It is said that the New Englander

As a proof that Queen Victoria has more methodical habits, the fact is made known that she has used the same ivery paper knife for over 65

The late Mr. James L. Bowes, who insted for many years as a Japanese examsul at Liverpool, left a wonderful emplection representing Japanese arts and industries, the fruits of 30 years of study and expenditure.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canmila, is noted for the unstinted manner in which he dispenses private charfly. He has been known to leave his commortable home on a cold night and himself carry a supply of warm food to some person in whom he took an linterest. Lady Laurier's benefactions are equally numerous.

Congressman Frank Eddy, of Minmesota is undoubtedly the most shabbilly dressed member of the national legislature. According to his own story, he was walking along Pennsylwania avenue when a ragged tramp lauskily asked him for the price of a meral. Mr. Eddy gave him a quarter, saying solemnly it was the last cent he had. The tramp looked him over, Tannded back the coin and said: "Well, iff you're on the bum yourself, keep it; Till, hustle some guy on de next

Chess players particularly will be interested in the fact that J. H. Blackburne, who is a native of Manchester, England, celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday recently. Mr. Blackburne is best known as a blindfold player, but be has during his 38 years of chess taken part in many great tournaments. In matches he was beaten twice by Steinitz and once by Lasker, but in four annual cable matches with America he has scored two wine and two draws against Pillsbury, American's champion.

The duke of Westminster, England's wealthiest peer, is a junior officer in the guards, and it was therefore neccessary for him to obtain permission to wed. He applied to his colonel, Lord Bagot, who told him flatly that funior officers in his regiment were not allowed to marry. The duke appealed to the war office, and Lord Bagot's decision was overruled. The colonel threatened to resign, but the duke's comrades petitioned the commander to remain, at the same time giving emphatic expression to their copinions regarding favoritism.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

E Government Geologist Runs the Dangerous Canyons of the Rio Grande.

In the Century, Robert T. Hill, the geologist, describes the successful navigation and mapping of 350 miles of the Rio Grande—one of America's greatest rivers, hitherto deemed im-

"At noon, October 5, 1899, we pushed into the river at Presidio and started on our long journey into the unknown. I do not claim to be the -enly man who has traveled the tortuous and dangerous channel of the frontier stream, for one man, and one only, James MacMahon, has made at Beast three trips down the river. Mine. however, was the first exploring expedition to pass the entire length of The canyons, and, with the exception -of MacMahon's, was the only attempt *Ehat succeeded. Others, like Gano and Meville, have passed the fearful 12 miles of the Grand Canyon de Santa Helena. The only government expedi-: zion, the international boundary surey, pronounced the canyons impassae and gave up the attempt to surwey them, except the lower hundred mailes of the course, which Lieut. Micheler passed through.

"MacMahon was interested neither In science, exploration nor travel. He wentured the stream without knowledge of its daugers, and merely because, as a lifelong hunter and trapper, he knew that the beaver probably lived along its unmolested banks. These animals alone interested him, ... and a map made by him, if he could make such a thing, would note only beaver banks and dangerous spots, for These were all that he saw. Unguided smad alone he loaded his boat with traps, placed it in the stream and slowly drifted down to Del Rio, brav-Jog a thousand dangers and making the first successful passage. This man, "whose name has perhaps never before appeared in print, had spent his long life in such exploits, and is one of the few old-time trappers still to be found In the west.

"The finding of MacMahon was the first of the dozen fortuitous circumstances which made my trip possible, and there was not a day that his knowledge of the dangers of the stream did not save us from loss and destruction. Always kind and unobtrusive, he was as cautious as a cartile was ever on the lookout for a safe channel in the treacherous current, beaver slides on the banks and border Mexicans in the bushes."

New Chemical Products.

Messrs. Moissan and Stooks, the riginal discoverers of carborundum, principal band enough forms.

· mriginal discoverers of carborundum, mineral hard enough to cut diamonds, have recently announced two new chemical products which may miso be of use in the arts. They are compounds of bocon, which is best known in the sait which is called Chorax, and silicon, which in combination with oxygen forms quartz, the and recientific name of which is silicic acid. Both boron and silicon are nonmetallic chemical elements. The two compounds just discovered are in the form of crystals, having an adamantine Inster, and are so hard that they exeratch the hardest ruby with case .-Beientifie American.

QUEER LOSSES OF WOMEN.

Maguiar and Inexplicable Misfortunes That Fometimes Befall Careless Fair Ones.

A party of women out in Hutchinson, Kan., were recently discussing the mishaps that had befallen them in the loss of valuables, and three stories were related that were decidedly out of the ordinary. In the town there is a bathing pool which last summer was liberally patronized by the ladies, says an exchange of that town. Around the pool are a number of dressing rooms, and in one of these two ladies prepared themselves for a swim, one going into the water before the other had disrobed. As the second lady was about to leave the dressing-room she discovered her companion's pocketbook lying on a bench, and forthwith she reproached her friend for her carelessness. A little later the first lady went into the dressing room, and lying by the side of her friend's clothes she found a sack of diamonds, such as rings, pins and brooches, whereupon, in turn, she upbraided her friend for a worse piece of carelessness than the affair of the pocketbook. "But I have no diamonds," said the first lady, in astonishment, and almost at once there was a great hue and cry from a dressing room at the farther end of the row, from which a woman soon made her appearance, claiming to have been robbed. It was found by some mysterious means the diamonds had been transferred from one dressing room to another. All three of the ladies are prominent and above suspicion. No one entered either of the rooms except their rightful occupants. No one else was at the pool. Neither could have entered a room without being seen by the others.

And the relation of this story brought out an even more mysterious one. There had been some burglars in town, and one night a prominent gentleman warned his wife that she had better hide a very valuable diamond which she owned. Acting on this advice, the lady pinned the diamond to the inner side of her nightrobe and went to bed. In the morning the diamond was gone, and since then no trace of it has been found. It was impossible for burglars to have entered the room without leaving a trace. The husband is such a good man, so rich and so fond of his wife that he cannot be connected with the disappearance. The only possible solution seems to be that the woman, nervous over the fear of burglars, had hidden the jewel while in a state of somnambulism so carefully that it cannot be found.

The third story was odd, rather than mysterious. A woman had hung a diamond ring on a nail in her kitchen while engaged in some household task. It disappeared, and no amount of search availed to reveal its whereabouts. The hired girl said she had burned up a lot of sweepings, and the ashes from the stove were thoroughly sifted. At last the girl remembered a box of wet sawdust which would not burn, and which she had emptied behind the house. Afterward this sawdust had been shoveled to another part of the yard around the roots of a tree. The woman went down on her hands and knees and pawed over the heap, and was rewarded by recovering her diamond.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN.

Professional Merry Men Have a Good Time and Make a Great Many Others Happy.

Of course you look contemptuously upon the man at the show who laughs consumedly at the most ancient and most arid jokes, the inanest drivel and the most brutal horseplay, but, say, how much would you give if you could enjoy an entertainment as he does? asks the Boston Transcript.

It makes you sick at heart and sick at stomach, too, when a fellow explodes over a poker joke, and, though you can see plainly enough that the mainspring of his laugh is not the esestial wit or humor of the joke, but the involuntary yearning in the laugher's breast to make known his intimate acquaintance, real or imaginary, with the seductive game, still, wouldn't you—honor bright, now—like to enjoy things as he does, or even approximately?

Doubtless you are the wiser and the more dignified, but is not the easy laugher more happy-clown, fool or ass though he may be in your estimation? Do you not sometimes wish that in lieu of the sad feeling that many an alleged funny saying or alleged funny act brings to your breast you could throw back your head, open your mouth and just rear, as that man in front of you did when the chap doing his turn on the stage delivered himself of a particularly moldy inanity that never was funny when it was brand new, if new it ever was? There are some jokes like some children-

But what a strange mentality he must possess—this man who laughs at jokes which he ought rather to venerate! Is it becaues he is quick to see a joke? If you look at the man's face and study it a moment you will think not. Is it not, rather, that he comes into the theater, as he goes elsewhere, with a fallow mind? Is it not because his head is empty that everything that enters it is bound to make an impression?

they are born old. -

Scientific Research,

Jester Old Squeezit has agreed that after his death his body shall be turned over to the university in the interests of science.

Jimson -Interests of science?
"Yes, all Squeezit's relations have insisted that he has no heart; the doctors are going to find out."—Ohio State Journal.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

"My husband never dictates to me!"
"Perhaps he prefers his typewriter."
—Town Topics.

The man who will not trust his feelings is not doing a credit business.—Chicago Daily News.

German Orator—"Yes, mein friends, ever since in dis contry mein foot I blanted—" Ribald Interrupter—"Oh, you planted it, did you? That accounts for its size, I expect."—Ally Sloper.

A Mistake in Diet.—"You seem to be suffering," remarked the parrot. "Only a little indigestion," replied the ostrich, carelessly. "I thought those last railroad spikes were wrought iron, but I find they were steel."—Detroit Free Press.

Appraising His Property.—Judge—
"What value do you put upon the
boots that were stolen from you?"
Witness—"You see, my lord, they cost
me 12 shillings when new; then I had
them soled twice, which came to
three-and-six each time. Total, 19

shillings."—Answers.

The Craze.—"Er—you remember that county fair premium list I got out when we were not living so well as we are now?" asked the successful author. "Yes, dear," answered his wife. "What of it?" "I want to know if you have a copy of it among your keepsakes. I have just received an offer, with a good bit of money in it, for the dramatic rights."—Indianapo-

lis Press.

Still the best society held her at arm's length. "How do you know," asked society, with a cold sneer, "that your husband has genuine gout, rather than mere rheumatism?" "Because," the woman replied, dignifiedly, "he has carried a raw potato in his pocket for two months now, without getting well!" At this they were abashed, and many thenceforth invited her to their five o'clocks.—Detroit

CONCERNING TATTOOING.

Some of the Methods That Are in Vogue for Marking on the Skin,

H. Ling Roth, as reported by the London Times, read a paper at the Bradford meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, on "Permanent Skin Marks, Such as Tattooing and Scarification." in which he observed that, whatever may have been the original ideas, the ultimate objects of tattooing became manifold, including signs of prowess, beauty, the married or marriageable state, high birth, protective influence from evil spirits, enemies killed, and tribal marks. Mr. Roth described four systems or methods of tattooing. The Tahitian method of "tattaow" was performed by pricking or tapping with pigment, and produced the smooth result such as was seen in our soldiers and sailors. The Maoris of New Zealand adopted this pricking method, and also a cutting method performed with a sharp, adze-like edge like a very narrow chisel. This produced slight but permanent grooves in the skin.

The third method was that adopted in West Africa, and was similar to the second, but the grooves produced were deeper and wider, and generally no pigment was used. Lastly, there were the curious raised marks of the Tasmanians, Australians and Melanesians generally, and the Central African tribes. In this case the cuts were made with sharp-edged stones, and were continually reopened or irritated by the insertion of vegetable juices or sand. Hence was produced an abnormal amount of reparative action, and the wound did not heal naturally as healthy concave scars. but developed into nodulous growths of sometimes considerable size. A photograph was shown on the screen of a native whose back was covered with more than 30 of these raised scars, produced by terrible pain and suffer-

Dr. Haddon observed that the true Malays did not practice tattooing, nor, did the Sea Dayaks originally, but had gradually adopted it from the inland tribes. The settled interior tribes in Borneo tatteoed the back of the hands only after having been on the war path and taken a head, Some tribes tattoned only on the forearm, shoulder and top of the foot; never on the face. The custom of some form of tattooing had recently crept in among the Papuans. The reason which the women of these tribes in Borneo, the Malay peninsula and the Solomon isles gave for tattooing was that it gave them light when they traveled into the next world.

Mr. Crooke made a few remarks on fattoning in Indian villages. During the process, he observed, some form of narcotic was given to the patient—not opium, however, but generally bung, a narcotic preparation from hemp. Though the origin of the idea may have been some form of totem-tism, or tribal mark, it was now merely decorative, or, in some cases, religious. The process was entirely in the hands of a gypsy tribe called Nutts.

New York Is Provincial.

Perhaps there is no city quite so provincial as New York, due to the fact, that the average New Yorker, whether in society or business, has got into the habit of patronizing the inhabitants of any other city. The New York business men complacently feel that the rest of the country is financed by New York and must do as New York tells it, the society man or woman of New York believes that outside of New York, with few exceptions, there is no society worthy of the name, and what society does exist is merely a bad imitation of its ~ New York prototype.-A. Maurice Low, in Atlautic.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Efforts Made to Recover Those
Who Were Lost.

The Latest Expedition to Return
Without Some of its Members—
Duke of Abrussi Will
Return for Them.

It was announced recently that the duke of the Abruzzi would return to Franz Joseph Land next spring in the hope that he might succeed in rescuing the three men from his expedition who were lost during his recent sojourn in that far northern land. In the brief report of his discoveries, and of the remarkable aledge journey of one of his parties which attained the highest latitude ever reached, nothing was said of the great misfortune which befell the expedition. The facts have been made known only since the expedition returned to Italy. It will be remembered that the first sledge party which the duke sent north from his vessel, the Stella Polare, when she was frozen in the ice in latitude 81 degrees 55 minutes, was a failure, owing to the frightful cold, the temperature falling to 52 degrees Celsius. It was late in February when this expedition returned to the ship. On March 11 a fresh attempt was made. Ten men and many dogs started northward. After ten days' march Lieut, Gaurini, of the Italian navy, the Norwegian machinist Stocken, and the Italian Alpine guide Ulie, declined to go any further, and were sent back to the ship with the sledge and ten dogs, says the New York Sun.

They never returned to the ship and no trace of them could be found. All the other members of the party, with the ship's doctor as leader, advanced for 20 days to beyond the eighty-third parallel and returned eafe and sound to the ship. It was the third expedition that later made the highest northing.

Searching expeditions were sent out for the lost men, but all in vain. Two depots of supplies were left for them at places which it was thought they might reach if they were alive. After the return of the expedition to Italy an official marine inquiry was held as to the disappearance of the three men. Seven members of the expedition were examined. None except the duke of the Abruzzi thought the men could possihiv bealive. Dr. Cavalli, who was with the party when the unfortunate men turned back, testified that the ice was weak in many places and covered with new snow, and he believed the party had fallen in and were drowned. There was no danger, he said, of their losing their course on their way back to the ship, for they knew perfectly the route to steer. A rescue expedition would be impossible in the dark season. Other witnesses expressed the belief that the men had either succumbed to snow

storms or fallen through the ice. The duke of the Abruzzi alone said he believed there was hope that the men had reached one of the supply stations, or, at least, had found refuge on some island where they might be able to live. as Nansen did in the game they killed. He at once hired another vessel, the Stella Polare being too badly used up for further arctic work, and in the spring he will make his way with a new crew across Barents sea to the archipelago where he spent last winter. He will lead a forlorn hope, but he has nobly determined to undergo all the hardships necessary to ascertain whether his lost comrades are still alive in the frightful arctic waste where they were swallowed up.

GREAT DIAMOND FINISHED.

One of the Greatest Kimberley Gems Has Been Cut and Sold in This Country.

For six days a week since June, a workman had been engaged in cutting and polishing the largest diamond ever brought to this country. One day lately it was finished, says a New York, exchange. The final bit of polishing was done in a workshop at No. 142 West Fourteenth street, and the diamond was ready for the market. Like all large diamonds, this one has a name. It is called the Ernestine, and as such is destined to become famous.

The Ernestine has a history. In the days when Baden-Powell and his small band of men were besieged by the Boers in Kimberley, the Kaffirs were kept busy in the mines. In what might be termed the height of the siege the big diamond was found. For a day work was suspended, and the soldiers left the trenches to get a look at the great stone in the rough.

When the siege was raised the first shipment from the mines was the stone found while the siege was going on. It was taken to London, and there attracted the attention of an American. Others wished it, but the buyer of uncut stones from this country said nothing was too good for America, and the stone was sold to him. It generally was supposed that the cutting of the great gem would be intrusted to some European firm, but the purchaser preferred to have it done under his own supervision in his own shop.

In the rough the stone weighed 326 karats. The cutting has reduced this, but it was estimated that the Ernestine when finished would be worth more than \$40,000.

The owner said the other day that the diamond had been sold and had left his hands. The name of the purchaser he refused to reveal, but intimated that it would be made public in a short time. It is understood that a dealer in stones has purchased it, and that the final owner will be a woman of wealth, who has been after the Ernestine ever since it was brought to this country.

WOMEN IN WHEAT FIELD.

Four of Them Beat an Equal Number of Men at Their Own Work.

"Yes, they certainly got through those hundred sheaves of wheat in mighty good time," remarked Alvin D. Weller, who, with three assistants, was recently beaten in a wheat-thrashing contest by four women. "And," he added, ruefully, "if I could only hire men who would work as the women did farming might be brought back to the good old times when it paid to engage in it."

in it." Mr. Weller, who lives near Shanesville, Pa., was at work with his men, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Miss Laura Conrad, Miss Sallie Nell, Mrs. Alvin D. Weller and Mrs. Hannah Weidner, after watching operations for awhile, remarked that rapidity did not seem to be much in evidence in their work. Mr. Weller said he thought they were getting on very well, when one of the women ventured the remark that they could beat the men at their own work. The challenge was accepted. It was agreed that Farmer Weller and his assistants should thrash a hundred sheaves of heat and the four women an equal number.

equal number.

The women began the contest and cleaned up their share in record-breaking time. Miss Noll and Mrs. Weller fed the thrashing machine, while Miss Conrad and Mrs. Weidner operated the gasoline engine. Weller and his men then took their turn at a hundred sheaves, but the women were easy victors.

Mr. Weller afterward remarked that their skill in keeping the thrashing machine just rightly filled with wheat was remarkable.

Recent Russian Discoveries in Man-

Problem.

The Russians, on occupying Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, secured—in other words "looted"—alarge quantity of very valuable oriental manuscripts, which, by command of the Russian government, are being sent to St. Petersburg in order to be submitted to a minute examination at the hands of the authorities of the imperial library, says a correspondent of the London

Daily Mail.

Among the manuscripts there should be, according to the view of the Russian experts, many manuscripts of Greek and Roman classics, which were plundered and carried away by the Mongols in their wars of devastation in Europe in the thirteenth century. Some European scholars have combated this theory, which was put forward some years ago, but in any case the question is likely to be definitely settled at no distant date.

The Mongols first became known and feared in Europe by the conquests of Jenghiz and his house in the thirteenth century. The Huns were the first wave of Mongols to burst over Europe. They even broke into Italy. Before the middle of the thirteenth century the Mongols had conquered all Russia and Poland and all eastern Europe. Liegnitz, the battle which left Europe helpless before the Mongols, was fought in 1241.

CAN'T BUY HAPPINESS.

Miss Rockefeller, Daughter of the American Millionaire, Says She Is Not Happy.

A London paper reports an interview with Miss Rockefeller, the daughter of the American petroleum king.

After putting several questions which the young woman readily answered, the enterprising interviewer ventured to say: "And now, tell me, as you no doubt belong to the class of the most envied of all women, whether I may presume that you are happy?"

happy?"

Miss Rockefeller is reported to have replied: "Happy? Can one buy happiness with money? Are there not many things to make us quite unhappy which money cannot change, and then are not the spoiled ones more sensitive in the principles of life than the others? No; I am not happy, and you may tell it to all and aundry who

envy me."

The interviewer was astonished, and said something about Miss Rockefeller's being a philosopher, to which she replied: "Not a philosopher; only thinker. It is poverty which perhaps taught others to think; I learned it through wealth."

SPARROW COMMITS SUICIDE. Grief Over Its Dead Mate Causes Its Own Death by Ex-

haustion.

Two English sparrows were found dead side by side in a field, near Smith Pond, Cherry Valley, Mass., by a party of gunners. One of the birds had been dead for some time, but the other expired while the hunters were within eyesight, and the men say it was a case of suicide, reports the New York Sun. The attention of the men was first attracted by the distressing cries of the second bird which was on the shore of the pond. The men drew nearer and

watched. The sparrow was seen to put

its head under water and allow it to

remain there for a time. It repeated

this flucking several times at short in-

The last time the sparrow's head remained under water longer than before and the men drew closer, only to find that the bird had hopped to the side of its mate and lay there expiring. The hunters said it was a clear case of suicide. They are men of wide experience in field and forest, and in all their trips they said they had never seen a bird show such attachment as was disclosed by the sparrow which died of its own

YELLOW FEVER'S FOE.

Dr. Bellinzaghi Refuses \$100,000 for Secret of His Serum.

Will Establish Laboratory Near Sam Antonio, Tex., for Its Preparation-Hospitals to Be Located in Various Places.

Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi, a young specialist whose success in the treatment of sufferers from yellow fever recently attracted much attention in Mexico, in New York city on his way to Brazil.

In New York city on his way to Brant.

Dr. Bellinzaghi has been offered the \$100,000 prize set aside by the Mexican government for the discovery of a serum that would cure yellow fever, but he says that he is unwilling to accept the prize on the terms proposed by the Mexican government, although he is ready to give all sufferers from the dread disease the benefit of his cure.

Although Dr. Bellinzaghi spent'only two months in Mexico, he treated about 50 cases of yellow fever, and effected cures in 85 per cent. of these cases. He expects soon to establish a laboratory for the manufacture of the serum near San Antonio, Tex.

"It is my desire," Dr. Bellinzaghi said in an interview, "to place my discovery at the disposal of the United States, as I believe it will be of marked value to the sufferers from yellow fever in the states along the gulf coast. My experience in the republic of Mexico, both in the treatment of yellow fever and in immunizing persons liable to it, have been most satisfactory and convincing."

Dr. Bellinzaghf takes special pride in the case of David Kilpatrick, an American who had contracted yellow fever and whose case was brought to his attention in Vera Cruz. Kilpatrick's case was regarded as hopeless. Four applications were made, and Kilpatrick recovered.

This strengthened the confidence of the local authorities in Dr. Bellinzaghi's discovery, and the Mexican government expressed its desire to obtain from him his interest in the new remedy. The offer was not accepted, as Dr. Bellinzaghi did not desire to place the entire control of his discovery in the hands of the government.

It is the plan of Dr. Bellinzaghl and those associated with him to establish hospitals for the cure of yellow fever in Vera Cruz, Havana, Panama, Venezuela and in other places. These hospitals will be supplied with the newly discovered serum from the establishment in Texas.

WILL NOT IMITATE SHELDON.

Dr. Parker Plans Religious and Moral, Not aw Ideal, Newspaper.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, who will edit the London Sun the week before Christmas, said:

"I shall not conduct the paper on Sheldonian lines." I have no desire to create an ideal newspaper; that will come when ideal society comes, and not before. But I shall conduct it on religious lines, in no sense sectarian, theological or denominational, and shall endeavor to make it a paper all honest men can read, giving it a thoroughly religious and moral tone. Betting and gambling in every form will be excluded; there will be no reports of horse races, prize fights, stock markets or kindred professional gam-

"Should a marder occur I shall report it, probably comment on it, but shall not send the staff in quest of disagreeable details. There will be no sensationalism, but a simple, unvarnished statement of facts. Certain police court news will be allowed and some court news that is interesting, instructive or useful in pointing a moral."

PRINCE OF WALES MAY COME.

Intimation That He Would Like to Attend Yacht Race If Circumstances Permit.

A dispatch to the New York Journal and Advertiser from London says: Either the prince of Wales or the duke of York will probably attend the America's cup races next August if political and social conditions at that time permit. The prince would much like to attend.

An intimation has been conveyed that if proper official representations be made the prince would be pleased to consider them favorably. The prince has become more deeply interested in yachting than ever, and intends going in strongly for it next year, watching the course of events in connection with Lipton's challenge closely. If conditions prevent the prince from going the duke of York, probably on his way home from Australia, via Canada, may go to New York for the races.

Cotton in German Colonies. Arrangements for introducing the American cotton plant into German west Africa are practically complete. In accordance with an agreement made with planters in Alabama, James Callowsy, an American expert, with two American farmers and a mechanic, will leave the count for Togoland about the middle of December. They will be accompanied by 150 carriers and workmen, who will join them in Lorne. The expedition is under the protection of the German government. The funds expended so far amount to over \$15,000 and the Berlin "colonial economic committee" has promised to give further aid to the enterprise.

The United States supplies the largest proportion of visitors from abroad to Carlyle's birthplace in Ecclefechan, Dumfriessbire.