

EXCAVATIONS IN THE ROMAN FORUM

THE remains of the northeastern part of the Forum present considerable interest, especially after the recent excavations which Commendatore Boni is making, and much light is being thrown upon the plan of the Forum, thus settling some of the discussions which have arisen upon the subject. Our present engraving shows some of the main points of interest in that part of the Forum which lies to the west of the Arch of Septimius Severus. In the foreground are the remains of the Basilica Fulvia, one of the constructions of the early period, which was modified considerably in after times. In the rear of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, one of the landmarks of the Forum, whose exact position has been so

also fragments of a frieze ornamented with bucranes and large paterae. The place which was occupied by this long portico or colonnade can be easily distinguished on the present site, and also some of the marble slabs which formed the pavement still remain. Some sections of the large marble columns are still left. At the farther corner of the structure, next the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, were discovered not long ago the remains of a monumental inscription in honor of Lucius Caesar, the adopted son of Augustus. The colossal fragments on which the inscription is cut have been left in the place where they were found. They no doubt keep the exact position which they took when the old edifice fell in ruins or was overthrown during the Middle Ages. It is impossible to say to what monument this colossal inscription belonged. Perhaps Augustus, when reconstructing the Basilica Aemilia, added a portico to which he gave the name of his two nephews, Lucius and Gaius Caesar. Until the recent excavations were made, archaeologists were not sure as to the exact direction of the Sacra Via, the main avenue passing through

A NOVEL FENCE PAINTER.

A Pittsburg company is offering the brush for painting wire fence shown herewith. They have a malleable iron frame, fitted with a high-grade steel spring six inches long, there being an opening between extreme limits of five and three-quarter inches



and between brushes of one inch. The brushes are held in position by a set screw. At the forward end of each arm is a socket to hold the brushes, the socket being extended into a cup to catch the drippings of paint should too much be taken. Paint is poured into the cup at the top of the arm and works down through the brushes, any

Luck and Adventure.

EAGLE CARRIES OFF CHILD.

While a little girl about eighteen months old, the only daughter of a young Sutherlandshire crofter, living about a mile from Inverlathie Station, on the Highland Railway, was playing at her father's cottage door on Saturday evening, an eagle swooped down, gripped her in its claws, and carried her off to the mountains, where some hours later her dead and mutilated body was found by a gamekeeper.

At first there was no clue to the mystery of her sudden disappearance. The little one had been playing in the sunshine while her mother was baking bread and her father was still at work in the fields.

Her baking finished, the mother prepared tea, and called the child. As there was no response, she went out to look for her, and, not seeing her anywhere, became alarmed, and went in search of her husband.

Together they searched the country road, the fields and the hillside, calling the little one's name, and waiting in vain for an answer. Crofters and gamekeepers and all their neighbors soon joined in the search in the gathering dusk, and under the supposition that the baby had been kidnapped by gypsies or traveling tinkers, of whom several had been seen in the neighborhood earlier in the week, search parties were formed to scour the countryside.

No trace of any strangers was found, however, and the faintest clue to the little one's fate. In despair the father headed a party to search the dyer, though it was felt to be impossible that the child could have strayed so far.

Meanwhile, a gamekeeper's party was hunting through the dense broom which covered a neighboring hill, and while this investigation was in progress, one of the gamekeepers, recalling stories of lambs being carried away by eagles, made his way toward the rocky crags near the crest of the hill.

In a crevice in the rocks he saw a tiny shoe, and in a deeper cleft a little higher up, he found the body of the missing girl.

The sight was a pitiful one. Both eyes were missing, and the child's face was covered with blood. From her right cheek a piece of flesh had been torn away, and on her arms, hands and neck were other wounds which told their own terrible story.

On the clothing were found, outlined in the little one's blood, the cruel marks of an eagle's claw, and clutched in the baby's tiny hand was a bunch of eagle's feathers.

The gamekeeper shouted for his fellow-searchers when he discovered the child's body. Swiftly they gathered around the cleft in the rocks. There they stood silent with horror and sorrow when they saw the child. Some of them, rough, strong, sturdy men, wept.

The little one's mother was brought to the spot by the commotion, and before the news could be broken to her had caught sight of her baby's tangled body.

With a heart-broken cry, she clasped the little one in her arms. She fainted, and had to be carried unconscious down the hillside to her cottage.

The news soon spread through all the countryside, and the gamekeepers took their guns and spread themselves out to search for the eagle. This has been unsuccessful so far.

Two years ago an eagle attacked and killed a deer in Sutherlandshire, and fed on its body until the keepers drove it off. Lambs are sometimes missed and their skeletons afterward found on the hillsides.

It is fifty years, however, since such a tragedy as that of Saturday occurred. London Express.

A NOTABLE CLIMBING FEAT.

White, vaporous clouds had been slowly drifting for the last hour, and, fearing a repetition of the previous day's experience and the loss of our view, we hurried on to the top, pausing only a few moments to enjoy the panorama, to renew acquaintance with our "Lost Peak," now 500 feet below us, and to take a picture through the mist of the white summit, with its splendid eastern precipice.

A quarter of an hour sufficed to complete our victory, and at 12:30 we stood on the summit of a most unusual level and very narrow ridge 150 feet in length, at the apex of the sharp aretes from north to south. On the western side snow-slopes tilted downward at a very acute angle, while on the east a stupendous precipice was overhung by a magnificent succession of enormous cornices, from which a fringe of misty iceles depended.

One at a time—the other two securely anchored—we crawled with the utmost caution to the actual highest point, and peeped over the edge of the huge, overhanging crest, down the sheer wall to a great, shining glacier 6000 feet or more below.

The view on all sides was remarkable, although the atmosphere was somewhat hazy, and unsuitable for panoramic photography. Perched high upon our isolated pinnacle, full 1500 feet above the loftiest peak for many miles around, below us lay unfolded range after range of brown-gray mountains, patched with snow, and sometimes glacier-hung, intersected by deep chasms or broader wooded valleys. A dozen lakes were visible, nestled between the outlying ridges of our peak, which proudly stands upon the backbone of the continent and supplies the headwaters of three rivers, the Cross, the Simpson and the Spray.—From "The First Ascent of Mt. Assiniboine," by James Outram, in the Century.

GIRL HEROINE SAVED CREW.

On the wild, rough shores of the west coast of Brittany, near Ushant, there lives a dark-eyed, modest, gentle-tempered fisher girl, who to all men and all women of these parts had been

known from her childhood as the "Flower of the Sea." But Bess Here will now for all time be known as the heroine whose deed in saving the lives of a shipwrecked crew places her side by side with Grace Darling.

Two thousand Frenchmen and French women, eminent in all walks of life, assembled the other day in the gigantic amphitheatre of the Nouvelle Borbonne, Paris, for the annual meeting of the Lifeboat Society, across in reverence to the trim little woman stepping timidly from the rear to the platform to receive the recognition of her act.

It was on the night of November 1, 1903, that the fishing schooner Vespaire went ashore on the Island of Ushant. The lifeboat had already saved twenty-one of the crew of the Anala. Fourteen of the remainder had put off in the vessel's boats and lost their way, to drift hopelessly toward the rocks.

Rose Here, watching from the top of a cliff, saw them heading blindly for the sharp, jagged rocks and resolved to save them. Stepping from ledge to ledge with the lightness and ease of one to whom every stone was an old acquaintance, she made her way down fifty feet of cliff. Then she waded into the terrible sea, was caught by the boiling surf, swept off her feet, struggled upward, was again swept away to be pulled or

she knew every inch of the coast every inlet, every creek, and when consciousness returned she guided the boat to safety from which the crew landed in safety.

Thus she stood on the front of the platform, while in the presence of Cabinet Ministers, Generals, Admirals and the nobility of France, the President of the Lifeboat Society pinned the medal on her breast. The titled dames crowded around Rose to kiss her. For her wedding dowry she has received the Prix Church and De Foar of \$200, a second prize of \$200 from the Academy of Marseilles, a medal from the Countess Fouchier du St. Fraon, and innumerable gifts of jewelry and money from admiring Americans.

PRECIPICE SAVED HIM.

J. L. Anderson, a tourist from Sandusky, Ohio, had an exciting experience recently while hunting in the Sierra Madre Mountains. In telling the Mexican Herald about the matter before leaving for his home, Mr. Anderson said that he was in North western Chihuahua hunting for big game and suddenly encountered a large grizzly bear. The animal started to run, when he fired, only slightly wounding it in the side. The sting of the bullet infuriated the beast, and quick as a flash of lightning it turned and attacked its assailant.

"I fired one more shot," said Mr. Anderson, "but the bullet went wild and before I could defend myself the bear was upon me with a mad, wild rush. It threw me down, and there began a fierce fight for life.

"The claws of the beast severely lacerated my body. It caught my left arm above the elbow and broke the bone. With my other hand I got out my hunting knife, but could not stab the animal in any vital place. I was all alone and could not hope for help.

"Death seemed inevitable, but for a moment the contest occurred on the edge of a sharp precipice. The bear lost its balance and rolled over the cliff to a ledge forty feet below. It almost carried me with it, but I clung to the underbrush and finally crawled away. I did not look to see where the bear went, but got out of that place as soon as possible."

Mr. Anderson is still suffering from the effects of his terrible experience, and it will be several weeks before he recovers.

RESCUED FROM CANNIBALS.

The Rev. Mr. Neville, rector of the Episcopal Church at Nevada, Mo., once had a narrow escape from being killed by cannibals. About twenty years ago Mr. Neville, then quite a young man, went from his then home in Australia to New Guinea, an island in the Australasian group, as a missionary, being one of a party of sixteen men. The party had been on the island some time, and one morning were all in front of their tent except Mr. Neville who was inside, when they were suddenly and without warning attacked by a large force of the savage natives. Young Neville ran to the door of the tent to see what was going on, and found to his horror that all his companions were being cut to pieces. He saw he was too late to save any of them and concealed himself in the tent until a few minutes later, some less bloodthirsty members of the tribe came up and drove off their unregenerate man-eating brethren. The newcomers did not, however, let Mr. Neville go, but took him prisoner and held him nearly a year. Meantime, his friends invoked the aid of the British government, which appealed to the Dutch owners of the island, in the unfortunate Englishman's behalf, and Dutch soldiers finally found and rescued him.—Kansas City Journal.

KILLS SEA LION IN A CAR.

W. H. May, a Wells-Fargo Express messenger, had an encounter with a 205-pound sea lion in the express car of the California train on the Santa Fe. The sea lion was on the way from San Francisco to New York.

Just before midnight near Peabody, Kan., May was at work when he heard a crash followed by the bark of a big sea lion. The animal had broken out of its cage and was advancing toward May down the dimly lighted passageway between the piles of baggage. May untied two bulldogs he had in the car with him. The big sea lion kept coming and May retreated. The dogs started to give fight, but turned and fled when the sea lion struck at them.

On his retreat May had procured his shotgun. When the animal reared again May fired, the charge taking effect in the neck and head of the lion, killing it instantly.

Try to Check Emigration.

To check the immigration of English boys to the colonies, the Lambeth (England) guardians are trying to apprentice them to home farmers, many of whom are ready to pay good wages and look carefully after the boys.

News of Interest TO AFRO-AMERICANS

Bishop Turner Makes Address.
Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Georgia, addressed the students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Huntsville, Ala., and outlined to them their duties in future life.

Outside Federal Jurisdiction.

One of the many difficulties met by those who would attack the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the federal courts is the constitutional limitations upon the jurisdiction of those courts. Generally speaking, they only when the parties thereto are of different states or where a question is involved which calls for interpretation or construction of some provision of federal constitution or law. It is this strict construction by the United States supreme court of its jurisdictional limitations that has brought disaster to many well meant but over-sanguine efforts to secure a decision by that tribunal upon some constitutional provision believed to be obnoxious to the federal compact. An interesting instance of this is the recent effort made in the name of one Giles, a Negro, to secure a determination by the supreme court upon the validity of the Alabama suffrage provisions. It was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.—Exchange.

Cooked in Hot Springs.

News has been received of the dreadful death of Felix Grundy, a colored man, employed as cook by the Las Anima Land and Cattle Company, of Sierra county, New Mexico. Grundy had been ill for some time and went to Palomas Hot Springs. Some time during the night, no one knows just when, he went into the springs. He was not missed till the next morning, about 7 o'clock when the door of the bath room was found locked. The door was forced open and the dead body of Grundy was found lying in the boiling water at the bottom of the springs. The body was recovered as soon as possible. In order to remove the body it had to be raised in a blanket to prevent the flesh, which had been cooked, from separating from the bones. The body had been in the boiling water several hours. It is presumed that upon going into the bath room he fainted and fell into the hot water and was not able to recover and was drowned.

The Deportation of the Negro.

The Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union says: Bishop Turner still insists that the Negro must go, but the Rev. Joseph Milburn says to the African Methodist conference at Indianapolis that he will not go and the United States cannot send him away. And just now the wires are telling us he is leaving Mississippi in such numbers that prosperous enterprises are closing for lack of his labor—he will not stay in that state because of the recent enactment against vagrants, which is being rigidly enforced. Here is a conflict of authorities emphasized by the concurrence of a plain fact—If a vagrant law can free one southern state of the Negro, it is very plain that others can get rid of him—when they choose. The Charleston News and Courier takes up the argument by showing that the Negro can go because we receive a million immigrants a year—why could not the Negro go if he liked as easily as others find their way here? What need for "deportation" if the Negro really desires to leave the south? What need for the south to keep him if she can drive him off at pleasure by making a vagrant law general?

Provides for Black Bishop.

There was reserved for the final session of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Los Angeles, Cal., the question of whether the preachers of any other than white races shall be eligible for the episcopacy.

The conference voted by a practically unanimous vote to amend the church constitution so as to provide for the election of bishops of other than the white race.

The matter came from the committee on episcopacy, as the result of memorials from several annual conferences favoring the election of colored bishops to preside as general superintendents. Chairman J. H. Buckley, in presenting the report of the committee on episcopacy on this subject, characterized the recommendation as one of the most far-reaching importance. Following was the report of the committee:

"Concerning memorials from the Tennessee, east Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Lexington conferences requesting the general conference to provide for the election of bishops of African descent who shall be assigned to the presidency of conferences consisting wholly or chiefly of ministers of African descent, respectfully report:

"That in the present state of our fundamental law a constitutional objection is raised to granting of the request of said memorialists; but there having been referred to this committee by the general conference a memorial from the Rock River conference to change the fundamental

law so as to make possible the realization of the desire of the memorialists and to accomplish other important objects, therefore,

"Resolved, first, That this general conference propose the following amendment to the constitution: to strike out from the third restrictive rule, paragraph 67, section 3, of the discipline of 1900, so that the whole paragraph shall read:

"The general conference shall not change or alter any part of rule of our government so as to do away with episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency, but may elect a bishop or bishops for work among particular races and languages or for any of our foreign missions, limiting their episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively."

"Resolved, second, That if this report is adopted thereafter the above proposed amendment to the constitution be submitted to the general conference in order to ascertain whether the legal constitutional vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting shall be given; and

"Resolved, third, If such should be the result the bishops shall be requested to submit the proposition to the members of the annual conferences and of the lay electoral conferences which shall meet in the years 1907 and 1908 for their adoption of the same amendment to the constitution."

The conference later voted unanimously to amend the church constitution so as to provide for the election of bishops of other than the white race.

CAUGHT FISH WORTH \$300.

Fifth Known Specimen of Sailfish Taken Off Florida Coast.

The luckiest Cincinnati fisherman this year is Mr. Edward Hart, who last week caught a large "sailfish," a few miles at sea, off Miami, Fla.

This fish is one of the rarest known to science. Previous to the one caught by Mr. Hart there have been but four others captured; three of them are in European museums and one at the Smithsonian Institution.

The one caught by the Cincinnati weighs seventy-five pounds and is a perfect specimen of its kind.

These sailfish are peculiarly constructed. On their backs is a sort of a pocket from which they come a sail for the fish when moving at the surface of the ocean. When the wind is blowing strong these fish can travel at a rapid rate when their sail is set.

On the under part of the fish is a strong fin, which they can draw entirely into the body as they sail.

The long sword protruding from the fish's head makes of this tribe a formidable enemy to the other fishes. They are found only along the Florida coast.

A few days after Mr. Hart caught his specimen, he saw two or three others sailing on top of the water and going at a rapid rate.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TRIBE OF MASKED AFRICANS.

Traveler Describes Curious People of North Africa.

The masked Tawareks, a North African tribe, have long been an object of curiosity and interest to scholars and travelers, but in spite of the researches into their origin and language, many problems remain to be solved. Mr. Harding King recently spent a good deal of time among them, journeying about 600 miles into their country. One thing is certain about the race, which is that they have made their name a terror among the peoples who live on the borders of their country. They never come near civilized people if they can help it, and only approach caravans belonging to other tribes in order to plunder them and kill their owners. They have one feature which distinguishes them from their neighbors, the men keep their faces covered with a mask and hide their features by those means even from the members of their own family. Mr. King found that these people were filthy dirty, for no true Tawarek ever washes. Such ablutions are necessary for religious purposes are performed with sand or stone; occasionally, with the view of improving his appearance, he rubs himself with indigo. His hosts all had thick, purring voices, a shifty manner, and large, lustrous, furtive eyes.

WIDOW GETS LUCKY FARTHING.

Enterprising Woman Turns Small Award to Good Account.

The fartthing, which the English judges have been making use of frequently of late in awarding damages to litigants, has proved in one case a useful coin. A West Bromwich widow recently obtained a fartthing in a breach of promise action she had brought against a faithless lover. She put it in the windows of her tobacco shop with a printed warning to trusting women to beware of mizpah rings and inviting men to come and buy breach of promise cigars and widow's mite cigars. The result was such a big business that the police had to stand by to keep the pavement clear while nineteen men, mostly widowers came and offered themselves in marriage.

WAYS THAT ARE STRANGE.

Queer Matrimonial Customs Among Eastern Peoples.

It is a queer custom—described in "The Living Race of Mankind"—that the Australian Delos has of keeping the unmarried women in cages at the top of trees—a custom that makes the ladies eager for matrimony, no matter how unpleasant the husbands. The Samatran Dyas have pleasant social customs. When a young man calls on his girl he climbs in through the roof and the rest of the family pretend not to see him, although they are only sitting behind a little bamboo screen. If she does not care for him she raises a sort of a circular bamboo corset, which hides her head, and then there is nothing for him to do but decamp.



The Northeastern Corner of the Roman Forum.

much disputed, has been found, according to the recent excavations, to be along the northern side. It passes in front of the two last named structures and lies underneath the level ground seen on the right of the engraving.

As regards the Basilica Fulvia, of which only the central part built of tufa blocks and part of the portico is now standing, the censor, M. Fulvius Nobilior, founded this edifice in the year 179 B. C., and gave it his own name. Later on, M. Aemilius Lepidus, during his consulate in 78 B. C., restored the building considerably, and ornamented it with bucranes upon which were engraved the portraits of his ancestors. A reproduction of the basilica restored and ornamented in this way now exists upon a medal of the time of Lepidus. It is probable, however, that he did not finish the work upon the building, for only twenty-five years later we see that Lucius Aemilius Paulus took up the work and received 1600 talents from Caesar for this purpose. From this time on the edifice took the name of Basilica Pauli. It was badly damaged in the fire of the year 740 of Rome, and the work of restoring it was carried out by Augustus and some of the members of the Aemilia family. The splendid Phrygian columns (pavonazzetti) which Valentinian and Theodosius gave to the Basilica of St. Paul in 386 A. D., came from the building which Augustine restored.

In the fifth century the Aemilia no longer existed. On its site had been constructed a portico, which was probably commenced under Petronius Maximus, prefect of Rome, and completed by Theodoric. To the edifice which they erected belongs the pavement formed of small blocks of marble of different colors, representing geometric forms. The columns of red granite with their pedestals and capitals of white marble (three of which can be seen) were taken from different edifices and were adapted to the main structure as best might be. The ancient basilica contributed to this building with the old walls constructed of large tufa blocks (some of which still remain, as will be observed), also with a dozen columns adapted to the portico. This colonnade was of considerable length, nearly 200 feet long, and ran along the Sacra Via.

To the ancient structure also belongs the pavement of African marble and two fragments of an architrave on which traces can still be seen of an inscription showing the construction of the building by Aemilius Paulus.

the Forum, which was the scene of so many events in the history of the capital. It was formerly supposed that it passed through the middle of the Forum, but the excavations which Commendatore Boni recently made have proved that it ran along the northern side, tracing a line which started from the Arch of Septimius Severus and passed in front of the Basilica Aemilia and the adjoining Temple of Antonin and Faustina, therefore skirting the colonnade whose remains are visible in the engraving. The actual pavement of the ancient avenue lies, however, far below the level of the present ground. At the corner of the Basilica of Constantine (lying further back of the Temple) a considerable portion of the old pavement has been discovered. It is formed of large polygonal slabs of basaltic lava. The pavement which has been uncovered so far lies about eight feet below the ground level and is in a good state of preservation, with the blocks well joined together.—Scientific American.

The Great Extent of Alaska.

The latitude of Alaska corresponds approximately to that of the Scandinavian peninsula, Point Barrow, the northernmost cape of Alaska is in about the same latitude as North Cape, Dixon Entrance, which marks the southernmost point, is nearly on the same parallel as Copenhagen, Sitka, the capital of Alaska, is in the latitude of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

Alaska stretches through twenty-seven degrees of latitude and fifty-four of longitude. Its east and west dimensions, measured to the extreme limit of the Aleutian Islands, is almost exactly equal to the distance from Savannah, on the Atlantic coast, to Los Angeles, on the Pacific. Its most northerly and southerly points are as far apart as the northern and southern boundaries of the United States.—National Geographic Magazine.

Thirty-seven Years in Harness.

The Kezar Falls, Me., burying ground society have for thirty-seven years in succession chosen Thomas C. Handell clerk of the society. This he did not hear his excuses this year, although he is almost eighty-seven years of age.

About 5000 of the 240,000 inhabitants of Sao Paulo, Brazil, are Germans. Unlike the Italians, who go back to their native country after earning a competence, the Germans make Brazil their permanent home and help to pay the taxes.

A LAST RESORT



"Gracious, little boy! Why don't you try kindness?"
"Yes'm, lady! I will jest as soon as I can club wears out!"—New York American.

Amazing Names Given Infants.

Some amazing names have been given to foundlings and perpetuated by their posterity. One infant found near Shepherd's Bush was named Thomas Shepherd's Bush; another, who was discovered tied up in a napkin by the side of a brook, became Martin Napkin-Brooke; and an infant picked up at Newark, who later on won fame as Dr. Thomas Magnus, was christened Tom Among Us.

New Mind Who Says "Rubber."

A medical journal says that in the continued use of the eyes in such work as sewing, typewriting, bookkeeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This practiced every ten or fifteen minutes relieves the muscular tension and rests the eyes.—Hartford Post.



The United States Mint, Philadelphia.