

UNCLE SAM'S RACE THE PYGMIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Have you ever heard of Uncle Sam's pygmies? They are to be found in the wilds of the Philippine Islands, and they are wilder and more savage than the regions in which they live. I saw something of them during my stay in Luzon and I give you here an unpublished chapter from my note book written in the heart of their country:

"I am in the land of the Negritos, in the Zambales Mountains, in the wilds of Western Luzon. Trees as big around as a hog-head and 200 feet high tower over me. A dense jungle of tropical vegetation surrounds me and the clear waters of a mountain torrent make music as they tumble over the rocks through a gorge at my right. The air is filled with strange sounds and strange odors. Orchids by the millions hang from the trees, and monkeys gibber at me from the branches.

"I am with General Fred Grant on an inspection tour in the land of the Negritos, but the forests are so dense that we see but little of them, and the little brown men flee at our approach. They hide behind the rocks and peep out at the troops as we pass. They dread the Filipinos, as well as the Americans, and it is only now and then we can get near enough to learn much about them. Not far from our camp is a hut in which two Negritos lie dead, and on our way up the mountains we now and then pass their little shacks and caves. We have a party of scouts going in front of us to prevent ambush, and now and then the scouts meet the Negritos. The little brown men look at them from a distance, but generally scamper as they approach. The result is that it is almost impossible to get pictures of them in their savage state, and I find it difficult to make snap shots of such as are serving as slaves.

A Nation of Slaves.

"Yes, as slaves. The Negritos are a nation of slaves. They are in servitude not only in Mindanao, but in every one of the islands. They are owned by both Christians and Moslems. I have already described how four children were offered to me for \$50 in the lower part of the Philippine Islands. The woman who tried to sell them was a Christian. She had not a Mohammedan hair in her head, and I have since learned that the holding of slaves on that island is common among the Christians.

"It is the same throughout the archipelago. There are planters not far from Manila who have Negritos working for them. I have seen them among the house servants of the farmers of the great central valley, and in a trip which I made through the Province of Pangasinan I stopped at a sugar planter's house and was there waited upon by these little Negritos who were in slavery. I asked him what they were worth. He told me they had cost him about \$20 apiece, and when I proposed that I take a snapshot of one of them he consented. The boy I selected was named Manuel. He was 20 years old, but no taller than our boys of 10. He was hardly three feet in height, as dark as stove blacking, and his little round head was covered with black curls. His master proposed that he pose for the camera, but as soon as the instrument was pointed at him Manuel fled with a terrified howl and he was not in sight during the rest of the day.

"I succeeded, however, in getting a photograph of a Negrito slave nurse girl and her little Filipino master and mistress. The little slave seemed to be on an almost even footing with the planter's children, and I am told that this is the case in most families. The slavery is seldom onerous or cruel.

"Many of the Negritos so sold are orphans. There are no asylums for such little ones in the woods, and the head men of the tribe turn them into money by selling. Other slaves are taken in battle by the stronger of the savage tribes, and some children are sold, I am told, by their parents. It is only the little ones that are so disposed of."

Uncle Sam's Pygmies.
But who are these Negritos? They look much like the pictures of the dwarfs which you find in books of African travel, and they are so far as I know, the only race of dwarfs outside the Dark Continent. Many of them, when full grown, are so small that they can walk under the outstretched arm of the average American soldier without touching it. I have seen but few who are as much as four feet in height, and all are puny, lean and weak looking. General Fred Grant has made considerable of a study of them, and some of the material in this letter is from conversations with him.

Where do they come from? The Negritos were here when the Spaniards arrived. They are given them the name of Negritos or little negroes, and that is just what they are. They are negroes in miniature, negroes so small that one of the big black fellows of our colored regiments could almost swallow one and



One of Uncle Sam's Pygmies. A Negrito and One of Our Soldiers.

not feel uncomfortable. Negroes with black skins and flat features; Negroes with wide nostrils, thick lips and flat noses; Negroes with black woolly hair, not so tight to the head as that of the African, but of the same wavy texture. They have the same whiteness of the eyeball, and would, I venture, have the same whiteness of the teeth were it not that they chew betel. This turns the teeth black.

How the Negritos Dress.
Our Negrito cousins will never be customers for American goods. The average department store carries enough cotton in stock to outfit the whole nation. The pygmies of the mountains go almost naked. Their women wear strings of beads or shells about the neck and a waist strip of cotton with extensions to the knees. The men have only a string and a breechcloth.

I can't say that I like the looks of these people. They have very thin legs and very full stomachs, possessing what is known in Porto Rico as the "banana belly," an enlargement of the abdomen which comes from their diet. Their food is roots and wild fruits, especially wild banana, and also such game as they can find in the mountains. They have no settled farms, although we pass now and then a little patch of rice or Indian corn. Such patches are not bigger than the beds of the streams, and they are found in natural clearings. The Negritos merely scratch the surface of the ground and sow the seed, and the plants grow up of their own accord. The Negritos are good hunters and trappers. They catch deer and wild hogs. I saw several deer traps on our way passed this morning was merely a long bamboo pole fastened to the trees across a path down which the deer came to a drinking place at the stream. The pole had loops of rattan hung from it that when a deer ran into it the horse would catch in the loops. The loops had a slip noose, and as the deer pulled away they tightened and held him until the Negritos who were watching could spear or shoot him while so entangled. In places there are long rows of these traps. They must be of value, although it would seem that the deer could easily pull loose.

I am told that the Negritos are excellent archers. General Grant has a large collection of their bows and arrows, gathered from different parts of these mountains. The bows are of a black, hard wood, and the strings are of twisted rattan. The arrow shafts are of bamboo, and the arrowheads are of iron, with needle-like points and so barbed just above where they join the wood that it is impossible to pull them out. Some have detachable heads fastened by strings to the shafts. When an animal is wounded the arrowhead stays in the flesh, held there by the barbed-like barbs, and the shaft flies off and drags along the ground, catching on every obstruction and impeding the flight of the animal.

They Are Cave Dwellers.
I am disappointed in not seeing more Negrito houses. I learn that most of the pygmies live in caves, although they now and then build up little shacks or sheds made of grasses and bamboo poles. These

sheds seem to be for temporary use. A Negrito can erect one in a couple of hours, and so he leaves it at will. They wander about from place to place, sleeping where nature overtake them, and not caring for permanent habitation. They have little clothing or other belongings, and the woman can easily carry the household utensils which consist of but a few cups and shells. Outside some of the huts you can see the remains of the cooking. The stove consists of three stones placed in the shape of a triangle, so that a pot can rest upon them over the coals. The people eat with their fingers and drink from the streams.

I hear that the savage Negritos in all parts of the island are afraid of white people, and that they will run at their approach. For this reason little is known of their customs. Those used as slaves are courted so much that they can tell but little about their own people. The race is apparently as weak intellectually as it is physically. They are heathen, and so far missionaries have made no impression upon them.

The average Negrito has but one wife, although he may have female slaves, having adopted as such the widows of his deceased friends. The female relatives, the girls take place at an early age, and girls are usually wedded by the time they are 13. In the marriage ceremony the groom catches the bride and drags her to his parents, telling them he wants to marry her. If the old folks consent, a coconut shell of water is poured over the couple, their woolly heads are pressed together and from that time on they are man and wife. Whether the bride gets a new wedding waist cloth I do not know, but I am told that the two always go off by themselves on a trip through the woods during the honeymoon. This lasts for five days. Then they come back and live with the rest of the tribe.

I am now traveling through the Zambales Mountains with General Fred Grant and his staff. We have a guard of 50 of the brigade scouts under Lieutenant Frank S. Burr. General Grant is making a tour of inspection of his military posts, which are scattered over a large part of the central valley of Luzon and through the mountains as far south as Manila Bay. The tour will last a week and it will include some of the wildest country of Luzon.

We are traveling on horseback, and at this moment are at Calang, in the very heart of the mountains. Here our soldiers have a camp, which is as primitive as the habitation of Robinson Crusoe. The tents are little structures of hay and bamboo just large enough for the soldiers to crawl into them. They are hidden by the high grass, and a troop of insurgents might stumble upon them without knowing it. There are about 50 soldiers in the camp, but the mountains are full of brigands, and the men are allowed to go nowhere without their guns. There is a swimming pool nearby, but the swimmers are not far away from the bank, where their guns lie, and while they are in bathing other soldiers watch with loaded rifles.

I had no idea what campaigning in Lu-

zon or behind me, and I have to hold my arms before my face to keep the grass from being cut off by the trail. The trail has been chopped out of the jungle along the sides of the stream, and it is not caring for the rebels, with the idea that it would form an avenue of escape for their troops and that the Americans would not dare to follow. Still, I doubt if the rebels and phreys came over that trail with a band of the brigade scouts after dark. They made their way right into the mountains to seven miles beyond where I now am. If I had been there with a little more of the insurgents, killed a number of them and captured their guns.

A description of this trial will give you some idea of these mountains of Luzon. It has been cut with a bolo right out of the tropical vegetation. I rode for miles through it, my horse tramping in the bed of a stream of mountain water, grassed by the sharp bamboos on each side and with from 50 to 60 feet of tangled bamboo above my head. It was like going through an avenue or cave cut out of the forest. The time we came through it was about high noon, and that the noon of the tropics, but the vegetation was so thick it was almost dark.

The route of the path was so low that I had to hug my horse to keep from being torn off him. As we jogged along I now and then took out my notebook and tried to make a description, only to find a big rope of bamboo catching me by the neck, or my hat jerked from my head by a down hanging branch.

I cannot describe the vegetation. Tangue is the only word for it. Above and on each side of us were great ropes of green so tied and twisted together that you could not possibly crawl through them without an ax or a bolo. Through this tangle of green we went upward for 100 feet without a branch being silver trunked trees of the finest hardwood, some of them 20 feet high. Now we would pass fern trees with branches of the most delicate and with leaves as delicate in their texture as the finest lace. There were orchids everywhere, and strange plants, the names of which I do not know. It was a perfect jungle of vegetation, the only path being the little narrow alley cut out above the stream along which we traveled.

The scenery was wonderfully beautiful. Our trail led in and out of the jungle from one amphitheater of rocks to another. Now we would be between walls of cliffs hundreds of feet high and not farther apart than the sides of a ditch. The way, and now we would come out of these into an open space covered with tall grass surrounded by walls of earth and rocks. Some of the amphitheaters contained 10 acres of ground. The trees were from trees and so fortified by the rocks that 15 insurgents might have held the passes to them against an army. The Filipinos had no idea that our party was venturing into these mountains, and they

were so terrified that they fled after making but a feeble resistance.

It makes one uneasy to travel through a country like this, for you can never tell when an enemy may be hidden in a clump of bamboo. Murders are so frequent that you can never know when your turn is coming. Last week I was in a country filled with brigands. It was the land of our friends, the Macabebes, and there were ladrones upon every side playing upon these natives and our troops. I rode up the Rio Grande river a little ways out not more than 15 feet long and 2 feet in width. It was so narrow that I had to sit very straight to prevent overturning the boat. I had two Macabebe guards and a lieutenant, Chadwick, with me. We rode for seven miles up the river so close to the shore that we could almost touch the bamboos which hung out over the stream. Lieutenant Chadwick warned me that if there was firing I should throw myself flat in the boat. It was dark and we moved without lights for fear we might attract the fire of insurgents.

We reached Calumpit, and I did not think of danger until about 2 o'clock that night. I was sleeping in a bamboo shack in a banana plantation about two miles from our regular troops with Lieutenants Chadwick and Geiger, guarded only by a small company of Macabebes. About midnight we were awakened by a sound of firing. The officers sprang from their beds and Chadwick said: "Those guns are Remingtons! The camp must be attacked by insurgents!"

"Yes," said Lieutenant Geiger, "they are right across the river and they will be here in a moment."

As he said this there was another volley, and then a third. Geiger lit a match to find his shoes and Chadwick a—him and knocked it out, saying he would draw the fire to our shack. I crawled around in the dark to find my shoes and clothes, for I was in my pajamas and a fair mark for bolos.

At this moment a soldier came to the door and said that he had heard terrible screams down the river and that he thought the guards must be attacked by bolo men.

We dressed rapidly and took our revolvers and started out. There was no further firing, however, and after a walk through the bananas in the immediate vicinity of the hut we went back to bed. The next day we discovered that a band of ladrones had assaulted and massacred some peasants across the river not 200 yards from where we were and from where they could easily have shot us while we slept. They must have been near the banks of the river when we came up in the boat, and in the dusk could easily have shot at us and gotten away. It is such things that make one uneasy. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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What the Courts Decide RECENT FINDINGS OF INTEREST TO LAWYERS AND THE LAITY.

A RAILROAD COMPANY carrying mail for the Government is held liable by Judge Lochren, United States District Judge, Minnesota, in the case of German State Bank vs. Minneapolis, etc., Company (113 Fed. Rep. 414), not to owe any duty to the addressee of a package rendering the railroad liable for the loss of the same through negligence. The case was an action against the railroad company it is alleged that the mailing of a valuable package to complainant and its carriage by the railroad company to its station where it was alleged that the mail sack was delivered to defendant's station agent, whose duty it was to safely carry for the mail sack during the night, the agent left the station, and that a roadmaster or foreman of the railroad entered the station and with a false key opened the mail sack; and that such foreman had access to the office or room where the mail sack was deposited and was permitted to go and come therefrom at will. On these facts the court held that the railroad company was not liable, as it does not show that the ordinary care on the part of the railroad.

Judgment Not Excessive.
In a civil action for damages for assault and battery committed on a clerkman, a verdict of \$2000 was held by the Supreme Court of Mississippi in the case of Wagner vs. Gibbs (113 Fed. Rep. 420), not to be excessive. The court held that punitive damages may be recovered in a civil action for assault and battery, and the death of the party killed does not terminate the right to recover punitive damages from his assailant.

Brewers' Combine Illegal.
A combination of a number of brewers to raise the price of beer to the extent of the amount of the war tax thereon, was held by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in the case of the Louisville and Bavarian Brewing Company (98 S. W. Rep. 1015), to be a violation of the statute against trusts and combinations. It was urged by counsel for the brewers that the statute in conflict with the Constitution in this case, as the thing forbidden by the Constitution is the combination to depreciate an article below its real value or to enhance its cost above its real value, while the statute ignores the real value of the property and forbids combinations to fix prices without regard to the value of the property. It was also argued that the combination, having for its purpose the raising of the price of beer, was not illegal, for the reason that the cheaper the drink the more it is used, and the law does not favor the use of intoxicants. But the court held that this argument did not apply, as the statute made no exception.

Mailing Objectionable Matter.
It is not necessary to constitute the offense of mailing a letter or circular giving information where obscene, lewd and lascivious pictures or publications may be obtained, that the writing mailed should describe the objectionable matter, or state the name of the publisher, in the case of the United States vs. the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of De Gignac vs. United States (113 Fed. Rep. 137). It is sufficient if the writing, although unobjectionable in its face, in fact gives information where matter of the character specified in the statute can be obtained; and the indictment need not plead all the words constituting the information with the particularity required in cases of libel or forgery.

Policemen Are Officers.
Policemen are officers within the meaning of an ordinance declaring that "all city officers" must be residents and qualified electors of the city, holds the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of Johnson vs. State (31 So. Rep. 492).

Witness Not Disqualified.
A witness who expressed a belief in God, but did not believe in rewards and punishments after death, stating that he thought that all the punishment for sin was in this world, was held by the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of Beeson vs. Moore (31 So. Rep. 450), not to be disqualified as a witness.

In a Gambling Contract.
A contract in which a fair association of the "exclusive betting and bookmaking privileges, including also auction, official pool-selling," etc., on its race track for a certain period, is held by the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of Ullman vs. St. Louis Fair Association (98 S. W. Rep. 449), to amount to a sale of the privilege of gambling with the public who patronized the race track, and hence the court would enforce the contract in the enforcement of the contract.

Declared Competent Evidence.
A prisoner confined in jail handed to his wife while she was visiting him a written communication to a third person. On the date the writing was offered in evidence it was held by the court that it was competent evidence, but was objected to by counsel for the

defense, on the ground that it was taken from the wife against her will and was a privileged communication. On appeal, the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in the case of Ward vs. State (98 S. W. Rep. 105), held that the fact that the letter was forcibly taken from the woman did not render it inadmissible, that only that portion of the letter addressed to the wife was a privileged communication, and that the remainder was admissible.

Judge Is Disqualified.
If a Judge is disqualified to sit in a criminal case because of consanguinity to the defendant, the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, in the case of Gresham vs. State (98 S. W. Rep. 845), holds that the consent of the parties cannot remove the incompetency of the Judge or restore his competency against the express provisions of the constitution of Texas.

Conviction Will Stand.
The first conviction under the law forbidding the dredging for oysters in water of 14 feet or less in depth was recently affirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in the case of Conrad vs. State, no. 10,000. The court held that the fact that the county in which the offense occurred had failed to mark by headlands, or in other manner to designate the depth of the water, did not constitute a violation of the law, and that the county's failure did not excuse the violation of the law.

Contract Between Copartners.
Where, in an action between copartners, one of them claimed compensation for services as manager under an alleged contract, the Supreme Court of California, in the case of Nevills vs. Moore Min. Co. (97 Pac. Rep. 1054), holds that his testimony that he had an agreement with his copartner with reference to compensation, and that under and he was to get a salary, and that they said they would do what was right, were insufficient to establish an express contract.

Constructing a Will.
Where the introductory clause of a will recites that "I, the testator, being of sound mind and of legal age, do hereby declare that God to bless me with this life I give and bequeath in manner following," the Court of Appeals of Maryland, in the case of Bourke vs. Boone (91 Atl. Rep. 293), holds that such a recital is not indicating an intention not to die intestate would not pass an estate, and thereby disinherit an heir, unless the will directed where the property should go.

Attribution of Circulars.
An ordinance prohibiting the posting of advertisements, circulars, handbills, and waste paper in the vestibules or yards or on the porches of dwellings, is held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of City of Philadelphia vs. E. A. Bender (91 Atl. Rep. 774), to be within the legislative power of the city as to streets, as naturally and without any further act of the city it is liable to be and probably will be blown into the streets.

Ordinary Bicycle Speed.
About seven miles an hour is held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Foote vs. American Product Company (91 Atl. Rep. 384), to be the ordinary speed of a bicycle, and a person riding at that rate of speed can not be held to be negligent in riding too fast.

Electing Nonpaying Passengers.
Where a passenger on a railroad train refuses to pay a fare for which he is equally entitled to a seat, and his persistence in such refusal, physical force is employed to eject him from the train at a regular station, the New York Supreme Court, Appellate division, in the case of Behr vs. Erie Railroad Company (74 N. Y. Supp. 1007), holds that the offer of the passenger to pay the fare made during the ejection will not render the continuance of the expulsion tortious.

Not Negligence.
It is not negligence for one to attempt to board a street-car moving slower than a man can walk, holds the Supreme Court, New York, Appellate Division, in the case of Kimber vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, (74 N. Y. Supp. 950).

"Subject to Check."
The phrase "subject to check" is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Dottenheim vs. Union Savings, etc., Company (91 S. W. Rep. 829), to mean subject to payment without limitation or restriction, except that the check must be presented to the bank within banking hours, on banking days.

Ordinance Is Void.
An ordinance against getting on and off cars in motion, and placing of feet or not less than \$2 nor more than \$5 for each offense, was held by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in "Vice vs. Chicago, etc., Railroad Company" (91 N. E. 140), to be void, for the reason that it is unreasonable and oppressive in its operation, and further because it was unauthorized by a statute conferring upon the city power to regulate and enforce all necessary police ordinances.

IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

Severo, a Brazilian Aeronaut, Said to Have Invented a Practical Airship.

SAYS the Paris correspondent of the Scientific American, in an extended article on the Severo air ship, which is attracting an unusual amount of attention because of its apparent practicability:

"One of the most remarkable and seemingly the most practical of the different airships which are now being constructed in Paris is that of M. Severo, a Brazilian aeronaut. In the ordinary type of airship where the car is suspended from the balloon by wires, the screw fixed to one end of the car projects the latter and the balloon is dragged after it against the resistance of the air. M. Severo proposes to overcome the objections arising from this construction by arranging the car so that the screws will drive the balloon directly in its axis and make the balloon, so to speak, self-propelling. He carries this out by adopting a framework which has the form of a trapezoid with its long side uppermost, and the latter lies in the axis of the balloon which partly envelops the same. Four transverse ribs are supported from the balloon by wires which are attached to its lower part.

"The balloon proper measures 35 feet long and 35 feet at the greatest diameter; it is not, however, symmetrical in form, but has a considerably larger diameter toward the front than in the middle. It has a capacity of about 2000 cubic yards and can carry a net load of 3500 pounds. In the middle it has a large slot-like space, in which is lodged the upper part of the car. The lower part, which forms the platform of the car and contains the apparatus, is 45 feet long. At each end is a gasoline motor with its appliances. The framework is relatively narrow, and measures but three feet at the base and two feet at the top. Most of it is constructed of bamboo poles of various diameters, while the flooring is of light wood. Aluminum has been used in a few places, and the frame is well braced with steel wires."

Inoculation Against Typhoid Fever.
The testimony of British military surgeons in South Africa continues favorable to the usefulness of inoculation with sterile cultures of the typhoid bacillus in reducing the mortality from typhoid fever

and in diminishing the severity of the disease. According to the most recent report, there occurred at Harrismith, between September, 1900, and September, 1901, 1219 cases of typhoid fever, of which 947 were among un inoculated and 281 among inoculated individuals. In all the fatal cases among inoculated persons, eight months or more had elapsed since the protective vaccination. The statistics that have thus far been presented go far to sustain belief in the efficacy of protective inoculation against typhoid fever as practiced by the English military surgeons, and they more than justify continuance of the practice.

Natural Soap Mine.

A natural soap mine and a palm mine are two of the latest mineral discoveries in Northwest Canada. Several soda lakes have been found in the foothills near Athol, British Columbia. Their bottoms and shores are incrustated with a natural washing compound, containing borax and soda. No two analyses agree exactly as to the composition of the material; a New York analysis gives 25 per cent borax, while a Montreal chemist, from the same sample, gives 15 per cent borax. Tests prove the substance to be equal to the washing powders of common use. Trials by blacksmiths and farm workers show that it will remove grease and dirt better than soap. A syndicate of British Columbia men has been formed to put the product on the market. About 25 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of the lake. It is handled precisely as ice is handled. The blocks are more than nine inches in thickness, are sawn into pieces of 15 by 15 inches, and weigh 50 pounds each.

Spices Detrimental to Digestion.

Although the use of spices for the purpose of heightening the flavor of food is almost universal, it is generally recognized that their influence on digestion is detrimental, hence dyspepsia are warned to avoid "spiced and made dishes." Some experiments recently carried out by a Polish physician, Dr. Korycynski, tend to prove that while spices stimulate the motor function of the stomach, they progressively impair the secretory functions, and, in the long run, prevent the production of hydrochloric acid, which is necessary to digestion.

On the whole, therefore, the ingestion of spices hinders rather than accelerates digestion, though an exception may be made in respect to persons in whom slowness of digestion is due to a deficiency of muscular activity on the part of the stomach, and also possibly of the victims of hyperacidity. A witty Frenchman once described sauce as an English device for giving the same taste to all kinds of meat.

Railway Profits Pay Prussia's Interest.

The Prussian railway system is the property of the state; it has been slowly developed from small beginnings into an organization, which pays above its operating expenses not only the entire interest on the Prussian debt, but turns an annual surplus of many millions into the public treasury. That the rates for freight and first-class passenger fares are very high—so high, indeed, that the former constitute a heavy handicap on agriculture and many inland industries—is unquestionable. German miners and manufacturers look with envious surprise upon the economies of railway freight in America, and their main hope for the future is in the extension and improvement of the inland rivers and canal system which is advocated so urgently by the Imperial Government.

Scientific and Industrial Notes.

Most of the asbestos used in the United States comes from the mines near Quebec, Canada.

Six dollars to \$8 a month buys food, fuel and clothing for a family of five persons in Japan.

The national forests reserved in the United States aggregate in area nearly 47,000,000 acres.

During the decade ending in 1900 the lumber products of Michigan fell from \$3,000,000 per annum to \$4,000,000.

After 54 years of labor in construction, the Berlin Elevated & Underground Electric Railway is open for traffic.

In the motor car show recently held at the Crystal Palace, London, but two manufacturers showed electric motors.

Virginia, as shown by the census, is one of the few states in which no manu-

facturing industry has exceeded in the value of its output that of the lumber and building industries.

The new explosive, mauturite, as shown by tests, cannot be exploded except by detonation. Its power is 90 per cent that of dynamite.

The annual report of the Bell Telephone Company shows 213,767 subscribers. This is an increase of more than 20,000 over last year, in spite of competition.

The area of the United States, exclusive of the Danish West Indies, is 3,690,322 square miles, or one-fourteenth the land surface of the earth. The British, Russian and Chinese Empires are larger.

Glasgow and Edinburgh are to be united by an electrical road with the monorail system, which is to convey passengers the distance of 43 miles in 25 minutes, or at a relative speed of 117 miles an hour.

A new British torpedo-boat destroyer named Velox was recently launched. She will be fitted with both turbine and reciprocating engines. The turbine has proved most satisfactory for high speed, but is very expensive for the ordinary cruising rate.

It is said that Professor Haeckel has consented to sit for a statue to Professor Harrow Magnusson. The statue will probably be placed in the Zoological Gardens at Jena. One of Professor Haeckel's friends some years ago gave 15,000 marks for this purpose.

The difference of color between green tea and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from leaves dried as soon as they are gathered, while in the case of the black tea the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. Black tea therefore contains much less tannin than green.

The production of beer in the German Empire during the year ended March 31, 1901, was 1,860,624,800 gallons. The estimated consumption of beer per capita of population was 132.3 quarts for the whole of the empire. The government revenues derived from the production of beer amounted to \$22,715,976, or 40.9 cents per capita.

A Frenchman has patented a process for obtaining dextrine, glucose and ethylic alcohol by what is claimed to be an inexpensive treatment of wood, wood fiber or

shavings. In a preliminary process the wood, reduced to a pulp, is subjected to a temperature of 150° C. and the point to the action of hydrochloric acid and hydrate of lime water.

Of the fruits wholly unknown in Japan until introduced from abroad, the apple has proved most successful, and it has become a chief product of some districts in the northern islands. The apples are of fine appearance and excellent flavor, and the trees yield a profit very encouraging to the cultivator, so that the area of their production is being increased.

Consul-General Bray, of Melbourne, under date of February 15, 1902, reports that 200 miles from Amsterdam, the nearest diamond mine in the world, the mine of the United States during the season 1901-2 amounted to 2,353 bales, against 26,943 in the previous season, or an increase of 133 bales from that port, making a total of 25,790 bales shipped from Australia to the United States.

Professor von Schreen, of the University of Naples, states that he has photographs of the chief events in the life of the emperor of China. The emperor's crystal meets another one from a different mother. The two strike at each other; they fight, strive and clash with each other. It was the death of the emperor. The emperor of the future is a crystal mother over fight, no matter when they meet. The impression that the science of microscopy is dry seems to be erroneous.

A young engineer named Gelpke, of Switzerland, proposed an all-water route to the sea from that country. Basel is over 200 miles from Amsterdam, the nearest port on the North Sea. Mr. Gelpke proposes to render the Rhine navigable for freight steamers at all seasons of the year by regulating its water level. He suggests the construction of 14 dams, provided with suitable locks for the passage of vessels, and with sluices for driving turbines for the production of electricity. It is estimated that the project would require \$30,000,000 to carry it to completion, and that the turbines would yield from 100,000 to 150,000 horse-power, which could be utilized by industrial establishments in Alsace and in the Grand Duchy of Baden.