

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The coal output in Indian territory last year was 1,200,127, and the year before 1,400,442.

The French olive growers have to reckon more and more with the competition of the olive growers in Tunis.

The way in which American anthropological museums are growing is a source of envy in England, where there is a lamentable indifference to the subject.

Compressed air is used in stone carving. A mason can hitch his tools into a compressed air power nozzle and drill into granite like a dentist cutting into a decayed tooth.

Each cell in a mud wasp's nest contains a single egg, the remainder of the space being filled with spiders and other insects, captured by the mother and imprisoned there as food for the larva when it is hatched.

Enormous quantities of ashes from the southern cotton oil mills, where the hulls are used as fuel, are brought to Connecticut annually and bought by tobacco growers for from \$40 to \$45 a ton, for use on tobacco lands.

A large department store in Brooklyn has recently put in a cold storage plant for the protection of furs against moths.

The operation of the sandblast is well known. The blast of sand directed against a soft surface etches the surface, so to speak, quickly and to any desired degree.

A RICH REPUBLIC.

There Has Been an Enormous Growth of American Capital in the Last Four Years.

It is to be noted that the interest account of Europe against the United States is steadily diminishing, because Americans have been using their surplus wealth during recent years to buy back their own securities.

Process by which this comes about is, of course, indirect, and not perceived by the average man, says the Review of Reviews.

The less, one of the strongest currents in the financial and business world for four years past. The great railroad corporations in particular are observing the fact that, whereas their payments of interest on bonds and of dividends on shares of stock a few years ago went in large proportion to foreign holders, they now go in the main to people living in the United States.

The absorption of our best American railway and other standard securities by American investors has been quite widely distributed, but it has been particularly noticeable in the case of most financial and fiduciary institutions like the principal insurance companies.

Furthermore, the very process and policy of railway amalgamation has of itself created a large and determined demand for railway securities in this country and on the part of interests seeking to control specified properties for the sake of bringing about their absorption, or else their operation in harmony with other companies.

TANK SHIPS STANCH AT SEA.

Their Huge Air-Tight Steel Compartments Are Always Kept Sealed.

For transportation of petroleum over sea steel tank ships are made for both crude and refined oil, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan.

Most of the crude oil exported goes to France and Spain, where it is treated in local refineries, the duty imposed on refined oil by those countries being practically prohibitive.

For the oriental trade the oil is shipped in cases—two five-gallon cans crated together—constituting a "case" on sailing vessels, as the voyage around the Horn takes from 116 to 176 days, far too long a course for steam vessels.

But the trans-Atlantic trade is chiefly carried on in tank steamers, huge steel shells in which almost the entire space in the hull is devoted to carrying oil in bulk.

As these air-tight compartments are kept hermetically sealed from port to port—instead of being closed only in an emergency, as on an ocean liner—the oil tank ships are the staunchest vessels afloat, and many a handsome sum in salvage have they earned for their owners by towing into port a vessel disabled in a storm.

Army and Navy Inventive. A French writer states that of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 become hopeless lunatics.

WANTED LITERARY FRILLS.

The Condemned Negro Was Not Satisfied with What the Telegraph Would Tell.

"Nature is very kind to us," said the old reporter, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and makes it easy for man to submit to the inevitable, even if the inevitable is death.

This submission is frequently confounded with courage by the historians of executions. With them the condemned always 'die game,' when, as a matter of fact, most criminals are cowards, and don't make a scene simply because they submit to what they know they cannot prevent.

When I was young in the business I frequently fell into this common error, and now that I come to think of it, I cannot recall writing up an execution where I did not devote a considerable amount of space to a description of the nerve of the principal actor.

The last execution I reported was in one of the adjoining parishes. At that time much space was devoted to executions. The crime had to be rehearsed, the particulars of the trial warmed over and served smoking hot, and the last night of the condemned done up in the most harrowing manner.

This last night business afforded opportunities for descriptive writing. The roaches playing catch on the prison floor, the crafty jail rat, gray and rheumatic, eating lunch from the convict's hand, and the jailer's rusty key that always grated harshly in the ponderous lock, were never overlooked—and the dawn.

When I remember those descriptions of the awakening of the felon on his last day on earth I can almost weep. The little rays of sunlight that chased each other through the barred windows and over the bare floor, lingering carpingly on the brow of the man who was so soon to die, and who slept so peacefully, were sure to be in the message. I was very fond of those rays, and worked them in whenever it did not rain.

"Well, on this particular occasion I devoted most of the night to writing the description, and must say I was well pleased with my work. According to the death warrant, the execution was to take place between the hours of 11 a. m. and two p. m., and the sheriff, a kind-hearted man, so as to let his sheep-dog as long as possible, had fixed the hour for the actual hanging at 1:30 o'clock.

This was unfortunate, as the train for New Orleans passed at one, and the carrying out of his programme meant my remaining another night in the town and the cutting of my report so that I could send it by wire. I tried to get the sheriff to advance the execution a bit, but he would not move an inch, and in a moment of desperation I appointed myself a committee of one to discuss the proposition with the condemned.

We talked the matter over very calmly. The man who was so soon to die was perfectly reconciled to his fate. He knew he had no show of a respite, was proud of the fact that I had been sent from the great city to detail the particulars of his taking off, but for all that he could not see why he should give up an hour of his very valuable time.

His argument was unanswerable, and I was about to give up when an idea occurred to me. I read him my report of the execution up to and including that description of the dawn of his last day. He was as proud as Punch, and his vanity was tickled to the last degree to think that he should be the central figure in such a big affair.

I then proceeded to explain that if his execution took place at the appointed hour it would be necessary to telegraph the report, and, in that event, all the descriptive part would have to be cut out and the bare facts only wired, whereas, if the execution was advanced an hour I could bring in my own copy and write an additional column or two descriptive of his death and the courage he displayed at the crucial moment.

AN OFFICIAL MALAPROP.

Some Specimens of Mispronunciation That Are Gems in Their Way.

"There is a certain city official, who, although capable enough in his business, is notorious for his lack of knowledge of the king's English and for his fondness for big words, says the New York Times.

He came to his office one misty, muggy day, and, noticing that the air was foul, called out to one of his subordinates: "Open that window and 'purify' the air!"

On another occasion, when called upon to take action for an infraction of one of the city ordinances, he was asked where he got his information: "Oh! I got word through a unanimous letter that this work was being carried on superstitiously."

Speaking of his horse, a fine trotter, which he drives almost daily on the speedway, he remarked: "I can't drive out for some time because Jack (the horse) has a spasm on his off hind leg."

On another occasion, speaking of a severe storm in which he had been caught, he said: "It was a perfect toronto."

Once in speaking of his daughter, who he said was inclined to be musical, he remarked: "I am going to send her to the 'Conroversy of Music.'"

Once he fell ill and blue, and, to a friend, he remarked: "I am growing feeble and feel as if my working days were about over. I am a poor man and suppose I'll have to pass my last days in some institution for indignant old men."

IN FASHION'S REALM.

Fresh Finery for Feminine Followers of the Latest in Dress.

Something novel in a black taffeta coat is tucked all around, lined with white silk, and has a reverse collar of white silk edged with black satin, and covered with an applique of ecru lace and black French knots, says a fashion authority.

A unique but smart hat in the low, flat shape is made of black and white horsehair braid shaped in small rosettes. There is a twist of black velvet running in and out between the odd rosettes, and at the left side toward the front, a broad bow of the velvet ribbon follows the edge of the brim, which is slightly flared and against which rosettes of the velvet rest.

The hat combines good style and utility, and may be worn with a variety of costumes. A youthful blonde will appear to good advantage in a hat of this type.

The parasols this summer are fascinating and carry out in their decoration many of the ideas introduced in the smartest gowns. Appliques of lace are more in evidence than fluffy frills of chiffon and transparent effects are very modish.

Hand embroidery and cut-out designs of velvet are included in the ornamentation of these essentially feminine concepts. The handles in many instances are works of art, and vary greatly in length and design. An interesting feature of the new parasols is that they are apt to be suitable for almost every occasion, the decorations being less fluffy though rich in effect.

A black moire silk parasol trimmed with three rows of cream guipure applique, with the handle of gun metal, is unusually smart, while another example is of white crepe de chine, with appliques of fine black lace in a delicate feather design. The tiniest of black paillettes glisten over the lace incrustations, and the white enameled handle is finished at the top with a graceful feather of carved ebony.

Two-toned parasols are quite the newest fancy, an example of rare attractiveness, having the top of black and white striped silk and the lower part of tuckered red silk. Pongee parasols are also stylish. A novelty for the golf lover is the parasol made of red taffeta with a border of green panne.

Hats, neck ruffles, and parasols to match are in order for the up-to-date woman.

The new, yet old, mode of arranging the hair low on the neck is gradually gaining favor, especially among young women. First there is the soft puff all around the head, the knot a little below the center of the back of the head, and the little bunch of curls which fall from the center of the knot. In most instances, no doubt, the curls will be purchased and pinned in, so the fashion is a good one for the hair dealers.

White kid and bistre gloves which wash like a rag are one of the comforts in summer attire, and with these we have the nicest, most shapely silk gloves, which are durable, if not cheap.

Unlined stocks are very much favored this season, and the stiff linen collars and chokers seem to have disappeared altogether, particularly from the thin waists. Many pretty thin stocks are made of chiffon striped around with rows of satin or velvet ribbon. White ribbons with a row of narrow gold braid sewn on one edge is very effective, and little bands of silk feather bones caught underneath hold the collar in place.

The most fascinating nightgowns are either in the empire or the bolero form. The bolero is in exquisite hand embroidery or lace, or it may be made of alternate runs of embroidered insertion and lace. These gowns are trimmed at the hem with lace-edged frills, and are really sufficient dress for a neglige wrapper.

Coffee Mousse.

Heat together in a double boiler 1 1/2 cupsful of sugar and 1 1/2 cupsful strong coffee; when the sugar is dissolved add the yolks of six eggs and stir the mixture until it begins to thicken, when it must be moved quickly and stirred until cold; fold in carefully one pint of cream whipped until it is dry; turn it into a mold and put on the cover. To prevent salt water from entering paste a strip of buttered paper around the edge; pack it in cracked ice and salt to that it is completely buried and leave it for four hours. When ready to serve plunge the form quickly into hot water and turn out onto a plate.—People's Home Journal.

London Is Improving.

Year by year London becomes not only more and more a city of flowers, but also a city of doves. Around every building where it is possible to keep pigeons one sees constantly increasing flocks of these pretty creatures, and there could not be a more ornamental and delightful addition to the town population. In the sunlit spaces where they alight and feed the soft rustle of their wings and the peaceful sound of their cooing make the most restful contrast to the harsh noises of the streets.—N. Y. Sun.

Soup of Green Peas.

Put one quart of green peas over the fire in three quarts of boiling water with three French carrots, a small onion cut into dice and a small white onion chopped. Cover tightly and let the vegetables cook until tender. Rub two ounces of butter with a small tablespoonful of flour, add a little of the soup to this to thin it and then stir all together; add an even tablespoonful of finely minced parsley, an even teaspoonful of sugar and salt and pepper to taste; let it come to a boil and then serve.—Ledger Monthly.

BIG BEARS IN ALASKA.

Beasts That Are as Fierce as the Grizzly and as Swift as the Horse.

Dr. William Lord Smith, of Worcester and Boston, lately returned from Kodiak Island, on the Alaskan coast, where he passed several months hunting the big bears of the island. He brought home with him the skin of a 400-pounder, reports a Worcester (Mass.) correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Kodiak bear is the largest member of the bear family. According to Dr. Smith, it is not a grizzly, although it closely resembles the silver tip of the Rocky mountains. It has the grizzly head. It has been reported to grow to enormous size, even to a weight of 2,000 pounds, but Dr. Smith was unable to get evidence that it exceeded 1,200 pounds, even in autumn, when very fat, ready for its long winter sleep. The fur, when in its prime, is a rich brown and very thick, but in the spring and early summer it is rather a gray than brown.

The Worcester hunter was accompanied by a Boston friend during his first few weeks on Kodiak. Their first day's hunting brought them a 625-pound bear, which fell to the rifle of the Boston man, the two having tossed a coin for the shot. The only other bear they got was shot by Dr. Smith on almost the last day of his hunting in the middle of July, more than two months after his arrival on the island.

It was about 10:30 p. m., which was dusk in that latitude. The doctor and a native had followed the beast, and got within 30 feet of her. She was a mother with a cub along, and was flashing in the shallow waters of a little river.

The Kodiak bear is a fish eater, and this particular bear was in clover, for the dog salmon were running up stream in water only a few inches deep. She reached with her great paw armed with claws more than three inches long, and with a quick sweep, tossed the salmon to the shore, where she killed and ate them.

Dr. Smith believes that the Kodiak bear almost equals the grizzly in ferocity, but he holds that neither bear is nearly so dangerous to hunt as their reputation would indicate. Their eyesight is poor, and they seldom see the hunter, and, unless wounded and cornered, they prefer to run rather than fight. The Kodiak bear has the speed of a fast horse. Dr. Smith has hunted big game in Africa and has killed lion, elephant, and rhinoceros, hunting on foot, but he has never seen any wild beast travel with such speed as the Kodiak bear. As for the danger, he would much prefer to shoot Kodiak bear than any of the big cats, so far as the risk of life is concerned.

MARRIES AND SAVES JOB.

Young Man in Love Makes Inexcusable Mistake and Employer Insists on Wedding.

"It does not always pay for a man to scribble all over the face of the earth the name of the woman he is in love with," said a prominent business man the other day, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "but it saved one young fellow his job and made a success of him. The man, who was then a mere youth, was working for me for \$50 a month. I thought a good deal of his industry, intelligence and accuracy. Suddenly he became very unreliable, making all sorts of inexcusable mistakes. About the same time I found the name 'Amy' written on blotters, loose scraps, on the wall—everywhere.

"I called the young man to me one day and told him that he was getting so careless and unreliable that I was going to give him 30 days in which to stop making mistakes or resign. Suddenly it occurred to me that the name 'Amy' was in his writing. 'Who is Amy?' I asked him, abruptly. He blushed deeply. 'She's my sweetheart, sir,' he replied. 'We're going to get married as soon as I can save \$300. I'm putting away \$25 a month, and we'll get married in a year.' I looked at him hard, and he turned redder and redder. 'No, you won't,' said I; 'you'll be out of a job and, what's worse, unfit for work before then. You go to Amy and tell her she must marry you in a month.' 'But I can't do that, sir,' replied the clerk; 'I'm only beginning to save this month.' 'You tell Amy that you've got her on the brain so that you are not worth \$10 a month to me, and that if she does not marry you in a month you'll lose your job.'

"The poor fellow was in a quandary. 'She won't marry me,' he said; 'I must wait till I can give her a home. How can I get \$300 in a month?' 'Oh, that's all right, Jim,' I said; 'I'll let you have the \$300. You can pay it back to me ten dollars a month. But you must be married inside of 30 days. I'll give you 30 days to go on making mistakes while you're thinking of getting married and getting used to being married. Then no more mistakes or you go.' Well, Jim made mistakes for two days. He got married in 30 days exactly. That was five years ago. To-day he and his wife and two boys are as happy a family as you could find, anywhere. He is still working for me. He gets nearly \$150 a month salary and the first boy was named for me. Now, all this shows merely that a man should not let love affect him like 'dope' and that most men achieve their best work when they are happy."

Our Agricultural Products.

Since 1812 the United States has grown \$27,200,000,000 of corn, over \$19,650,000,000 of hay, over \$11,850,000,000 of wheat, over \$8,150,000,000 of oats, over \$3,980,000,000 of potatoes, over \$1,750,000,000 of barley, over \$550,000,000 of tobacco, and over \$300,000,000 of buckwheat.—Agriculturist.

Badly in Debt.

Some men owe all they have in this world to others—and some owe a lot more than they have.—Chicago Daily News.

FROZEN SOLID FOR AGES.

Recent Find of a Siberian Mammoth in a Remarkable State of Preservation.

The body of a mammoth which had been frozen solid in the tundra of Siberia for many hundreds of years was recently brought to light in the north-east part of that remote region. It was one of the best preserved specimens of these prehistoric elephants yet discovered. Refrigeration, continued for centuries, had done its work so perfectly that the animal, without doubt, as first exposed to view, was a most excellent representative of its ancient family, says the New York Sun. Its reddish, woolly hair, its skin and flesh were without defect and in its stomach were found the undigested remains of its last dinner.

The find was made near the settlement of Kolymak, on the Kolima river, in one of the coldest districts of the world. About 600 miles to the south-west is Verkhoyansk, which is called the winter cold pole of the northern hemisphere, it being the coldest region known. The mean temperature in January is 58 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and sometimes the mercury falls as low as 85 degrees below zero. They tried years ago to sink a well at Yakutsk, west of this cold pole, but gave it up after they had sunk about 100 feet without any sign that they would ever dig their way below solidly frozen ground.

It is in this region of perpetually frozen tundra that so large a quantity of mammoth remains have been found. The bones of the mammoth are found all over north Europe and Asia, from England to Behring strait, but it is only in the frozen tundra that the animal has been found intact, just as it died ages ago. The latest discovery being an unusually fine specimen of the complete mammoth, it was thought worth while to send an expedition this summer from St. Petersburg to Kolymak to secure the animal's skeleton. The party arrived at Yakutsk on the way to that settlement on June 14 last.

A short distance north of the place where these remains were found are the little islands known as the Bear archipelago, on one of which the remains of mammoths abound to such an extent that travelers have declared that the island seems to be composed entirely of the bones and tusks of mammoths. It is probable that the comparatively few bodies found intact were those of animals suddenly overwhelmed by the caving in of a bank above them which then froze around, inclosing them in an effective refrigerator.

The new Siberian islands have been a great source of mammoth ivory. It has been proved that the mammoth was contemporaneous with prehistoric man. One of these proofs was discovered in the New Siberian islands, where Hedenstrom picked up an axe made of a mammoth tusk. The skeleton of the animal can easily be produced from the bones that have been found far across the northern part of the old world. The mastodon of America, of which a considerable number of perfect skeletons are found in our museums, is closely related to the mammoth.

Very few fossil animals have shared with the mammoth the distinction of having been preserved, not only by their skeletons, but in some instances also in their flesh. A number of perfect specimens, with flesh and covering of wool and long hair have been found in the frozen banks along the Lena river. Latter day dogs have eaten with apparent relish the flesh of this extinct species. One of these Siberian mammoths was 16 1/2 feet long and 9 1/2 feet in height. These complete specimens, however, are rare, and the Sewa is heralded far and wide when one of them is found. They were probably living later than the ice age, which, measured by geological time, was not so very long ago.

The annual consumption of ivory is supposed to be worth about \$7,000,000. Most of it comes from the elephant of Africa and India, some is supplied by the hippopotamus and the walrus and a small amount of fossil ivory is regularly obtained from the mammoth remains of Siberia. It is well known that the Chinese excel in ivory carvings. A considerable amount of the ivory in which they have worked for centuries has been obtained from Siberia, it having been proved that the mammoth has furnished ivory to China for at least seven centuries.

The reindeer sledges of the Arctic dwellers sometimes travel on the winter snows as far south as Urga, in Mongolia, where they meet the yak from Tibet and the camel from Peking, and exchange their mammoth ivory and furs for brick tea and other commodities. Many of the tusks are found around the mouths of great rivers, the carcasses having probably been carried down the rivers from more southern localities.

It must not be supposed that these tusks and skeletons would have been preserved for ages if they had not been shielded from the disintegrating influences of the atmosphere. They were doubtless buried in the frozen soil for hundreds of years and have come to view only within a comparatively recent period. The drifting ice in the summer sometimes tears down portions of the river banks, and the ends of the tusks may be seen projecting from the remaining wall. This ivory is apt to be in a fine state of preservation, while other tusks that have been exposed for years may be partly disintegrated and easily broken. The best of mammoth ivory, however, is regarded as inferior to modern elephant tusks.

Photographer.—Now then, don't wear that gloomy expression. Look pleasant! Mr. Stay-at-home.—You just go ahead. I want to send this picture to my wife who is spending the summer at the shore.—Philadelphia Press.

Resented.—Sam—You'll put all de odder gals in de shade. Dinah (indignantly)—I dunno what yo' mean by "in de shade," but I'd hab yo' to know dat I'd jest as soon be black as yaller, any day!—Pack.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

In many of the cities of China they have begun killing the rats as a measure towards stopping the spread of the plague now prevalent in parts of the east. Up to date it is claimed that 2,000,000 have been killed and the war is still on.

Among other things, it is hoped to learn by special inquiry concerning cancer in Prussia whether the disease is hereditary or connected with indulgence in alcohol or tobacco, or with any other habit. Every physician is asked to record his experience.

Deat-Hiry in Paris has adopted a new idea to lessen some of its unpleasantness. Musio of an inspiring character is played in the patient's hearing, with the result, they assert, that he becomes fairly oblivious to what is going on in the pain way about his teeth.

The French military authorities are considering the formation of six railway regiments. The fier war has shown the importance of railway operation, and the new regiments will be recruited from railway servants, who will be drilled in running trains, destroying and repairing tracks, telegraphing and other duties.

The lighting of Paris is a work of a magnitude to which the ordinary wayfarer perhaps seldom gives a thought. There are no less than 50,000 lamps, and it takes 6,000 men to attend to them. The cleaning alone occupies no fewer than 3,753 men, and the cost of this army of lamplighters, cleaners and attendants is nearly \$5,000,000 francs a year.

A whole Italian girl's boarding school has been imprisoned for smuggling at Maslianico, on the Swiss frontier. The teachers were in the habit of taking the 40 girls out on daily tramps in procession, walking two by two. The walks led so often over the border that the custom house authorities became suspicious, stopped and examined the young women, and found their clothes full of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. They have figured out that they smuggled in \$30,000 worth of forbidden goods.

LAWYER GOT INTO PRISON.

Unhappy Experience of a Young Kansas City Attorney When Away from Home.

"One of the funniest things that have happened since I became a United States marshal was when a young Kansas City lawyer and I went to Joplin for the purpose of attending to some affairs connected with the seizure of a stock of goods," relates E. K. Durham to the Kansas City Times. "I went down to take possession of the store. The young attorney presented some of the creditors and he wanted to see that everything was done satisfactorily. We rode on the same train and arrived in Joplin early in the morning.

"We became separated, and while he went to a hotel I walked over to the store, told the clerk the situation of things, demanded the keys, and took charge of the place. Several hours slipped by, and the young lawyer did not show up. Finally I heard a knock at the door, which I had covered with a large sheet of paper.

"Who's there?" I demanded. "It's me," he said, calling his name. "I let him in and asked him where he had been. I told him the thing was all over and there was nothing to be done. 'Well, I couldn't get here,' he said. 'I've been in jail.'"

"That stunned me. I couldn't imagine why such a bright, promising fellow should be put in the toils before he had been in the town half a day. As soon as he could compose himself he explained it all.

"It was this way," said he. "I went to the hotel, and, not desiring to have the other side know I was here, I did not register. I guess that excited suspicion, for pretty soon an officer stepped up to me and said I would have to go with him. I went, for there was no way out of it. At the station they said they had a description that answered me to perfection. The worst part of it was that the description did fit me beautifully. I protested, showed them letters and argued in vain. They said I was a suspicious character in not wanting to have my identity known.

"They call the deputy United States marshal down there the marshal, and when I told them I knew the marshal and that his name was Durham they said I was off my base and a crook, sure as shooting. It took all kinds of proof to get away from there. What time does the next train go back?"

"That lawyer wouldn't spend another hour in Joplin. He was so anxious to get out of town that he boarded a freight train, and I'll venture he wouldn't go back to Joplin for the fastest fer he ever dreamed of unless he had a traveling companion for identification purposes."

A Winesop.

Mrs. Noozy—I think it's the most ridiculous thing to call that man in the bank a "teller."

Mrs. Chumm—Why? "Because they simply won't tell at all. I asked one to-day how much my husband had on deposit there, and he just laughed."—Philadelphia Press.

He Was Foxy.

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