THE MODERN GENTLEMAN So in After All, Not Madorn, But Ha

In some of our earliest immigration records the more favored arrivals were designated as "gentlemen." For instance, one cargo of colonists comprised a score of "gentlemen" and several hundred laboring men and handicraftsmen. It is true that historians have added a descriptive word to the selected class and called them "gentlemen adventurers," but the idea of superiority still endures; and in this age of genealogical research a familiar tragedy is the experience of

course, but the attorney for the other

After all, there is really no new

nize thy right to be esteemed a gen-

Pet Bear Joined in the Ceremony.

Bruinski, the pet bear of the Colum-

bla's jackies, was not sent to the

"Zoo" because he tried to eat the cap-

tain's dog, says an officer of the ship,

but because he turned a solemn cere-

mony into a farce. Every day after

tleman."-Philadelphia Post.

8 the tall young woman a proud son or a haughty dame going entered the dining room back through the centuries and strik-A with her friend, a little ing as a lineal ancestor a plain handiwoman who was one of a craftsman instead of a duly authentiparty at a table near the Cated "gentleman." There is no covet oor called out admiringly: "Oh, Miss for that kind of disappointment ex-Prinder, every time I see yo . come in- cept a coat of arms-which need not to the room I wish I were tall. I do be historical if it be safe. In these days the designation of so envy you your height?"

The tall young woman acknowledged "gentleman" is formally used in Great the tribute gracefully, then sighed as Britain, but in America there has she settled into a chair at her owns been a gradual disappearance of its table. "Do you know," she said to her ancient employment. The other day friend, "that that little woman over the scion of a family that had won there is one of my greatest grievwealth and kept it was on the witness ances." stand. He gave his occupation as "gentleman." It was understood, of

"Why, I thought shy seemed very pleasant!" replied the friend.

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LITTLE WOMEN

ARE

MIGHTY ATOMS

-40+

"I suppose you thought she really side was no respecter of terms or of meant what she said just now, and persons. He asked bluntly what the that she showed a sweet, generous nawitness meant by "gentleman." There ture in making that remark. Well, was an awkward quarter of an hour and in the end the witness, by that she didn't mean it at all. She merely time red with discomfiture, declared wanted to call attention again to her that a gentleman was a person of own diminutiveness, which she coneducation who did not have to work siders much more fetching than my for a living. height.'

"Oh, is that the trouble?" 'laughed Nothing kills so swiftly as ridicule the friend. "Well, she is a dainty little or absurdity. This accounts for the thing." gradual elimination of "gentleman" as a definition for directories or offi-

"Of course she is." said the tall young woman, whose tone now borcial certificates. And-shall we call it the sarcasm of fate?-the word that dered upon asperity, "but she need takes the place of "gentleman" in not make invidious comparisons at my these practical but unromantic chronexpense in order to call the fact to icles is "capitalist." people's attention." But while we smile let us remember

"This isn't her first offence, then?" hat we have not removed the gentle "No, indeed; it's a habit of hers. man from our social category. Rathef Nature provides all small women have we given to the word a better with this method of attack to enable significance. We can even surmise them to get the better of their larger that there were more real gentlemen sisters. They usually pretend to adamong the handi-raftsmen than mire, in order to emphasize by conamong the favored twenty who alone trast the more attractive quality they bore the appellation. Certainly history themselves possess has shown who became the freemen "That is their indirect method. The

direct is more effective and usually and who did the great work of liberty and nation building. consists in calling attention to their shoes. Sometimes it is gloves and idea of the gentleman. It is as an belts, but usually it is shoes. Just cient as the hills. "Though all the this morning, when we were all out honors of thy line bedeck thy hails, oh the piazza, and there were enough believe me, virtue alone is true nomen around to be worth the effort, bility." said old Juvenal. "Oh, give that same little Mrs. Grimston over me inbora worth! If thou really there, apparently casually regarded merit the character of blameless inher feet and then suddenly laughod tegrity, of stanch love, of justice, her pretty little laugh. both in words and deeds, then I recog-

"'What do you think of these new shoes of mine?" she demanded engagingly. 'Aren't they perfectly huge? But you know I thought that for once I would get shoes that wouldn't scuff out the first time I wore them, so I bought them in the boys' department.' The stout neat little shoes she displayed were at most No. 2s and as I wear No. 51/2 and had on a short

skirt you may imagine how pleased I dinner, Bruinski and his particular felt. friends induiged in a nap. Bruinski "You know I am five feet eight and stretched himself out on the deck, and weigh 150, and my waist measures his chums spread themselves around twenty-five. I had never been sensihim, using him as a pillow. Just after tive about any of these statistics, or Captain Wilde came to take command given them any particular thought unof the yard he sent word that he was til Mrs. Grimston began to emphasize going to visit the ship at a certain them. Nearly every day now she says hour. something like this. 'Do you know

The men were mustered as quickly that I have gained ten pounds since I as possible, to receive him with all the came to this hotel? I got on the scales honors. Bruinski's friends with the to-day and was perfectly amazed to others responded to the bo's'n's call. see them go up to 115, for I have never



There are 2400 mineral waters bo tled in New York City.

A sign of politeness in Tibet on meeting a person is to hold up the clasped hand and stick out the tongue.

The contemplated Broadway-Courtland skyscraper, which will have almost double the number of stories of. any existing New York edifice, will " 615 feet high.

The diversity of tougues to be found in one country is often a matter of surprise. Last year the Bible Soclety's agents sold the Scriptures in fifty-three languages in the Russian empire, in twenty-eight languages ip Burma, in thirty in South Malaysia and fifty-three in the Egyptian agency.

The dressing of the bair is the most important part of the Chinese woman's tollet. The district she comes from may always be known from the manner in which she does her hair. It also indicates her station in life. Young girls, whether married or single, wear queues, colling up their bair, as the Western women do, on attaining a certain age.

Ostrica are pieces of broken pottery which were used for memoranda in ancient Egypt. Enormous numbers of them have been found while excavating, and they throw the most practical light upon the daily life of the country thousands of years ago. The inscriptions comprise private letters, legal agreements, receipts and memoranda of all kinds, and we are mainly indebted to them for our constantly increase ing knowledge of the land of Khem.

if a flower pot is laid on its side the stalk of the plant growing in it gradually curves upward until it resumes the vertical position. This is called geotropic curvature, and the question is by what means the plant is stimulated to change its direction of growth. Ore theory avers that movable starch grains in the plant cells fall to the lower side as the position is changed. and by their pressure influence the mechanism of growth. Recently Mr Francis Darwin, in England, has suc ceeded in accelerating the tendency of a plant to curve upward when placed horizontally by subjecting it to the vibrations of a tuning-fork. He thinks the shock of the vibration affects the movements of the starch grains.

The Chinese doctor sets up a terrible

racket when called to treat the sick This is supposed to drive evil spirits away, and it unquestionably acts well in a great many cases. Civilization de mands rest and quiet; all noise is barred from the sick room. An Ameri can physician tells of a patient who had sunk into a coma preceding death "Some one in the next house struck up the 'Anvil Chorus' from 'Il Trova tore.' I was very much annoyed and distressed, and tried to stop it. Suddenly the pulsation at the wrist be gan again, the patient gradually opened his eyes, and motioned to his sister. She bent low, and he whispered in her ear: 'Te dum te dea, that is my favorite tune,' said he. He recuperated and entirely recovered."

GREAT OCEAN HIGHWAYS. but Bruinski slumbered on, until after Panama Canal Will Create a New



The second se

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BOA CLEARS A SHIP. Ost. HAT bos which is caus-

At Concerning Concerning

ing so much trouble т Captain Dickson, of the Yankee brigantine Daisy. two watchmen in South Brooklyn are mourning the loss of two faithful fies beaten curs. Ever since Captain Dickson caged the bos in his coal locker the snake has been trying to smash the door. He would coll up as far from the door as he could get and then leap forward with all the force of his twenty feet of steel muscled energy. The door was reinforced, but some

time after midnight he battered it so that it swung only on the upper hinge. Then the sn: .. e glided out through the space at the bottom. Toward 1.30 o'clock "Tom" Walsh.

one of the watchmen, heard his dog screaming in agony. Walsh's dog is one of the flea ridden "yaller" variety, but he has been a faithful companon for nearly nine years, and Walsh thought a great deal of him. He rushed to the dog's.rescue, and to his borror saw a huge snake wrapped closely around him. His ardor abated somewhat, but he hunted up a companion, and armed with crowbars they idvanced on the boa. The snake abanloned its prey and placed himself in a posture of defense. The men were on the brink of the wharf, while the make and the dog were close to a shed some twenty fect from them. Suddenly the snake shot straight forward at Walsh. The man was on the alert and as the boa leaped forward. he fell on his face without delay. The boa. missing his mark, went more than two-thirds of his length over the edge of the pier, and then got a purchase with his tail in a crac : in the flooring. Before he could utilize his hold to get back the two crowbars were brought down sharply on the tail and the snake plunged overboard. The two men saw

head two or three feet above the water, but did not care to follow him. About two hours later a slight comsotion was heard at the end of the next pier. The watchman there. James Elson, whistled for his dog, but no dog appeared. He went to the end of the pier where he knew the dog had been, and found only a slimy trail and some deep scratches that had been made, apparently by the claws of his dog. He did not know what had become of the cur, until later in the morning when he compared notes with Walsh, and the fate of the cur became apparent.

About 8 o'clock Captain Dickson went on deck. To his mingled horror and joy he found that the door of the locker was partly open. He did not wait to make further investigation, but jumped into the forward rigging and

went aloft. He stayed there for awhile and then cautiously slid down a stay to the roof of the coal locker. Peering cautiously through , a small peephole, he saw the boa curled up on the coal, asleep, and with a much increased girth amidships, marking the last resting place of Elson's dog. The captain thought it a good chance, since the snake was asleep from its gorging, to capture him, but as he approached the door, he heard, or thought he heard, the snake move. He then door until nothing less than ar fillerv

yiki, and had reached Ujiji. There, where new supplies should have reached him, he learned that all had been stolen. He was almost hopeless and helpless, an old man, ill, alone, with only the friendship of a few native tribes between him and death.

A STREET

In the nick of time Stanley arrived. after a month of wandering and terrible hardship. The meeting between the two was most dramatic. To Livingstone it meant new life. It buoyed him up till all the hardships were forgotten. Together the two explored Tanganyiki, and then went back to Unyanyembe, where Stanley provided Livingstone with new supplies and a new party of faithful blacks. The old missionary returned to the jungle, to die a few months later, and Stanley retraced his steps to give the world the story of his achievement.

#### ON THE DESERT.

Mr. Stewart Edward White, in his serial, "The Mountains," now running in The Outlook, thus describes his experience in the California alkali plains. Most of the time we got on well enough. One day only the desert showed her power. That day, at 5 in the afternoon, it was 120 degrees in the shade. And we, through necessity of reaching the next water, journeyed over the alkali at noon. Then the desert came close on us and looked us fair in the eyes, concealing nothing. She killed poor Deuce, the beautiful setter who had traveled the wild countries so long; she struck West and the tenderfoot from their horses when finally they had reached a long-legged water tank; she even staggered the horses themselves. And I, lying under a bush, where I had stayed after the others in the hope of succoring Deuce, began idly shooting at ghostly jack rabbits that looked real, but through which the revolver bullets passed without resistance.

After this day the tenderfoot went water crazy. Watering the horses hecame almost a mania with him. He could not bear to pass even a mud hole without offering the astonished Tunemah a chance to fill up, even though that animal had drunk freely him swing away in the darkness, his not twenty rods back. As for himself, he embraced every opportunity, and journeyed draped in many canteens.

After that it was not so bad. The thermometer stood from 100 to 105 or 106, to be sure, but we were getting used to it. Discomfort, ordinary physical discomfort, we came to accept as the normal environment of man. It is astonishing how soon uniformly uncomfortable conditions, by very lack of contrast, do lose their power to color the habit of mind. I imagine merely physical unhappiness is a matter more of contrasts than of actual circumstances. We swallowed dust, we bumped our shoulders philosophically under the beating of the sun; we breathed the debris of high winds; we cooked anyhow, ate anything, spent long, idle, fly-infested hours walting for the noon to pass.

SKRYDLOFF'S DARING EXPLOIT The several successful sorties which Admiral Skrydloff has made since he assumed command of the Russian Vladivostok squadron leads a writer in Harper's Weekly to describe the daring exploit which first made Skrydloff's name familiar to the Russian people. The occasion was the passage of the Danube by the Russian army of liberation which was being sent to put a stop to the Bulgarian atrocities which Turkey was carrying on at the slipped aloft once more, gave the snake time. Russia had no Black Sea fleet another chance to get quiet, and, de- then, while Turkey had a number of scending, braced and nailed up the powerful ironclads and monitors. Ad-



A Donation From Carnegie.

Benedict College, a colored institution 'n Columbia,8. C., will have within a few months a library building for which plans have been drawn and which will cost \$5,000, the money having been donated by Andrew Carnegie. . . . .

# To Combat Prejudice.

To combat prejudice against colored tenants in white districts, in New York, the Afro-American Reality company, of that city, has started an aggressive campaign.

Negro real estate operators and investors organized the company secently with a capital stock of \$500,600. The company own four five story flats, valued at \$125,000, and holds ten other flat houses under five-year leases.

The Afro-American Realty Company was formed after a struggle a year ago to oust colored teaants of uptown flats.

# . . . .

#### An Outrage in Texas. A dispatch from Lockhart, Tex.,

says: A mob of masked whitecappers has killed one Negro and severely beaten another, both being residents of this vicinity.

The mob first visited Tom Coperton. who was taken from his home and mercilcssly beaten. From Coperton's cabin the mob went to the home of John 'arremore and endeavored 'o enter the house. Larrenore's wife opened fire on the mob which the whitecappers returned.

After the fusilade, Larremore was found dead in the hallway of the home.

#### . . . . Pickens Highly Honored.

A dispatch from New Haven, Conn., says: William Pickens, the young colored man who graduated with high honors at Yale a month ago, has just been cotified of his election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. It is customary for the men elected to receive notifications during commencement week. In explanation of Pickens' failure to receive the election to which he seemed eligible, as a high stand man, it was given out at the time that the society had adopted a rule that men who had not entered college when the class as a whole entered, should be considered as not entitled to election except by special consent of the society. It was said

that this rule barred Pickens, but the society now seems to have made an exception in his case. He is the only colored man belonging to the society.

# No Prejudice Shown Here. For the second time within twelve

month, a colored minister of Atlanta has opened the session of the general council with prayer Upon each occasion the minister so honored has been Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational Church

Every session of council commences with prayer. Some times the minister who is invited to do this service does not appear, and council then nvites any minister or religious worker who nay minister or religious worker who is present to pray. It was for this reason that Rev. Proctor was invited to pray. He had appeared for the purpose of requesting that stronger efforts be made by the municipality to afford educational facilities to the colored children of Atlanta. He read a communication from various colored citizens asking for more public school facilities for the children of their race. The communication was referred to the board of education. . . . .

It is fortunate for both the dos Norto and the specim ar north that the vast majority of black men reside in the south among their friends. . . . .

The Negro and Politica

The Atlanta Independent, one of the ablest Negro papers published 'n the south, is giving the race some editorial idvice calculated to solve the so-called "Negro problem" in the only practical manner in which it can be solved, says The Atlanta Constitution. "The Independent declares that "the elimination of the Negro from the national life as a political factor is inevitable," and regards his "total exclusion from participating in the affairs of the government" as the "flat of fate."

The independent sees that "the Negro's acquired unfitness to enjoy and appreciate self government" lies "threateningly at the basis of Chrstian civilization," declaring:

The Megro must begin at the bottom and learn the rudiments of the responsibility of the bailot before he can comprehend its importance or enjoy its protection. The Negro is neither responsible for his ignorance or his political status. In both cases, he is the innocent victim of circumstances without his control. Every student of history must acknowledge that the enfranchisement of the Negro with- A out qualification was a monumental wrong inflicting more permanent injury upon the very people congress was seeking to protect them all the discriminating legislation passed by the south a an effort to correct the blunder. The further the Negro removes himself from politics the more selfreliant will he become. The right to vote ought to be based upon intelligence or property qualifications. The citizen ought to be taught to bring something to his country in his charv acter either tangible or intangible. and ought not to expect his country to add everything to him. The right to vote primarily ought to have been conferred upon us as we acquired intelligence and became competent to appreciate the purpose of the ballot. The right of suffrage should have been handed us in such a way as to stimulate development and progress. None but those who possess and practice civic virtue should be allowed to vote. If we would win and maintain a permanent place in the civic relations of our country, we must obtain it by reason of what is inherent in the man. It must come because of the stuff in the individual. Legislation nor the republican party cannot confer it. There is no agency without the man which can confer it; it must evolute those possibilities which now lie dormant in the individual.

BEE HUNTING A PASTIME.

#### There is a Fascinating Charm About It.

Some bright young women who spent last summer in a western Massachusetts town, tired of hunting birds which never sat still, turned bee hunters. Discovering a veteran bee hunter and overcoming a feminine distrust of the little insect who so sharply resents interference with her affairs, they were inifiated in the art of lining bees, and thereafter every ramp afield was with an object in view.

Bee hunting possesses a charm peculiarly its own and it can be prac-

ore than 104 before! And my dear, I am ashamed to confess it. but I bought a new belt to-day and had to ask for size twenty-two!'

"Another universal trick of little women is to assume the helpless, dependent role, which, of course, appeals te all mankind. They have to have someone check their baggage and buy their tickets for them. They continually find it necessary to be helped down from high places or up steep places or across mud puddles, over which you have stepped without stopping to consider. They never fail to call attention to this by saying, as they smile gratefully up at their protecting male escort. 'How I do wish I were as self-reliant and independent as you are, Miss Prinder! It's dreadful always to be a trouble to one's friends. This causes the protecting male escort to reflect with gratification what a fine thing it is to aid her with his manly strength.

"Invariably, too, the smaller the woman the greater is her social assurance. All my life I have wonderingly watched little women, who, with the most serene composure and selfconfidence, preside over women's clubs, star in amateur theatricals, or respond to dinner toasts. As for me, if I am conscious than more than three persons are listening I am overcome with trepidation at the sound of my own voice, so I never even think of attempting platform efforts.

"Of course no little woman will ever admit a lack of timidity. Oh, no, indeed! I have watched them perform with the most amazing coolness and seif-possession and actual enjoyment of the centre of the stage, receiving the plaudits of an audience with sweet composure, and then have heard them say in private, 'Oh, my dear, I had such a drendful stage fright that I was simply ill. I would give anything to have your self confidence!"

The tall young woman sighed again before she proceeded with her dinner. "There's a good deal of stuff written nowadays," she concluded, "about the tall woman's reign and the advantages of inches, but there's nothing in it. The little women have the better of m every time."-Chicago News.

## Wept at the Ice House.

An attendant at Mount Vernon not long since found a lady weeping most bitterly and audibly with her handkerchief at her eyes. He stepped up to ber and said:

"Are you in any trouble, madam?" "No sir," she sobbed.

"I saw you weeping."

"Ah!" said she, "how can one help weeping at the grave of the Father of His Country ?"

"Oh, indeed, madam." said he. "list's it! The tomb is over yonder. This is the ice house."-Indiesapolis Journal.

he men were all lined up on deck. Then he roused, and, missing his friends, went to seek them. He mounted to the deck where the men were lined up and, erect on his hind feet, passed slowly down the long line until he came to the group of his associates. Then he turned, and, backing slowly, wedged himself into the line. His sol-

emn visage and pendulous paws were too much for the commandant as well as the other officers. The ceremony was cut short and Bruinski hustled below. The captain of the ship thought the presence of the bear could be dispensed with after that, and he was given permanent shore leave.-Philahemisphere. delphia Press.

# Might Have Been Twins.

"I was trying to impress on one of my classes the other day the greatness of the Southern Confederacy, and at the same time to let it know how wonderful a man was George Washingion." said J. L. Pembroke, a professor in a primary school in Paducab, Ky., at Seelbach's last night.

"'If the Confederacy had succeeded,' I asked, 'what would Washington have been the father of?'

"'Twins,' was the prompt reply of one of the boys.

"At another time," said Mr. Pembroke, "I was trying to impress on my class the fact that Anthony Wayne had led the charge up Stony Point." "Who led the charge up Stony Point?' I asked. 'Will some of the smaller boys answer?'

"No reply came.

"'Can no one tell me?' I repeated, sternly. 'Little boy on that seat next ; to the aisle, who led the charge up Stony Point?

"'I-I don't know,' replied the little fellow, frightened. 'I-I don't know. It wasn't me. 1-1 just comed here last month from Texas."-Louisville Heraid.

#### A Magnificent Work.

The mos. magnificent work of architecture is the Taj Mahai in Agra, Hinlusian. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with jasper, carnelian, urquoise, agate, amethysts and sapphires. The work took twenty-two thousand men twenty years to complete, and though there were free gifts and the labor was free, the cost is estimated at \$16,000,009.

The Entertainment Fund.

A New York business house near White street and Broadway reckons its yearly entertainment fund at about \$100,000. It does an annual business phis. of over \$20,000,000. Its salesmen are bright fellows who control trade. One who works altogether on a commission

basis makes \$25,000 a year, but of that spends \$15,000 in entertaining his castomers .-- New York Press. Cleero, Ceres, etc.

"World's Street of the Seas." The completion of the new Panams

upon the great lanes of ocean travel Vessels have, to be sure, for years gone into Panama and Colon for the transhipment of their freight across the isthmus by rail. The effect of

the opening of the new canal may be likened, says the London Mail, to that of the substitution of a strong bridge at a convenient place for crossing a river for a more or less uncertain ford. Such a bridge attracts wagon roads. The canal will draw toward it the commercial highways of the

Vessels which are operated by steam can pursue an almost unvarying line.

Their managers accordingly prescribe courses between various ports, knows as lanes, over which practically all the shipping moves. In case of a breakdown the vessel is sooner "picked up" on a lane than in less frequented parts of the sea. Moreover, rocks. derelicts and other obstructions may be more carefully charted and watched on the highly traveled courses.

There is usually an east and west lane a few miles apart to lessen the danger of collision. Out of Duluth on the Great Lakes, there is a fourtrack lane, two for passenger steamers and two for freighters. Although the vessels of the world have no visible streets or crossings or

signposts, in the eye of the navigator they are thus very distinctly marked No railroad train makes so direct a line between points as a steamship No locomotive engineer knows more

exactly where he is at all times than the sea captain. Sailing vessels, responsive to winds tides, and currents, go about more at random. Yet there are enormous

areas of the sea where no sail or smokestack is over seen. Even on the steamship lanes of the Pacific one seldom spies a vessel in a trip acress the ocean. Nearing the Suez, however, from either approach, and it will be the same with the Isthmian Canal

they suddenly become.

A List From the Classics.

towns of classic nomenclature. There must have been a wave of Graeco-Roman lore when the christening of municipalitites took place, with a byproduct of Asianism as a seasoning. There are such names as Rome. Troy, Athens, Cairo, Syracuse, Ithaca, Sparta, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Tyre, Mem-

Venice, Florence, Corinth, Parma, Milan, Naples, Hector, Ovid, Delhi, Delphia, Diana, Paris, Pompey, Illon, Palmyra, Marathon, Mycenae, Napoli, Nineveh, Babyion, Romulus, Siloam, Smyrna, Utica, Virgil, Homer,

could dislodge it. Next day the snake in a small launch, and, aproaching a was sound asleep after its feast. In Turkish ironclad, attempt to discharge Canal will have sorve marked effects anticipation of this he borrowed a a "torpedo"-a mere charge of gun shotgun and the fate of the snake was cotton on a pole-as close as possible sealed.

> STANLEY'S GREAT EXPLOIT. Although the fame of Sir Henry, M. Stanley, who died in London on May 10, will rest on his exploration of the upper Congo and equatorial Africa, it in his search for Dàvid Livingstone through the African jungles and his finding of the missing missionary at Ujiji, on the shore of Tanganyiki,

that appeals most to the dramatic feeling of the world. In "Eccentricities of Genius" Major J. B. Pond quotes a witty reference to this achievement, which was made by Mark Twain in introducing Mr. Stanley to a Boston audience:

"I am not here to disparage Columbus," said Mr. Clemens. "No. I won't do that. But when you come to regard the achievements of these two men, Columbus and Stanley, from the standpoint of the difficulties they encountered, the advantage is with Stanley and against Columbus.

"Columbus started out to discover America. He didn't need to do anything at all but sit in the cabin of his ship, hold his grip and sail straight on, and America would discover itself. Here it was, barring his passage the whole length and breadth of two continents. He couldn't get past it. He'd got to discover it.

"But Stanley started out to find Dr. Livingstone, who was scattered-scattered abroad, as you may say, over the length and breadth of a vast slab of

Africa as big as the United States. It was a blind search for one of the worst scattered of men."

In October, 1870, Stanley started out from Bombay on his search for Dr. Livingstone on behalf of two newspapers. The great missionary and geographer, on the last sad trip of his life, had plunged into the heart of Africa from the east coast in the spring of 1866. For five years he had been fight-It seems as if the ships of the world were out on parade, so plentiful do ing for his life against the ravages of fever and disease, contending vainly

against his old foes, the slave traders, and wandering slowly about, study-New York State is full of cities and lag the regions to the west and south of Tanganyika, cared for and alded by the natives, who reverenced him as

a superior being. Stanley moved inland from Zanzibar in the spring of 1871. By June he had reached Unyanyembe, where he was again delayed. At last he was able to proceed into that vast wilderness, somewhere in which was Livingstone. Whether Livingstone had gone across toward the west coast or had tried to move northward toward the Nile Valley Stanley did not know. extremity, had returned to Tangan- -Loudon Chronicie.

to the Turkish warship. The first attempt was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that when the electric current was turned on Skrydloff found that the wires had been cut, presumably by a bullet, and there was no way to discharge the guncotton.

WOMAN KILLS A TIGER.

Mrs. Luela Morris, aged twentythree, recently killed the largest tiget ever known in the Kentucky moun tains. She lives in a lonely spot of Nicholas County, and while her threeyear-old child was playing in the open door a tiger suddenly sprang from a tall pine tree near by.

Mrs. Morris heard the big cat growl, and seizing a broom she ran to the child just as the tiger was preparing to spring. Mrs. Morris struck the cat a blow across the head, breaking the broom and causing the tiger to spring. The brave woman then struck the beast again, and it sprang away into the bushes. Mrs. Morris feared the tiger would

return, so she locked the baby in the house, and taking her husband's rifle. started to kill the beast. For two miles into the dense forest she trailed the tiger and at last brought it to bay in a tree. By a well directed shot the Kentucky woman put a bullet through the big cat's brain. Mrs. Morris summoned help and skinned the tiger, and has placed the skin in her home as a remembrance.

### Secrets of Old Roman Bath.

Women used to lose their hairpins thousand years ago much in the same way as they do to-day. That, at least, is the impression one gets from the antiquities found during last year at the Silchester excavations.

The most interesting discovery was the principal baths of the Roman town. The exploration of the baths yielded a number of architectural fragments, including a small altar. portions of capitals and bases, part of a large basin of Purbeck marble, and some singular pieces of metal.

In a filled-up hypocaust were found at least 100 bone pins, which had evidently been used to adjust the back hair of Roman women who used the baths. Probably they had been dropped in the way women throughout the ages has shed pins, and were collected by the keeper of the baths. Some of them are quite three inches long, and would make passable batpins for the present fashion.

A pair of gold earrings with uncut green gems are so bright that they look as if they might have just come The fact was that Livingstone, in out of a jeweller's shop in Bond street. the ire of the strikers against them.

## Chicago Race Riots.

mays The Atlanta Journal: Another example of the manner in which certain sections of the north regard Negroes, when they have enough of them, ic being furnished in Chicago. The importation of a number of their "colored brethren" into Chicago for the purpose of breaking the packing house strike has resulted in a specim of race war in the stock yards district, the strikers assaulting and beating the Negroes whenever they can get at them. Illinois, Indiana and lows have furnished so many examples of race antipathy in the last few years that the rest of the country may well wonder what the result would be if those states contained any where the same per cent of Negro pop-

ulation as does the south. As a matter of fact race feeling is the same the country over. The only difference is that in the south where the Negro is thoroughly known and appreciated for his merits he receives much ander treatment. The few Negroes in the north fare extremely ill if they attempt to come on the stage at any moment of great popular excitement, and it needs very little provocation to bring the northern race antipathy to the surface. The packers the building which formed apparently who are attempting to employ Negroes as strike-breakers are singularly thoughtiess in giving this ever- present feeling an excuse to manifest itself. Up to date the Chicago strikers, with but few exceptions, have been conducting thomselves in a most exemplary manner. Donnelly, in one of his ear ly manifestoes, made it clear that he fully realized that a strike conducted in an orderly way was the sort calculated to retain public sympathy, and advised the men to refrain from disorderly conduct. And it was not until the thoughtless injection of the race eloment luto the situation that any violence worthy of remark was reported. It is only proper to conclude therefore that is was not too much the fact that the men were strike-breakers as the dust upon the mantelpiece than that they were Negroes which aroused | cloud the air with it and poison your

wherever flowers grow, even within the limits of a town. The necessary outfit consists of a box three inches square and as many deep. This is divided into an upper and lower story by means of a slide. The cov. is fitted with a glass window. in the lower compartment is placed a plece of comb filled with a syrup of ugar and water. The slide is pushed in place and the nearest flower bed or clover patch is sought. With the box in one hand and the cover in the other, it is an easy matter to trup a honey bee busy robbing a flower of its sweets. Watching her through the glass window, the moment she quiets down the slide is gently drawn. It does not take the bee long to discover the syrup, and she at once begins to

load up with this treasure. The box is now placed on a post and a sharp watch maintained. Presently the bee is sated, and, circling for her bearings, starts straight for the hive or tree. When she comes back, for she will surely return, she will bring another bee with her, and in turn this one will bring a third. and so on until a line is established. Then, while one or more fill with the syrup, the cover is replaced and the box carried forward along the line of flight. From the stopping point a new line will be established as before. Thus in time will the bees lead straight to their home.

THE DANGERS IN DUST.

Plea for Less Relentless Activity in the Household.

Whether the bacilli that causes tuberculosis in the human being are the same as those which cause it in other warm-blooded animals, and even fish, or whether they merely change their appearance with their environment, is a question for the bacteriological ex pert. That we may become infected from other animals has not the vital interest that the undoubted fact has that we can, and do, become infected by the germs that other men carry about, and that the home, the place where we take refuge from the ills of life, is precisely where this dread dis ease attacks us. Inside the four walls of our houses is where these deadly germs are implanted, are nurtured, and bring forth their harvest. It is at home we must begin to defend our selves. It is the part of wisdom to do away with the dust-catching drape ries and carpets. Have the rugs shakon and beated out of doors. If you must have carpets, sweep them with wet tea leaves sprinkled on them Wipe the furniture with a moist cloth. not flirt the dust around with a bunch of feathers on a stick. Dust is dangerous. Remember that. Better :0 have some critic write "Sloven" in whole family .- Everybody's Magazine