CLOTHES IN INDIA.

Mininken Notion About Their Weight in That Country Is Genorally Entertained.

The in the prevailing ides that India in a toasting hot climate and that the residents go around in thin white lises, filmsy gauzes and laces, and live with a palm-leaf fan in their hands. Therefore, many mistakes are made by travelers who go out to the seral strands of song, mistakes the more bitterly regretted as all one's whothes must be brought from home.

Bombay, for instance, is moist and het like a Turkish bath. Poons, to which all the people of Bombay who have money emigrate for three months and where all the social functions occur, is cool, and Mahableshwa, another hill station, is likewise. In Bombay all is soft, light and starchless; in Poona the summer garments of England and America suffice, and in Mahableshwa serges and tweeds are necessary.

At Calcutta and Simls the smartest most up-to-date clothes are called for. In Calcutta the women wear the dainty faipperies of a London June, and when they go up to Simls they add warm furs and cloaks. Simls is the Paris of the Himalayas. During the months in Simls you experience three climates—two months warm, beight and joyful; three of fogs and heavy rains, when nothing but stout boots and heavy tweeds can be worn, and two months of rarefied, champagny atmosphere that demands the

In some territories it so cold that
the people who cannot afford furs
wear leather coats, and the British
troops have special vests made,
padded and lined.

As to lingerie, the finest cambric is advisable, but lavish laces are not advisable, in spite of the clever washer-woman, who lives on the premises.

OUR FOREFATHERS HONEST.

m Most Cases They Bought Their Lands from the Indiana.

Cometimes historians tell us that It was only Dutchmen and not Eng-Hishmen who bought the red men's land instead of stealing it, says the Atlantic Monthly. Such statements have been made in New York, but if we pass on to Philadelphia we hear that it was only Quakers who were thus scrupulous, and when we arrive an Baltimore we learn that it was coaly Roman Catholies. In point of fact, it was the invariable custom of European settlers on this Atlantic coast to purchase the land on which They settled, and the transaction was moually recorded in a deed to which the sagamores affixed their marks. Nor was the affair really such a mockery as it may at first thought seem to us. The red man got what he sorely coveted, steel hatchets and grindstones, glass beads and rum, perhaps anuskets and ammunition, while was apt to reserve sundry rights of matching game and fish.

A struggle was inevitable when the waite man's agriculture encroached apon and exhausted the Indian's hunting ground; but other circumstances usually brought it on long before that point was reached. The age of iron superseded the stone age in hamerica by the same law of progress that from time immemorial has been bearing humanity onward from brutal savagery to higher and more perfect life. In the course of it our fore-tathers certainly ousted and dispossessed the red men, but they did not do it in a spirit of robbery.

HOUSEKEEPING FOR RICH.

Mil the Household Machinery Must Run Smoothly and Be Invisible.

In the mansion of a modern millionmire the most interesting feature is the anvisibility of the housekeeping machinery, says Ladies' Home Journal. Everything runs with precision, and one never sees "the wheels go round." By nine o'clock in the morning every department is immaculately clean and in perfect order, except the bed-chambers, where those who dwell in the inlap of luxury may still be slumbering; or perchance they may be breakfastin lonely grandeur. Millionairewdom lies abed late—the feminine part especially, to whom "beauty sleep" is an imperative necessity. In a great house, whatever the size of the family proper, two or ten, it matters not. a certain number of servants is always requisite to insure the proper conduct seeof the affairs of the household. If The people live elegantly, and entertain frequently, the department of service must be composed of skilled hands, who are inmates of the house. The chef and butler only may sleep

Would Change the Name,

Would Change the Name.

Sing Sing's name is derived from Sint Sics," the title of a former branch of the Mohegan Indians. The inhabitants of the town want to call it Ossining, which is the name of the township. There is so much in a name township. There is so much in a name identified in the public mind with a hig prison. They attribute the loss in this fact. Manufacturers have avoidable fact. Manufacturers have avoidable think they dealt in prison-made goods. It is suggested that every penitentiary should have a distinct name of its

Why the turkey is called a turkey has been much discussed without reaching any definite conclusion. One theory is that the turkey named himpoly by his peculiar "cluck." which shounds like "turk, turk, turk,"

1 x 300 -00

FAT ENGINEERS BARRED.

Only Slim Men May Run Locomotives on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

Firemen on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have suddenly become greatly interested in looking up diets for people who wish to reduce their flesh.

It's all on account of a recent decision of the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio that hereafter no man weighing more than 180 pounds shall be eligible to promotion as an engineer on the Royal Blue line. By some peculiar provision of nature it has come to be a fact that almost all firemen are fat, and as all firemen hope some day to be engineers, their present distress of mind may be readily imagined.

The whole trouble rests with the crowded cab quarters of the latest type of engine. On its fast lines the Baltimore & Ohio uses an immense type of locomotive, with driving wheels 78 inches in diameter. This seems to necessitate extending the boiler back through the cab to the tender. That leaves a space of only 14 inches between the boiler and the wall of the cab. Into this narrow space the engineer has to squeeze himself and sit through his hours of vigil while flying along the track at

Naturally, no man who is wider than 14 inches at his widest part can occupy the engineer's seat, and hence this latest order. The cabs cannot be widened because they would strike trains on the opposite track.

SEEK FARMERS FROM JAPAN.

The Government of the Argentine Bepublic Is Arranging for 20,000 Immigrants.

' A novel experiment in colonizing is about to be made in the Argentine Republic. It has been found that the French, German and English immigrants for the most part have selected the cities and large centers of population for their residence. In these places they have got control of many industries and take a leading share in the commerce of the country. The Italians have been engaged heavily in river navigation, while the stream of Irish which used to supply the demands for agricultural labor, filled up the shipyards and supplied the labor of docks, flows no more. Some French, Swiss and German peasants have founded agricultural colonies, and in certatin places the Russians and Poles form the bulk of the rural population.

But the Argentine government has decided that none of these nations supplies in sufficient numbers a rural population for the development of the country, and have decided to import Japanese farmers. A great concession has been given in the province of Formosa for the first colony, and arrangements have been made to bring over 20,000 Japanese farmers and settle them there.

HAZING FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Yale Freshman's Letter Shows How Log It Was Done at the Time Indicated.

At the present time, when so much of public attention is being directed to hazing at college and in government academies, the following extract from a letter written over half a century ago will be of interest. The writer was at that time a freshman of Yale, but was not at the college

when inditing the epistle. He says: "I had a letter from --- the other day-they are having great times at Yale plaguing the fresh etc. That business is carried on to a great extent here. Many of the poor devils have been ducked under the windows a dozen times, etc., etc. The greatest sport is to break into their rooms at midnight (a whole party of sophs at a time), make the scart fellow get up, mount the table in his shirt sleeves, answer questions in geography, arithmetic, Latin grammar, etc. (the simplest possible, so as to be suited to a freshman's comprehension), read . little Greek and then what is the greatest trial, declaim. If he refuses to comply he receives a shower from his water pail until he submits. If he answers well he is highly complimented and flattered and politely bid good

WEAVE WITH SHUTTLES.

Ants in Ceylon That Have a Queer Way of Fastening Leaves Together.

Mr. E. G. Green, government entomologist at the botanic gardens at Peradenlya, Ceylon, tells a most curious story about the red ant (Oecophila smaragdina), says the Little Chronicle. Desiring to confirm the reported web-spinning habits of these ants, he separated some leaves that had been recently fastened together by them. The ants quickly drew the edges of the leaves together and in about an hour afterwards he noticed that small white grubs were being passed backwards and forwards across the gaps. Two ants held each a grub in its mouth and directed its movements as required, while from the mouth of the larva a continuous thread of silk proceeded and was used to repair the damage—the larvae were actually used as spinning machines. There were no larvae in the disturbed inclosure. They were most likely obtained from a nest a short distance away, and this no doubt accounts for the length of time passed before the rent was repaired.

Civil Service in China.

China was the first to institute civil service and put it into practical oper-

STUDENT'S ODD DIET.

Harvard Junior Lives on Fifteen Cents a Day.

Bats Only Baked Potatoes (Two) and Bread (Two Slices) at Each Meal —Does Excellent Work on the Diet,

Ruben Cyril Hill Thompson, from Albany, Ore., is striving against many obstacles to win for himself an education. In the matter of diet Thompson is different from any other student who ever entered Harvard. For more than a year he has lived on the append

Total \$1.05
At this rate the average cost for three meals is 15 cents.

The potatoes are in every case baked, as Thompson asserts that those prepared in this way are not only more satisfying, but more nourishing. The bread is scarcely ever buttered, and the only drink which is indulged in at meal times is a cup of hot water.

Thompson takes all his meals in Randall hall, where during meals he waits on some of the 1,000 other students who board there. The fact that he is a waiter proves that the selection of this fare is entirely voluntary, for in addition to a slight salary the waiters receive their board.

Thompson is a graduate of McMinnville college. He joined the junior class at Harvard, and commenced his unique method of dieting as soon as the studies were begun. He has already earned a scholarship for his excellent work of the last year, and he will undoubtedly be one of the highest rank men to graduate next June.

WILL SEARCH FOR TREASURE. New Century Will Witness Efforts to

Regain Millions from the Sen,

Several efforts to recover treasure from the bottom of the sea will signalize the opening of the new century. Of these the most important are under the auspices of Lloyds, off the coast of Holland, and the other under the direction of the duke of Argyll, on the coast of Scotland.

In the former case the treasure amounts to \$8,000,000 in bar gold, sunk in her majesty's ship Lutine, in 1799. The Netherlands claimed the wreck, owing to it being just within the threemile limit of the Dutch coast. But. after much legal controversy and negotiation, which has extended over the greater part of the century now just drawn to a close, the Netherlands government has given its consent to Lloyds taking the necessary steps to recover the treasure, which was originally shipped for the purpose of presenting the necessary supplies to the continental governments in the struggle against the first Napoleon. The wreck has been located and the treasure is accessible.

The other treasure has lain concealed by the deep for several hundreds of years. Cating back to the time of the Spanish armada. The craft containing the treasure bore the name of Admiral Florence and now lies in Loch Duan, in relatively shallow water.

The duke of Argyll has a map showing exactly where it lies, and about 100 years ago one of his ancestors employed a man with a diving bell to begin operations. The diver succeeded in recovering some cannon, but suspended operations on the government notifying him that anything recovered was the property of the crown, in spite of the fact that the water and shore rights at the point where the ship lies are the property of the duke of Argyll.

CATCH HUGE SEA SERPENT.

Pishermen in Kootenay Lake Capture Monater of an Unknown Species Alive.

A sea serpent of large dimensions has been captured alive in Kootenay lake; British Columbia. It is ten feet long, six inches in diameter at the largest part, and has a most hideous head.

There are two large horns just above

the ears, and the mouth is seven inches from side to side. There are over 40 teeth, those of the lower jaw being twice as long as the upper, and protruding.

The serpent was captured by George Graves, a prominent merchant of Nelson, and his son, who hooked the big snake. The serpent turned the tables on the men, and they narrowly escaped being thrown out of their boat, so furiously did the serpent lash the water. It is fierce, and will snap into pieces a largê-sized stick as if it were a toothwick.

UNEARTHS PRECIOUS GEMS.

What Are Supposed to Be Diamonds
Found in Large Number in
New Mexico.

A prominent railway official at Alamogordo, N. M., has received a box of 50 gems closely resembling and alleged to be diamonds, found near Capitan, the coal camp on the line of the El Paso & Northeastern Railway company, 80 miles north of this place. The stones were found by J. J. Blow, formerly associated, with the De Beers Consolidated company at Kimberley, South Africa, who has been secretly investigating the field for the past month, and a letter from him accompanying the shipment states that they are either diamonds or something so closely resembling the gem that they deceive him. They successfully stand every crude test known. The gems will be sent away for final analysis.

FEMININE LOVE OF JEWELS.

Women of All Countries and of All Agos Have Been Dassied by Gema,

Women of all countries have an inherent love for precious stones, which are supposed to exercise some subtle magnetism upon their natures. Hence the latter-day craze for some mascotic jewel, a survival of medieval superstition. Upon impressionable people certain gems appear to wield a potent influence. Who has not listened to weird tales of some heirloom talisman which, when lost or stolen, presaged the ruin of a noble house? A person with a vivid imagination might even believe in the theory of the Pythagoreans, who formulated the doctrine that inanimate as well as animate things are endowed with souls. Certain evolutionists of to-day. trace the origin of man back to stones, asserting that in their adamantine bosoms they contain the allpervading essence of spirit, and that the spark emitted from their crystalline hearts is the revelation of the imprisoned soul within.

From time immemorial jewels have served as propitiary offerings at holy shrines, as tokens of amity from one crowned head to another, as mystic messengers of affection between distant friends, as pledges of constancy exchanged between plighted lovers. Men, have bled und died, kingdoms have crumbled, families have been rent asunder, husband and wife parted over the disputed possession of some coveted jewel. Perhaps poor Marie Antoinette, of ill-starred memory, might have kept her pretty head upon ber shoulders had it not been for the unfortunate affair of the diamond necklace. Women in all ages have succumbed to the temptation of gems. Faust bartered his soul for the love of a woman; Marguerite sold hers for a gem-starred bauble.

OVERCROWDED LONDON.

The English Metropolis Is Suffering from a Dearth of Houses-Rents Going Up.

At the present moment, writes Sir Walter Besant in the Century, those parts of East London inhabited by the workingmen of all kinds, from the respectable artisan in steady employment down to the casual hand and the children of the street, are suffering from the dearth of houses. There are not enough houses for the people; there are not enough single rooms for the families which would gladly occupy them, if they could. The rents of the lowest tenements are going up higher and higher. The working people compete with one another for rooms. The landlord has only to put up his house, or his rooms in his house, to the highest bidder. A room that used to be let for four shillings a week can now command six, while the fine, or the sum patd on taking the key, which was formerly a few shillings, now runs up to a pound or even two. The houseless used to be considered the very poorest. Among them now are families where the head is in good work. They are houseless because there are no houses for them. The vast increase of population has a good deal to do with this. For instance, the outlying suburb of East Ham, 20 years ago a mere hamlet with a few houses and an old church in the fields, now numbers 90,000 people, all of the working class; while its neighbor, West Ham, which 20 years ago consisted of two or three scattered hamlets, is now a great town of 270,000 people, all of the working

A "STRENUOUS" HEN.

This One Sat on Her Nest in a Thresholms Machine While It Was in Operation.

The grittiest hen in America lives in Alsea, Ore. Her right to be called brave has been tested, and, says the Corvallis Times, she is not only a brave hen, but a "strendous" hen.

She belongs to one of the Hayden brothers. They also own a threshing machine, which was taken out of the shed for the first time last week, and a small field of grain was threshed to see that the machine was in good running order.

After the job was finished the machine was returned to the shed, when, to the amazement of all, there in the corner of the separator sat the strenuous hen.

uous hen.
Under her was a nest of eggs that
she was endeavoring to hatch. She
had been on the nest when the ma-

chine was taken out.

She was there when the belts and pulleys began to whiz, when the fan began to sing, and when the riddlers began to shake and rattle. The wind from the fan ruffled her feathers and almost took her breath; but, like the boy on the burning deck, she stayed at her post. What her thoughts were when the swift cylinder began to chew up straw cannot be guessed.

When found she was uninjured. There was dust in her mouth and a somewhat frightened look in her eye, but she was on her nest. Of the eggs, all were safe save one.

How He Knew.

'A Baltimore dentist had in his employ a colored boy, whom he called Chocolate. While the dentist was alone in his office one day the boy entered and said: "Doctor, was you visiting at — Mount Vernon place, last night?" The doctor was surprised at the question, but answered that he was, and supplemented the answer by asking how Chocolate knew he was there and why he had asked the question. Chocolate grinned and replied: "I knowed you was there because I was visiting a lady at the same house."

BRAVE DEEDS OF SAILORS.

Nevy Department Gets Reports from Widely Separated Sections.

The navy department has received reports from two widely separated quarters of acts of heroism on the part of American suitors.

part of American sailors.

Capt. Chester, of the Kentucky, forwarded the letter of Rear Admiral Servan, commanding the French naval forces in Algiers, speaking in warm praise of the heroic conduct of two American bluejackets, Paul Austressess and Hugh Patrick Mullin, in rescuing a French seaman in the harbor of Algiers while the Kentucky was there.

was there. In the other case, Lieutenant Commander Jesse M. Roper, of the Petrel, gives the circumstances of unselfish conducton the part of H. J. Coxe, hospital steward; J. D. Fuller, S. A. Courser, R. Parsons and J. Ward, sailors, in risking their lives in connection with a smallpox case on board ship in Manila bay. The patient was taken on board a hulk, and there was attended night and day by the hospital steward. The climate and attending circumstances made the act one of much danger. The sailors then served as a funeral party, and were obliged to undergo a 30-days' quarantine, and to have all their

clothes destroyed.

Acting Secretary Hackett sent to each one of the men named by Capt. Chester and Commander Roper a testimonial of the appreciation of their services, stating that it merits and receives the hearty commendation of the officers.

DISCOVERY CAUSES SURPRISE.

The Story of the Finding of Marquette's Hones Raises a Question.

Eurprise was occasioned in Milwaukee, Wis., by the report of the discovery of the supposed bones of Father Marquette near Frankfort, Mich. It has generally been supposed for the past 20 years that the remains of Father Marquette are in the possession of Marquette college in Milwaukee.

They were located by Father Jacker.

an Indian missionary, in 1878, at St.
Ignace, Mich., on the site of the chapel
of the Mission of St. Ignatius, which
Father Marquette founded in 1671.
Father Jacker found the ruins of the
chapel, and digging beneath the altar
site discovered the relies. They were
sent to Marquette college, which was
then being built. A celebration was
held at St. Ignace in August, 1879, on
account of Father Jackson's discovery.

President A. F. Burrowes, of Masquette college, said: "I saw the dispatch and shall be interested in the disclosure of the proofs said to be in the hands of the Michigan State Historical society. All priests are buried in their vestments. Still the skull may be all that is claimed for it. It is not absolutely certain that the Marquette relies in possession of the college are authentic. Father Jacker, who discovered them at St. Ignace, gave his reasons for believing them to be so, and they have been accepted as probably true."

ARE NOT FROM MARS.

Prof. Flammarion Does Not Believe Luminous Spots on the Planet Are Signals.

Prof. Camille Flammarion, speaking on the subject of signals from the supposed inhabitants of the planet Mars, declared that the luminous points observed by Prof. Douglas north of the Icarian sea were due to the setting sun lighting up clouds which exist solely in the Martian atmosphere in the neighborhood of the Icarian sea.

Prof. Flammarion does not believe in the theory that the Martians are trying to communicate with the earth at the same time that we are trying to reach them. He believes, however, that it is possible to establish communication with the Martians.

He approves of Prof. Schmoll's ides of reproducing an outline of the luminous points of the Great Bear at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Strasburg, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

LEAVES NURSE A FORTUME.

Miss Coyne, of Scranton, Pa., Is Bequenthed \$40,000 by a Former Patient.

Ten thousands dollars a month for four months' nursing is about the record wages in that line of work, and Miss Margaret Coyne, of North Scranton, is the lucky recipient. A lawyer in Scranton, Pa., has informed her that she has inherited \$40,000 from a former patient whom she had nursed back to health years ago. Her first patient was Dr. F. B. Smith, who was suffering from a complication of diseases. The case was one demanding skill and unremitting attention. Miss Coyne attended the sufferer day and night, and after four months Dr. Smith recovered. This was in 1894. Miss Coyne soon after came to Scranton to pursue her calling. Dr. Smith died recently and left her half his fortune, which is \$80,000.

Too Many Rabbits.

Owners of orchards along the Deschutes and creeks near The Dalles say, according to the Portland Oregonian, that since the coyotes have been killed off rabbits have become so numerous that they make raids on young trees and eat off the bark, in many places doing serious injury.

A Spanish at Harvard.

A Spanish club has recently been formed at Harvard university. It is to be run along the same lines as the Cercle Francais, and is intended to develop and encourage the study of

MODERN BOILER MAKING.

The Old Way with Its Desfening
Noise Mas Been Almost Entirely
Done Away With,

We prepared for deafening sounds. But there was comparatively little neise, for the old boilermaker who hammered away all day on rivets is, in Baldwin's at least, a thing of the past. His place has been taken by powerful machinery that presses instead of hammering. We began, says Theodore Waters in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, to get a larger glimpse of the machine-like precision of the works, and from what we saw it would seem that the making of a locomotive boiler is the work of a few minutes. For instance, we went over to where a big machine was drilling holes round the edges of some large slabs of metal. The slabs measured a dozen feet each way and were an inch thick, yet the drills went through several of them superimposed, as though they were so much felt. While we looked, a traveling crane came rapiday up the sisle and stopped by the machine. Two flat hooks, like those used to lift barrels, came down from above. A workman caught one on the edge of a metal sheet which had been drawn from the machine. He dexterously threw the other hook across to the opposite side of the sheet, and it caught heatly over the edge. Immediately the crane lifted the sheet into the air and carried it swiftly down the shop, perhaps a hundred feet, to where a rolling machine was working. One edge of the sheet was dropped into the rolling machine, which bit it as between teeth. The crane hooks slipped off and the sheet began to slide in between the rolls. There was a heavy grinding sound, and then we could see the sheet coming up from the rolls. It was no longer flat, but curved into a great tube. Workmen slipped it out of the end of the rolling machine, and another crane came along, picked it up, and started away with it. We followed after.

WOMEN ON HORSEBACK.

They Learn to Ride Very Rendily and Are Noted for Their Courage.

The number of women, especially in the upper circles of the east, who have taken to equestrianism is increasing very rapidly. It has been noted as a somewhat singular fact that the average woman becomes a more proficient rider than the average man, for she has naturally lighter hands and is so enabled to obtain more satisfactory results. Riding, like all other exercises that require both grace and skill, is more easily learned while young, and this aptitude of the youngsters has been a source of mortification to many of their elders who could not grasp the knack of riding so easily. However, but few women who once begin to learn to ride ever give it up either from distaste or inability to master the difficulties of learning. Generally women are very courageous riders, and it it a fact that a well-bred horse never lacks courage when a woman is on his

Stout women experience the greatest difficulty in learning to ride, and seldom become graceful or competent riders. No stout woman should attempt to ride at other gaits than the walk or canter, and it is at this latter gait that all women look their beat. Beginners, as a rule, are always nervous and haunted by a fear of falling, and even the more experienced riders do not seem to enjoy riding a horse that rears, and, in fact, this is quite the worst fault a horse can have.

EARTH GOES SOARING.

An Extraordinary Natural Phenomenon Observed Recently in Italy,

Count Almerico, a scientist of unquestioned standing, sends an extraordinary story of a natural phenomenon from Pavia. He reports that in the district of Cervarese, near Padua and Vicenza, there occurred last August a simple but most strange earth convulsion. It began about the 3d and a lasted until the \$3d of the month and was seen by laborers working in that part of the district known as "Traverso del sabion." Here and there clods of earth, propelled by some unseen force, jumped up into the air to a height of from six to ten feet in the form of a parabola, falling again on the ground three or four yards away.

This phenomenon was most frequent during the hottest hours of the day, from nine till four o'clock, and occurred about every ten minutes in various places simultaneously. It ceased upon the advent of cold rains. The clods had an ordinary appearance. One which was taken away for examination weighed about four pounds and was almost circular in shape.

. A New Invention.

I the recent inventions

One of the recent inventions tried on the British soldiers in South Africa is called "soldier beer." It is a jelly made from malt and hops, from which beer can be made anywhere and fermented. It is said to make excellentbeer and to work equally well in hot or cold climates, the process being very simple, and the military authorities have reported favorably upon it.

A Chinese Wedding.

When a marriage takes place in China the wedding party enter the temple and light a quantity of fireworks, including a number of crackers. This is supposed to wake the "Great Joss" from his sleep. The priest repeats the service at express speed, the bride and bridegroom take two little glasses of wine and are then declared man and wife.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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