

KING'S TOMB WITH A HISTORY.

Stands in St. Anne's Churchyard in the Heart of London.

An ancient monument which attracts sightseers to London was erected in 1757 to Theodore I. King of Corsica who while in London distinguished himself by pawing his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors.

This singular monument stands in the courtyard of St. Anne's Church, Soho, in the very heart of London. At one time St. Anne's was a fashionable place, attended by the great of the land; but now it is tucked inconspicuously away in Wardour street, not far from Piccadilly Circus.

Near this place is interred Theodore, King of Corsica, who died in this Parish December IX., MDCCCLVI., immediately after leaving the King's Bench Prison for the benefit of the Act of Insolvency.

In consequence of which he registered his Kingdom of Corsica for the use of his creditors. The story of the Corsican King reads like one of the tragedies from



German folklore. It seems that Theodore came by his kingdom in the good old-fashioned way, conquest. Originally he was Baron Theodore Neuhof, son of a Westphalian nobleman, who on March 12, 1756, landed with a band of adventurers at Aleria, in Corsica. He subjugated the wild inhabitants, and was proclaimed King eventually by the people themselves. In those days, Corsica was being fought over by the French and Italians; and Theodore was once or twice driven from his kingdom by the contestants. He returned victorious on two occasions, but ultimately his power was broken, and he sought refuge in London.

The King of Corsica, it seems, was able to obtain considerable credit on the strength of his kingship, and by pawing his realm he managed to live. Finally, however, his creditors—who, possibly found it difficult to realize on their security—seized the august person of the King himself and cast His Majesty into a debtor's prison. After lingering in durance vile for several months he was liberated in conformity with the insolvent's Act.

On walking out of jail the poor King was in a worse plight than when in it. He hired a sedan chair—and asked to be taken to the Portuguese Embassy. The Ambassador happened to be out—at least, to Theodore, whose mission was doubtless known to be an impetuous one—and the King, on turning to pay the sedan man, found that he did not possess the necessary fee of a shilling. Thereupon he petitioned to be taken to a friend of his in Soho from whom he begged shelter. Theodore's plight must have been a very sad one indeed, for the next day, after being taken to his tailor friend, he became very ill, and in three days was dead. He would have been buried in potters' field had not a friendly old man come forward and given him decent burial in St. Anne's Church. His death occurred on December 11, 1756, but the tablet reads December 9. However, it probably does not make much difference to either the royal personage or his descendants just now.

How's This?

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To Clean Old Bricks. When an old building is torn down to make room for a modern up-to-date structure the contractors generally use the old brick in some manner on the new building. In order to make the old bricks of use the



mortar and other accumulations adhering to the surface of the bricks must first be removed. This is invariably done by hand with hatchets, which very often bring the cost of the old bricks after this treatment up to that of the new bricks. This accounts for the reason why more of the old bricks are not used. To lessen this expense they have devised a plan by which machinery will take the place of hand cleaning. The machine is supported on a platform, the latter having an opening in the center to allow a brick-cleaning wheel to rotate on a shaft. This shaft is mounted upon bearing blocks secured to the sides of the platform and is operated by a belt and pulley. The cleaning wheel is formed of two disks, placed together side by side and connected by screws. A large number of small openings are formed through the disks, the inner ends of the openings where the two disks meet being counter-sunk. Nails are inserted in the openings, the nail heads fitting into the counter-sunk ends and the points projecting through the opposite sides of the disks. Guides are attached to the platform in line with the grinding wheel, the old brick can work upon either side of the wheel or two operators may work, one upon each side.

The Cost of an Error. There is a law in Holland which provides that when benzine is to be sent by railway the receptacle in which it is carried must be labeled with notice of the contents. If this rule is neglected the receiver must pay twelve times the value of the packet. A Berlin professor happened to send his automobile by rail. A railway employee discovered that in the benzine reservoir was a large quantity of that fluid. As the professor had neglected to post any notice on his machine to the effect that it was a packet containing benzine the intelligent official promptly charged the owner according to the legal formula. The bill was 21,500 marks, about \$5,000.

Undressing a Statue. A statue of Camille Desmoulins, unveiled recently in Paris, disappeared from its pedestal the next night and the explanation is distinctly amusing. It was found that most of the garments with which the sculptor had provided the revolutionary firebrand were of the wrong date. The coat and cloak are of a pattern which did not come in until several years later, and instead of knee breeches and large-buckled shoes Camille's nether limbs are laced in very modern riding boots. So M. Desmoulins is to be re-dressed.

Syrup Suggestion. Always use a porcelain or granite-ware kettle in making preserves, and use a clean wooden spoon. In making your syrup, be careful not to let it burn or boil over and always skim carefully. If you have old-fashioned preserves that are not in airtight jars, and you see some mold coming on the top of them, don't mind it, as it keeps the air from the preserves and does not injure them in the least, only be very careful when you remove it to use the fruit that you do not let any of the mold get into the juice.

Decide For Yourself. No greater evidence of weakness of character can be shown than a continual appeal to friends for advice. At times we all need the counsel of a good friend; but constantly to ask for it is like constantly borrowing.

Learn to decide small matters for yourself and learn to decide quickly. Better make a mistake once in a while from too hasty a decision than to form the habit of indecision. It is the first milestone on the road to failure.

BATHE IN HOT STEAM. Finns in a Maine Village Adhere to Old Country Methods.

Finns, several hundred of whom reside in the vicinity of Long Cove, in St. George, Knox County, and who comprise a large proportion of the paving cutters and quarrymen on the granite works there, have a peculiar method of bathing. It has some features of both the Turkish and Russian baths, but the Finnish bath is unique and rather curious. Whenever any considerable number of the nationality take up their residence they build a bath always on the same plan. The Finnish bath house, is built substantially of wood, and is about eight or ten feet square, with peaked roof. There is a small vestibule, with bench seats running on two sides, where the bathers may disrobe. The bath room itself is provided with a furnace of somewhat crude masonry, with a circular receptacle on top that is filled and heaped up with rounded and smooth stones gathered from the seashore.

When the apparatus is to be used, says the Philadelphia Record, a fire is lighted in the furnace and the stones are heated until they are all sizzling hot. Then the bathers enter and close the door and single window and a small ventilation aperture near the roof. Water is then poured over the hot stones, and is at once converted into steam, which fills the room with a vapor at a temperature so high that it is said that a novice cannot stand the heat. But the Finns who have practiced this sort of bathing all their lives, just enjoy it.

High up on one side of the room, just beneath the roof, is a wide bench seat, extending all the way across, on which the bathers sit, and where they get the full benefit of the steam. Below it, at a convenient distance, is a plank on which they rest their feet. And there they sit and steam until their pores are opened up, scrubbing themselves with small boughs cut from bushes and trees and having thick foliage. These peculiar towels are thoughtfully left for the convenience of the next set of bathers. Whether any supplementary drying process is ever used, we are not informed.

While, as stated, there is place for disrobing, in which the bathers probably remain to cool off after the ordeal, the Finns generally prepare themselves for it at home and go to the bath with sheets wrapped about the person. And evenings, as the white forms sit about the village, one might suppose that a parade of ghosts was in progress, or a sheet and pillow case party was on. Saturday evening is the time generally favored for the ceremony, and on that night the fires in the furnaces are kept burning to a late hour. Every Finn takes the bath at least once a week—men, women, and children. There are five of these bath-houses in Long Cove village, and some private residences are provided with them.

A Fruitarian Diet. A fruitarian diet consists of the fruits of trees (like apples, oranges, bananas and olives), the fruits of plants (like strawberries and melons, lentils and beans and cucumbers), the fruits of grasses (like wheat and barley and maize and oats), the fruits of nut trees (from filbert to cocoonut), together with some earth fruits (like potatoes), and a modicum of vegetables and salads. To these may be added butter, milk, honey and cheese, although their production is not so free from risk of contamination and animal infection as is the case with the products of the vegetable kingdom and the world of fruits. Grown under healthy conditions, with diseased specimens easy to detect and remove, it is far more possible to live healthily and well upon a fruitarian dietary than upon the products of the slaughter house.—Westminster Review.

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RAISING FROGS FOR PROFIT.

Five Years From the Span to the Finished Frog Leg.

Not many of the people who sit down to a nice order of frog legs know where they come from, how they are raised, caught and marketed, or, in fact, know anything about them, yet frog legs are considered one of the most dainty of dishes. Not many know that Pennsylvania raised frog is one of the best on the market.

People who have made the study of animals, especially water animals, a life work, know that the frog possesses almost as many peculiar characteristics as a human being.

The bull frog, the eatable species, comes from the lakes and low lands of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana and along the marshes of the Great Lakes. It is said that there is more trouble and less money about a frog farm than there is about any other business. Still many people living in the low lands and swamps of the States mentioned depend entirely upon this novel but interesting work for a livelihood.

The better class of frog farmer has from two to six ponds where he breeds and raises his frogs. In this way he can keep the frogs of different ages in different ponds.

Frog eggs are about the size of pin heads, and are laid in a slimy, jelly-like substance that partially protects them. From 400 to 500 eggs are the spawn of a single female. The eggs hatch the tadpole or pollywog. This in turn becomes a baby frog. Between the time of change from tadpole to frog about a year elapses, and it takes the frog about two and a half or three years to grow large enough for market. They are better around the age of five years than at any other time; after that they become tough. It is a very hard matter to separate the frogs at different ages for they must have mud in the bottom of their pools or they will not hatch, so no floor can be placed there, and they easily dig under any wall that can be built.

After he is big enough for market the frog is caught with a bull's eye lantern. This is flashed in his eyes at night, blinding him long enough to be captured. In the daytime the animal is shy and will not allow a person to approach, but when he is once scared from a place it is safe to say he will return there as soon as the person has gone. When caught and worried or teased he will cry almost like a baby.

In a hard season, when small fish and insects are scarce, the frog eats his own families, it being a case of the biggest frog getting the most to eat. It is no uncommon thing to catch a bullfrog that has another in his stomach half its own size that it has devoured in a hungry moment. They can stay under water from 20 to 30 minutes, when they come to the surface for air. Their worst enemy is the large fish. In ponds where fish are also raised the fish live almost entirely on the frogs.

Another peculiarity of the frog is that it will seldom touch a dead carcass. The beetle or other insect must move before the frog will touch it.

There is one other species of the eatable frog that is known as the spring frog. It grows in the spring on farms and ranches and is considered to be more palatable than the bull frog, but is smaller. Farmers who have these frogs in their springs refuse to allow them to be killed, claiming that they purify the water. This makes them harder to get and they are more expensive than the other variety.

The tree, or marsh frog, is noted as being one of the best weather prophets that lives. He always cries before a rain. He is about three inches in length, but is not fit for food. Some are sold as weather prophets, but the demand does not pay one to raise them.

The last of the common species is the horned frog. It lives in the Southwest on the dry, arid regions of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, and lives on desert mice and insects. They have never been known to drink water and, like the toad, is good for nothing.

TOLSTOI TO THE CZAR.

From a Translation of a letter to the Czar.

Dear Brother—I think it more fitting to call you "dear brother" because in this letter I am addressing myself less to the Czar than to the man and brother; and, more than that, I am no longer of this world, but standing at the threshold of the tomb. I do not wish to die without telling you what I think of your present activity—telling you what activity is, and what it ought to be for the greater good of millions of men and for your own good; and also telling you what a source of evil your conduct may be for these and for yourself if your activity continues to follow its present course. It is evident that you are deluding yourself as to the people's attachment to autocracy, and to its representative, the Czar, because you in all the cities are greeted by crowds who cry, 'Hurrah!' and run behind your carriage. Such manifestations are far from being an expression of the people's fidelity. The crowds are nothing but inquisitive people who follow all uncommon sights with the same eagerness; and, generally, they whom you take for the people's messengers of affection are nothing but needy wretches mastered by the police to make a show in your honor.—Harper's Weekly.

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