cut to hold the overflow of the thagres and its, many tribucarge. This dam will be 20 miles long and 200 feet deep, and the foundations at its neighty sea walls will sink into the earth 85 feet deeper than the cause sons of the Brooklyn braces. No such ergramsting feat has ever been conby mark

The flord great problem is the question of least a scale, ox and reliant fever have at times broken out at tanken, and this is egisen the public the expression that these dread pests are imagerous to the withins. But this is positively not the case. It is said that coming the construction of the Parama rain and, in every the laid down a human life was given up but this is one of those commutalles which everybody likes to reas, but few he have.

There were indeed a greet many deaths some caused by legitim see docase and some by careless hings and many by dribbing a native beverage called ron. This liquor is made from sugar cane, and it is such a dribb that the Scotch highball is pink lemonade alongside of it. Taken in small quuntities it prevents mularia, but taken in copious draughts, as some men use it, it produces life everlasting.

#### PITH AND POINT.

There are several ways to pay delta, but most of them are paid with reluctance: - through Daily News.

Where a man can tell the differences for whickness by taste, he include to the danger line. Atchieve Globe, "I don't like that fellow Jones. He's always running somebody down." "Tongue or automobile?" "Town Top-

tomparing Notes.—"So Mr. Smilas told you his heart was broken when you refused him," said Maud. "Yes," answere: Mamie. "The impudence of him to offer me dimaged goods the

maxt day?" Washington Star.

"Of course" said Mr. Staylate,
"there are some things that always go
without saying." "Yes, and worse
still," interrupted Miss Patience
Goone, yawning at the clock, 'there
are some other that co just the opposite". Philadelphia Press.

. Unpopular Statesman. Winkers"Why is it that women always dislike a prominent man who is an old backetor?" Binkers "Herause they can't say that he would never have amounted to anything if it had not been for his wife."—N. V. Weekly.

Dotween Friends. Edyth "Yes, I'm going to marry Jack for the purpose of reforming him." May member of well-you have my sympathy." Edyth "Your sympathy!" Mayme "Yes, You're up against a life-long job of 34 hours a day."—Chichgo Daily News.

Especially Poor Circumstances—
"Only a silver watch," said the pawnbroker. "The last time f advanced
you money on your watch it had a
solid gold case. "Yes," repired Harduppe, "but -er circumstances alter
cases, you know." Philadelphia
Ledger.

Menger Recompense—Poetaster—"If you couldn't print my poem, why didn't you return it? I inclosed a stomp for that purpose." Editor—"Oh, that is, what the stomp was for! I supposed it was sent as part payment for the labor of reading your poem."— Hoston Transcript.

### SWEET BUT UNPROFITABLE

Telegraph telet Talks in Philosophical Strain of the Incertainties of Love and Life.

one with the wise look and the shiny clothes," said the pretty telegraph girl in one of the downtown hotels. to a Kansas City Journal reporter. "He's been sending her a micesage that he is delayed. He's been sending another message trying to collect some wages he earned as a school teacher last writer, too. The girl is a school teacher and so is he-They are going to get married Then the gri will have to keep but teaching actionic cor else make the wages. that have not seem enough for him do for them both. But that kind of ger's are tewer than they used to Hit, maybe, she loves hous"

JOF course," reporter the girl owher loves im, She has in a country' town, and is sweet and a mandy and has rever learned that studen't pay-But eyeth a sight, shell, barn all right all-grafit. It is one progressions the normal bases of the Singlified of named a to a poor man. Why? Becare a gri who of carong a lovpout at near a prescrite to be withor tally ad income. There is no companestion in love or an a family to repay a w man for the submerthes to place as a combaneous north and also not to love. It con't pay You, if he blid money it might be an excuse. for her to marry him. But a man who wirks for a flying who earns to more than he needs the feelish. and old-fashioned and will be cause for regret "

"But you were never in love?"

"Oh, I was talking about the other girl," replied the girl at the key.
"It isn't fair to bring me note the matter. You are too old to be looking so lonesome and to have buttons hanging by, a thread, as yours are. Don't you believe in race suicide, either?" And the girl bent over her instrument to receive a message telling of the sickness of little Willie a message that would make the man

Signs of Hydrophobia.
As to prorophobic. He ware of the

over there with the eigar and the

well-rounded face burry to a train-

and stay awake all night while on

bis way home.

dog when it ecomes duil and hides away; appears restless; always in the move and prowing; whose counterance is somber and sullenwalks with head-down like a near lleware, this one that scratches incressantly and tears to things. Look out for the dog that has become too fond of you and is jou thandly trying to bok your hand and face. Beware, allowed all, of the dog with hims willenity in swullowing, with appears to have a bore in its timus, and one that has wandered from home and returns eswered with duri example and at dissertable. Chiefe Poss

That West though all leaves of a minmarking the horse," and the manthic first is that I haven the enough memory and ""

Then not init remains the others" enter speed the leaves sir a stories

Mr. Garage Declar From retase me a 19-7, the rest my avoidable may of true love about it? Mr. Cote Ves, dear, but my finger hight. Stray Stories

A Sure Thing.
A tip on the role stay away.

from them. Clesuge Daily News.

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