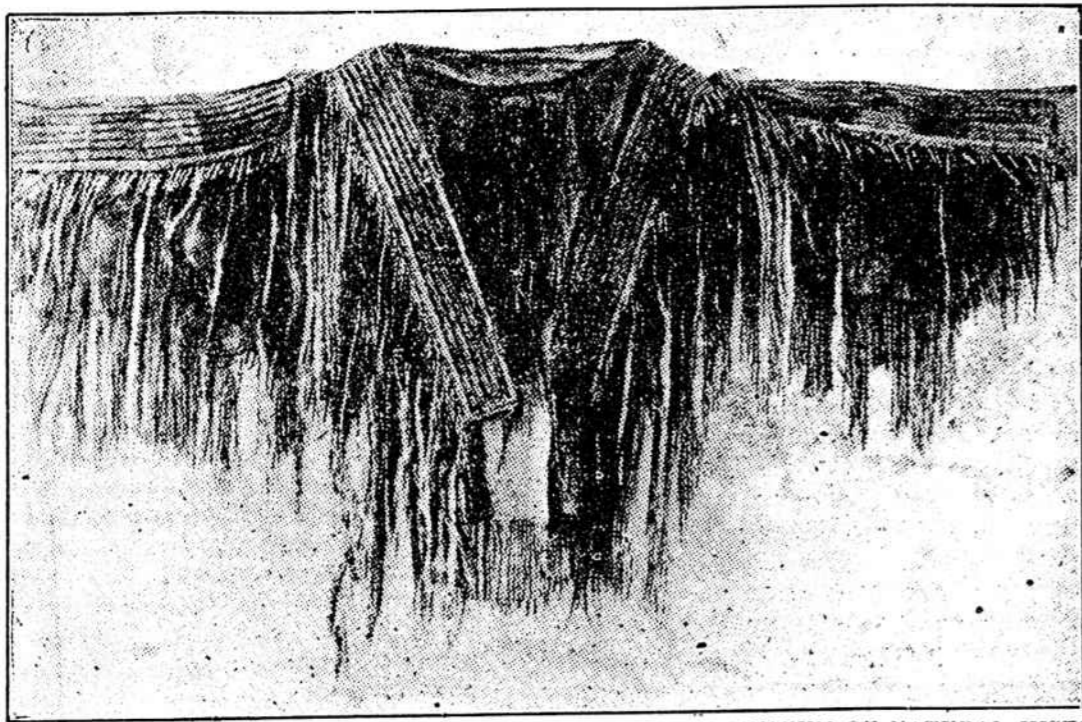


## A Rare and Interesting Trophy.



SCALP-LOCK SHIRT RECENTLY RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A rare and interesting trophy is now on exhibition among the North American Indian collection in the new west wing of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the scalp-lock shirt worn in battle by War Eagle, the famous, fierce old Sioux warrior. More than ordinary interest is attached to this garment from the fact that it is

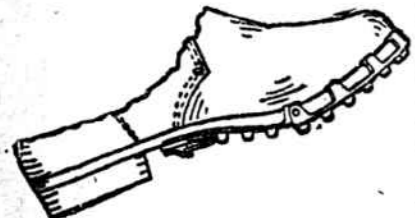
said to be the only garment of its kind in existence—at least the only one that has yet come into the hands of the white man. Extraordinary and peculiar interest is attached to it from the fact that nearly two hundred or more human locks of hair cover the front and back portions of the same. These are all from the heads of victims slain either in battle or massacre during the early days of frontier life.

The material is of heavy buckskin made in primitive Indian fashion. Four rows of fine porcupine quills, V shape, are stitched in the front and back, sewed with sinews, and to these bands are fastened the many locks of hair. The locks are of all grades and colors, many long and fine ones being undoubtedly those of women. The full history of the coat has not been ascertained.—New York Mail and Express.

## Removable Shoe Sole.

Can Be Put on and Off Much Like a Skate.

A removable metal sole for shoes is a novelty which will be appreciated by many laboring men, more particularly those engaged in some classes of mill work, who are compelled to wear hob-nail shoes in the performance of the daily labor, and who may not desire to



METAL SHOE SOLE.

be thus encumbered in going to and from their work. In a device recently brought out to meet this demand the metal sole can be taken off like a skate and laid aside until again wanted.

The removable metal shoe sole is shown herewith. It consists of a shape of the size and lines of a heavy shoe sole, with portions cut away to decrease the weight as far as possible. On the front and side edges are clamp pieces adapted to engage with the soles of the shoes and hold the metal sole in place, in much the same manner as is done in the case of locking skates. At a suitable point forward of the heel there is secured to the leather sole a plate with tongue-piece adapted to lock with the rear part of the metal sole and to hold the same rigidly in place, and yet to permit of its convenient removal when it is so desired. The wearing surface of the metal sole is furnished with points, much the same as those of the hob-nails. Besides being a very great comfort, this scheme is said to make a very great addition to the life of a pair of shoes, for the reason that the wear is equally distributed between the leather and the metal sole.

## Wifely Woman.

After the old gentleman had invited the young one to be seated the latter coughed once or twice to clear his throat, and then bluntly suggested that he wished to marry the old gentleman's daughter.

The old gentleman didn't wish to be too ready to give his consent, but he admitted after a few minutes he thought he had no objections.

"That's just the trouble," protested the young man disconsolately. "If you'd only oppose it and order me out of the house once or twice and buy a bulldog I'd have some show of getting her."—New York Press.

Man's fondness for sharing his misfortune is equalled only by his hesitancy in waiving up his good luck.

## HORSES, DYING OF THIRST, DIG FOR WATER.



One of the most pitiable instances of the suffering caused by the prolonged droughts that have been reported from all over the world this season comes from Africa, whence a correspondent writes: "It is a common thing to see horses, when the surface water has dried up, digging in the sand to get water to quench their thirst; and it is

## How Hemp is Grown.

Hemp of the Philippine Islands, or rather the plant from which it is manufactured, is known in scientific circles as "musa textilis" and by the natives as abaca. It belongs to the plantain family, closely resembling the banana plant. The latter has a leaf similar in shape to that of the abaca, but of a slightly darker green. The difference in appearance must be told by the expert; the inexperienced can tell the difference only by tasting the fruit. The abaca tastes like a green persimmon. Many of the natives are engaged in its growth and sale. It flourishes on hilly ground, and, like the banana plant, takes about three years to flower. When it comes to the flowering age it is cut down and made ready for scraping. The stalk springs up again from the roots, and soon begins its aspiration to go to seed. It is not permitted to do so, however, as the seeding process reduces the quality of the fiber.

The abaca grows to the height of eight feet, but is not a tree in any sense except that it gives shade. Its leaves run from its roots, unfolding the flower stem until near the top, when they branch out into great wav-



THE ABACA FROM WHICH HEMP IS MADE

ing fans. The manner of growth can be compared to nothing in the United States except a young onion, which is not a fair illustration on account of the insignificant size of the latter. But the leaf layers are wound in that way, though they are fully a quarter of an inch thick and six inches wide.

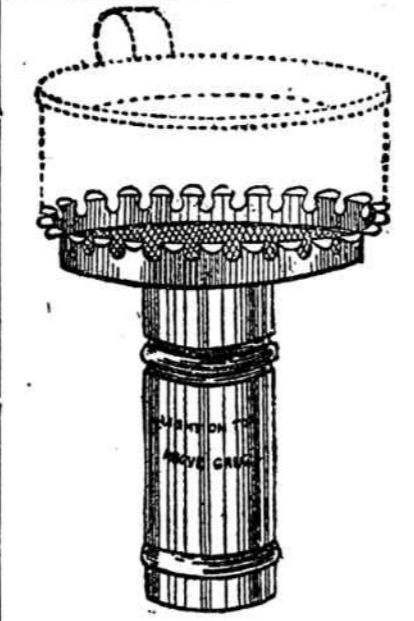
The whiteness of the hemp designates its grade, of which there are four. Binder-twine hemp is classed as "current," "fair current" and "brown." There are without doubt many tricks in this trade, and they are worked all the way from the lazy cultivator to the exporting agent and back again.

The pressing of hemp costs \$1 a bale; the landing and shipping charges at Manila are thirty cents a bale. The freight to Manila averages about \$1.25 a bale. The jobber's profit is enormous.

A great many things are made of hemp, from floor matting to binder twine. The natives select the very finest of the fibre and weave a delicate fabric which is as expensive as the finest silk, and they make their rough garments of it as well. Sail cloth is made of it, and cordage, too. Manila paper is made of the rope ends; carpets are manufactured of it; it is used in upholstery and to make hammocks. It is asserted that Paris milliners use hemp in making bonnets. The time will come when new uses will be found

## New Heater For Gas Jets.

An attachment for boiling water and performing such operations on a jet filled with an incandescent mantle is among the recent novelties. There are



HEATING OVER INCANDESCENT MANTLE

many attachments on the market for heating water over a fish-tail burner, but with an incandescent burner such fittings are useless. The accompanying illustration shows an all-brass stove, which can be used under the circumstances by removing the mantle and chimney holder. It is asserted that it will boil a pint of water in about three minutes.

## "The Little Father of the Russian Fleet."

At the recent celebration of the bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg the ancient craft above shown figured largely in the ceremonies. Concerning her the London Graphic says:



"This boat, it is interesting to note, was presented to the Czar, Ivan the Terrible, by our Queen Elizabeth. When Peter the Great was a boy at Moscow, he played with this boat, and had her repaired so that he could sail with her in a lake. This led to the interest that he ever afterwards took in naval matters, and the founding of the Russian navy—his first war ships being little more than copies of this craft. He it was who christened her 'The Little Father of the Russian Fleet,' a name she has borne ever since, and in Russia she is regarded reverentially."

## Baiting a Buoy.

"Baiting a buoy" is a favorite method with some lake trout fishermen, and is similar to the English practice of "ground baiting." Anchor a buoy strongly in deep water, and when it is in position throw over and around it cut pieces of raw meat or fish; in one instance, in the Fulton Chain, New York, a hind quarter of venison, chopped up, was found to be very efficient. Bait the buoy for two or three consecutive days, then let a day or two intervene and fish on the following one. An ingenious angler when fishing at a buoy with his boat fastened to it, threw over at regular intervals a handful of white beans, which, as they sank, attracted the fish. Use a heavy sinker, bait with a minnow and keep it in motion by jerking or jiggling it up and down for a foot or eighteen inches from the bottom.—Field and Stream.

## Prizes for Inventors.

The Russian Ministry of Ways and Communication proposes to offer a series of prizes to be awarded to the authors of inventions of practical utility, both in promoting the safety of railway traffic generally and also in reducing the costly working of railroads.

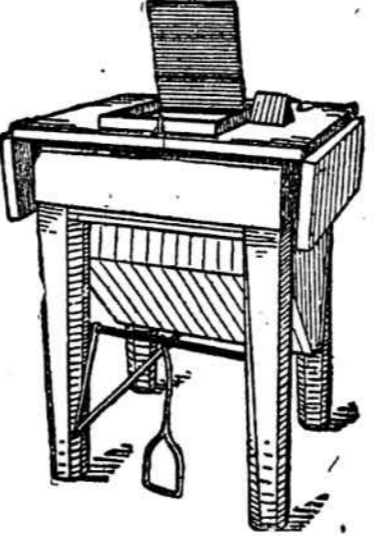
Most of us can find fault without the use of a search warrant.

## RAPID PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.

Pictures Made as if Turned Out of a Printing Press.

The record for rapid photographic printing has been broken by a machine recently invented, and which is now engaged in the work of turning out prints for the publicity bureau of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This machine is a very compact affair, no larger than a small table. The cabinet seen in the illustration herewith reproduced, under the table top contains a 500 candle-power electric light, which is constantly in operation and which is covered, in order to concentrate all the light rays on the sheet of sensitive paper. The latter is held in place over the light by a device which is to be seen in the top of the table. The printing operation is performed by the manipulation of a treadle, which is moved back and forth under the table, and the prints are made almost as rapidly as this can be done. In fact, the speed of this machine is almost as great as a foot-power printing press.

The paper used in the machine is what is known as the developing paper, which is sensitive to artificial light. The sheets of the desired size are placed in some convenient place



RAPID PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

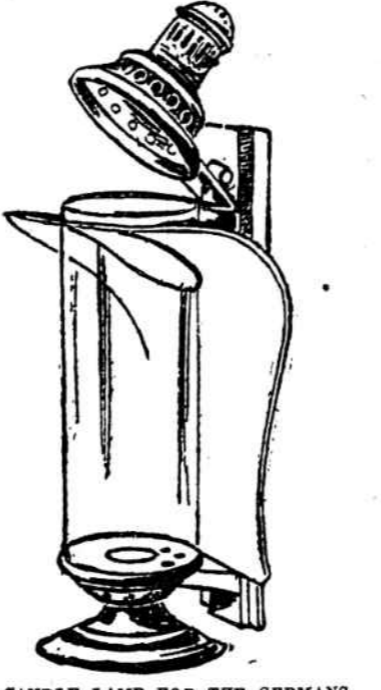
on the top of the table. The operator puts the sheet in place and drops the lid over it, which insures perfect contact of the paper with the negative. Pressure on the treadle opens a wing shutter under the table top, which heretofore protected the negative from the action of the light. A second or two at the most is sufficient for the exposure, and as the treadle is allowed to fall back into its normal position, the shutter is again closed. Upon raising the lid the paper is projected by a spring attachment, leaving all in readiness for the succeeding sheet.

The operators at St. Louis have become very proficient with this clever bit of mechanism, and one of the young ladies recently established the record of 846 prints in one hour, the same negative being used during all that time. On another occasion, when it was necessary to make prints from thirty different negatives, 1500 prints were made in three hours. The latter task, under ordinary circumstances, would have required the services of six men.

The prints made use of so lavishly by the Exposition authorities are for the purpose of advertising the event. The prints are sent to newspapers and journals of various kinds which make use of matter of this character.

## New Safety Lamp.

A new safety lamp, the principal feature of which is that it cannot be opened by any unauthorized person



CANDLE LAMP FOR THE GERMANS.

has just been introduced in Bavaria. It is claimed that the lamp is especially adapted for use in factories where combustible goods are manufactured. Special candles, burning twenty hours and giving perfect light, are provided. The lamp is finding a ready sale in all parts of Southern Germany.

## Natural Wonders.

"Why is a river the greatest freak of nature?"  
"Didn't know it was. Why is it?"  
"A river has a head, but no feet. Its mouth is where its feet ought to be."  
"Pretty good. A mountain is somewhat freakish, also. We have all seen the foot of a mountain, but we never heard of a mountain head."  
"That's so. Still it must have a head, for it has ears."  
"Has ears? How's that?"  
"Certainly. Did you never see a mountaineer?"—Kansas City Journal.

## Essential.

"The tall silk hat," observed the student of affairs, "is an essential part of the equipment of the man who would be anybody in society. For it is only the man who doesn't care to butt in whose head is hard enough to need the protection."—Puck.

## A Pungent Record.

A bride in some parts of Switzerland receives from her friends a Gruyere cheese. It is not eaten, but is preserved by her, and all the important family events are marked on the rind.

Of the children of school age in Russia 17,000,000 are receiving no instruction.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### A Serious Cabbage Disease.

The disease known to cabbage growers as "black rot," or "stem rot," has come into prominence within the past few years, and is said to be a serious hindrance to cabbage growing in several States. From a farmers' bulletin prepared by the Chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology, it appears that no way is known of curing the disease, or of entirely ridding a locality of it when once it is well established. The whole subject of treatment may be summed up in one way—preventing. The disease is not confined to the cabbage, but attacks a number of species belonging to the mustard family. The planting of other crops for a long series of years is said to be the only satisfactory way to get rid of this disease of the cabbage when it has once become serious.

### Management of Milk Cellars.

The majority of cellars are very imperfectly ventilated, and the length of time for keeping milk therein varies on nearly all farms. The success in the creameries is due to the observance of a proper degree of temperature, and until farmers become more observing of that point they will continue to have difficulties. One of the obstacles is uncleanliness in the stables as well as in the milk houses. The regulation of the churning is as nothing compared with the essential requisites of properly keeping the places and utensils in the best condition. The water, however, is the source of the greatest danger. It has been demonstrated by actual experiment that the germs of disease existing in impure water are carried without change into the milk, where they rapidly multiply and cause decomposition.

### A Suggestion of Nature.

Nature suggests, in the natural and thick growth of a great variety of grasses and weeds together, that a mixture of vegetation may yield a larger quantity of vegetable produce from any given area than can be obtained from the growth of one species alone. Actual experiment has shown that a mixture of grasses is usually more productive than the cultivation of a single one. A acre of peas and oats grown together will yield more than half an acre of each grown singly. A field seeded to timothy and clover produces much more than either sown alone. A pasture sod composed of orchard grass, timothy, red clover and Kentucky blue grass is in good grazing condition from early spring till autumn, the decay of the earlier ripening species furnishing plant food for the species next coming to maturity.

### Profitable Shipments.

The fowl that is in demand is the clean, yellow leg and flesh one. A man not posted in these matters decides to ship a box of live or dressed poultry to the market. He has yellow legs, black legs and feathered legs in his consignment. He sends them and gets his returns, which will say, for illustration, is nine cents per pound, and he looks up the quotations and finds that the market is paying nine to eleven cents per pound.

His neighbor, who has given the matter more attention, has selected a yellow leg and skin breed. He ships at the same time and his returns are eleven and may be twelve cents per pound. He tells our friend about it, and the question arises in our friend's mind, "Why didn't I get eleven or twelve cents instead of nine cents per pound?"

I will tell you why he didn't. Every farmer knows that if he ships a barrel of apples, half of them good and the balance speckled or rotten, he doesn't get the top price, but if he ships a barrel of selected fruit, returns with the highest quotation, providing the market is not overstocked. He must raise something that everybody does not raise, and there is no danger of overstocking the market with first class goods. First class goods are always in demand; the same in the poultry business as in any other business.—J. J. Patterson, Jr., in The Cultivator.

### Economical Feeding.

I will here try to describe my pig trough, and hope I can make it plain enough for you to understand. I make a V-shaped trough out of one by six and one by five inch boards; to each end of trough I nail A, which is made of one by three inch slats, with a slot cut in top end to receive B, which is also a one by three inch slat.

### Killing Weeds With Chemicals.

In some regions objections have been raised against the use of solutions of copper sulphate, especially upon plants intended for forage, since it might be possible for animals to get an amount sufficient to kill them. While such a condition of affairs is possible, it is hardly probable in the usual practice of weed destruction.

### To Overcome this Difficulty the use of solutions of coppers (iron sulphate) is recommended in Farmers' Bulletin No. 124. Where coppers is employed, it will be found necessary to have a stronger solution than where blue vitriol is used.

Coppers solutions should be from ten to fifteen per cent, or about one pound of the chemical to each gallon of water. The results secured with this chemical do not seem to be quite as satisfactory as where the copper sulphate is used, and the increased strength of solution required makes their cost about the same.

It must not be expected that all weeds may be destroyed by chemicals, at least in an economical way. Some weeds are so protected by hairs, scales and wax as to render their leaves impervious to the solutions usually employed. Against such weeds the use of chemicals will be followed by disappointing results, but against charlock, wild mustard, shepherd's purse, wild radish and penny cress they may be successfully used if the applications be made according to the suggestions given above.

### Grammar and Pie.

A little boy who lives in the south part of the city has ideas of his own, which he sometimes expresses to the astonishment and amusement of his parents and the members of his family. He is very fond of sweets, especially of pie which his mother makes. The other day they had cherry pie for dinner. He had eaten one piece, when he said, "Mamma, can I eat another piece?" "Yes," corrected his mother, "you can, but may you is the question." "Oh, please," said the boy, "you know I always did like pie better than grammar."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

A Doctor's Opinion—Alcoholic Beverages as a Predisposing and Exciting Cause of Disease and Crime—Run Diminishes the Strength of the Body.

James Thacher, M. D., was a prominent physician and surgeon throughout the Revolutionary War. He was a man of keen observation and sound judgment. In addition to his valuable Military Journal, he published his celebrated Modern Practice of Medicine.

He quotes from this work his opinion regarding the effect of ardent spirits only, for it was not generally believed seventy-five years ago that wine, beer and other "soft drinks" were harmful.

"There are marked chronic effects of ardent spirits upon the body and the mind. On the body they dispose to every form of disease. Moreover, they excite various diseases, as obstruction of the liver, jaundice, dropsy, cough, consumption and other pulmonary diseases, eruptions on the face and nose, called rum buds (we call them rum blossoms now), and gout in all its forms.

"Ardent spirits often incite fatal diseases without producing drunkenness. I have known many persons who had distilled liquor who were never completely intoxicated during the whole course of their lives. The solitary instance of longevity which are now and then met with in hard drinkers no more disprove the deadly effect of ardent spirits than the solitary instances of recoveries from drowning prove that there is no danger to life from a human body lying an hour or two under water.

"Not less destructive are the effects of distilled spirits upon the human mind. Dr. Waters, of Pennsylvania Hospital, tells me that the insanity of one-third of the patients there was induced by alcoholic drinks. They impair the memory, debilitate the understanding, and pervert the moral faculties. Not only falsehood is produced by men who are sober, but theft and murder. No more affecting spectacle can be exhibited than a person whose condition has been generated by the habit of drinking ardent spirits.

"Is his husband how deep the anguish which rends the bosom of his wife? Is the drinker a wife? Who can excite the shame and aversion which she experiences in her husband? Is it a man who has been called by a responsible position in the councils of the nation? What humiliating fears of corruption in the administration of the laws appear in the countenance of all who see him? Is he a minister of the Gospel? Here language fails me. If angels weep it is at such a sight. Poverty and misery, crimes and infamy, disease and death are all the natural and usual consequences of the prolonged use of ardent spirits. And this death is suicide.

"But the use of distilled liquors is believed by many people to give strength to the body, and to be a stimulant. They are said to be necessary in cold weather. This is not true; for the temporary warmth produced is always succeeded by a greater coldness of the body to be affected by cold. They are also declared to be needed in very warm weather. Experience shows that increasing instead of lessening the effect of heat upon the body is the result of their use. Dr. Bell, of the West Indies, declares that rum always diminishes the strength of the body and renders men unfit for any service in which vigor and activity are required.

"Ardent spirits do not lessen the effect of hard labor upon the body. Look at the horse; with every muscle of his body swollen from morning to night, and attached to a plow of a team! Does he make signs for a glass of toddy to enable him to do his work? No! He requires nothing but cool water and substantial food. There is no nourishment in ardent spirits. So great is the danger of contracting a love for distilled liquors that the smallest amount possible should be prescribed by a physician. A physician of eminence who died near the close of the last century in London lamented in pathetic terms that he had innocently made many sots by prescribing brandy and water in summer complaints, and by allowing chewing tobacco, by rendering water and simple beverages insipid, dispose to the use of ardent spirits.

"No man ever became a drunkard suddenly, but gradually accustoming the taste and stomach to ardent spirits a habit is formed, and the desire for more liquor increases; the odious nuisance of a drunkard's breath becomes a permanent acquisition; with the accompaniment of downright stupidity and impotence.

Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination are united in their denunciation with all the weight of the influence you possess, by your precept and example, to prevent the multitude of crimes and miseries the offspring of strong drink.

"It is high time that we do not less than 4000 people die annually in the United States from the use of intoxicating drinks. Where are all the Indian tribes whose numbers and arms formerly spread terror among their civilized neighbors? In the words of the famous Mingo chief, 'the blood of many of them flows not in the veins of any human creature.'

"They are perishing by pestilence or war, but by a greater foe to human life than either of these, ardent spirits. . . . The loss of 4000 American citizens by the yellow fever in a single year awakened general sympathy with the temperance cause, and called all the strength and ingenuity of laws to prevent its recurrence. Why is not the same zeal manifested in protecting our citizens from the more general and consuming epidemic of distilled spirits?—Henry D. Didama, M. D., Vice-President of American Medical Temperance Association.

### What One Plucky Minister Did.

Rev. F. H. Argo, the young rector of an Episcopal Church at Rockledge, Pa., has shown what one determined man can do in driving out gamblers. Some poolroom men who had been forced to leave Philadelphia established quarters near Mr. Argo's church. He called upon them, but was denied admission. He then told the gamblers it would be better for them to go away quietly, for all should keep after them until every one was convicted. After a consultation, the gamblers notified the clergyman they would leave at once, and they and their belongings disappeared.

### Cider Under the Ban.

No more cider, sweet or hard, can be sold in the commonwealth of Massachusetts without a license. The Superior Court has decided that sweet cider is as much under the ban as whisky. The compilers of the revised statutes of Massachusetts thought they would make the second section of the liquor law more intelligible, so they inserted a comma here and there. One of these commas has caused the trouble for the cider-makers and users.

### The Crusade in Brief.

The ballots of freemen must defend the honors of freemen.—National Advocate. Through all ages the sin of intemperance has been pointed out and drunkenness condemned. The Great Creator set His seal of disapproval upon it through His prophets and through our Saviour, His only begotten Son.

Statistics show that out of the total of London's curable drunkards—offenders who have been convicted more than ten times—8900 are women and 4300 men. In twenty years the deaths of women from chronic alcoholism increased over 145 per cent.—Journal of Inebriety.

"Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward," and the drunkard's wife is married to trouble, as sure as saloons drag downward. The new hall of the National Temperance Society and publication house at 23 East Fourth-street, New York City, has been dedicated. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delivered an address in memory of the late William E. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, for whom the new hall of the association is named. It looks as if Boston would soon add another to her many claims to distinction—that of being a city where drunken men and women are not seen. This is due to the efforts of the new Chairman of the Police Board, William H. H. Emmons, who has announced that he will absolutely rid the streets of intoxicated persons.