FOUR MONTHS OF SUMMER AND THE REST OF THE YEAR SPRING.

The Best Results are to be Attained for Consumptives by Tenting on the Desert Itself-Those who Brave the Midsummer Heat are Said to Derive the Greatest Benefit.

The extreme aridity of Arizona, which has caused the downfall of many a welllaid agricultural scheme and made the sun-kissed Territory notorious, is one of its great merits as a health resort, says

the New York Sun. the New York Sen.

It is a generally accepted theory nowadays that the white plague is to be stamped out only by the segregation of its victims and an absolutely out-of-door life the segregation of the plague of the segregation of the plague of the segregation them. The first condition is manifestly impossible in the crowded city and the second is feasible only where mother nature is most beneficent, where the sun never goes into hiding for months at a time, where the breezes are not too wanton and where the night air is as dry and free desert life monotonous? To this the answer from vapors as the day.

All these conditions for the absolute cure

or the amelioration of consumption are to particularly in the Salt River Valley, Ariz. Within its area of 500,000 acres. fruitful as the Garden of the Gods, so soon as irrigation is applied, there are miles of desert where the climatic conditions for perhaps unexcelled in this country or broad. Here the transition of the seasons-and there are but two, four months of summer and the rest of the year a pertual spring-is slow and gradual. The average humidity so low as to be inconceivable to the sweltering resident of the coast and lake regions.

For December and January, the mocking-bird warbles his clear-throated epithalamjum to his brown mate in the cottonand conducts his followers through a chorus of Wagnerlan melody, the shirtwaist girl swings in her hammock as comfortably as in an Eastern June, and the small boy beats the sides of his burro or Indian pony with bare brown feet. Pic-nics are the order of the day. In February the almond orchards, which rim the desert's northern edge, burst into a mass of pink white bloom, the pomegranates are budded and the blossoming orange groves send forth their fragrance for miles

In the colder lands the invalid would be shivering in furnace-heated rooms, fearful of every draught. Here he spends his days and often his nights in the open, the starry heavens his canopy. The nights throughout the winer are cool, sometimes There was one week last January when ice formed in the water bucket in the tent, and a hot stone for the feet, night caps and bed socks were more than welcome. Blankets are a necessity all the winter. Yet with the rising of the sun genial spring again asserts itself. This difference of temperature between night and day is possibly the one exception to perfect climatic conditions. Forewarned, nowever, is forearmed, and with plenty of edding and warm night garments there is no danger of taking cold.

a strange thing about this desert life, that it has a charm which grows with acquaintance—and one who has spent some time in the desert is said to be never quite happy elsewhere. The summers are hot. There need be no reservations about that statement. For days last July the thermometer registered anywhere from 99 de-gree to 117 degrees right along-but the absence of humidity made the heat much easier to bear than the close, muggy de-vitalized air of New York and Brooklyn. There were no sunstrokes, no heat prostrations. Ranchers went about their work suffering no inconvenience.

Although the majority of imith-seekers turn their faces to the seacoast of Southand remain are said to derive the greatest benefit at this season. The intense heat seems to heal the lung tissue and destroys the germs. Sufferers from kidney trouble or rheumatism also make their greatest gain in summer.

While nearly every ranch in the valley stands ready, for a consideration, to open t results its doors to the invalid, the be attained from tenting on the desert itself. The ranches must be irrigated at stated intervals. The desert, no man's land, is dryness itself.

Although the camper, assured of squatter sovereignty, may set up his canvas es-tablishment where he will, the quustion of a convenient water supply leads him to select a site near a ranch. A quarter will pay for a barrelful of wash water hauled ch week on a stone hoat from the irrialso readily obtained. The Indians bring in from the reservations wagon loads of in from the reservations wagon loads of a book did the farmer begin to the mesquite and iron wood, which they retail for \$1.75 or \$2 a load, while the same amount will buy dry almond, fig and apricot wood from the orchards which have died for lack of water. Faggoting parties (Chicago in South Clark street in Chicago in South Ch died for lack of water. Faggoting parties are also popular, and he who will can can gather for himself the flotsam and jetsam

Fruits may be obtained at the orange groves and adjacent orchards at a reasonable price and of delicious quality. The roll-call of native fruits includes oranges grape fruit, lemons, apricots, peaches, pears, pomegranates, figs, grapes, necta-Rich Jersey milk may be obtained at the ranches for five cents a quart, butter for twenty-five cents a pound, honey-deli-cious as the famed honey of Hymettisbe obtained at any of the towns at sixty cents a hundred. The markets of Phoenix world at live and let live prices. Groceries are high owing to the freight rates, but stores would be a credit to any city of New York State outside the metropolis.

An accurate account of living expenses kept during the last year for a family of three adults and a child showed an average of \$40 a month for table expenses, \$5 for water, service and laundry; oil and renairs, \$2 35, and fuel, \$3 50.

While the table expenses seem disproportionately high, it must be borne in mind that hyper-feeding and the generous provision of the most nourishing meats and foods are a large factor in the recovery of the consumptive. For the person addicted to the use of ham, bacon and canned goods

Tents may be rented for from \$3 to \$7 a month, according to furnishing-but the majority of campers prefer to own their canvas homes. These can be bought in any of the larger towns, new or secondboard floors, and are usually screened from the intrusive fly-and also furnished with a thy or second cover. The stage settings and furnishings may be as luxurious or as simple as individual taste and the pocketbook demand. A stove, two or three chairs, dresser or makeshift-and one learns to on the desert or frontier-a bowl, pitcher the necessaries, Luxurica in the way of cugs, hammocks, book shelves and pillows, pillows, pillows may be added ad lib. When ight housekeeping is carried on-and this

are esteemed essential parts of one's out- mand.

fit. Nor is this an extravagance, for horse esh and pasturage are both cheap, and sold at cost when there is no longer ne essity for their use. A good solid mounin pony which was a delight under the addle and a family friend in front of the wo-seated "Democrat." chip and all complete, cost the writer rifle less than \$50 and was sold at the en the year for \$47. Pasturage on an adent ranch cost \$1 50 during the winter, \$1 in the summer.

Neither barns nor sheds are a necessity for the horse, but a brush shed or Indian vataw is an all-important adjunct to the tents if one would be comfortable. Under is kindly shade the hammock is swung. the table set, the water jar hung, nearly all the operations of daily living carried These varaws are copied after the In lians'. They are made of stout cottonwood poles, covered with brush and leaves held place by the all-pervasive bailing wire, which plays such a beneficent part in all the operations and vicissitudes of Arizona

life. The question is often asked: Is not the is: That depends. To one who loves th procession of the seasons, the rugged mountains, the purple buttes, the bending be found at their best in the Southwest, sky and the all-pervading sense of infinite freedom, a life so near to nature is fraught with tremendous benefit, spiritual and ma-

terial. For the rider of hobbies-and a hobby is desert where the climatic conditions for a good thing to take an invalid's mind off the relief of all pulmonary troubles are his ills-there is an endiess variety of subjects. The myriad mounds left by the pre historic peoples invite to archaeological research, with the e-rtainty of finds of the old Aztec pottery-if nothing more. For the botanist, geologist, mineralogist, ornitholo skies are a cloudless blue, the air so sweet gist and entomologist there is material rich that it can almost be tasted, and the and rare. For the ethnologist there are the Indians and Mexicans, to say nothing of stray representatives of every nation that on the earth doth dwell.

For the artist and the photographer there are skies and lights and shadows and subjects to be found nowhere else. For the woods—the full orchestra of red-winged sportsman there is small game a plenty—blackbirds follows the lead of its sable and for the one who simply wants to rest precentor who sits up on a pepper bough and let the world go by-a peace unspeakable.

It goes without saying that no one should take up the desert life if in a phy-sical condition that demands the attendance of a doctor, or a hurry call upon the druggist. For such the town. Neither should one come hither without money, thinking he can soon earn a living. There is no light work for invalids. strong or at least familiar with the lay of the land, there are various occupations that may be taken up. if one can command the capital. Chicken raising, bee culture, vegetable and alfalfa growing-melon raising or a stock farm-will each furnish a

This, however, comes later-and there must be means to live on in the interim.

If possible, every invalid should have some member of his own family with him. While scores of men and occasionally a woman come alone, the chances of recov-ery are much greater when there is no clanger of homesickness. All these conditions met with, a two-years' residence in tents on the desert has demonstrated the fact that almost without exception there stripes. is marked gain and often complete cure. In cases in which the cure has been begun in time many have been able to return to their homes entirely well. Others, appa-rently recovered, have deemed it wiser to cast their fortunes with the Territory, and have given permanent setting to their lares and penates. Three only, out of one colony of one hundred who had come for their health, returned home to die. With this showing the desert tent life for consumptives seems to need no further com-mendation to prove its efficacy.

A LUCKY BOOK AGENT.

He Meets with a Warm Reception as the Result of Mistaken Identity.

There is a farmer living just north of Evanston and a book agent somewhere in the cosmopolitan desert of Chicago, each of whom feels that he is the victim of a shows a square, flat centrepiece and the ern California or the pines of Prescott for of whom feels that he is the victim of a midsummer days those who brave the heat cruel circumstance, says the Chicago Chronicle.
Last week the farmer had a note from

Last week the farmer had a note from a nephew to say that the boy would visit the farm on Thursday. Uncle and nephew had not met for fifteen years, and the old man drove to the station in his most comfortable coat, that he might welcome his sister's only child. But the young man failed to come. After waiting until the last passenger had disappeared the old man drove away, disappointed.

pointed. The book agent entered into the drama-The book agent entered into the dramatis personae early the next morning. Looking over the top rail of the barnyard gate he called, "Hello, uncle."

The book agent never got such a reception before in all his life. The farmer flung the gate wide open, seized the agent's hand, and pressed a whiskered kiss on the fronclad cheek.

"Say, this must be Heaven," murmured the agent, following the farmer into the

each week on a stone boat from the irrigation ditch, while two bits more will keep the swinging olla, or Mexican water jar, filled and provide water for cooking from some adjacen; well. Other supplies are also readily obtained. The Indians bring a boiled dinner and attempting to sell a boil a book did the farmer begin to see a clight. Charged with impersonating

> Chicago.
>
> When last seen by the farmer the agent was still running, and when the real nephew does come he may find an electric current in the latch-string.

WHEAT IN KANSAS.

Thousands of Bushels Piled on the Open Sod Walting for Transportation.

For the first time in its history, says Leslie's Weekly, Kansas has more wheat than it knows what to do with. Not only are the granaries and bins running over with grain, but the elevators are filled and the farmers are still bringing it to market by nundreds of thousands of bushels. The long dry weather was, in a sense, a bonanza for wheat raisers. Much of the grain was so heavy that it fell to the ground and would have been lost had there been wet weather. But with the long hot, clear days every straw could be gathered, most of the farmers running the threshing machines duto the field and hauling the grain from the shocks to the machine. The grain has all been of the best quality and the yield from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Not less than 80,000,000 bushels will be gathered, and the high price is giving the farmers a fine income. than it knows what to do with. Not only

high price is giving the farmers a fine income.

As the strings of wagons came to market in the wheat belt the railroads were swamped. They could not furnish cars and the elevators were soon filled to overflowing. Even in the small stations twenty to thirty teams were waiting to be unloaded all day through the latter part of the threshing. The buyers finally began pilling the grain on the prarie. Great heaps of 39,000 to 50,000 bushels have been stored on the open sod and there they will remain until such time as cars can be secured in which to ship the grain. The sun does not hurt it, no one can steal it and so little rain falls during the summer that there is practically no danger from that source. Some enterprising buyers have secured circus tents and placed them over the piles, making curious features of the prairie landscape. the outlay would be materially diminished.

The Boston Transcript (Rep) points ou that the demand for the ship subsidy scheme does not proceed from the alleged beneficiaries theory. "Subsidy or no subsidy, the ship building interests of the country do not appear to be in a languishing condition," remarks the Transcript. "The law of supply and demand does not cease its operations to await legislation, and just now the ship builders do not seem general scheme-cooking utensits, to be worrying much about the future," a screen cupboard and an icebox. The real benefits would be confined to a

STYLES IN MEN'S DRESS.

FASHIONS THAT WILL BE POPU-LAR THIS FALL AND WINTER.

Sombre Colorings and Neat Effects-Day and Evening Skirts-Wrinkles in Collars-Very Few Changes from Last

(From the Haberdasher.)

The coming autumn and winter season will differ but little in the sartorial sense from that of last year. The changes have seen very few, and in the main represent ome slight modification of or departure from standards that have become very familiar. Men's dress is being held down to very conventional lines. The run of color that was the distinguishing feature of last year is to be curtailed and color will not be prominent in anything that man wears. Sombre tones in overcoatings and suitings and very neat color effects in cravatings and shirtings will form the most prominent and distinguishing feature

in the mode of the coming season. I have observed in looking over the nev goods for autumn that all that is called new, paradoxical though it may seem, is really old. This is the modern tendency in all things related even in the slightest dedegree to art. The painters are drawing on the old schools for inspirations, designers are revelling in the art of the seveneenth century, house decorators are copyng old interiors and furniture and the architects are drawing inspirations from the Greek and Roman schools. In dress we are modifying or changing fashions that have been in vogue before. The culross, the wing collar, the skirted greatcoats and the new narrow-tip shoes are mere revivals of old-time favorites.

STYLES IN SHIRTS.

In shirts I look for very few changes and practically no innovations. For dress the plain linen bosom shirt, with slightly rounded or square link cuffs attached, will be the best form. The bosoms will be as wide as the chest of the wearer admits. be the best form. The stitching will be of moderate width. Some of the dress shirts will have very fine ribbed pique bosoms, but I do not think that this style will be as generally accepted as the plain bosom. There will accepted as the plain bosom. There will be three stud holes in the bosoms, two of which will show in the waistcoat open-The shirt for wear with the evening jacket will be the same as that worn with the swallowiall coat. Some shirt makers show a fine pleated shirt for wear with the jacket, and no doubt it will be quite pop-ular with the younger set. The colored shirts for day wear show with plain bosoms and the patterns are noticeably neat. The figures are printed on made plans or on satin broches or percales. The former fabrics are given more attention in the finer shops than percales are. The figures are neat geometricals in black, dark blue, reds or lavender; stripes are also displayed. They are narrow and

widely spaced. Pleated colored shirts will figure quite prominently for wear with business suits. The plain neglige with a centre pleat and made of madras or of fine flannels will also be worn. The flannels are designed for neglige and come in rather neat

COLLARS AND CRAVATS.

In collars the three new styles are the wing, poke and straight stander. These are in both wide and narrow stitching. The wide stitched wing collar is not as sightly wide stitched wing collar is not as sightly as that with narrow stitching, owing to the liability of the edge, where the wing bends, to swell and gap. The wing collars have well balanced, moderate spaced wings, the bottom of the wings forming a stratery line. straight line. In cravats all of the forms are large

The culrosses will be very broad and soft, the ascots wide of end and free of lining. The best four-in-hand will have a wide and and be graduated to a two-inch width at the knot. Ties, if sold at all, will be of the batswing shape. For evening wear there is a new tie. It is cut perfectly straight and has square ends. It is of uniform width throughout. When tied it ends stand out straight and come to the edge of the shirt bosom.

In clothes I find indications which point

to the usual fight of the tailors to force new fashions. In the first place, we will have the annual cry for color in evening dress and for the freedom from blacks tailors are making trousers rather wide, but avoiding the peg-top form. The trousers are about seventeen and one-half inches at the knee and fifteen and onehalf at the bottoms. They will hang per-fectly straight from the hips. For evening dress the white waistcoat will be given a very prominent place. These will be made both single and double-breasted and will have buttons covered with the mate-rial of which the waistcoat is made. In evening dress coats there will be no change worth recording. That garment staple fixture and it seems impossible to mprove upon the existing standard. The frock coat will be practically the same is last year.

The evening jacket will not be made at all by smart tailors. It is now a ready-made, "Cheap John" article, and may be banished entirely from the wardrobe centleman. A new coat something like th evening jacket will be made. It will have a breast and side pockets and silk-faced shawl collar and will close with two but-These coats are designed for home tons. and club wear and are worn with singlebreasted waistcoats and trousers of same material, white shirts, black ties and either lace or button shoes. They're just andy dress coats to wear down to dinner er to hang around the house or club in.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS.

One of the best tailors on the avenu will introduce several novelties this coming autumn. One of these is an evening suit made of dark gray cloth. The collar of the shawl pattern, faced with gray silk. The trousers and waistcoat are mad the same material as the coat. The suits are designed for wear at stag affairs about hotels and clubs and for the theatre when women are not to be in the party. Another new idea is a house suit. It will e made of a heavy rep silk and lined with silk. The colors are very brilliant. The trousers are made like pajama trousrs and fasten about the waist with a broad bit of ribbon, with large silk tassels at the ends. The coat is cut double-breasted and has large pockets. The suit may worn with a slik shirt. It is just for

wear in one's room. In overcoats the long Chesterfields and he skirted coats will be very popular. The kirted coat will be worn in the evening as well as during the day. These are cut ke the "Paddock" and have well flared skirts. The "Raglan" will only be in rain proofs and in coverts. The covert coat will be very popular. It will be cut full and quite short.

Sack suits will be made on lines that, while conforming to the lines of the body, do not accentuate them. The military jacket is passe. The new jackets will be oose and will have perfectly straight meks.

In shoes the principal departure is in the shape of the toe. The latest model snows the flat last with the outswung sole, but the tip is brought in to a much narrower point than last year's model. Low shoes elli be worn during the autumn and on isant days during the winter, but many

OUR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

They Furnish the Best Bridge Builders, Tool Makers and Railway Constructors in the World - European Methods Have been Adapted Rather than Adopted.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.) Merchants and statesmen to-day Merchants and statesmen to day gratulate themselves upon the wonderful spread of this country's commerce, the greatest any nation has ever seen. But they do not, perhaps, realize that the native that the day that is tion has advanced in another way that is possibly the true core of our national sucpossibly the true core of our national suc-cess. This is the extraordinary advance in scientific learning, as shown in the universities, professional and technical schools and in everyday life. If this rapid moulding of America into a scientific na-tion does not fully account for the com-

mercial victories, it has at all events con-tributed largely to them.

So pronounced has been the development of these universities and schools that now at the beginning of the century they surhass those of Europe. And yet surpassed is by no means the right word. There is no institution in Europe resembling them or organized on quite the same plan. The cientific school of America in its grawhat really constitutes practical, exten sive training has no counterpart in the world. It turns out scientists that are at the same time workmen of the highest type. The universities and technical schools of England and the Continent, excellent as many of them are, have not fully caught the spirit and trend of the time. The tree of the new American scientific ducation is being known by its fruit. has brought a new sort of workman into the field of labor, and European industry stands by, wondering why her repre-sentatives cannot do as well.

The explanation of it is all very simple.

Within the past twenty-five years the scientific professional schools have been see-ing their true development. Now the combined results have become so great that they are apparent all over the world. "The earliest technical schools," wrote

Prof Mendenhall, president of the Tech-nological Institute of Worcester, Mass, in his monograph on "Scientific, Technical and Engineering Education in the United States," prepared for the recent Paris Ex-position, "those of a hundred years ago or more, almost without exception, grew out of the industrial demands of the locality in which they were founded. One of the best examples is the famous School of Mines, at Freiberg, which has enjoyed a long and illustrious career, and many the earlier European schools belong to the same class. To these and the more mod-ern schools of science and technology the United States are greatly indebted, espe-cially on account of the generous welcome that has always been extended to American students and for the inspiration with which many of them have returned to take their part in the wonderful educational evolution which the last half cen-

ury has witnessed.
"But in all cases European methods have been adapted rather than adopted, • • • and while the nearly 100 schools of science and engineering scattered over the United States have many points of resemblance, there is much individuality, particularly among the strongest and best, and it is beleved that their several types represent important advances in the direction of scientific and technical education."

This matter of scientific training for youth makes but a conservative, quiet claim, though yet a substantial one. He might have pointed to some of the results of these, "believed to be important ad-vances." American technical school graduntes have come to be the bridge builders f the world. There are no steel makers, no tool makers in Europe equal to the cool, keen young scientists in American shops and mills. Nor has the Continent and England such a race of railway construction engineers. Only this summer the Massachusetts Institute of Technology held examinations in London for the young Englishmen of scientific tastes, who, to learn what they wanted to fit them for the scientific world, found their only recourse an American school. And, in the field of medicine, four distinguished physi-cians and surgeons of this country are now touring the world at the request of foreign doctors who are anxious to learn

accurately of the advances of this branch of the science in the New World. Out of many significant instances these and whites in day dress. All of this I do not think will amount to much. The best completely added to, with only the advantage f emphasizing the point. the most pronounced is, however, the turning of the tide. Thirty years ago, and even well onto very recent years, the American student of any kind of science found it a part of his education to go to the schools abroad for as long a period as his pocketook could stand. His education was not thought complete till then. And it was not, for scientific training in this country was not formed. Now the student has no need to go. As he takes his degree he is far beyond what the schools of Europe teach. And year following year, in increasing numbers, young Europeans are oming over here to grasp the training that our universities are giving and to absorb the technique and the practicalness that are making American

cientists masters of men. "Adapted" was the word Prof Mendenhall used in speaking of European meth-ods and the American universites, "rather than adopted." But it has been very much more than that. Brushing traditions aside these institutions of learning went long ago to the root of the matter. Year by year they have been building up their equipment, strengthening their courses. Questions of finance and whether it would all pay they have politely laughed at. Money was needed for this and for that. Well, the chiefs would see that 1. was obtained. Machinery was necessary. At once the great manufacturers were laid under contribution, and they sent as gifts machines worth thousands.

The technical school presidents knew how to arouse the sympathetic under of men of means and forethought. Benefactors for this and for that rowded in, their gifts were chronicled in the news of the day, commented upon as rast, the figures added up and admired

But no one saw the significance, Year after year students came out of courses of engineering, of medicine and surgery, of chemistry, of electricity, of marine engineering, of agriculture and forestry and went into workaday life. Hitherto the scientific college man had not been held in very high regard. Manufacturers had wanted men who had grown up in shops, "practical" they called them, no "book learning fellows, who were all theory and clean clothes and hands." But even the most old fashioned soon came to appreciate that these "fellows," too, came from "shops," "shops" in the colleges that had a wider variety of machinery in actual use than could ever be found in a single factory. They grew to see that the new "theory man" was broader, of more intelligence, willing to learn about a case in point and able to grasp it more quickly. They devised economies and improvement whenever they were given a chance. They could make one man do the work of two. The old time foreman was a child before

Then, one after another, the far seeing manufacturers chuckled. They had bridged the gulf between capital and labor and found real master workmen. They gave these men more swing and power and kept on the lookout for more youths from the technical schools. They came to see that the product from these institutions was getting better every year.

The farm will be turned into a sanitarium, planned much after that now run by the society at Nos 1.710 to 1.718 Indiana are addleted to drugs, liquors or tobacco. The treatment is to be similar to that given at the Chicago Hospital. While the officers of the society are busy trying to get the Lincoin farm in shape, they are also at work establishing a branch within the Cook County fall. There prisons the cook County fall. There prisons the cook County fall. manufacturers chuckled. They had bridged the gulf between capital and labor see that the product from these institu-tions was getting better every year. The technical schools and universities

is the general scheme—cooking utensits. to be worrying much about the future." fad. The patent leatner snoes will kid tops will be the formal footwear. Shoes must be added to the list.

A horse and some sort of cart or wagon.

A horse and some sort of cart or wagon.

the most progressive manufacturers as to what their needs were and built up more perfectly their equipment. Not alone did they reach out for machinery, but the

created a new market for nan.

If a concrete, striking instance is wanted of this, Sibley College or Cornell University may be taken. That institution has very famous ratiroad course. The "order that come to the college each spring for graduates are greater than Sibley ca possibly supply. She cannot turn out enough men to meet the demand. Twice as many as she graduates each year could be assured of positions. For the railroads say simply: "These are the mea we want they are the men that will rise with us or with some other company. We can

not now get too many of them."

And so the demand is spreading out in many another branen of science. American technical schools are turning out the product. It is these men that in later years do the inventing and the great pieces of executive work and make the discoveries. Is it any wonder that the youth of England and the Continent are commencing to come to this country for technical training?

THE HERMIT OF CAPE MALEA.

Why he Lived and Died on a Stupendous Cliff, Within Sight and Sound of the

Ocean.

There is one feature of Cape Malea that rarely fails to attract the notice of the most careless voyager doubling it by day, a touch of human tragedy and pathos, belonging in point of chronology to our own time, but in universal interest to all ages. At the extreme pitch of the cape a stupendous cliff rises sheer however. American technical education from the fretting waves for about a hun-had its first beginning fifty years ago. dred feet. Then comes an irregular dred feet. Then comes an irregular plateau or shelf, of perhaps two acres in area, the mountain rising again abruptly behind it to a height of about in area, the mountain rising again abruptly behind it to a height of about 2.000 feet. This plateau is apparently in accessible, and yet, perched upon a huge bowlder in its centre, a mass of rock detached from the mountain ages ago, is a house. It is rudely built of wooden fragments ingeniously fitted together, but its outlines convey at once the idea of its designer having been an Anglo-Saxon. It must be firmly built, too, for it is exposed to the full fury of wind rebounding from the mountain face, and the observer instinctively wonders why, if a house must be built on that shelf, so terribly exposed a position was selected. Then if he be fortunate he will hear its story, says E. T. Bullen, in the London Spectator.

About twenty-five years ago there was a young sailor who, by dint of hard work, integrity of character and firmness of will, reached at the age of 26 the summit of his ambition—becoming master of what would then be called a good-sized steamath in some 900 tons register. Upon this

will, reached at the age of 26 the summit of his ambition—becoming master of what would then be called a good-sized steamship, some 500 tons register. Upon this accession to good fortune he married the girl of his choice, who had patiently waited for him since as boy and girl sweethearts they parted on his first going to sea. And with rare complacency his owners gave him the inestimable privilege of carrying his young bride to sea with him. How happy he was! How deep and all embracing his pride, as, steaming down the grimy Thames, he explained to the light of his eyes all the wonders that she was now witnessing for the first time, but which he had made familiar to her mind by his oft-repeated sea stories during the few bright days between voyages that he had been able to devote to courtship! The ship was bound to several Mediterranean ports, the time being flate autumn, and consequently the most ideal season for a honymoon that could possibly be imagined. Cadiz, Genoa, Naples, Venice, a delightful tour with not one weary moment wherein to wish for something eise! Even a flying visit to Naples, Venice, a delightful tour with not one weary moment wherein to wish for something eise! Even a flying visit to old Rome from Naples had been possible, for the two officers, rejoicing in their happy young skipper's joy, saw to it that no unnecessary carres should trouble him, and bore willing testimony, in order that he should get as much delight out of those haleyon days as possible, that the entire crew were as docile as could be wished, devoted to their bright commander and his beautiful wife.

Then at Venice came orders to proceed to Galatz and load wheat for home, Great was the glee of the girl-wife. She would see Constantinople and fit. Danube. Life would hardly be long enough to recount all the wonders of this most wonderful of wedding trips. And they salled with hearts overbrimming with joy as the blue sky above them seemed welling over with sunlight. Wind and weather favored them; nothing occurred to cast a shadow over their happiness until, nearing Cape Malea at that fatal

weather favored them; nothing determined to cast a shadow over their happiness until, nearing Cape Malea at that fatal hour of the morning, just before dawn, when more collisions occur than at any other time, they were run into by a blundering Greek steamer coming blundering Greek steamer coming the other way, and cut down amidships to the water's edge. To their peaceful sleep or quiet appreciation of the night's slivern splendors succeeded the overwheiming flood, the hiss and roar of escaping steam, the suffocating embrace of death. In that dread fight for life all perished but one—he so lately the happlest of In that dread fight for life all perished but one—he so lately the happlest of men—the skipper. Instinctively clinging to a piece of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique, reasserting itself, enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau. Here he was found reach the plateau, here he was found the plateau by some goatherds, who, reach the plateau. Here he was found gazing seaward by some goatherds, who, in search of their nimble-footed flocks, had wandered down the precipitous side of the mountain. They endeavored to persuade him to come with them back to the world, but in vain. He would live, gratefully accepting some of their poor provision, but from that watching place he would not go. And those rude peasants, understanding something of his woe, sympathized with him so deeply that without payment or hope of any woe, sympathized with him so deeply that without payment or hope of any they helped him to build his hut and kept him supplied with such poor morsels of food and drink as sufficed for his stunted needs.

And there, with his gaze fixed during all his waking hours upon that inscrutable depth wherein all his bright hopes to be added by here guenched, he lived

had suddenly been quenched, nad suddenly been quenched, he lived until quite recent years, "the world for-getting, by the world forgot," a living monument of constancy and patient, un-complaining grief. By his humble friends, complaining grief. By his humble friends, whose language he never learned, he was regarded as a saint, and when one day they came upon his lifeless body, fallen forward upon its knees at a little glazed window through which he was wont to look upon the sea where his dear one lay they felt confirmed in their opinion of the sanctity of the hermit of Cape Malea,

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE To be Utilized as an Asylum for

Down in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, on the same farm where Abraham Lincoln was born and spent his boyhood days, says the Chicago Tribune, the St Luke's Society, of Chicago, is to establish a home for the inebriates of the South. A large hotel, small cottages and com modious dwellings will be erected by the society, and, though the land is in the South, the negro will be made as welcome

Inebriates.

South, the negro will be made as welcome as the white.

The Lincoln farm is in the town of Hodgenville, fifty miles south of Louisville, and consists of 110 acres of pasture land. On it is a spring of mineral water, the fame of which is great below the Mason and Dixon line. It was owned by some prominent Methodists of the South, among them the Rev J. W. Bingham, Some time ago its owners decided to donate its use to charity, and they chose the St Luke's Society as the organization best sufted to carry out their plans.

The farm will be turned into a sanitarium, planned much after that now run

THE HEART OF MONTROSE

BEOUEATHED BY THE MARQUISTO HIS NIECE, LADY NAPIER.

Gruesome Relic of a Vallant Scottish Hero and how it was Mysteriously Lost-Little Hope of the Ultimate Recovery of the Relic, but After the Lapse of One Hundred Years the Heart of the Graham May Once Again Rest on Scottish Soil.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

Alas that no one knows where-but James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, awaits the collector of curiosities! Tossed among bits of armor, old china, bric-abrac, in some old curiosity shop in the north of France; possibly now carried to Paris or London, it may lie in some old logne, Pierre and little Marie may turn it up any day with their spades. "Qu'est-ce que c'est donc," this little old, beaten. steel sword.

Montrose knew Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh well; it was, in fact, a second home Napiers had, besides, a town mansion within the precincts of Holyrood House; but to little Montrose, brought up in the country, the old castle, with its barns and out houses and granges, was no doubt a more attractive holiday home than a dull town house in the fashionable Cannongate.
One can fancy the little figure, in its clothes of "green camlet" or "mixed par-gone" and "cloak with pasments," wandering with his bow and arrows about the parks, or, maybe, escaped from his watch-ful "pedagog," Master William Forrett, imperiling himself, boylike, on the battle-

ments of the castle.

But to get to the story of the heart one But to get to the story of the fact of the death of Montrose. His sister and brother-in-law had died long before, and the owner of Merchiston in 1850 was Montrose's nephew, the second Lord Napler. A great affection existed between Montrose and his niece by marriage, Lady Napier; and as a mark of it he bequeathed to her his heart—a strange, and, if one must tell the truth, an embarrassing, legacy; but looked upon by the lady herself as a supreme honor and a sacred trust.

Montrose was executed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh on Tuesday, May 21, The extraordinary composure 1650. gallantry of his bearing are well attested. An unsigned letter in the British Museum. written by a spectator while the execution was actually going on, says: "I never saw more sweeter carriage in a man in all my life. He is just now turning off from the ladder; but his countenance changes not." Another account says: "He stept along the streets with so great state, so much beauty, majesty and gravity as amazed the beholders. And many of his enemies did acknowledge him to be the bravest subject in the world, and in him a gallantry that graced all the crowd." Clothed in "fine scarlet richly shammaded with golden lace, and linen with fine pearling about, his delicate white gloves in his hand, his stockings of incarnate silk, his shoes with their ribbons on his feet," his dress was "more becoming a bridegroom than a criminal."

After hanging on the gibbet for three hours the body was taken down and the head was affixed to the Tolbooth; the limbs were dispersed to various places throughout the Kingdom, and the dismembered trunk was enclosed in a "little short chest" and buried on the Boroughmuir. The Boroughmuir was the usual place of execution and burial for the worst crimi nals; it was a place of evil reputation, little sought during the day and much to be shunned by night.
No wonder, then, that some "adventu-

steal to that grewsome spot, raise the hastily and none too deeply buried body. and cut from it the heart of Montrose. The master of Merchiston was in exile in Holland; it was Lady Napier alone who planned the night excursion and saw it carried out. Did her heart fair her that May night, waiting at the foot of the tur-ret stair until her messengers, returning. put in her hands something not seen, but felt, with the square of fine linen all square of linen and the pair of stockings of "incarnate" silk showing a still darker a New York physician. "One of the re-

Merchiston. It was embalmed and inclosed in a little steel case made of the blade of Montrose's sword: the case was placed in a fine gold filigree box which had belonged to John Napier, the inventor of logarithms; and the box in its turn was deposited in a silver urn. was deposited in a silver urn.

was deposited in a silver urn.

Before very long, however, Lady Napier dispatched the casket by some faithful hand to the young Marquis of Montrose, who, with Lord Napier and others of the connection, was still living in exile in Holcard Napier and others of the connection, was still living in exile in Holcard Napier and others of the connection, was still living in exile in Holcard Napier was still holcard Napier was still have been was still holcard Napier was still have been was still have been was still have been was still have been was sti

land. He purchased the relic at once and returned it to Merchiston, at that time the property of Francis, the fifth Lord Napier. There for a second time the heart reposed, but not for long. On the death of the fifth Lord Napier it passed into the keeping of his only surviving daughter. Hester, afterward Mrs Johnston.

Some years after her marriage Mrs Johnston was on a voyage to India with her husband, her little son, and all their household goods, when their ship, which formed part of the fleet under Commodore Johnston. Was attacked by a French frigate, and a stiff fight ensued. Mr Johnston busled himself with four of the guns upon the quarter deck, while his wife, who had refused to go below, remained beside him, a heroically obstinate figure, holding by the one hand her little boy, and in the other a thick velvet reticule, into which she had hurriedly crammed all the things she valued most, including, of course, the heart. In the middle of the fight a splinter struck Mrs Johnston on the arm, heart. In the middle of the fight a splinter struck Mrs Johnston on the arm, wounding her severely. The velvet reticule gave little protection to its precious contents, and the gold filigree box was completely shattered, but the inner steel case remained unharmed. It must have been some consolation to Mrs Johnston that, when the attacking frigate retired that, when the attacking frigate retired, the English commodore left the flag ship and came on board the Indianman to offer

not be traced. Mrs Johnston, however, discovered after some time that it had been sold for a large sum of money to a powerful chief in the neighborhood of Madura.

of Rockwell, Tex. a prominent physician, is anxious to learn the name and residence of the officer who saved his life in answer to a Masonic sign, and asks that this item be published in all Masonic journals.

It was part of the training of the little boy who had stood beside his parents dur-ing the attack on the Indiaman to spend our months of every year with a native hief, in order to learn something of the language and native methods of hunting and shooting. While on a sporting expedition the boy distinguished himself in warding off the attack of a wild hog; whereupon the chief, to show his appreciation of the performance promised, in true Oriental fashion, to give the lad practically anything he chose to ask. As this chief was the purchaser of the urn, young John-ston naturally begged that the family omewhere, certainly-the heart of valiant | property might be handed back to him. The chief made a generous speech in reply, explaining that when he bought the urn and its contents he had no idea that they were stolen goods, and adding that one brave man should always attend to he wishes of another brave man, whatever his religion or his race might be: lady's lumber attic; or, trampled years ago therefore he considered it his duty to ful-into the ground of a back garden in Bouheart was in the urn, and whose wish had been that his heart should be kept by his descendants." Accordingly the boy reque c'est donc, this little old, beaten, descendants. Accordingly the boy feegg-shaped box of steel? Why, Pierre and
Marie, it holds, if you only knew it, the
dust of a Scottish hero's heart, and the
case itself was fashioned out of his good liberal-minded chief forms an interesting sequel to this adventure of the heart. Having rebelled against the Nabob of Arcot, to him in his boyhood, for his sister Mar- he was taken by English troops, and he garet had married Sir Archibald Napler and many of his family were executed. When Montrose was 6 ct? years old, and he spent much of his time with them. The rose, and said that as there was something alike in the manner of their dying, so he hoped that after death his attendants would preserve his heart, as the heart of Montrose had been preserved, for future generations to honor.

The Johnston family returned to Europe in 1792. Being in France at the time wh the Revolutionary Government compelled all persons to give up their gold and silver plate and jewels, Mrs Johnston entrusted the silver urn, with its enclosures, to an Englishwoman living at Boulogne, who promised to keep it hidden until it could safely conveyed back to England; but the woman died soon afterward and from that time nothing has been seen or heard of the heart of Montrose.

There would appear to be little hope of the ultimate recovery of the relic; yet stranger things have happened, and it may be that even after the lapse of one hundred years the heart of the Graham may once again rest on Scottish soil.

TUBERCULOUS COWS DANGEROUS Prof Koch's Dictum Controverted in Germany as Elsewhere.

(From the Baltimore Sun.) Prof Koch's dictum that the tuberculosis of cows is not transmissible to man or child is controverted in Germany, as elsewhere, with virtual unanimity. Prof Virchow opposes the view of the great bacteriologist and is reinforced by Dr Johne, professor of pathological anatomy at Veterinary College of Dresden. In his essay, just published, Dr Johne says that "it is precisely the milk of tuberculous cows that plays the chief part in cases of tuberculosis among children." To prove his point the Doctor mentions the case of a veterinary surgeon who injured his thumb while dissecting a diseased cow. Six months later tuberculosis manifested itself in the scar of the wound, and afterward tuberculous bacilli were found in his sputum. The surgeon died of consumption and "at the post-mortem examination," the Doctor adds, "a considerable number of similar bacilli were found in the joint of the deceased's thumb. The conclusion is "that the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis is a tuberculous bacillus of less intensive is a tuberculous bacilius of less intensive power, which is perhaps less dangerous as a germ of infection for normal grown-up human beings of good health and strong powers of resistance, but that it is all the more destructive to the tender organism of a child or to the organism of those grown-up persons who have weak constitutions, or who are ill-ted and therefore

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP-WALKING Scientists are Star Puzzled Over the Many Phases of it-A Charleston Physician's

Experiences. (From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

germs."

"Sleep-walking is something better understood now than formerly, but psychologists are not thoroughly agreed in stain have remained ever since among the cent cases, that of a young man out West treasured possessions of the Napair fam-ily. For a time, then, the heart was safe at night in her night gown, without awak

connection, was still living in exile in Holland, and here begins the first part of its adventures, of which, unfortunately, no record now remains.

For many years the heart was completely lost sight of, and any hope of ever regaining it had long been given up, when a friend of the Napier family recognized the gold fillgree box enclosing the steel case among a collection of curiosities in Holland. He purchased the relic at once and returned it to Merchiston, at that time the property of Francis, the fifth Lord Napier. There for a second time the heart

SAVED BY THE MASONIC SIGN.

the English commodore left the flag ship and came on board the Indianman to offer his thanks and congratulations to the lady and her husband, who had set the crew so gallant an example.

Arrived in India, it was easy to find a clever goldsmith, who constructed another gold filigree box in place of the one broken, also a sliver urn like the original. On the outside of the urn was engraved in two native dialects a short account of Montrose's life and death. The urn soon came to be regarded by the natives as something uncanny, and the report spread that it was a tailsman, and that its owner would never be wounded or taken prisoner in battle. So one is not surprised to learn that before long the urn and its contents were stolen, and in spite of every effort could not be traced. Mrs Johnston, however, discovered after some time that it had been sold for a large sum of money to a powerful chief in the neighborhood of Ma-(From the American Tyler.)