LAZY MAN'S PARADISE. The Natives of Gana Work Only When Forced To by Absolute

Necessity.....

Between 30 and 40 miles long, about ten miles wide, of coral formation, Guam is one of our most curious possessions. Perhaps in no other of our new acquisitions are Americans so thoroughly liked. Guam is at present recovering from an earthquake; not that these visitations are at all unusual in the island, but in the latter part of September one occurred of unexampled severity, destroying buildings that had stood for two centuries, says a correspondent of the New York Times. Among these were the cathedral and the principal schools. There are many school buildings, but they are at present out of use for the most part, owing to lack of funds. In the principal town, Agana, there were four schools teaching in the English language. All are now closed. There are two in Sumar, also closed for the same reason. There are others distributed round the island, those teaching in the Spanish language being open still. These schools have support which is wanting in the newer schools, and those children who wish to learn English are using the Protestant Sunday Echool as a means of learning the English language.

The teachers of the newer schools. while teaching in English, used Spanish as a makeshift to explain the lescons to the beginners; although Spanish is not spoken to any great extent in their homes, the people have sufficient knowledge of it to enable a Spanish-speaking person to teach them.

The land is not cultivated to any great extent, the people depending greatly on the cocoanut, banana and prange trees, that grow without any care. A little rice is grown by Japanese labor, which is the only available labor for fieldwork.

The natives are anxious to learn English and to adopt some American ways, but not sufficiently so to induce? them to work for money to pay teachers; they want the United States to pay the bill. While there is a large part of the population intelligent enough to become Americanized, their inveterate idleness is an almost insuperable barrier to their improvement.

When a transport is expected to arrive in Guam it is necessary for the police to make a raid and corral all the native help needed to unload the ship; if they do not do so, the men would take to the woods till the transport left. The government pays them one peso (40 cents) per day; under the Spanish rule they were paid about one-third of this price. Mr. Logan, the Congregational missionary, informed me that he was unable to secure the labor to build or repair his church-not that there are no laborfers, but that they did not want to work at anything until they were forced by their necessities to do so. If one of them wanted anything that he could secure only by paying hard seash he would work till he earned the money to buy the destred article; their he would leave the job. It was impossible to secure as many as eight men all in the mind to work at the same

time. Moreover, the higher wages now paid serve only to make the case worse, for the laborer's wants are no greater than formerly and they can supply them in a shorter space of time. This is the great obstacle to the Americanization of the island.

There is no opposition to American sovereignty; on the other hand, we were repeatedly told to help ourselves to whatever fruit we saw and were fold that this courtesy was extended __to "Americanos, madie mas." No intoxicating liquors are sold in the island, although one can get the native tuba in the nearest hut. There is no newspaper and very little news. The field for commerce is at present nonexistent; after the people have been taught to work and increase their wants there might be a small field for American goods. The land is, however, of great richness, almost uncultivated, and to a man fresh from the cattle ranges of Arizona and New

Mexico it is a very miracle of fertility. There is a general opinion among all nationalities in the island that only by the introduction of Chinese labor can the island be made productive. The people now in the island are so contented, so at peace with themselves and all the world, and so happily, hopelessly idle that it seems a shame to disturb such a lazy man's paradise.

Why Dead River. The western branch of the Kennebec has been given the name Dead river. because in 1775 it was full of drowned soldiers. So one may read, but there is not a syllable of truth in it; and the next picture conjured up by the name, a doleful Styx, turbid and miasmatic. is equally false. The plain fact is that the river flows for a long distance through meadows, and, unless the water is high, is scarcely seems to move at all. That is why it has been called dead. Nothing gloomy belongs to the name. A delectable and captivating

stream is Dead river. -Century. George's Kind Permission. "Mary!" her father called downstairs, "just ask your young man if the doesn't think it's pretty near bedtime."

"Yes, papa," replied the sweet girl, after a pause, "George says if you're sleepy go to bed by all means."-Toledo Bee.

Hawali's Population.

Hawaii has a population of 160,000. of which 60,000 are Japanese and 30,000 Chinese. There are also Porto Ricans: and likewise some Hawaiians, X. Y.

WILD-HOO KILLINGS.

Annual Event That Is Popular Among

the Saulves of the Tennemee

_ Manutains

Every fall along the latter part of.

November the scattered dwellers in

the mountain regions of Tennessee

gather together for their annual wild

is supposed to have originated from

stock brought into the region by the

early settlers. The original swine

were permitted to run free in the

woods to fatten on the roots, nuts

and mast. Some of them wandered

away and remained in the woods, and

from them has sprung the present

race of wild hogs, says the New York

These hogs show a marked differ-

ence in appearance and habits form

the original domestic stock. They

are tall and slab-sided. Their cars

stand erect and are twice as long as

those of domestic swine. They have

curved tusks which in the boars are

often three inches long. Their hair

is coarse and wiry. The savageness

of the wild hogs is such that the

mountain wolves, which are yet plen-

tiful in the region, give them a wide

To this day the people who dwell

among those hills depend for their

winter supply of meat on wild game,

and chiefly on the wild hogs. The

hogs are not in fit condition until

late in the fall, and then they have

grown fat on the mast of the woods,

and their flesh is sweet hard and

juicy. They are hunted by parties

The wild hogs travel in droves.

They are shy of man and exceedingly

wary. When pig-killing parties find

signs of a drove the hunters close in

Dogs trained for the purpose open

the attack. The hogs will show fight

at sight of the dogs and at once

stand at bay. The dogs are trained

to seize the hogs by the ear. No guns

are used in the killing. Each mem-

ber of the party carries a heavy hick-

ory cudgel and a long-bladed butcher

The rushing in of a party on a

drove that the dogs have rounded up

usually puts to flight all the hogs

that are not held by a dog. These,

squealing and snorting and fighting,

are pounced upon by the killers, who

stun them by blows on the head with

the hickory clubs and then cut their

It frequently happens that some

overconfident dog is killed before the

man with the club gets in his blow

and then there is likely to be an ugly

fight between that man and the hog.

a fight that very often results in the

man's serious injury. There are not

a few instances on record where a

fight such as that has resulted in the

Sometimes in a struggle with some

particularly determined and vigorous

wild hog, the pig-killer has been

known to jump astride the hog's

back, and, holding fast with one hand

to the long, stiff bristles on its neck,

endeavor to stab the hog in the

throat. In one case a man who re-

sorted to these tactics was carried

more than a mile through the brush

None of these wild hog pig-killings

is ever ended without the death-of-

one or more dogs, and more or less

desperate fights between the men and

the hogs. A hog-killing trip fre-

quently covers three or four days be-

fore sufficient pork has been secured.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Spot Now Marked by a Rude

Flagpole-Journeys of the

The little log cabin in which Abra-

ham Lincoln was born in is no longer

upon the place. During the Nashville

exposition it was carried down there.

and since that time it has been a

regular feature at all the affairs of

this kind. Its latest journey was to

Buffalo, in 1901, and I understand that

it is still there, says a writer in

Woman's Home Companion. The

place where it originally stood was a

high, barren hilltop, and the exact

spot is now marked by a rude flag-

pole. Thomas Lincoln was undoubted-

edly determined in building his cabin

there by the spring of delicious cold

water that pours through a cavern at

the foot of the hill. The spring is

at the bottom of a sink-hole, where

the underlying limestone rock has

given way and left a rocky chasm

about a dozen feet deep. The break

exposes an outjutting ledge on one

side, while on the other is a steep

slope of earth and shattered stone,

and close around grow numerous

hushes and trailing vines and a few

fine trees that cast a pleasant shad-

ow on the hollow. How many times

Lincoln's mother must have toiled

up the hill from the spring with her

water-bucket, and how often the

little boy must have toddled down to

this cool retreat and dabbled in the

flowing water! The spot is a favor-

ite resort for pleasure parties for

miles around. Indeed, these parties

constitute the bulk of the visitors to

the shrine; yet in spite of its com-

parative inaccessibility, an occasion-

al stranger from a distant, state

makes a pilgrimage to this lonely

In the Suburbs.

The Deacon - And the cook has gone,

The Minister (absently)-Yes; she

l'aradoxical.

Blinks - What would you do if you

Jinks I should have a hot time. -

has had a call from another congrega-

Kentucky pasture.

had a cool million?

tion.-Puck.

Log Cabin.

death of the man.

on the hog's back.

of half a dozen or more.

on the hogs.

throats.

Sun.

berth.

The race of wild hogs found there

Washington Man Who Drives Fast Horses with the Greatest Ease and Skill.

AN ARMLESS HORSEMAN.

"People wonder how it is that I am able to drive horses without hands," said Mr. W. B. Denny, the armiess man, whose proficiency as a horseman has won great praise, says the Washington Star. "As far as the art of driving and controlling a horse, no matter how spirited he is. is concerned, that is not a great performance. After the ends of the driving reins are securely buckled or tied, I place one rein over my right shoulder and the near side rein uuder my left arm. If a horse becomes restive and shows signs of becoming uncontrollable I throw the weight of my body against the reins and if that fails to bring him to his senses I twist my body from one side to the other, so as to violently jerk his head from right to left.

"A straight, heavy pull against the mouth of a horse that is inclined to run because he is frightened or because of a victous disposition, is rarely, if ever, effective in gaining full control of him. When a frightened horse begins to get the better of you your duty is to make him think of something else besides the object of which he is afraid. This can be done by violently jerking his head from right to left, and at the same time talking to him in low tones. Do not let the horse know that you are frightened by shouting 'whoa! whoa!' in a loud and excited tone of voice. If you do the chances are that you will add to his fright. Before I get into a wagon I always see that the straps and buckles are in perfect condition, that the horse is properly hitched and that the trap I ride in is all right. I cannot afford to take many chances, for if I were thrown to the ground by reason of an accident the chances are that I would be

fatally injured. "It is not so much my great skill as a horseman that has thus far prevented me from meeting with serious accidents as my confidence in my ability to manage any horse I get up behind. I drive none but highly bred and spirited horses and I find that kind in a pinch much safer, because of their superior intelligence. A horse known to be really vicious should never be driven, but consigned to the bone yard. I drive two horses with quite as much ease as I do one, and in a pinch drive in a race. It is dangerous on my part, but thus far I have met with no serious accidents."

WHERE INDIANS TRADE.

Members of the Lipan Tribe Drive Close Bargains with Langtry (Tex.) Merchants.

This is one of the few Indian trading places remaining in the United States. By this is meant the genuine Indian trading such as existed at many frontier points until the red men were either exterminated or brought under the influences of civilization. This has been an Indian trading post for half a century or more. A thriving business was done here with the Indians long before the advent of the Southern Pacific railroad, says a Langtry (Tex.) correspondent of the New York Times. In those days the little collection of houses, situated on the bank of the Rio Grande, midway between Antonio on the east and El Paso on the west. about 300 miles from either place, was known as Vinagaroon. W the railroad was built the name . . . changed

to Langtry. The Lipan Indians, who occupy a reservation in the Santa Rosa mountains in Mexico, about 100 miles south of here, have made Langtry their trading point for many years. Only a few days ago ten big, strapping Lipan bucks crossed the Rio Grande with many boats full of bear, deer, javeline, and panther hides. They also had a great quantity of hides of smaller animals. In their collection was also the hides of three mountain sheep, which are considered very valuable. There were several beaver hides in the lot. but the Indians said they had met with poor luck this year in trapping beavera although there are several large colonies of the animal scattered along the mountain streams and in the

valley of the Rio Grande above here. The Indians were close traders. as they knew fairly well the value of the different kinds of hides, and the local merchants gave full value for them in blankets, calicoes, and foodstuffs, principally in flour and canned goods. It took the Indians all one day to complete their trading and they left for their distant mountain home, a train of burros awaiting them on the other side of the Rio Grande to carry the goods.

These trading visits are made at frequent intervals during the winter season. The Lipans are great hunters and trappers, and they make a good living out of the business. They are peaceable citizens, and it has been many years since they gave the Mexican authorities any trouble. Their reservation is remotely situated, and the tribe has not been disturbed by the influences of civilization.

Imagine This. Ida-So you belong to an antiswear-

ing league. Have you accomplished much good?

May-Yes, indeed. Why, we have persuaded some of the South Water street teamsters to say: 'Oh, fudge!' when their teams tangle up.- ('hicago Daily News.

Uncle Reuben Says:

When a man begins to figger out dat de world owes him a livin' it's time fur other men to git home airly an' see dat de cellar doah am safely locked.-Detroit Free Press.

HOW POLICE REMEMBER FACES Through Long Practice They Acquire na intuitive Knowledge of

Criminal Physiogramuses:

"How does a policeman remember faces?" repeated a Chicago police inspector, when the question was asked by a Tribune man. "O, there are no rules for remembering faces that I know of. It's part of a policeman's business to remember faces, and he finally gets to doing it intuitivelythat is, without any special effort. When he sees a new crook shown up at central his eye takes in all the peculiarities of the man as well as the color of his eyes and hair and the general outline of his features. When he sees that man again he will know him. A police officer has an exceptional opportunity for studying crooks, and unless he is unusually dumb he will in a few years' time be able to recognize any one of several hundred crooks at sight. He first sees the criminal, perhaps, when he is brought into the station. Then the next morning at the trial, while an officer is waiting for the case to be called in which he made the arrest, he will see a couple of dozen crooks in the witness box and have a chance to study them carefully. He may see every one of these men several times after this under similar circumstances, and finally he knows these men so well that he could spot them

"There is what we call a 'show up' every night at central police station. All of the suspects and pickups made during the day at all the police stations in the city are sent down to central station. A detail of detectives and plain clothes policemen from every station in the city go down to central every night and the men under arrest are brought out and stood in front of the policemen for identification. When any of the prisoners is identified his history is given to the other policemen, and whether there is sufficient evidence to hold the prisoner longer under arrest or not, the policemen there have all become acquainted with him and now know him for a criminal, so that the next time he is wanted he is quite liable to be arrested the moment he shows his head.

in a black alley.

"I don't believe that any police officer has any system of memorizing faces. It would be of no use to devote all of one's attention to the study of a single feature. A criminal may dye his hair and beard or shave off his beard, or, if he was smooth shaven at first, grow a beard when the police got on his trail. He may receive a scar that will change the general outline of his face, or sickness may give him an entirely different appearance. One must take everything into account. Many men have some trick of manner or speech that will betray them when they are off their guard, or they may have some chronic nervousness that can never be entirely concealed. An old-time criminal on the West side used to sautter in a manner peculiar to himself. Another man I know of has a jerking of the muscles on one side of his face every-once in awhile. Others twitch their eyes or have a peculiar way of shrugging their shoulders. Many criminals have scars or are maimed in some way or other. Criminals often have a peculiar way of walking or standing, and

these must be studied. "The fact is, however, after all, that the reason that policemen are able to recognize erooks wanted for some big crime is because they knew these men long before they had committed the crime. Crooks, like everybody else, progress in their work. They do not start in as train robbers or bank burglars. Years before they startle the community by some gigantic crime of this nature they have been arrested for some minor offense, and while in jail undergoing trial have become familiar to dozens of policemen. The policemen have followed this man's career because their business has taught them that the day would come when he would be badly wanted. It's a policeman's theory that 'once a criminal always a criminal,' and as he takes little stock in the stories of criminals reforming, he never allows himself to forget one whom he has come to regard as a citizen of the under world."

More in Touch.

A placard announcing "Fine Skating on Crystal Lake" prompted a well-known Reading man to indulge in that diversion the other day. Not having essayed it for some years, he soon showed his want of practice by sisting down very unceremoniously on the ice, which operation he repeated at frequent intervals. -One small boy, observing him in that position, skated up and said:

"Mister, you haven't got your skates on right." Looking critically at his feet, the other asked: "How, then, would you

have me fix them?" "Fasten them to the seat of your pants," replied the youth, as he glided swiftly away - Philadelphia

Not the Usual Question. "Harry-- What did Kate say when you proposed to her?

Ledger.

Frank-She said yes. "Then she is really going to marry

you?" "Oh, dear, no! What put that into your head? The question I asked was: Do you prefer to remain single rather than accept me?" -- Boston Transcript.

Disease from Dusty Shoes. According to Dr. Pinard, of Paris. many careless persons catch contagious diseases by taking off their dusty shoes and then sitting down to a meal-without washing their hands .- American

HAVE GOOD SEASON.

Hunters in Ontario Province, Canada, Kill Many Deer and Moose.

From Figures Which Have Just Been Compiled, It Appears During Short Open Season Thousands of Animals Were Shot.

The deer hunting season in the prov-

ince of Ontario, open from November 1-15, was last year, probably, the best on record. Reports have just been received from the chief game warden of the province of Ontario, which give the following particulars: Nearly 10,000 licenses and permits were issued to hunters, and, as it is a low estimate to credit each hunter with one deer, it will be seen that at

least 10,000 deer were killed in the first two weeks of November, 1902. In addition to these there were in the neighborhood of 100 moose killed. The Canadian Express company alone carried 2,286 carcasses, that aggregated 248,993 pounds. In addition to which the Dominion Express company carried 240 deer and 40 moose.

Of course, these figures by no means represent the number of deer killed, as probably three-fourths of the hunters who were in the woods during the season convey their deer to their respective homes by teams. The districts from which the great-

est number of deer taken were the Magnetewan river, Lake of the Bays district and Muskoka lakes region. The chief game warden also reports that partridge and ducks have been

fairly plentiful, but quall have not been as numerous in 1902 as in former years, owing to the wet season. From the number of deer that are killed each year in this northern district, it would seem that they would be exterminated in a short time, but

they are increasing each year, owing to the government protection, and the fact that in most of the districts the heavy underbrush shields them to a great extent from the hunter.

BEER POURED INTO DRAINS.

The Product of a Model School Brewery at Manchester, England, Is Destroyed to Escape Excise Tax.

The Manchester corporation recently set up a municipal brewery, but the

beer is all poured into the drains. The explanation is that the Manchester school of technology decided some time ago to have every trade of the North of England practically taught. As there were some 14 students desirous of being initiated into the mysteries of brewing, the corporation decided to establish a miniature brewery. A complete model brewing plant was consequently installed, and visitors to the school have the opportunity of seeing how the operation of brewing is conducted, just as if they were in Burton itself.

pondered for months before they gave their consent to the working of this miniature brewery, but consented at last on condition that the beer brewed be destroyed. In order that no mistake may be made in this matter an excise officer attends the school to see that the liquor finds its way into the drains.

WHITE WOMEN THEIR BRIDES.

City Registrar of Boston Reports 35 Marriages Between Cancas. ians and Kegroes.

City Registrar McGlenon, in his annual report, just filed, says a few things that will be interesting reading to southerners, as well as to many Bostonians who are ruffled over the appointment of a colored lawyer to official life.

Mr. McGlenon's report states that there were 35 miscenegous marriages in Boston last year. In 1901 there were 35 such unions, and the yearly average for five years past is 30. In nearly every case it was a white bride, only about one white man a year marrying a negro woman. None of the cases were among the better class, most of the brides being domestics thrown in contact with negroes through their employment. One bride, however, was a widow and stenographer.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Strasburg Professor Tells a New Method of Producing Electric Enermy.

Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strasburg university, whose application of Leyden jars in propagating electric waves is said to have enabled Marconi to telegraph without wires across the Atlantic, has announced before the Strasburg Scientific society that he had discovered a method of producing electric energy of unlimited volume and projecting it into space, in the form of electric waves, to any distance. Prof. Braun's new method secures greater accuracy of transmission through a more perfect attunement of the transmitting and receiving instruments. He thinks he has reached a method of transmitting exclusively to one point ed the compass, thus avoiding interference by other waves,

Portrait of Dante Found. Sig. Chiappelli, an art critic of note, is authority for the statement that an authentic portrait of Dante has been found among the Arcagua frescoes in the Church of Santa Maria Novelia, Florence. He asserts that he has made a thorough examination of the picture, and is convinced that it portrays the features of the poet. This opinion has been opposed, but he supports it by the fact that the portrait holds a book which is evidently the divine comedy.

BRILLIANT PREACHER'S WIT. Reaching Repartee and Ready Re-

pites of the Eloquent and

Heroic Robert Hall.

Of all the brilliant preachers of modern times no one shone more resplendently in conversation than the eloquent Baptist minister, Robert Hall, says the Saturday Evening Post. It is remarkable that, while in his writings hardly a gleam of wit or humor is to be found, yet in the social circle he was distinguished by his terse and pungent sayings. All his life he was a martyr to an excruciating disease, and his wittiest sayings were uttered when he was writhing with sharp pains. A lady at a friend's house found him so lost in thought that she vainly essayed to engage him in conversation. At length, impatient of his reveries, she said, flippantly, in allusion to a Miss Steel, to whom he was engaged to be

married: "Ah, sir, if we had but polished steel here, we might secure some of your attention; but-"

"Madam," interrupted the now roused preacher, "make yourself quite easy; if you are not polished steel, you are at least polished brass!

Hall had an intense abhorrence of religious cant, to which he gave expression sometimes in the most scorehing terms. A young minister, who was visiting him, spent a day in sighing, ever and anon begging pardon for his suspirations, and saying that they were caused by grief that he had so hard a heart. When the lamentations, which Hall had borne patiently the first day, were resumed at breakfast on the second, he said:

"Why, sir, don't be so cast down; remember the compensating principle, and be thankful and still." "Compensating principle!" exclaimed the young man; "what can

compensate for a hard heart?" "Why a soft head, to be sure!" replied Hall, who, if rude, had certainly great provocation.

WHAT AMERICAN GIRLS NEED.

Character Formed on Lines of Eterant Truth, Self-Reliance and Graciousness.

What American girls need is a high ideal-shall I say a new ideal?-of

To be pretty, to be daintily dressed. to be courted, flattered and coddled is the dream of most girls. The dream must be replaced by determination, energy and effort to be a helpful, hopeful, useful member of society, says Woman's Rome Companion. Womanly beauty and charm will grow of itself when character has been formed on lines of eternal truth, self-reliance and graciousness. Every girl should be helped at home and in school, before she is far in her teens, first to become an expert in all the work which centers in the home and in the care of the wardrobe, and second to sindy some occupation, trade or profession by which she can earn a comfortable living for herself and those who may be dependent upon her. I put domestic work first because, no matter what her wage-earning occupation may be, or no matter what riches she may seem to have in reality or in prospect, every girl should be practically prepared to be the wife of a poor man. In no other way than by strict training in-cooking, laundry-work and general housekreping, plain sewing and dressmaking, can such preparation be made. This doesn't sound romantic. but it is really dictated by the very. heart of romance; namely, belief in marriage for love, and for love alone. "Love in a cottage," in a cabin-nay, in a city tenement, and a flat besides - is a reality; but when a slattern sits by the fire, when a peevish woman serves hurnt fried steak every day. when unkempt children clamor and the window-shades are all awry, then poor love flies away and never comes back, and to our helpless, dreaming

girl how hard the reality seems! Pressing Board for Ribbons. A small pressing board is a boom for the woman who is called upon to freshen her ribbons and laces and in order to have it handy and its covering fresh and clean a hag of striped Holland linen is made and trimmed with scarlet braid. On the outside of the bag is a pocket for the iron holder and the bit of wax. The receptacle is just large enough to permit the board to slip in easily and closes with a flap at the top. Strings of tane are attached to each side so that the board may be hung upon

a closet door .-- Brooklyn Eagle. Creamy Rice Pudding.

Wash four tablespoonfuls of rice and add it to two quarts of cold milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little nutmeg, a pinch of salt, and half a cupful of raisins. Bake in a slow oven for at least two hours, stirring down the thin crust as fast as it forms over the top of the milk. Before taking the pudding out allow a thin crust to form. Serve cold .- N. Y. Tribune.

She Was Farious.

Miss Clifton-Yes, she was furious about the way in which that paper reported her marriage.

Miss Avondale-Did it allude to her "Indirectly. It stated that 'Miss (

Olde and Mr. Yale were married, the latter being a well-known collector. of antiques." "--Saxby's Magazine.

Something Unkeard Of. He-Did you hear of the accident your husband met with at the railroad station this morning?

She-No; I did not. "Well, he ran for the train-and caught it."-Yonkers Statesman.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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