RED SEA LIGHT HOUSES.

It in Said the Sultan of Turkey Will Try to Mitirate the Dunners of Ravigation.

About 15 years ago a small vessel, while sailing in the southern part of the Red see, was injured by coming inte contact with some hidden obstruction. As the sailors could not exactly locate the position of this danger to navigation, a vessel in the service of the British admiralty spent in the neighborhood before the cause of the damage was found, says the New York Sun. It was a rock pinmacle, rising in comparatively shallow water to within a few feet of the surface. Its top was only a few square feet in area. The hidden rock was, of course, marked for destruction, which was applied by the dynamite

The southern part of the Red sea, from the strait of Bab el Mandeb, which joins it with the Indian ocean, to about 16 degrees north latitude, a distance of over 200 miles, has always been regarded with some anxiety by mavigators. There are many islets and rocks of volcanic origin. Turkey had neglected to supply lighthouses. There are three lighthouses near the southern entrance to the Suez canal, and the Daedalus light crowns an islet about 150 miles south of the Gulf of Suez: but the southern waters have no adequate provision for warning sailors against sandbanks and rocks. The dreaded Abu-Ail archipelago, a collection of little islands near the southern and of the Red sea, has been called the "cemetery of navigators." A litthe farther south are the shallow wa-'ters around the port of Mocha, which gives its name to a famous variety of

Im order to render navigation more secure the Turkish government recountly instructed the French officials who have charge of the Ottoman lighthouses to construct four lightships. The lights on these ships, it is speci-Bed, shall be so strong as to project their illumination for a distance of *** miles. One of them will be stationed at Mocha, and its light will be about 175 feet above the sea level. The wther lights will be placed among the islands of the southern part of the where nearly all the accidents to shipping in the Red sea occur. The details have been intrusted to Mr. Bemard, a French engineer.

TEACHING DANGERS OF LAMPS

Mhildren Are Instructed in the Handling of Them in London Schools,

Authorities in control of the public schools of London have introduced as part of the system of instruction object lessons in the care and management of kerosene and other lampa." The idea is a good one. No one element of the fire risk of cities is more serione from the underwriters' point of lamps and inflammable oils. An wiew than the careless use and abuse boric incident of the great Chicago conflagration, which tradition says was started by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, which kicked over a kerosene lamp

which had been on the stable floor

behind her to illuminate the milking

operation.

To impress children with a wholesome respect for the incendiary charmeter of a lamp is to impart useful "hmowledge and make them through their whole lives discreetly careful. Among the points emphasized in the London instruction on this point is the folly of placing lamps on chairs wor rickety tables, or on narrow shelves; of the attempt to carry a Righted lamp and something else at the same time, and the general inad-"wisability of carrying lighted lamps at ament why oil should never be poured wpon a fire, either to stimulate it or facilitate its kindling, and the danger incident to the leakage of oil from veswels containing it is explained by methwds calculated to leave a lasting impression upon the minds of the chil-

Some clever apparatus has been arwanged for illustrating the dangerous character of oil, and as children dearly love everything which savors of an "experiment" the method of objective Instruction is remarkably effective. The children take home the ideas thus imparted and are constant monitors in the family circle to remind the careless adults of what is imprudent in Jemp manipulation. The plan is one, says the New York Times, which merthe consideration by progressive eduseators in American cities.

The Future of the Holy Land. Palestine is not destined to be simply * pastoral country. The suburbs of Jerusalem and Jaffa are increasing at such a rate that one almost foresees the time when Jerry building will be truced to Jericho. The bulk of the Jews live in towns in Jerusalem, in Tiberius, in Safed, and for these Jews eurban industries must be created -whive wood carving, embroidery, readymade clothes, straw plaiting, basket making, soap and glass manufacture, jam making all were suggested at a recent conference of the Colonization moreieties, now at last awake to the metualities of the problem. The lea has set up a weaving room in Jerusalem. the ngot and silk of which are placed In Palestine and Egypt. A dyeing factery and a lace factory are in preparation. I. Zanswill, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

An Odd Instrument.

In South Carolina there is an instruormant called the fischin, a crude violin, The body is made of the half of a comanut shell. There are two strings and the instrument is played with a thou. The meale is from G to Cabove. -Indianapolis News.

FOR THE SAKE OF DISCIPLINE.

The Railread Man Won at Poker But He Played with the Wrong Man.

"In my young days," said the rallroad man, with a touch of pathos in his voice, "I got a job as station agent at the most lonesome junction. I ever ran across in the west. I had to board myself, and outside of the train hands and a stray cowboy therewas no one to talk to. I was getting mighty tired of the job when a stranger stopped off one night to take the narrow gauge. He had three hours to wait, and as there was nothing doing with me I made bold to ask if he didn't want a little game of poker.

"I might take a hand for small stakes,' he replied, after looking me over pretty carefully; and I got out an old pack of cards and at it we went. I never was a decent hand at the game, and at that time hardly knew the value of the cards, I further had only about 80 cents in cash, and you may well believe me that I did not sit down in a spirit of avarice. We played a five-cent auto and a ten-cent limit game for awhile; and I had the best of luck. I was about two dollars ahead when the stranger asked to raise the ante to 50 cents and the limit to a dollar. I didn't object, and my luck still followed me. I didn't have to do any bluffing. The poorest hands I got held two pairs, while he was in luck to get a pair of jacks. Before three hours were up I was \$30 shead of him, and when the train whistled and I called his attention to it he re-

"'Never mind the train. I'm going

to sit here till my luck changes.' "After I had seen the train off and reported her we went at it again. This time it was a dollar ente and no limit to the game. The stranger had a big wad with him and could have raised me out, but he played fair. It was more than I would have done with luck dead against me. When it came six o'clock in the morning and the express was due I was \$160 shead of the game. He didn't do any kicking, but went off good natured, though I was soon to hear from him again. That afternoon I got the ounce through the division superintendent, and when I asked the rea-

son, he replied: 'For playing poker.' "But I neglected none of my du-

ties,' I replied. "'But you played against our new

superintendent.' "The dickens I did! Of course I didn't know him. Well, he might

have won my money." "'But you won his, you see, and we've got to keep up the discipline.

Pack up and git!' "I got," sighed the story teller, relates the Detroit Free Press, for a year or so. Then I was offered a better job on the same line, and I got a call to the superintendent's oface. He gave me some general talk, and we had finished our business

when he suddenly said: "'Oh, by the way, I believe you play poker?'

"'I haven't since that night,' I re-

" Y-e-s, just so. I believe you were discharged next day?'

'Yes, sir.' ""Y-e-s, just so. Very interesting game. and you didn't neglect your duties, but as I saw some one looking through the window just as we counted up I had to look out for discipline, you know? Y-e-s. Better pin a newspaper over the window if

you play any more." HEADDRESS EXTRAORDINARY.

African Savages Wear Headgear Made of Hair from the Scalps of Ancestors.

In the northwestern part of the Uganda protectorate, between Lake Baringo and Lake Rudolf, says Golden Penny, the population belongs mainly to a tribe called the Suk. The Suk are a very tall, fine-looking race of negroes, closely related, in fact, to the gigantic Turkana of the western coasts of Lake Dudolf.

The Suk are remarkable for going almost entirely without clothing. They, wear wire bracelets round their wrists and a string of beads round the waist - that is all so far as men are concerned; and the women do not appear to wear in addition more than a little apron of dressed skin. But the men are remarkable for the extraordinary style of dressing the hair. Their wood is pulled out into long wisps, and is united by various means to hair which has been cut off the scalps of their dead fathers. The hair is plaited and matted (by the addition of clay and fat) into a huge bag, which is allowed to hang down the back. This bag has an opening behind, and it thus serves as a pocket in which the Suk carries all his worldly goods. Into this bag of hair are fastened ostrich plumes, and other gaudy odds and ends, while the bag itself terminates in an extraordis nary tail of twisted wire or fiber, which curves upwards and ends in a large, white powder puff made of the delicate plumes of the Marabou stork. The Suk man also is not content with wearing one earring, but fastens about a dozen into the cartilage of his ear.

Well-Founded Superstitions, "Superstitious!" he exclaimed. "Of course I am superstitious. I sar down to dinner as one of a party of 13 once

on the 13th of the month, and 13 courses were served." "And one of them died?"

"Yes, sir. One of them died." "How soon after the dinner" "Thirteen years after. Oh, I tell you, when 13 sit down to dinner it's a dead sure thing that somebody is going to die some time."-Stray Stories.

A LIZARD THAT FLIES.

Winged Reptile That Sails Through the Air After the Fashion

The name "flying dragon" has been bestowed, quite appropriately, upon a very peculiar reptile that was discovered recently in Borneo. It is a lixard, and has wings which it uses in flitting about from bough to bough of the trees in which it lives.

The National museum has accured two specimens, but they are in alcohol. and afford no notion of the beauty of the creatures in life, for these strange reptiles, which are about nine inches long, are adorned with all the colors of the rainbow. Naturalists who have seen them in their native habitat declare that no butterflies surpass them in gorgeousness.

It was formerly supposed that the last of the flying reptiles had departed with the passing of the pterodactyls, which ruled the domain of the air during the mesozoic epoch, ages ago, and long before the first birds made their appearance on the earth. Some of those great winged lizards had a spread of 20 feet or more, though most

of them were much smaller. Many scientists accept the opinion that the first attempts at flight made by animals on the earth were efforts. by certain reptiles, to leap from treebranch to tree-branch. That birds are descended from reptiles is also believed by many; indeed, the anatomical likeness is so striking that the saying, "Pluck a bird and you have a reptile," has almost passed into a proverb, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

But it is certainly very curious to find, in these modern days, a winged reptile still surviving. In form, the flying dragon somewhat suggests the vanished pterodactyl, though it is really constructed on quite different principles. Its wings are spread on a frame that is made of the outwardly extended ribs of the animal-certainly a most curious arrangement-and they are not provided with any muscular apparatus for flapping.

It is obvious that this strange lizard can use its wings only in kite fashion. as it were, spreading them out as it flits gracefully from bough to bough. In reality, it does not fly, but only soars, after a manner. When a number of living specimens are seen together they must, with their beautiful colors, produce a very pretty and striking effect.

NEW YORK'S SOILED FLAGS.

A Western Man's Comment on the Discreditable Appearance of Many Displayed.

"There are a good many people in this town who ought to lay in a new edition of Old Glory." said a western man who was visiting in New York during the recent period of national mourning, reports the Times. "I was surprised to see so many soiled and tattered flags unfurled from metropolitan windows.

"Some of them look as if they had been in use for 50 years. Of course, they had not been used so long, for they had the proper number of stars, but no matter how long their time on earth, they had a most disreputable appearance. It is surprising that the banners should be in such a discreditable condition in this city, where the atmosphere is clear and free from smoke. Now, you might reasonably expect to find such a state of affairs in our town, for the air is so thick with coal soot that you could cut it with a knife, and we are turned inside out every little while by a hurricane that breaks over us before we have time to haul in our decorations. But notwithstanding these adverse conditions, our flags are all right. The citizens on our residence streets would be ashamed to fly such stained banners as those that I saw fluttering from many a brown-stone New York house. And it is the same way in all our western towns, large and small. The inhabitants thereof may not really be a whit more patriotic than New Yorkers, but they certainly do have the knack of manifesting their devotion to country by means of bright, clean

Beans and Typewriters. "Typewriter brains," said the downtown business man, speaking of the gray matter of the young woman who operates the type machine and not the machine itself, "are developed largely by a diet of beans. Beans, judging from the quantity of them used in the cheaper restaurants, may be called a national article of diet. Thave been investigating the downtown restaurants lately, and I find that the young women in the offices live largely upon this nutritious food. In one restaurant alone, which the office girls frequent, they use every week in summer nine barrels of dried beans -that means an enormous quantity when cooked -- and 11 barrels in winter. The relation of diet to conditions of life is interesting, and the next thing to do is to learn the quality of the brain thus fed, to discove er if the food is a satisfactory one."-N. Y. Times.

No Danger, Tinley Cannes - Sufferin' bulldogs! Tatterdon Ragges -Wot's de mat-

"Dis paper says dat even when we're asleep our brains is workin' censelessly!"

"Be calm, ole friend! Our'n is on a perennial strike!" - San Francisco Bul-

Tubs and Kettles of Glass, By using compressed air in the blowing of glass a Dresden inventor has discovered a method of manufacturing glass vessels of unusually large size. such as bath tubs and kettles .- IndusPITH AND POINT.

So few of us realize our own folly. But we all recognize it too promptly in others.--Atchison Globe.

Respectability may be contagious. but folk can't always catch it when they want it.—Chicago Daily News. Kate-"Well, I got my revenge on

Laura, after all." Alice-"How so?" Kate-"She let me trim a hat for her." -Sommerville Journal. Tess-"How do you know Bess is go-

ing to marry Mr. Hoamlimug for his money?" Jess--- "She told me so, herself." Jess-"What! Did she really say that?" Jess-"Same thing. She said she was going to marry him."-Philadelphia Press. Old Mr. Silliboy (very fond of kids)-

"Goo-goo, and where was ums ickle popsy pinklumwopsy going? Goo-goo!. pitty ickle sing." Modern Youngster "What do you think is the exact nature of the old gentleman's complaint, mother?"-Boston Globe.

Mr. Buggins (reading account of football game)-"In the second half ther quarterback lost his head and-" Mrs. Buggins (interrupting) - "Goodness me! I've heard of them losing their arms and legs, but to lose their heads! What an awful game it must be."-Philadelphia Record.

Proficiency-"Does she know enough French to enable her to carry on a conversation in it?" "Oh, yes. But she is not content with that. She intends continuing the study of the language until she shall be able to eat what she likes at a fashionable restaufant."-Town Topics.

"I hope," said the drummer, "you were quite satisfied withmy report for the past month." "Well," replied the head of the firm, "there was one part of it that really exceeded our expectations." "And what was that?" "Your expense bill."-Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

REDEEMING WORN-OUT MONEY Clipped or Mutilated Coins Are Not

Received at Their Face Value.

Another feature of the storage room that attracts attention are boxes of old and of mutilated coins. It matters not how thin a coin may be worn, how every letter and figure may be worn off, so long as it is not mutilated Uncle Sam stands ready to redeem it at the value its face, when it had one, called for, and issue in its stead a brand new one. Of course he loses on the transaction, for it is worth to him only its bullion value: but then he is rich and can afford to lose on a little transaction like that, although the aggregate of such losses may, and actually do, run well up into the thousands each year. But when it comes to clipped or mutilated coin the case is different. for while it is received it is never at a rate higher than a fraction less than lts bullion value. In other words, it is bought as silver at its market value. for Uncle Sam does not propose to en-

courage dishonesty by redeeming

punched money at a premium, writes

Landon Knight, in Woman's Home

Companion. Kipling tells a Tunny story of an old expressman out west that reminds one of the status of copper coins in the redeeming department of the mint. Some one brought a turtle to be shipped east and wanted to prepay the charges. The expressman hunted repeatedly through his lists for the rate, but each time in vain; then, perceiving that the customer was growing impatient, he exclaimed, in despair: "Cats is dogs, and so is rabbits, but this here turkle is a insect, an' they ain't no charges, an' she goes free." Nickels are money, and so are dollars, but at this mint a penny is an "insect." and there is no redemption, not even if you had a barrel of them which had ground their faces down in the service of the

GIANT SNOW MUSHROOMS.

Description of Some Discovered in the Upper Valley of the Selkirk

Yaughan Cornish, F. R. G. S., who has recently made a journey across Canada and British Columbia to study there the surface forms of snow, deacribes in Pearson's Magazine the great snow mushrooms that he discovered in the upper valleys of the Selkirk mountains. Mushrooms of great variety in shape and size, he gays, are produced by the large flakes of sticky snow falling on the flat tops of tree stumps. Some of the mushrooms have long stems-I noticed one on a tree trunk 25 feet in height-others are little more than mosses showing above the snow on the ground. Mushrooms on short stalks always have hollows beneath them-intowhich one may easily fall-for their caps shelter the ground beneath from its proper share of snow. The mushroom that formed on the 25-foot trunk measured 12 feet six inches in diameter. The diameter of the tree itself at the top was but four feet, so that the snow projected beyond the trunk for four feet three inches. Its depth was about the same as the depth of the know on the ground- some five feet. On a short tree trunk, having a diameter of two feet, the snow cap messured nine feet across and four feet in thickness. In years of exceptionally heavy snowfall, such as that of 1898-99, mushroom caps weighing as much as two tons would be found upon the largest stumps.

"He is a man who always stands by his convictions." "Indeed! Who is he?"

"A police judge!"-San Francisco Bulletin.

One Yotton of Goodness. Some people think they are good because they are sorry when they are bad. -- Atchison Globe,

SPEAKING AMERICAN.

Expressions Used in This Country That Are Unknown In. England.

"And we speak American," announced a little girl during her first leason on the language divisions of

the world. "I am afraid I do," said her oldor sister, ruefully, and thereupon she told of her recent experiences in Eng-

land, says Youth's Companion. "Muss, muss! What does that mean?" an Englishwoman asked her in London.

"Why, disorder," explained the American.

"I never heard of it, never," and the next day the Englishwoman followed up her confession with the triumphant declaration: "That word 'muss' is not in the dictionary." "I am sure it ought to he; I have

heard it used very often," affirmed the American, stoutly. A little later she did, indeed, find "muss" in her own dictionary, but with the word "American" in italica after it.

"Will you kindly tell me when a bus passes for the South Kensington museum?" this samé American asked a policeman in a London street. Then, as he designated a coming vehicle, she shook her head. "Thank you, but not that one; there are no seats on top."

"Oh, yes, mum, there are seats on top, but they are all filled," politely retorted the guardian not only of the English public, but also of the English language.

Arrived at the museum the visitor wandered about through the rooms filled with storied treasures. She lifted her eyes from the red-bound Baedeker to find the reported "Gallery of British Art."

At one end of a long room filled with rare specimens of porcelain and pottery, she asked the uniformed guard, with a new timidity in her independent American accent: "Will you please direct me to the art gallery?"

"This is hall a hart gallery, mum, but if you're looking for the 'oll (with indescribable accent) of pinting, it's just above."

If the American seems inaccurate, the average Briton is unable to offer

"a well of English undefiled." Americans have a right to show, if they can, that the speech of America is a language that has grown richer. not poorer, by crossing the seas ... All Americanisms are not vulgarisms; nor has the Englishman a right to appropriate to himself exclusively a privilege of making useful additions to and modifications of the vocabulary.

But slang and novelties in speech. whatever their origin, are accepted too readily. They are certainly not to be taken as good because they are

THE CRANBERRY INDUSTRY. Interesting Particulars of Business

That Has Grown to Great Volume.

One of the notable successes of 1901 is the cranberry industry; for, [when the last of the yield was picked, an aggregate of 1,000,000 bushels was reached. By comparing this with the yield of 1900, 569,000 bushels, the success stands revealed, says Success.

The cranberry is as closely allied to the Christmas dinner as holly to the Christmas tree; but, of the millions who enjoy the tart berry, few know how it is cultivated. The berries are grown in bogs that cost from \$300 to \$50) an acre. The soil in which they flourish is composed of peat and clean, sharp sand, the latter being absolutely essential to healthy

This growth is accentuated by system of irrigation that keeps the bog water-soaked, though not to such a degree as to cause anything like a liquid state. The irrigating plan is most useful as a protection against frost; for, when the grower believes a frosty night at hand, he opens the flood gate and allows the water to overflow his bog, until it is from 18 to 24 inches over bush and berry. The next morning, the bog is drained, and the fruit picked.

The picking process is a simple one. It consists of placing the fingers, slightly spread, beneath a bush, and then, by an upward movement, raking the bush clean of its fruit. By means of a winnowing machine, the berries are freed from dirt and leaves. New York city, alone, consumes 250,000 bushels of cranberries

every Christ mas season. The Shops of Fes. No census has ever been taken of the Fez, but the population is probably not for from 50,000. Centuries ago it is said to have had more than half a million citizens, 100,000 houses and 700 mesques. The shops are mere cells, elevified about four feer above the ground and so arranged that the merchant, sitting all day long with his lege carled under him, can reach anything in his stock without getting up. As n'hy be imagined, he does not carry a neavy line of goods. Fine carpets, wilken fabrics, woolen cloth. girdles, syshes, slippers, Muorish leather work, words and daggers, wraught gold and jeweled ornaments are sold. All are hade by skilled workmen, in cellars beneath the tiny shops, and brought up on demand. There are a great nany of these shops, besides a multitude of bazars, and at least 200 caravarmerai, or Arab hotels, wherein "accommodations for man and beast" are decidedly in favor of the latter .--Detroit Free Press.

Comsolation,

A good thing about false teeth is they are easily cleaned. You can take them off to clean them.-Washington (la.) Democrat.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The French use only one-third as much sugar, head for head, as the Eng-

The native guitar d Mexico differs materially in shape from the same in strument used in this country, the bod

being an ellipse. The Chinese pen from time immmorial has been a brush made of son soft hair and used to paint the curious

ly formed letters of the Chinese alpha From Tomsk to Irkutsk on the Sibe-rian rallway, a distance of 932 miles, there is only one town deserving the name-Krasnosirs-with a population

Bamboo pens have been used in India for over 1,000 years. They are made like the ordinary quill pen and for a few hours' writing are said to be very

serviceable. With the exception of Austria and Hungary, the birth rate in Germany is higher than in any other country from which we have returns, but the death rate is above the average.

Deer forests are much more expensive in Scotland than grouse moors. They range from £1,000 to £4,000, or even £5,000, for the season, according to the sport obtained and whether the place gives salmon fishing and grouse shooting as well as deer stalking.

The development of beet production In Spain has created such a demand for artificial manures that Spanish dealers find it very difficult to fill confracts. Valencia alone imports from England 50,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, 5,000 tons of superphosphate, and 20,000 tons of dark-gray salt- fter

peter. The latest New Zealand papers record that an old Maori was sentenced Phito 12 months' imprisonment for "practicing pretended witcheraft." The judge in passing sentence said that judge in passing sentence said that such practices must be put down with an iron hand. It was the only way that the baleful influence of so-called "Tohungas" upon the minds of the natives could be counteracted.

A FORTUNE IN BEETLES.

Western University Professor Who Mas a Corner on Valuable Incolment

When legislators are stingy, and the cause of higher education is threatened by reason of financial depression, all the chancellor of a certain western university has to do is to awap beetles for dollars. He, says a correspondent of the Kansas City Star, is the only man who ever "cornered" a natura product and made the corner hold goofor a decade.

It was in the spring of 1878 that the professor and two of his students went in search of tiger-beetles, known to entomologists as Amblychila cylindriformis. At this particular time speci mens of this species of beetles had a ready sale at \$25 each, and there was a camorous demand from Berlin, Heidelberg, Edinburgh, Paris, London and New York which no one could sup-

There was a suspicion in the scientific mind that this species of beetle ought to be found in western Kansas. The professor promised his students one-third of all the beetles they could catch, and the expedition set forth. It was in Wallace county that it finally landed. Here it remained three

So many beetles of the rare species were captured that the young men sold their third interests in the collection to the professor for enough money to pay their way through college for two years. For him it proved to be the best bargain of his life.

With more than a thousand beetles of a rare species in his possession, he sold a sufficient number to make good his payment to the students, pay all the expenses of the expedition, and complete through an exchange a collection of 8,000 species of beetles, the largest collection in the world. The chancellor still has a number of beetles of this species left, and they are the. only available ones for the collector in the world.

Never before nor since this famous trip has the Amblychila cylindriformis been found save in the rarest cases, when one at a time would be captured. Others sought beetles in western Kansas, but had a loss of time and money only for their pains. Wallace county either has lost her beetle population or else the professor cap-

In the Far East,

Nothing is more amusing than to watch two acquaintances saluting in the streets of a Japanese town. As they come in sight of each other they slacken their pace and approach with downcast eyes and averted faces, as if neither was worthy of beholding the other; then they bow low, so as to bring the face, still averted, on a level with the knees, on which palms of the hands are pressed. A succession of hissing sounds is next made, 46 by drawing in the breath between the closed teeth, interspersed with a series of complimentary phrases, ut tered with great volubility, in a sort of undertoned falsetto, each trying to outdo his friend in the rapidity and extravagance of his language, while the palms are diligently rubbed against each other.-Penny Magazine.

The Real Thing. She--You don't mean to say, professor, that you have given up all your studies in the higher mathemat-

ics in order to play golf? The Professor-Yes, I have. I wanted something to discipline my mind.- Judge.

The Boy and the Man.

The first thing a boy child is scolded for is for not dividing with his company, and he is rebuked along the same line for the rest of his life .-- Atchison

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS