

RE QUEER ANIMALS.

of Remarkable Creatures That Existed Before Man.

Specimens Beg Out of Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas for a New York Museum.

hundred huge cases that have arrived at the Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York, are filled with more than usual satisfaction by the directors of the museum. They are the bones of the remarkable species of extinct animals, dug out of the earth many feet below the surface of Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas. They are the first consignment of the results of the summer's long and numerous expeditions sent by the museum. In these 100 cases there is one perfect specimen of a flying bird that was 12 feet long. Prof. W. Matthews said that there were numerous other sections of lizards, but only complete specimen, which was from Kansas soil. It belonged to dried ages before man was dreamed and flew like a bat in the night and on fishes. Prof. Matthews, who had charge of an expedition to Kansas, has returned. On his way back he got his inheritance from his father's taste for salmon fishing and has already intimated that he will adopt the politics of his parents—namely, the liberal unionist doctrine—the late duke having been a staunch adherent of Mr. Gladstone until the latter took up home rule. The duke of Roxburghe is rich, and if he marries Miss Gooley will wed her more for the sake of her personal charms than for her dollars. His estates, which are unnumbered by mortgages, extend over 50,000 acres and have a rental value of \$250,000. The ancestral seat of the family is Floors castle, a striking edifice on the banks of the Tweed, which is the border line between England and Scotland. It is a magnificent pile and was built about two centuries ago on the site of an older castle particularly rich in historical associations.

MISS GOOLEY'S ENGLISH DUKE

Young Roxburghe, Very Rich, and Not His Grace of Manchester.

It is not the duke of Manchester, but the young duke of Roxburghe, recently come of age, who is being talked of in English society as destined to become the husband of Miss Gooley. The duke is a first cousin of the duke of Marlborough and a nephew, therefore, of Lady Randolph Churchill, who jointly with the young American duchess of Marlborough has helped to bring him into contact with Miss Gooley. He succeeded to the dukedom about five years ago on the sudden death of his popular father, who was famed throughout Great Britain as the most accomplished and successful angler in the United Kingdom. Indeed, no fisherman has yet managed to break his magnificent record of 31 salmon to his own rod in one day. While he had the physique of a border baron he had nothing in his favor that rough carriage which chroniclers tell was characteristic of Robert Kerr, first earl of Roxburghe. On the contrary, he was of a particularly gentle nature and retiring disposition.

His son, the present duke, appears to have inherited these amiable characteristics in spite of the strain of Churchill blood that comes to him through his mother. The young duke likewise inherits his father's taste for salmon fishing and has already intimated that he will adopt the politics of his parents—namely, the liberal unionist doctrine—the late duke having been a staunch adherent of Mr. Gladstone until the latter took up home rule. The duke of Roxburghe is rich, and if he marries Miss Gooley will wed her more for the sake of her personal charms than for her dollars. His estates, which are unnumbered by mortgages, extend over 50,000 acres and have a rental value of \$250,000. The ancestral seat of the family is Floors castle, a striking edifice on the banks of the Tweed, which is the border line between England and Scotland. It is a magnificent pile and was built about two centuries ago on the site of an older castle particularly rich in historical associations.

INFESTED BY PLAGUE OF FLEAS.

Philadelphians in City Hall and Its Vicinity Suffering from Pests.

Within the past few months there has

been a plague of fleas in Philadelphia.

It is said that neighboring villages are suffering from the same infliction.

Where they came from is a matter of conjecture with most people. A number of these pests are now infesting the public buildings, and the workmen engaged there can be seen at any hour of the day scratching themselves as though they had the itch.

It is true there are a number of cats and dogs that can be observed throughout the corridors of the city hall, but if anyone will take the trouble to examine these suffering animals they will find that the latest arrivals of fleas are entirely different from those that infest these house pets. Although these animals can also be found scratching as though they were in misery, examination of the more recent insects will prove them to be tiny black creatures, while the cat or dog flea is much larger and of a brownish color. These last fleas seldom leave the pets except by accident, and will quickly return to the fur of the beast at the first opportunity. The latest pest will also leave man or woman and take refuge in the large cities of the east, rather than the west."

"We need a large section of land; we must get it as cheap as possible, and it must be irrigable. We are unable to find these conditions in the east. We have received offers of land near Pueblo, Col. Claus Spreckels, the sugar magnate, has offered to give \$10,000 towards the establishment of a colony on these lines in California. The western railroads have shown the greatest interest.

"This is not a socialist scheme. It is on a purely business basis. It is not a cooperative scheme, for we believe in individual ownership. Colorado families are able to make a comfortable living and save a little money by farming five acres of land.

"I will be one of the trustees; another will be an officer of the trust company that holds the funds, and the third will be a sound business man."

SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Booth-Tucker Enthusiastic Over His Colonization Scheme.

Declares It Is Not Socialistic or Cooperative, and Has the Interest of Good Business Men of the Country.

Commander Booth-Tucker has returned to America filled with enthusiasm over his plan to colonize poor people on small farms in the west. He submitted the plan to Gen. Booth, in London, and it was commanded by the leader of the salvationists in every detail.

When a reporter asked him about the various criticisms that have been raised, he said: "I am prepared to meet every objection to this plan. I have made a practical study of it. I have submitted it not only to Gen. Booth, but to many prominent business men in this country, and to the editors of newspapers who are familiar with the sections where the colonies will be established, and I have yet to find one who does not give hearty approval."

"The Salvation Army will undertake the organization of an association, and will endeavor to secure sufficient funds for a fair trial, and to secure only such colonists as are desirable. We need \$500,000 to start with. We will secure a tract of irrigable land in Colorado, Wyoming or Utah, which will be paid for in installments.

"For several years I was an officer of the British government in India, and I know the practical results of irrigation. There can be no question about good crops each year. We will divide the land into ten-acre farms. We will build a cabin or small house on each farm, have the land ready for cultivation, and each family that joins the colony will find work in readiness, and a bank account of \$200 to its credit."

"The colonists will pay for the land in installments, at the rate of perhaps one dollar per week. We believe these colonists will come from largely populated centers nearest the colony."

"Why not start these colonies nearer the large cities of the east, rather than the west?"

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THE CAMPION TREE.

Facts Regarding Its Cultivation Published by Agricultural Department.

The results of an investigation regarding the camphor tree are announced in a bulletin of the agricultural department just issued. It says that for most of the secondary purposes the camphor tree may well be cultivated wherever it can be made to live.

But for the distillation of camphor gum and oil with a commercial view and for the production of wood for cabinet purposes, it must be grown under the most favorable conditions. Minimum winter temperature should not be below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Soil should be sandy, well drained and irrigated, unless there are abundant rains and plenty of food, rich in nitrogen, is required for rapid growth. The consumption of camphor in this country, as measured by the imports, has been decreasing during the past ten years, while the price has been increasing. The bulletin says:

"There has been an increase in imports of refined camphor, due to improved methods of refining and packing in Japan, and to some in the United States. The increase has been much more than counterbalanced by the decrease in imports of crude camphor. The decrease is due to a number of causes. As a result there has been an increase in the price of camphor and this in turn has led to the introduction of substitutes. Menthol and other preparations of camphor or compounds, including oil and its derivatives, camphor oil and insect powders, are now used for various purposes where camphor was formerly employed. Camphor has been manufactured artificially, at a cost leaving a margin of profit at present prices. It is therefore apparent that if the production of camphor from the trees is to be continued, the industry must be reduced to a minimum to compete with the price of substitutes, as well as on tariff questions, is known to be friendly to the pests now taking its place."

Strange Indian Vengeance.

In the course of his investigations Dr. Calmette has discovered the nature of a mortal poison which some of the natives of India employ to kill the cattle of their enemies. The poison is applied to little pointed rods inserted in the end of a sharp stick, which can be concealed in the hand. Approaching the cattle, the poisoner slightly scratches them with the venom-charged points. The ends of the little rods break off and remain in the wounds, which are barely visible. Dr. Calmette found that the poison was extracted from a kind of bean, growing on a leguminous plant known botanically as abrus precatorius. This poison is called abrin, and is almost as fatal in its effects as the most violent serpent venom.

Moving a Boat Without Oars.

When you have no oars nor any sort of substitute with which to propel a boat to shore, tie the rope to the after-thwart and give a series of jerks in a direction parallel to the keel and the boat will begin to move forward, slowly, indeed, but surely. The tug on the rope contracts the length of the boat and makes its side bulge out. A speed of two or three miles can be obtained by this means.

Queer Remedy for Cholera.

Superstition in Persia about a hundred years ago led to the adoption of a queer remedy for the cholera. The sufferers rolled a leaf of the Koran into a pill and swallowed it.

Population of Rome.

The population of Rome, Italy, is, by the census of last September, 477,272.

Not the Darwinian Monkey.

In several places in Cape Colony caves have been explored which yielded hundreds of mummified remains of a queer species of six-fingered monkey. All of the full-grown specimens have the tail situated high up on the back, with other distinguishing marks, such as two sets of canine teeth.

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Die of Kaiser Wilhelm.

The German emperor has been put on an almost entirely fruit diet. He is not allowed to drink tea or coffee, and his physicians consider it imperative that he should always have eight hours' sleep.

Had Fifty-Seven Children.

In 1797 Empress Catherine received a Russian peasant woman who had 57 children, all living.

Wright, author of *Tea and Rembrandt*.

Wright, author of *Tea and Rembrandt*, is now writing a book on tea.

Wright, author of *Tea and Rembrandt*.

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