LIFE SAVED BY A LUCKY SHOT.

How a Party of English Hunters Stew Five Elephants After a Desperate Struggle, in the woods, but Lieutenant Cross of the A Native's Arm Torn From Its Socket. Scotch fusileers fired a couple of shots A Narrow Escape.

While generally too stupid and unwieldly to make much of a fighter, the elephant ting him in the shoulder and without stay-when aroused or attacked in close quarters ing him for a moment, and to our horror when aroused or attacked in close quarters ing him for a moment, and to our horzor is one of the most formidable of foes. His the elephant, seizing the young man, swung giant strength and thick hide render it a him off his feet and fully 10 feet into the perilous deed to enrage him by a shot that air.

merely wounds without killing, for he is Breathless with terror for the poor felapt to turn on his antagonist, and catching low, who gave himself up for lost, we stood im in the trunk either tear him limb from gazing stupidly at the frightful scene, exlimb or harl kim against the nearest tree pecting every moment to see him torn in with such force as to crush every bone in two, when his brother, Captain Cross, rais-

In India the elephant is gradually disappearing before the zeal of the English hunter, seeking a refuge in the comparatively unknown regions at the foot of the Hima-



THE PLEPHANT'S CHARGE.

layas, but in Burmab, Slam and Anam be is still to be found roaming the great forests and fertile tracts lying along the smaller streams of the two former countries and the Mekong river of the latter. Owing to the lack of proper weapons for killing the enormous animal, the natives are victims of his greediness and ferocity when his depredations are resented. They say that when the elephant has once killed a man his thirst for slaughter is as great as that of the tiger, and that some of them have been known to slay as many as a hundred human beings. These are called "warrior ele are usually the leaders of the erds, and enormous bulls. Forsaking the forests, they visit the vicinity of the villages, where they lay waste the orchards and fields just when the early crops are rendy for harvesting and the young shoots of the trees afford more delicate pasturage than the ordinary feeding grounds

It was while the writer, with several other Englishmen on a hunting expedition from Hue, the capital of Anam, says the London correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was encamped pear the little town of Ke Vinh, situated on the borders of the forest of the Mekong, that the news came of a large herd of elephants that had the night before failen on an orchard and ruined it after killing the owner and chasing away his wife and the servants. The runner that brought the story declared that the herd was still in the neighborhood and implored us in the name of the community to go and kill the beasts. Their confidence In our prowess, or perhaps in our weapons, as well as the desire to encounter such noble game, made us promise that we would proceed at once against the elephants. The natives sent us an assistant-a big black fellow known as Freebab-who enloyed something of a reputation as an elephant hunter, and whose knowledge of the lay of the country and the habits of the animals

Visiting the orchard that had been destroyed the night before, we found the trees torn up by the roots in many instances, Freebah said was wanton mischief on the part of the beasts, as in order to reach the branches on which they feed it s only necessary for them to extend the est shoots and twigs. The ground looked as if it had been plowed up by a steam plow gone crazy, and the fences lay in long lines on the boundaries, having been pulled up bodily and left. Freebah, after an examination of the ground about, finally annonneed that the elephants had withdrawn into the forest, so set out for its depths, following the line of crushed vegetation that showed the passage of the herd, with here and there a tree stripped of its foliage. The depths of these great forests are as dim as a cathedral, some spots never seeing the sun from one year's end to another, making them, as may be supposed, very damp and marshy, so that we were soon plunged to ur boot tops in thick, rich mod that impeded our progress, but the greatest difficulty we experienced from this was that we lost trace finally of the elephants, and when at last we ran into the herd it was so unexpected that we surprised them as well as

They numbered half a dozen, of which four were cows, the other two, however, being splendid bulls. The females were lying down, while the bulls grazed near at hand we made ready our guns, and the cows en-



THE POOR PELLOW GAVE HIMSELF UP FOR

deavored to spring up, but with a simultaneous fire we succeeded in wounding two so badly that a second shot put an end to them. The third, hit in the shoulder, struggled to her feet and ran thundering into the forest, while the fourth female fell to her knees, a ball having struck her in the upper leg and breaking the bone. But the bulls were the object of all inter-Taken by surprise, as they had been, they had first made a break for the heart of the woods, but hearing the cry of the wounded cows they turned and ran tack trumpeting furiously and waving their

trunks in the air.

As it happened, I stood in front of my companions, and it was at me that the iar-gest of the animals charged, but aiming as carefully as was possible in my excitement. I fired at the small bloodshot sye, but only succeeded in hitting it in the trunk, the most sensitive part of the elephant's buty. The buil stopped short, and rearing with pain began to tear up earth and leaves to stanch the wound from which the blood was pouring in great gushes, dyeing the ground red for several feet. The other half sade for Freetian, who run for the nearest O tree, pursued @ the enraged heast, and had just time to scale the trunk when overtaken by the argmal, which, however, managed to seize one arm just as the Anomese disappeared in the branches and with a sixgle turn of his trunk ture the limb from the socket, throwing it over his head. But this saved the native the loss of his ofe, and he perambled into the upper branches of the tree, which fortunately was an immense peakwood and too well rooted to be torn

up by the elephant, which, however, tried to do it, twiffing his trunk about it and IRON AND WOOD SHIPS wrenching it violently, swaying his great head furiously. Seeing him thus occupied, Colonel Beasley, one of the party, essayed to kill him by firing close to his ear. shot buried itself in his brain, and the colo-

nel had barely time to step aside before the nimal fell crashing to the ground. In the meanwhile my elephant returned to his attack on me, trumpeting so loudly with pain and rage that the forest re-echoed with the noise. I met him as he came with a rifle shot that, striking him full in the forehead, seemed to stun him for a moment, and turning he tried to run back

into the beast's hindquarters, causing it to wheel about and charge him. The lieutenant fired again, but only succeeded in hiting his gun, fired almost at random, but the builet, as we afterward found, struck the beast right in the eye, passing into the brain, and without a grean the elephant dropped to one side so easily as not to hurt the lieutenant beyond a few bruises. The oung man with difficulty freed himself

a matter of almost impossibility, then nounting the body of the dead giant dated his foot on the big head and severed the tusks, which, polished, now ornament the bondair of some fair one in England. The wounded female was now looked to The poor creature had endeavored to regain her footing only to fall back on her broken leg, so it was deemed hest to shoot her and put her out of misery, when Freebah, deseending from his tree, begged that the animal be given to him. "Not that she is of any value," said the fellow, who had bound up his shoulder. But we afterward carned that he carried the animal home, and healing the leg sold her to the king for what would be reckoned \$560. The

rom the trunk, which was twined so close

about his waist as to render breathing

wound, from which an Englishman would have died, soon healed, and his one arm in creased his regulation as an elephant hunt-Indeed we heard of his claiming the full credit of having killed all five of the elephants.

The natives came out and celebrated a sort of barbecue with the flesh of the game. These were steaks cut from the haunches. and which, broited, proved as tender as a



CAPTIVE ELEPHANTS AT AVWHIA. lamb and of something of the same flavor, though more palatable to my thinking. The tongue and brains are also considered choice morsels, while the entrails, broiled, are eaten with avidity. The tusks, which we had promised ourselves to carry home as trophies, were stolen during the night by some of the grateful community, all but the pair young Cross had taken the precau-tion to secure beforehand. Our feat in killing the five won us such fame that runpers were sent from provinces a hundred miles away begging us to come and kill the dephants molesting them, and the king himself offered the entire party salaries to stay in the kingdom as elephant killers of the state.

Checquart at Tortoni's. Aurelien Scholl, who was one of Tortoni's oldest customers, and who has not missed taking his absinthe there daily for the past 30 years, devotes his witty pen to it and tells an anecdote about the illustrious Chocquart, rendered celebrated by Alexandre Dumas. He was a regular habitue of the cafe. One day be saw an elderly genme The Constitutionnel." "Sir, it is in elapsed, and Chocquart, growing impatient again, cried, "Walter, I thought I asked you for The Constitutionnel?" "Sir, it la still in hand," he answered. Chocquart, who was a tall, thin man with waxed mustache like rat tails, a kind of Don Quixote, rose from his seat, advanced toward the elderly gentleman and snatched the paper

High words followed, seconds were named and the next morning Chocquart received a sword thrust in his breast which laid him up for a month. As soon as he had recovered he went again to Tortoni's and found his adversary reading the same paper and in the same corner. "Waiter," he shouted, "The Constitutionnel" "It is in hand, sir," was the response. He again waited five minutes, and then placing himself in front of the gentleman in a military attiyou wish me to give you another lesson?"

## Marie Bashkirtseff's Tomb

A recent visitor to the monument tomb of Marie Bashkirtseff tinds its dimensions imposing, "rather those of a small church than of a modern sepulcher," an effect which is augmented by its Byzantine design. A dome surrounds the massive white stone structure, its sides are covered with landatory inscriptions and lists of the gifted girl's works of art. Through a glazed door the interior of the chamber is seen, with a marble bust of the enshrined dead occupying a central position. Many mementos of her brief life are scattered about: her favorite draperies and art pottery; an eloquent bit of carpet, paint stained and worn, with similar much used cushions and chairs, all painfully pathetic even to the visiting stranger of the tormented young genius whose body lies beneath them. - Her Point of View

### in New York Times. An Hawaiian Princess

The Princess Victoria Kaiulani, heir presumptive to the Hawaiian throne, is a bright, clever girl of sixteen, a great favorite with her schoolfellows at Harrowden Hall, where she has been educuted, and something of a trial to her teachers on account of her propensity for using more schoolgirl slang than is unsidered nice for a future queen. She will probably be popular at Wellesley college, where she is coming to be "finished," for she seems happily uncon scious of her future greatness, and how ever loyal they are to democratic instiintions, there is in every American girl's mer consciousness a secret fascination er royal titles. -Boston Letter.

He Rode the Bull. James Mullens, a New York state farmer, 75 years old, but is pretty lively for one is 75 years old. escape by running was impossible, so he was busying herself trying to alleviate his man's back held on freed for mun, but he held fast until the owner rescoad him by shooting the animal

MATERIALS USED IN SHIPBUILDING AND THEIR VALUE

The Points in Which Iron and Steel Are and Durability and the Comparative Safety of All Kinds of Versels.

The three materials used in the con struction of ships in general are wood iron and steel. Wood has been in use from time immemorial. Iron is only about fifty years old, and steel is easily within the memory of every man of moderate years. The importance of the three materials are inversely as stated steel being the most valuable, then iron and last wood. Noticeably is this so in the construction of swift steamships for wood is unsuited to the great engine power nowadays put into ships: it can ot properly stand the strain.

Iron ships are superior to wooden ones in the following particulars: Lightness combined with strength, durability when properly treated, case and cheapness of construction and repair and safety when properly constructed and subdivided. In wooden ships it has been found that about one-half of the total weight of the ship is required for the hull, whereas in iron ships only from 30 to 40 per cent. of the weight is thus taken up For in stance, in a wooden armored warship. the weight of the hull being 50 per cent of the displacement leaves 50 per cent. for the weights to be carried. In an iron armored warship the weight of the hull is only 40 per cent., leaving 60 per cent. for weights to be carried.

The tensile strongth of iron is from 40,000 pounds to 60,000 pounds per square inch, and this strength can be secured throughout all the metal used, so that the material worked into the ship is not form and homogeneous. These are qualities wanting in wood, the greatest care cannot eliminate such weak spots as are due to the presence of knots, crossgrain. hidden defects, etc. Generally good sound timber may be said to have a strength to resist pulling apart (tensile strength) of about 10,000 pounds. IRON FAR SUPERIOR TO WOOD.

When in shipbuilding it comes to fastening pieces together, as for in stance, in making a ship's keel or her deck beams, the weakness caused by scarfing the pieces of wood together becomes an element of strength in riveting the iron. No matter how it may be nec esssary to treat the pieces of metal whether by riveting or welding or by angle irons, the iron stands far above the wood in resistance to tensile strains It is only when resisting strains of compression that there is a tendency of iron plates to buckle, and this is guarded against by making the plates thicker than is required for other strains or by re-enforcing them:

Durability is a quality of iron that is not yet thoroughly determined. In gen eral, a wooden ship may be said to last about fifteen years. Some last longer but there will be much patching and renewing to be done. The rules of Lloyds allow about fourteen years as the aver age durability of the best built timber

Iron is not subject to the internal sources of decay to which wood is liable. Worms and marine annuals cannot in jure it, nor will it rot from imperfect ventilation. Neither can the parts work loose from the motion and straining of the ship, allowing water to get in and set at "open" and held in that position by cause decay. The danger to iron lies in a simple mechanism to prevent the jar of the rusting or corrosion especially in the train or an accidental knock from the ship, allowing water to get in and sea water and inside from the bilge lock No. 2. water. The only prevention is careful action is likely to do some damage theman nestled in a corner reading The Therefore the life of an iron ship is lim Constitutionnel. "Walter," he cried, "give ited, and in the present state of knowl edge of the subject may be set down as hand," was the reply. Five minutes approximately thirty years for though a ship will last longer, extensive repairs will have to be made that will cost con siderable money

STEEL BETTER THAN IRON It is also easier to repair an iron ship since the necessary shape can be turned out at once. The rapidity with which an iron ship can be built counts for much. In the present day the ease with which iron is obtained and worked con stitutes another element of cheapness for the final cost today must amount to nearly 25 per cent. less, especially when the time, preparation, saving of weight and life of the ship are considered.

As to the safety of a ship when prop erly constructed and subdivided, it is only necessary to say that when the internal space of an iron ship is subdivided into many compartments by longitudinal or transverse partitions rising to a sufficient height, or by hort zontal platforms, or inner skin, and all such divisions are made water tight, then that ship is safer than any wooden ship would be against foundering for the space required for these bulkheads can not be found in a timber built vessel.

The subject of steel may be briefly discussed by remembering that steel is simply a superior kind of iron, and by virtue of its greater strength is of lighter weight. The strength of steel is from 70,000 to 100,000 pounds per square inch. Steel is as strong lengthwise as it is broadwise; iron is one-tifth stronger engthwise than it is broadwise. The elastic limit of steel is about 25 per cent, greater than that of iron. So steel may be trusted with working loads nearly 25 per cent. greater than the other material. Lloyds estimate that by building ships of steel there is a saving in weight over iron of about 15 per cent or, to put the same thing in another way, a steel ship of the same dimensions as an iron ship would have an increased cargo capacity (in weight) of some 15 or

In the matter of cost, steel is more expensive at first, but the best proof of its ultimate cheapness is found in the in disputable fact that modern merchant ships are being built of steel. In 1890 there were 560 steel ships built. 99 iron and 27 composite and wood. There need be no further argument as to the su-periority of steel from every point of

# tew.-New York Times.

Lucky Toothache. A queer romance comes from Wilton, onn. Clarence Dill and Miss Adele Taylor, two young people from Brooklyn, met there a few days ago and fell in love at first sight. One day young Dill took Miss Taylor out driving, but before they had been gone an how Dill's tooth began to ache, and be started for Norwalk with all minister's house to have the nuptial knot seen, she counted the dead, and there were tied, after which a dentist was visited.

### PROVOKING TO TRAIN ROBBERS.

Here Is an Invention That Will Interfere With Their Business

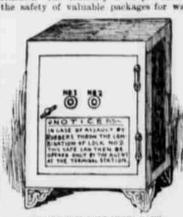
The deathknell of another American industry has been sounded, and sounded by a simple invention that has little of original ity about it save the purpose of its application. The industry is train robbin Superior to Wood-Their Lightness the invention is a new safe look that is expected to make the industry unprofitable known near and far as the "Devil's in the future and thus compel its devotees Den." Near the "den" resides Miss Lucy

to give it up.
The fact is that as matters now stand there is no business that offers as quick and sure returns for the capital, labor and in telligence invested as train robbing. subbarry bears a murked family resemblance to its predecessor, and the details of such are so well known that even the rankest amateur at the business cannot go far wrong, so simple is the process. One man can do the job, but it perhaps is much better to have two or three, says the St. Louis. Democrat.

The recent exploit of the "lone" train robber, Sam Wilson, in single handed and alone holding up the Missouri Pacific express while the whole train erew of not less han 12 men not only did nothing to interfere with him, but actually assisted in loading the plumler on his back, while the gover of the state, the state treasurer and a very flerce and warlike detective sought the sion that a sleeper grants, was an object lesson in rudimentary train robbing that was not wholly lost upon would be train robbers, as the frequent reports of 'holdups' since Wilson's exploit fully demonstrute.

Many elaborate schemes have been devised for circumventing the robbers, such as iron walled cars, steel turrets for the messenger to retire into when the alarm is given, carrying a number of armst guards on the train, etc., but none of them feasible. Armed guards and all such exsedients will afford only a temporary relief. The only sure way to at once and forever stop train robbing is to render it unprofit-

The problem is easy enough of solution in the case of through packages between large cities, which can be locked in a safe that need not be opened until its destination is difficulty is to provide for the safety of valuable packages for way



THE ANTI-TRAIN ROBBEL SAFK. stations, which must be put off here and there on the route. These way packages

are the prey of the train robber, and it is their safety that must be provided for. B. Pope, western passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, has a simple device that seems to solve the problem. His idea is to equip every safe with two locks which interlock with each other, and which he calls "lock No. 1" and "lock No. 2," and to paint on the outside of the safe the fol-

NOTICE.—In case of assault by robbers, throw the combination of lock No. 2. This safe can then be opened ONLY by the agent at the erminal station

Lock No. 1 can be either an ordinary key lock or a combination lock. It is connect ed with lock No. 2 by a small steel bur which works in and out of the combination. of lock No. 2 we the messenger locks and unlocks No. 1, the tumblers in lock No. 2 when in their normal position being always the under water parts-outside from the throwing them out of position and locking The messenger knows the combination of

e throws off the combina tion of lock No. 2 it is utterly impossible for him to unlock and open the safe, and the painted notice on the door will apprise the train robbers of the fact. The number of men who are skilled

enough to blow open a safe quickly are very few, and of that few the number who would care to combine train robbing with safe blowing are fewer still, and the business having thus been made unprofitable for regular practitioners it is probable they would abandon it and seek some other field

The likelihood of their killing the messenger in revenge for throwing on the com-bination of lock No. 2 is not great, as experience has shown that they do not kill him now because be cannot open the through safes. But if they did kill him they would be no better off, as they could not get the

## Noncommittal.

The reader may remember the story of that noncommittal editor who, during w presidential canvas, desiring to propitiate ill his subscribers of both parties, housted the ticket of "Gr- and -n" at the top of his columns, thus giving those who took the paper their choice of filling the gaps so as to make "Grant and Wilson" or "Greeley and Brown." A story of similar character is told of an army officer's mess in France. The period is that one of change and uncertainty following the downfall of the empire, before the present republic was completely established. A brother soldier from a neighboring

detachment having come in, a bottle of wine was uncorked in his bonor "Gentlemen," said the guest, raising his

glass, "I am about to propose a tosat at once patriotic and political." A chorus of hasty ejaculations and murmurs at once greeted him. "Yes, gentlemen," coolly proceeded the orutor, "I drink to a thing which-an object that-Bahi I will out with it at once. It begins with an H and "Capital!" whispered a young lieutenant

whose commission came from the provi-sional government at Bordeaux. "He proposes the Republique, without offending the old fogles by saying the word." "Nonsense! He means the Radicale." re plied another, an old captain from Cassel.

"Upon my word," said a third, as ne lifted his glass, "our friend must mean is Royaute."

"I see!" cried a veteran from Frosch weller, "we drink to la Revanche. In fact, the whole party drank the tosst heartily, each interpreting it to his liking

She Slew Staty-three Entilesnakes. Beckie Parker is a valiant Virginia girl about 10 years of age, strong, healthy look-ing and handsome, but with a very deterpulped face. Sinc is a splendid shot and often takes her winchester. She goes after ginseng baref oted and often alone. The roots are gathered in May and September and during the month out past she did a thriving business. One day, however, she came across a den of rattlesnakes. She had only stones and sticks with which to fight the desperate battle. Some of the snakes were larger than a man's arm and a few of them as large as the calf of a man's leg. For hours she fought them as they hissed and writhed and rattled around her. But the trave, determined girl battled with design by running was impossible, and appringing on the anisufferings that his love overpowered him,
had appringing on the anisufferings that his love overpowered him,
had being on the anisufferings that his love overpowered him,
had being on the anithem until she exterminated every one that
did not succeed in hiding among the crevdid not succeed in hiding among the crevties of rocks and in the dense undergrowth.

This is within
the brave, leterminated girl taking the inquid, when allowed to evaporate, prodid not succeed in hiding among the crevties of rocks and in the dense undergrowth.

When she had crushed the last one to be

### THE DIANA OF DEVIL'S DEN

Plucky Schoolma'm Who Likes to Make a Night of Coon Hunting.

Near Tipton is a low, swampy tract of land through which flows a small, shallow stream, lined with a thick growth of underbrush and water soaked logs, that have lain there for ages, and is Campbell, a young woman who has a great reputation as a school teacher and

Miss Campbell is nineteen years old, tall and athletic, and is described as being very pretty. She has an ordinary education, and for the last three winters has taught school in the "Devil's Den. She is a strongminded young woman, and believes that her sex should pay attention to the development of the body as well as the mind. When she took the "den" school to teach three years ago it was predicted that she would be unable to manage the boy scholars. It was a hard school to handle. Some of the pupils were older than the teacher, but she was equal to the task, and after she had nearly scalped one of the "big boys" with a ruler and thrashed another until he yelled for mercy, she encoun tered but little opposition.

The den is a famous resort for coons and Miss Campbell has hunted them successfully ever since she was fourteen years old. She has a dog no less famous than his mistress. With the dog and her gun the young woman frequently goes out for a night of it in the woods and swamps. Last season Miss Campbell shot and killed thirty-seven coons. The pelts sold for seventy-five cents This year up to date she has killed fifty-three of these animals. It has been a good season, and Miss Campbell has hunted a great deal.

On a recent night she had an experience with one of these sharp nailed animals that was lively, and promised at one time to be serious for the young woman. She was awakened about midnight by a commotion among the fowls in the henhouse. Concluding that a coon had got among the chickens she took her gun and went out. It was impossible to see distinctly. When within s short distance of the henhouse a large coon ran out and skurried up a tall tree near by. Miss Campbell could not get a good view of the animal, but seeing a portion of its body exposed, she took aim and fired, the ball taking effect in 'Mr. Coon's" shoulder and bringing him bumping to the ground. He alighted filled with whispers of death. on Miss Campbell's head. The force of the blow knocked her down, and before she could recover herself the enraged coon had sprung upon her and fastened its teeth in her shoulder. The girl struggled to free herself, but she could not loosen its hold, and it tore savagely at her body with its claws, tearing her clothes into ribbons and lacerating the flesh fearfully. The plucky girl screamed with pain, and her father, who had been aroused, ran out of the house and dispatched the vicious fighter by shooting it through the head with a pistol The wounds that Miss Campbell received are very painful, and will prevent her from teaching for some time. -Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

### Wearing Effects of Leap Year. "Will you please hold my bag while I put on my gloves?" queried a young lady of her friend on an East Boston car the

other evening. "Certainly," replied her friend, and the gentleman escort between the pair watching cleaning and painting and lock No. for has a key to unlock it, but he even with all this supervision galvanic does not know the combination of lock No.

sparkling brown eyes of the younger girl.

trousers the necessary amount of cash lengthe began to pant, the crank revolved, the paddies churued the glycerin and a nickel into the hand of the conductor. "Oh!" exclaimed the dude. "Why-

what does this mean?" "Nothing," retorted Brown Eyes; "it's only leap year."

A howl went up from the passengers seated around the trio, but there was a sequel to the story.

"Here, take back your bag," said she to her friend, "and wake me up when we get to the ferry. What with the theater, paying car fares from other people's pocketbooks and having to rise at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, it's about time I got a short nap."-Boston Herald

## English and American Appetites.

A New York woman who has been assing some months with English relatives, comprising several different fam ilies, says that from her observation the English appetite is constructed upon different plans from that of the American Four meals a day sounds very satisfying but she admits she often went to bed hungry. Breakfast is bread and jam and butter, with a bit of cold meat or bacon and eggs. Dinner at 2 is a soup a joint, a sweet and a pastry. At o'clock is tea with biscuits-our crack ers. At 8 is supper, which is frugal,

The portions are small, and though the meals occupy considerable time one may rise from any hungry and longing to be filled. 'This nibbling seems quite satisfactory to the others," concluded the speaker, "but I sighed many times for a well stocked American board We consume considerably more at our three meals than I was offered anywhere at the four."-Her Point of View in New York Times.

There are a number of societies in the world that bear strange names, but probably one of the most curious was a club founded in 1735 by an English ac tor. It was called "The Sublime Soci ety of Beefsteaks," and had among its members the Prince of Wales and other royal personages. They met in the painting room of the Covent Garden theater, and dined upon beefsteaks The club was in existence for more than a hundred years, and became quite noted because of its odd customs. other strange name was that of the "Scriblerus club," which Swift founded in 1714, and to which Pope, Gay and other literary men belonged.-Harper's Young People.

By the subjection of ordinary air to a pressure of seventy-five atmospheres, or 1,125 pounds, with a condenser kept at minus 130 dega centrigrade air has been reduced to a liquid form, and the liquid, when allowed to evaporate, produces, it is said, a temperature of minus 200 degs. centrigrade. This is within 0

### NITROGLYCERIN.

HOW SOME DEADLY EXPLOSIVES ARE MANUFACTURED.

A Ticklish Visit to a Bangerous Place. Some Remarkable Facts About tryna- a club and enjoy their membership from mite and its Parent, Nitroglyceria. Stirring a Sensitive Mixture. "Come up to the factory some day, and

I'll show you how we make nitroglycerin was the invitation I received one afternoon in the oil country from an extensive manif between of the terrible explosive.

The invitation was a very cordial on but there were considerations which made me somewhat slow in accepting it. have about seven tons of dynamite in one magazine, and two ions of glycern in an other' said my would be host. These were among the considerations which de-

"Hut," he added. 'there's no particular danger in looking at the dynamite unless the building catches live. You can play baseball with the cartridges, and they will never strike back, or you can pour the dynamite out on the ground and set fire to it without being injured. Unconfined the explosive will barn harmlessly, but I should not advise you to touch a match to a lossled cartridge. When the gases expand they do so in extreme haste, and if anything tries to restrain them it breaks. and some one gets burt."

The nitroglycerin man laughed rather grimly Then, apparently thinking that he had not made his invitation quite ailur ing enough he continued "But it's dif ferent with nitroglycerin. Buseball and fireworks are strictly probibited. Glycerin is easily offended, and when it resents an affront the world hears about it, but the object of its displeasure never does. Glycerin is as fickle and changeable,

too as the wind. One day a slight shock will explode it, and the next you may hit a can with a hammer and live to tell the

"The glycerin's readiness or reluctance to explode doubtless depends upon its qualty One run of stock may be well washed. and clean, and another may be full of im purities. If a can is filled to the very corks, too, so that the substance within has no opportunity to wash against the sides. I do not think it will explode so eas ily as one which is three quarters or seven sighths full."

TORS OF DYNAMITS. I found the dynamite and nitroglycerin factories at opposite ends of a picturesque little valley, several miles from the town. Both structures were of very crude archi tecture and resembled ordinary sheds or barns. But from the moment we rode down into the narrow guich the air seemed

When we entered the dynamite factory and the glycerin man pointed out the big boxes full of loaded cartridges, explaining that the dynamite made here was merely wood pulp saturated with nitroglycerin, hardly heard what he said but watched him with hawklike vigilance.

He picked up a siender brown paper tube that looked like a Roman candle, and which he said was a dynamite cartridge. I held my breath until the tube was safely deposited upon the table again. some of the dynamite, which closely resembled sawdust, into a shell and ramme R down with a round stick as one would load a musket.

Nothing of an alarming character hap-pened, and I began to breathe with more regularity I was more at ease as we left the seven tons of dynamite behind, but the same horrible feeling of suffocation and coldness came over me again as we approached the more dangerous nitrogly perin manufactory

This building contained several huge wooden vats, a few pails and barrels, an en gine and a great iron kettlelike re-The iron receptacle was called an "agi

of girls did his prettiest in passing the tator" and simply described, consisted of bag containing the purse and all the a small kettle within a large one. The bag containing the purse and all the etceteras of the average woman to his companion on his right. Then the three with a stream of cold water from a tank on the hillside. The inner kettle was fitted with several paddles, which were turned

Presently the conductor appeared and and sitric mixed, were poured into the the excert in his quietest manner pulled smaller kettle. A thin but continuous out from the depths of his Scotch tweed stream of glycerin slowly followed, the acida, and the manufacture of nitroglyo erts was going on before my eyes. MAKING THE DEADLY LIQUID.

My host controlled the flow of glycerin by means of a stopcock, and watched the aritator and the thermometer which reg istered the heat of the perilous mixture with unremitting vigilance "Nitroglycerin," my friend said, "is

formed by the action of nitric and sul phuric acids upon glycerin. When those red fumes come up, the greatest caution must be observed. They indicate that the oil is on fire, and if the mixture gets warm enough an explosion will follow.

"No you see that thermometer? The mercury registered 65 dags centigrade a minute ago, but it is 70 dega now and still elimbing higher. We must stop this at once. Hailoo! More steam there!" He shut off the oil as he spoke, and a see

ond inter the puddles in the agitator were churuing the mixture more rapidly. began to edge toward the door, but the

glycerto man called me back. "I've got it under control now," he said. The paidles have whipped the oil under the acids and extinguished the fire. The the acids and extinguished the are. The mercury is failing, and I can turn on the oil again now with safety. But if I had not shut it off at once, and if the paddles had not developed more speed, you and I would have enjoyed a foot race together down the valley. When the mercury gets up to about 90 degs centigrade it is much safer to be somewhere else than in its vicin ity This stream of cold water constantly circulating about the base of the agitator seeps the mixture cool. When the weather

becomes warmer we are obliged to use ice."

After 25 or 250 poneds of giverin had been put in the agitator and stirred a long time, the mixture was emptied into the 'drowning tank.' Then it was transferred to the other tanks and carefully washed. and at the end of about four bours the milky, amber tinted nitroglycerin was poured into rectangular tin cans. These cans were deposited in a huge iron safe, and the explosive was ready. - Earle H Eston in Youth's Companion.

Coal in England and America. The English people look with eavy at the remarkable growth of the coal output of this country A comparison of the number of square miles of coal area discovered in the two countries gives for the Unite States 192,000, while England has 11,900 and Nova Scotia 18,000. In 1800the United States miner 9,389,330 tons of anthracita coal and in 1800 45,544,970 tons. The show ing for bituminous cost for the same years gives for 1860 5,775,070 tons and for 1896 94,896,000 tons.—New York Times.

### A Mackery. What a farce was enacted in New York

what a fare was enaced in Sew John some years ago by the building and open-ing of the "Stewart Hotel for Working Women," on the corner of Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue, New York! What a mockery seemed the hare spaces where a nail must not be driven, the cold, unsympathetic atmosphere, the long lines of black coated waiters through which the poor women had to pass, with their pinched figures and their working gowns! Not one but felt before twenty-four hours had passed that she would rather starry in a garret than continue to face such an Deal. Jenny June's "Thrown on Her Own Re-

### CLUB LIFE FOR WOMEN

iome of the Duties That Devotre on Every Member of a Woman's Club. It has been playfully said that certain women are "clubable," while others are not so. Some women are willing and able to obey the laws and regulations of the first moment. Others who are fees social or more thoughtless or willful. fret against the necessary restraints which are imposed upon them, and anpoy their fellow members and themselves by factious opposition, or by a careless sregard of the ethical and moral code

which governs all organized bodies. When we remember the ideas which until very recently have governed the education of women, we cannot be surprised at this state of things. Our sex was taught to think that it was its mission and duty to please, and thus to win privileges which were much more desirable-according to the old theory-than rights. Now, to be capricious-to be all things by turn and nothing longwas held to be an important part of the art of pleasing

One of the most important functions of club life is that of making women take a serious view of one and another and of themselves, and of banishing from their minds the old and false idea that capricious irresponsibility was an essential part of feminine nature. I do not mean to say that many women now consciously hold this theory; but they are still more or less governed by it, although they would probably be surprised if one should tell them so. The leaven of an old idea does not lose its power at once, but dies out very gradually.

The reasoning powers of our sex are not yet fully developed, because they have, until recently, received little exercise. It results from these two causes that women who are new to club membership-and some, perhaps, who are not new to it-are occasionally illogical in their behavior; they blame other members for carrying out the laws of the organization, and perhaps do not even take the trouble to find out what those laws arei

It should be the first duty of the new member to "read, mark, and inwardly digest" the constitution or rules of the body to which she has united herself, and to refrain from all factious opposition thereto. The government of a free club-like that of a free country-"derives its power from the consent of the governed." It is certainly desirable that reforms and changes should be made from time to time, and every member should be at liberty to express her opinion fully and freely-at the right time, and in the right place.

Club life teaches women that higher politeness which does away with insincerity, and shows them how to express a difference of opinion with frankness, and yet with courtesy. Thus, if the chairman of the body has made a hasty decision or an unfair rolling, the woman who is familiar with the workings of the club will appeal, in a courteous manner, from the decision of the chair; whereas the new member would, under the same circumstances, remain silent at the moment, and say afterward to her friends that she thought she had been treated unfairly. In other words, she will go away with a grievance from a mistaken notion of politeness. This conduct is not in accordance with club etiquette, which frowns upon grievances-and frowns also upon undue or unfair exercise of authority on the part of the

governing power. In a society which hopes to do good work and promote the happiness of its members there should always be a strong esprit du corps, and the members should avoid criticising each other or the club, especially when talking to the outside world. - Florence Howe Hall in Homemaker.

## An American Ludy's Enterprise.

An American lady, a Californian artist, had the proud distinction of being the first to enter the pit for the opening performance of "Henry VIII" at the Ly ceum. Asked how she accomplished this feat, she replied: "I and a friend went with our camp stools and took our places next the door at 10 o'clock in the morning. We were provided with a volume of an American magazine, a sketch book, writing paper and a fountain pen, carica-tures of Henry Irving and much patience. A newspaper spread under the feet and a Japanese must warmer, with sandwiches and a bottle of wine, kept us comfortable. Two ladies were the next comers, and shortly a crowd began to collect. Real amounts collect. Real amusing it was, but not very elegant.

"After about" so hours Mr. Bram Sto ker came and had a look at us, said the barrier should be put up and cheered our hearts by telling us that tea would be served from the neighboring public house. A newspaper man enlightened our neighbors on the misery and immorality in the Bowery at New York. Finally I mustered up courage to say, 'Guess you didn't see many Americans there," 'No,' he was forced to reply, at which I smiled triumphantly. At last at 7 o'clock we were rewarded for our paties getting seats in the front row. The play was superb, and the audience—well, every one looked as if he had done some thing."—London News.

## How New York Women Walk.

Why will not women be at least natural in their gait, if art cannot teach them to do better than amble and mince and shamble and strut? The feminine methods of locomotion seen on Broadway and Fifth avenue are unnatural enough to be agonizing. If naturally ungraceful in walking-and walking well is a native gift-why, be at least graceful and fully at case. But to be ungraceful, so that every onlooker sees you are miserable and long to walk some other way, is a public infliction.

## Servant Girls in Sweden

The Swedish servant girls are admittedly the best in the world. They are kind, obliging, polite, neat, skillful, and seem to have their employers' interest at heart. They work, too, for what would seem in America to be very small wages. The average pay of a first girl or cook in the cities of Sweden is seventy-five cents a week, and of a house-mail of the cents a week, and of a housemaid fifty cents a week, and of a nouse-maid fifty cents. They expect also to re-ceive the present of ten crowns and a new dress at Christmas, and ten crowns at mid-summer, and besides they receive a little gratuity now and again from guests who visit the house, but nothing more.—Ex-change.

A French authority on cooking gives the following rules for testing the heat of an oven: "Try it with a piece of white paper. If too hot, the paper will blacken or blass up, if it becomes a light brown, it is fit for pastry, if it turns a dark yellow, it is fit for bread and the heavier kinds of cake; if light yellow, the oven in fit for sponge cake and the lighter kinds of desserts."