

Science AND INVENTION

A most remarkable case of migration among birds is that of the plovers, which start from Nova Scotia and go to the northern shore of South America in practically one continuous flight. Comparatively few of these birds rest at Bermuda and the Barbadoes.

In some interesting experiments by English botanists, "sleeping" plants, or those which had taken their nocturnal position, were placed in a dark room. On "awaking" next morning they took in the darkness their usual positions by day, even when that position had been made obliquely by one-sided illumination.

Studies of the zodiacal light made at sea lead J. F. Baydon, formerly of the British navy, to remark that the air over the Pacific Ocean appears clearer and better adapted for celestial observation than that lying over the Atlantic Ocean. Honolulu is admirably situated for clearness of air, and it may become an important outpost in astronomy. It has already been selected as one of the chief points for the study of the vibrations of the earth.

Water rises in an artesian well because the source of supply is a porous rock stratum which lies at a higher level than the well. Although the difference in height may not be noticeable, it is always the case that there is a rise of ground off to one side, and the water accumulates in some porous layer somewhere up the slope. Its weight exerts a pressure at the point where this stratum is tapped, and the fluid seeks to rise there to the same height as its source.

Capt. G. E. Shelley, an English ornithologist who has devoted special attention to African birds, says that Africa may fairly claim to be "the metropolis of song-birds." It is the winter home of a large proportion of the most attractive small birds of northern Europe, including the nightingale, the swallow and many of the warblers, and the bush resounds with their melody. Africa also possesses a great number of remarkable and beautiful birds of its own.

Among the curiosities of migration among birds is that of the bobolink, which originally nested in the Eastern United States and wintered in valleys of the Amazon. Now these birds have extended their summer distribution west of the Rocky Mountains. The birds which nest in the far West do not go south by the shortest route along the Rocky Mountains, but fly eastward to the original summer area of the species, then south by way of Florida, Cuba and eastern Yucatan.

Before the Biological Society in Washington recently H. W. Olds presented the results of his studies of bird music. Wonderful as it seems, he said, it is a fact that some of the birds use the human musical scale. He showed by examples how the songs of certain birds are unmistakably governed by the intervals that compose our scale. Sometimes bird musicians, like their human counterparts, wander from the key. He thought that there was no escape from the conclusion that birds are subject to a musical evolution which parallels our own.

The application of scientific irrigation methods has recently given a new development to rice culture in southwestern Louisiana, as explained in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. Rice requires wet lands, but on such lands harvesting machinery cannot be used. The difficulty has been met by flooding the dry prairie lands during the growth of the rice, and then draining them, by a system of pumps, canals and levees, when the crop is nearly ripe. On the drained lands it is possible to use reapers to harvest the rice; thus the cheap labor employed in foreign rice-growing countries can be met by American machinery.

HAPPY MOTHER OF TWINS.

Cayuse Indian Woman Is Proud of Her Duplicate Babies.

Him-ye-an-hi-hi is a Cayuse squaw who has the distinction of being the mother of the only pair of twins in the tribe. It is the custom in her tribe to slay all babies that come in duplicate, and the woman, known as White Fawn, is proud that an exception has been made in favor of her offspring—two little daughters, as cute as Indian babies can be. When she rides into Pendleton, Ore., near which the reservation of her tribe is located, she lays them across her horse's back, one on each side, like a pair of saddlebags, and no whimper is heard from them as the pony jogs along over the rough and rugged road.

It is said among the Cayuse Indians that the two daughters of Chief Qui-ami-som-keen (Cougar Shirt) are the only other twins ever reared by the Cayuses. They were born long before the paleface had trodden over the happy valleys of the red man, when upon the mountains there roamed the grizzly and the wild goat; when the streams were full of fishes, and when the native bunch grass grew knee high

and made good pasture for great herds of ponies.

These twin daughters of Cougar Shirt, relates a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, were wondrously beautiful, and when they had grown to womanhood reports of their beauty and grace had spread afar, and their hands were sought in marriage by two of the bravest of the young bucks. One day there came two rivals of the Cayuse braves from another tribe—two daring young Bannocks from Snake River. Now, the young redskin who steals his bride from another tribe is held in great honor by his clansmen, and if he can capture the daughter of a far-away chief, he is more apt to become some day a chieftain himself. So the two Bannocks were very adroit. For many days as guests they smoked the great pipe with Chief Cougar Shirt. Not wishing to arouse the jealousy of their young hosts, they looked not on the chief's daughters. But when one day, when most of the Cayuses were out hunting and Cougar Shirt lay asleep, the two Bannock-braves each seized one of the twins, who had strayed from their tepee, and mounting ponies galloped



TWINS OF THE CAYUSE TRIBE.

away with them. Shrieks of the prisoner maidens awakened their father. He knew what their cries meant, and taking down a horn he summoned his warriors to the pursuit. This was useless, for their ponies, tired from the day's chase, could not catch the fresher ones of the Bannocks. When these two braves reached home with their captives they were married to them with great ceremony.

Chief Cougar Shirt, Indian-like, vowed revenge. He sent runners to the neighboring Umatilla and Walla Walla tribes, whose chiefs soon met the Cayuses in a council, at which the three nations formed an alliance and declared war against the Bannocks. But before the Umatillas and the Walla Wallas could join their allies the Bannocks, 1,000 strong, had almost exterminated the Cayuses and returned home. The medicine man of the Cayuses attributed their defeat to the twins of Cougar Shirt, and since that time till Tox-e-lox and A-lom-pum came, two and a half years ago, no twins born to the tribe have been allowed to live.

When Reed Was Young in Law.

One of the most interesting incidents of Thomas B. Reed's career in California is told by Robert P. Porter and vouched for by the ex-Speaker. It was in 1863, during the civil war, when the legal tender act was much discussed in California, where a gold basis was then maintained, that Wallace, whose office adjoined the one in which Reed was studying, happened in one day and said: "Mr. Reed, I understand you want to be admitted to the bar. Have you studied law?" "Yes, sir, I studied law in Maine, while teaching." "Well," said Wallace, "I have one question to ask. Is the legal tender act constitutional?" "Yes," said Reed. "You shall be admitted to the bar," said Wallace. Tom Bodley, a deputy sheriff, who had legal aspirations, was asked the same question, and he said "No." "We will admit you both," said Wallace, for anybody who can answer, off-hand, a question like that ought to practice law in this country."—Success.

Oriental Humor.

Some of the similes used by Oriental advertisers are as remarkable for humor and naivete as even those of the immortal Sam Weller. Here are one or two specimens which have recently appeared in Eastern newspapers: "Goods dispatched as expeditiously as a cannon ball." "Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife." "Paper tough as elephant's hide." "The print of our books is as clear as crystal; the matter elegant as a singing girl." "Customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies." "Silks and satins smooth as a lady's cheek and colored like the rainbow."—London Tit Bits.

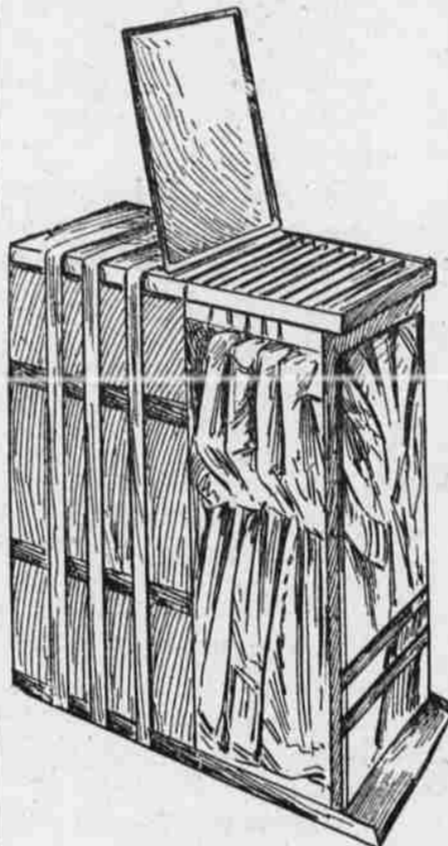
Doctors keep a rich tick man alive longer than a poor one, but that is the only difference. Both die when they get good and sick, and the poor man's doctor bill is less.

The circulation of the blood is an affair of the heart.

ART OF PACKING CLOTHES.

Ladies' Home Journal Gives Some Valuable Advice.

In packing a trunk, first collect all the articles to be packed in one place, and then sort them according to their kinds, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Shoes should be wrapped in soft cotton covers, secured with strips of tape and placed at the bottom of the trunk, together with any books, heavy wraps and heavy flannel or woolen garments. Above these, and separated from them by a large towel spread and tucked down if the trunk is not of the dresser or bureau variety, should come heavy underwear. A second towel should separate this layer from the piles of gowns or waists and a third should divide the gowns and fine underwear. The towels, besides making a useful protection to the different piles of garments, are convenient when you are traveling from place to place, and only want to



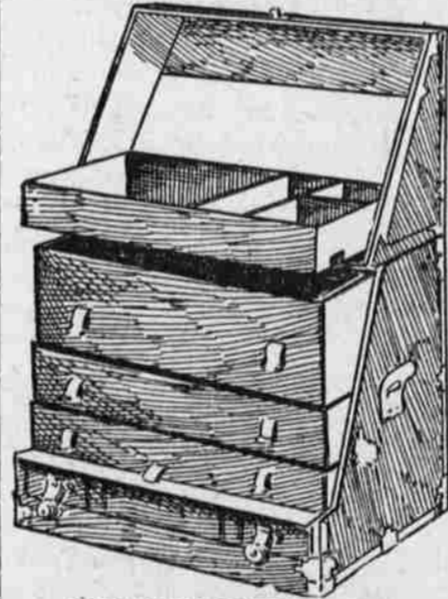
WARDROBE TRUNK.

partially unpack, as the garments may be lifted out almost as if the towels were trays.

The upper tray should be carefully packed, precedence in it being given to any hats or bonnets to be carried. The crowns of either should be carefully packed with soft, crushable articles, as this economizes space, and the weight also aids in keeping them in place. The hats also may be kept in place by packing numerous small crushable things about them. An impromptu hat or bonnet case may be formed by putting pasteboard about either one. Everything in a trunk should be packed closely and nothing will suffer.

Handkerchiefs should always be packed in a case; veils, gloves and ribbons in boxes; cuffs and collars also in boxes; sewing materials in a tightly lidded box. If medicines are carried they should be put near the top of the trunk, the bottles being carefully corked, wrapped in cotton batting, and packed in a box with the lid securely fastened, so that there may be no danger of one's clothing being ruined in case the bottles should break.

The convenient dresser or bureau trunk is invaluable for the summer traveler. Summer hotels are always indifferently supplied with closet ac-



DRESSER OR BUREAU TRUNK.

commodation, and as this trunk is especially made with flat top and back, to stand against the wall, it is a convenient piece of furniture. The bottom of the trunk is designed to hold boots and articles too heavy to pack in the tray drawers above. The drawers are usually four in number, and are fitted with handles or straps by which they may be pulled open. They rest in grooves, and any one of them may be pulled out and opened without disturbing its neighbor. The top tray is divided into numerous small compartments, and the second, which has a lid, is of sufficient depth to receive hats and bonnets.

The wardrobe trunk is a case bulged at one end and on each side, so that it can be stood only on the flat end, and on the top or bottom, thus preventing the articles in its interior from becoming disarranged. The case contains a

detachable swinging box, in which is a sliding rack which pulls out readily. From this rack depend separate hangers on which skirts and waists may be hung. This trunk is arranged to hold a dozen frocks without creasing or crushing.

The wardrobe trunk also contains a deep tray with compartments for hat shoes, underwear, etc. All the compartments are well fitted with straps and fastenings for keeping in place the articles that are packed in them.

JUDGMENT, NOT SUPERSTITION.

Miners Show Wisdom in Paying Heed to Certain Phenomena.

"Well, that isn't superstition; it's reality," and Coal Mine Inspector Denman didn't seem a bit pleased with the suggestion that superstition might sometimes be responsible for the actions of miners.

"Coal miners," he went on to say, "are not superstitious. Hear noises? Of course they do, but do people suppose those noises are imaginary? It beats all how little is known generally about coal mining.

"Folks get it into their heads," the inspector continued, "that a man who will quit work in a certain part of a mine because he sees the rats deserting that section is superstitious, when, as a matter of fact, he simply displays sound judgment. Very soon after the rats quit sounds will be heard, and later on a slide follows. What would have happened to the man had he credited his fear to superstition by disregarding the exodus of the rats and the subsequent noises?"

"Rats are the first of a mine's inhabitants to realize danger, and then comes the mule. Man is the last. So it is only natural that he should take as positive indications of trouble the actions of the others, and he should not be regarded as a superstitious creature on that account.

"After rats desert an entry it is next to impossible to get a mule into it not because the rats left, but because the mule realizes the danger. Left to themselves rats or mules would never be caught in slides in mines, but it is different with men, who will not follow the lead of the other two."—Denver Post.

Not Soured.

At what age bachelors and maids should be called old is a topic now being generally discussed. It is safe to adhere to the old truth that a woman is no older than she looks, and a man no older than he feels. The fact is, people bring upon themselves the appellation of "old bachelor" and "old maid." As a rule it is not given to any one who retains a well-regulated mind, a disposition to enjoy simple pleasures, sympathy with the suffering of others, and fortitude to support his or her own pains. A bachelor who becomes small in his aims and pursuits, who is self-absorbed, if not selfish, who behaves in an unseemly way, who is easily provoked, who rejoiceth in iniquity—such as he is considered a miserable "old" bachelor. So, too, the term "old" maid is given soon and frequently to the harsh-voiced, abrupt-mannered, unmarried woman, who imitates man in dress, and tone, and bearing, who interferes with relatives and sets them quarreling, whose rudeness and selfishness make every one uncomfortable at the hotel or boarding house where she, her cat, dog and canary bird live. Very different is the old maid who may be described as a success—and there are such. She may not have an absorbing mission, but she puts every one into good humor, and is always desired. She is not soured by celibacy, but can think of and plan for the happiness of others. She is gentle, ready, helpful, and firm withal in sickness or any other emergency.

Pays Employees Every Day.

One New York millionaire who earned his fortune by his own efforts under rather disadvantageous circumstances conducts his business in a way that is highly original in many particulars. One of the most striking of these is his method of dealing with his employees. They are paid every night, and at the close of every business day all the expenses of running the business have been met and the manager knows just how his affairs stand, as far as that feature of the business is concerned. But that is not his object in paying salaries every day instead of following the usual custom and waiting until the end of the week or month. He employs many men who have lost former situations through intemperance, although they were all men of ability in their field. If they severed their connection practically with the establishment at the close of every business day it made no difference to the employer what happened to the man after he left his establishment. By this means the millionaire is able to get the service of good men at a small salary and have no responsibility as to their conduct after they have received their pay for one day's work.—New York Sun.

Curiosity of Life Insurance.

"Accident insurance companies do more business when times are hard than they do when everyone is prosperous," says an insurance man. "The workingman thinks he should insure his family against danger when he is 'out of work.'"

TO A PROMINENT MASON.

Statue Erected in Washington to Memory of Gen. Albert Pike.

All the world over, wherever the Scottish Rite is a recognized institution, the name of Gen. Albert Pike, for forty-three years sovereign grand commander of Scottish Rite Masons, is known and revered. In Washington,



STATUE TO GEN. ALBERT PIKE.

D. C., there has been erected in his memory a statue, the work of a celebrated Italian sculptor, which is the second to mark a decided departure from the war and navy heroes which adorn every accessible corner and square of the city. The first representation of a private citizen was that of Daniel Webster, also by the same sculptor.

The new work stands at the intersection of two streets and one square from the Supreme Council Building, where Gen. Pike lived for so long. It was presented to the city of Washington by the Supreme Council of the 33d degree, and the unveiling was attended with Masonic ceremonies.

Gen. Pike is represented in bronze, colossal in size. The pose is extremely life-like and represents the great Free Mason standing addressing the people with one hand uplifted and a book of his own poems in the other. On the pedestal, which is twenty feet high and of the finest granite, sits a colossal allegorical figure representing Masonry spreading the Scottish Rite banner to the world.

MIDGET WHEELMAN.

Elmer Thompson, the World's Champion Juvenile Cyclist.

Elmer Thompson, the world's champion juvenile cyclist, resides at Conneaut, Ohio. He now holds the world's 5, 6 and 7-year-old bicycle records. Elmer began to ride a bicycle when he



ELMER THOMPSON.

was 4 years old. He is now 8 years of age, is forty-six inches tall, and weighs a little more than fifty pounds. He is the proud possessor of a large number of gold and silver medals, and has never been defeated in a contest. Elmer's first record was made at the age of 5 years, when he made a quarter of a mile in 0:59. When he was 3 years old he made three records, the first, a quarter-mile in 0:46; the second, a quarter in 0:45; and the third, the same distance in 0:44, which lowered the world's record for cyclists of that age by thirteen seconds. Last year at Erie, Pa., at the age of 7, he made a half mile in 1:25 1-5.

Would Be of Vast Benefit.

The teacher was hearing the grammar class. On the blackboard was written the following:

"Caesar was one of the greatest generals. He was stabbed by Brutus, who was envious of his greatness."

"The paragraph on the board," announced the teacher, "is imperfectly written. The class may write it correctly."

In a few moments a dirty hand went up in the rear of the room, and at a signal from the teacher little Johnny arose and read:

"Caesar was the warmest thing that ever happened. He was thrown down by Brutus, who was sore on him because he was a wise 'un."

"O. K.," said the teacher, smilingly.

Strange as it may seem, the idea would not be a bad one, for, in the face of the rapid strides we are making in the use of slang, it is liable at any time to become the proper form of speech, and would not the blush of shame creep into our cheeks if, at some future day, our children should accuse us of bringing them up in ignorance?—Indianapolis Sun.

We have noticed that when women refer to another woman as refined looking, it will be found that she is very thin.