Time Pictures Are Better.

(WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.)

The natural inclination of every amateur

photographer, particularly at the start, is to

take, or try to take, pictures of his friends

in poorly lighted rooms. In the opening

paper of this series it was suggested that the

posures until he becomes familiar with the

workings of his lens, his plate, his developer

and generally supplied only from windows

Everybody who has been photographed

MUST USE QUICK LENSES.

To begin with, the operator must pay

special attention to his lens and plates for interior exposures. The latter should be

very rapid, the same as are used for instan-taneous exposures in the open. As a rule it is best to give the lense the "full opening,"

general view of a room the wide angle lens is the only one to use. This style of lens

gives only a slight exaggeration of perspec-tive, which is rather a merit than otherwise,

as it makes the room look larger than it really is, without giving the distorted lines

common to pictures made with other lenses.

It is as necessary to keep the direct rays of light from striking the lens in taking interiors as in outdoor exposures, if not more

so. For instance, do not point your camera

toward the windows unless they are on the

side of the room you wish for your back-ground, and then only if you can darken them and get your light from another quar-ter. It stands to reason that if the camera

is pointed in the direction of a window through which a bright light is allowed to

shine the plate will be quickly affected by that strong light and only to the extent of the space occupied by the window on the

WILL DEVELOP LIKE A FLASH.

leaving the rest of the plates under-exposed and indistinct, it in fact anything at all is

to be seen. Therefore keep your light to your back or to one side. Windows may easily be darkened by hanging shawls, piano covers or blankets over them until near the end of the exposure, when they

should be uncovered for a second or two, just long enough to show that the windows exist in the picture.

Large pictures, mirrors and other bright

cobjects in the room should also be well looked after, so that no reflection of light is thrown from them upon the lens or each other. The arrangement of the furniture in

the room is a most important matter. The tout easemble may present a pleasing effect

to the eye, but the eye alone cannot be trusted in this case. Look at the reflection of the effect on the ground glass of your camera and see that there is a harmonious

appearance there. A cozy arm-chair may

but perchance you will find that it is in a

tirect line with the lens and a large part of

the background, thus shutting out much of

the desired part of your picture and giving the impression afterward that you had been

photographing an armchair rather than

GETTING THE FOCUS.

Having arranged the articles in the room

best advantage, secure an even focus by

focusing on an object situated about three-quarters of the way from the lens to the

back of the room and a little to the right or left of the center. When this has been done

put in the smallest diaphragm the lens cou-

tains and begin the exposure. The length

of the exposure should be generous in all cases. To secure good results as to detail, etc., where the light is not too strong or evenly distributed, at least 45 minutes

should be allowed. It will be found neces

sary sometimes to allow two or three hours,

when the end of the room is rather dark. It

as noted above, any of the windows have

the blankets or shawls and uncap the lens

A few attempts will show the operator just what length of time he needs to get these

interior views. No two rooms are alike, and it is therefore impossible to lay down a fixed rule. Rooms with bright colored

walls naturally require a shorter exposure

than those whose bangings are dark and

somber, and the extent of light as governed

by the size and number of the windows in a room is different in every case. All this

pertains to the photographing of the room

method is much simpler. The suggestions

regarding the direction of the light, of course, must be observed just the same as in

outdoor exposure. The subject is to be well

PHOTOGRAPHING A PERSON.

Place the person so that the light from

the window will fall directly on him, or her,

on the full face if possible. If that is not practicable place the person sideways to the window and on the far side hang a sheet or

large white substance at a distance of three or four feet from him, so that the light will

be reflected from the window and both sides of the face will be illuminated. It is well

to screen the light from the lower part of the

window, unless it is not very strong. If the

light is used only from the upper part of the window it will sometimes be found that

heavy shadows are thrown from the nose

and chin downward. These can easily be

softened by reflecting the light from a white sheet of paper laid on the floor.

The lens should not be stopped down

with a small diaphragm for pictures of this

sort. A good wide opening is better, be

cause it is almost impossible for a person to sit still more than half a minute. With a

good light, a well illuminated subject, a rapid plate and a large stop in the lens, pictures of this description require only

PLASH LIGHT PICTURES.

from 6 to 15 seconds' exposure.

lighted; not the camera.

If only a person is to be taken, the

for a few seconds.

round to the ev

ook all right in the fore

It will come up in developing like a flash,

at one of the four sides.

means of practice outdoors.

INDEPENDENT AS MILLIONAIRES

Ten Thousand in Cold Cash.

A Deposit That Makes Them the Riches Nation in the World.

est pation in the world. The public is ac-

customed to think of its Indian wards as

beggared and beggafly pensioners upon the

bounties of the government. This is a mis-

taken view. Poverty-stricken, or even de-

pendent, tribes are the exception, while

One tribe, the Osages, is so rich that if all

its assets were turned into ready cash there

would be \$10,000 to each person, from the

veteran warrior, whose scars of honor were

achieved in battles of three score years ago,

down to the tiniest pappoose making his first protest against the barbarous baby-

board. On a map of the United States trace

the Arkansas river from the point where it

erosses the southern line of Kansas to the ninety-sixth meridian, thence due north back to Kansas and follow the State line to the starting point and you have bounded the Osage country. It is a triangular piece of territory containing 1,600,000 acres.

HOW THEY GOT RICH.

When, in 1878, President Grant adopted what is known as the "peace policy" in dealing with the Indians, the Osages were

occupying a vast reservation in the very heart

of Kansas. It was becoming more valuable every year, and, as the whites were crowd-

ing in closely upon them on all sides, the Osages asked Uncle Sam to let them sell

out and go to the Indian Territory and grow up with the country. This proposi-

tion was satisfactory all around. Appraisers were appointed by the Government and

millions of acres soon changed hands.

A part of the proceeds was used to pur-

chase a new reservation in Indian Terri-tory, but the bulk of it was held in trust by

the Government. As the sale of the Kan-sas lands proceeded, the trust fund grew,

and now it has reached the enormous sum of \$8,200,000. Be it said to the credit of all connected with this transfer of land, and the handling of such vasts mounts of money,

that it was accomplished with as little job-bery as any transaction of the kind in the

THE OSAGE PROPERTY.

The Osages bought their present reserva-

tion from the Cherokees, at the average price of 75 cents an acre. To-day 80 per cent of it is worth \$2 an acre, and the remainder—

the tillable portion—is valued at from \$8 to \$12 an acre. Their personal property is represented by nearly a million dollars, and they have a school fund of \$180,000. Footing this up, the Osages are found to be worth, in round numbers, \$15,000,000. As the tribe is made up of about 1 500 persons

the tribe is made up of about 1,500 persons all told, it is an easy matter to compute the

average of wealth per capita.

There is enough tillable land in the Osage

reservation to give every man, woman and child 200 acres apiece for a farm, and enough grazing land left to tack on to each of these

farms 800 acres for a pasture lot. It contains 10,000 quarter sections. As a quarter section is half a mile square, were these

placed side by side it would make a strip of

and from Manitoba to the City of Mexico. It is an easy place to make a living. The resident United States agent some years ago offered to serve the tribe in his official

capacity for six years, without salary, for the unlimited privilege of putting cattle to eat up some of the millions of tone of grass

going to waste in the reservation. Of course this official knew better than to make his

proposition to the department at Washing-

themselves were powerless to accept or reject

MARRYING OUT OF EXISTENCE.

The fact that of the Osages fully one-third

are half-breeds, or "white Indiaus," as the

full-bloods call them, shows what a tempta-

tion it is for a white man to marry into the

tribe. The full-bloods are slowly decreasing in numbers, but the other branch of the

tribe is rapidly on the increase. It is a matter

of only a few years when the Osages will be a

nation of whites, as capable of holding land in severalty, and of enjoying all the privi-

leges of a United States citizen as are the

Do these Indians work at all? Yes; many

of them would shame some white men. One

raised by as red an Osage as could be found in the tribe. He was proud of that crop. He would wave his hand toward the field

and exclaim: "See what an Indian can do!" But the blanket must go out with the com-

ing in of general farm work. It is inimical to manual labor, although an Osage plowing

with his robe of pride tucked about his

The most of them, however, do not work.

They know all about that big nest-egg of theirs at Washington, which pours more than \$60,000 into their laps every three

mouths. They also know that it is inex-

baustible, so what's the use of working!

The interest on the trust fund is paid quar-

terly. Eich member of the tribe comes in

for an equal share of this money, which amounts to \$41 50, or \$166 annually. No

matter how young the offspring is, if he only has a name on the roll within 24 hours of the

time payment begins, he draws as much as the biggest chief. A head of a family,

which consists of three wives and two or three children to each wife, has an income

not to be ashamed of. And this is only pin-

money.

A few acres of land under cultivation and

a few cattle and poules will keep the aver-

age family, or would have done so in the days of aboriginal simplicity. But with

the present-day luxuries in reach, some of these simple children of nature emulate

their white brethren, and are always hard up. What do they do with their money?

They live it up or gamble it away. That is

A PERPETUAL DEBT SYSTEM.

Much of it goes at once into the hands of

the traders to pay off accounts which have

been accumulating for three months. It has

been but a few years since the payment was almost wholly swallowed up by these run-

ning accounts. When the old score was set-

goods waiting to be bought on credit. But

the cash system is coming more and more

into vogue as these people become fore-handed. There is considerable ready money among even the full bloods.

After paying each for everything they buy they still have money. They cannot invest it in real estate, for land is as free as air. Some of it they loan to an unfortunate

brother whose wallet has a mysterious hole in it. Some of it goes to satisfy a taste for

fine ponies and mules. They can afford to

ride in good carriages, and so the carriage

has come to supplant the saddle. But there are poor fellows among them who never have

any money. When they draw their slice at

payment, up steps the trader and presents his account. It eats a big hole, which trad-

er No. 2 proceeds to make larger. It by

chance he comes out with a few dollars let

he is tempted into a game of "moccasin,

and the little balance vanishes like a Sep-

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN

Thus it would be if the entire trust fund

of \$8,000,000 were equally distributed among the Osages. The money would quickly gravitate into the hands of those who knew how to keep it, and some would

The Osages have made great advancemen

in 20 years. Traders who have been with them for the greater part of this time can

tember frost at sunrise.

the Indians found a store!ul of new

KNOW A GOOD THING.

f the best fields of corn I ever saw was

average citizens of the States.

waist is no uncommon sight.

ton, so nothing came of it, as the Indians

history of the Government.

many are well off in this world's goods.

QUITE A DECENT SET OF PROPLE IWEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. If each tribe of Indians is considered separate nation, then America has the rich-

They are complete, in truth.

BITTER SWEET. 1327-TRANSPOSITIONS. First.

Becond. etimes I mean a sudden pitch,

1328-A MILLINER'S SHOP. One day I went to a milliner's store to buy me a winter bonnet, and what do you think I saw? There were yards and yards of a certain article you might see in a meat shop. There were hats and bonnets the material for which gave a suggestion that they had nerves, and the decorations for them accused a large bird of bribery. Looking around, I saw quantities of rubber miner arranged in pairs and timber for rubber piping arranged in pairs, and timber for railroad tracks. Seeing many other things of equal incongruity. I thought that such a variety sho, could not furnish first-class bon-nets, so decided to look farther before pur-chasing.

1329-REVERBAL. Upon the first my boy would play, And it amused him day by day, At last, grown weary of the din, He changed it for a mandolin.

Grown weary of the last, the first

1330-ENIGMA.

I am a kind of souvenir, Of beavenly design; Of love and peace a sign.

1331-FIVE-WORD ENIGMA. Five birds redeem From "Jordan's stream," And "Autumn wan" And "Weekly Sun,"

Common birds you here will find With the letters right combined, Some are those that near us are, Others may be found afar.

DECEMBER PRIZES. The November competition was a lively one, Shall not that for this month be more so? A prize that will delight the winner will be presented each of the senders of the best threslots of answers to the December puzzles. The solutions should be sent in weekly installments, and no one should expect to get a complete list, as such a feat is not often accomplished.

ANSWERS.

1314—Dispatch, 1315—The vowel E taken from heaven leaves it haven, a place of rest, and with it the com-bination of consonants may be vocalized, thus:

lovely it is here, and how happy you must be to have so beautiful a resting place. I must go now, little flower, for the King calls me. I thank you many, many times blaze, smoke. 1321—Sum-mary.

In a moment the raindrop was gone, and the little yellow daisy was left alone, but to see the beauty of her surround-

SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

ings, and was never again heard to murmur

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week if They Solve Them Correctly-Home Amusements.

pents where they are most needed."

no one answered.

tor this pleasant hour.'

earth.

" 'Where are we going now?' I asked, but

"On, on we must go, in such haste that I

larger and stronger I grew until, as my com-panions, I became again a round drop of

water, and we came to refresh the thirsty

The raindrop was silent for a moment; but

as the sun shone forth it continued: "How

Address communications for this depart to E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine. 1322-PICTORIAL ENIGMA.



1323-DUAL UNITE. Made for each other, as you see, And matched with greatest care; "As true as steel," we sure must be A most united pair.

Keen, polished, quiet in our way— Yet often pointed, too; Gossip often times will say What cutting things we do.

We cross each other with a clash, You know, for you have seen us; But woe to him who is so rash. As to interfere between us.

1324-ANAGRAM. Death, Halt Tight Life! See the struggling man arise!
See his sufferings and his woes!
Little wonder that man dies!
Little wonder that he goes
From the stern besetting cares,
Where he paln and misery shares,
To a world, he cares not what!
Naught is worse than what he's got,

Halt, to life, a welcome, death; Take away this feeble breath:
May both Dick and Maysie be
From this sinful world set free.
Both have seen their share of pain.
Shall they feel it once again?
Shall this, readers, be their fate? We shall only watch and wait. H. C. BURGER

1325-A LITERARY COMPANY. A High School student sat up late at night preparing an essay on Literature, till at last weariness triumphed over ambition and he fell asleep in his chair. Then a throng of visitors entered his room—literary characters of the past and present and from both sides the water— and courtesied to him as they came through the door.

the door.

One man with a reckless looking gaze said sternly: Young man, ope new thy book, and study the lives of the great poets. Then a lady with a face of surpassing sweetness, demanded that he write at once a racy article on the moon. When we had passed by wide, fertile plains and waving grain fields, a swell the sound and gild moths seemed float are still to be found in North Carolina.

asked his opinion of the origin of the Royat 17 and whatever that meant, the bewildered boy could not tell. But when a long-haired man looked at him keenly and asked him to sing the Nu counter for their amusement, he felt that the predicament of Romeo was far preferable no his. Another said: "Bring now, my boy, with rite august, the Spraker Ashe, and we will take our neparture." When at last the hoy awoke he felt that he had a much greater insight into literature than ever before.

1326-NUMERICAL Some 4, 11, 2, 6, 8, 11
Are dwellers of all countries under heaven,
And in each quite at home;
2, 6, 4, 11 love to beast of the skill
With which they wear all manners at their will,
Wherever they may roam.

voice cried: 'The sea, the sea; we are going

to the sea.' "Curiosity urged us on, and in great

haste we plunged into the boundless ocean whose beauty far exceeded my wildest imaginations. For many days I experienced a great presure in thinking that I formed a part of this great flood; for the sea, large as it is in made up cole of countless drops of

it is, is made up only of countless drops of water such as I. One day a little cloud ap-

peared on the blue arch above us. It was so small that I hardly noticed it until one of

my companions who had been in the sea longer than I said: 'We shall have a

storm."
"I could not believe that so small a cloud

could bring danger; but gradually it became larger and larger, the wind howled angrily,

and we were tossed rudely about, now up hill, now down. Suddenly I struck some-thing hard and remained lying there.

Around me roared the great sea waves with

their white caps, and above me was dark night. Tremblingly I looked about and found myself on a piece of wood projecting out of the sand.

"I have had a sadder experience than

you,' said the wood on which I lay. 'I once belonged to's proud ship which sailed over

every sea. A storm more furious than this overtook us, and we were driven on this sandbar. Hour by hour we sank deeper and

deeper, and, although the storm roared loud-

warm rays very pleasant; but soon I noticed a change was coming over me. I grew small and slender, and finally, as a light vapor, I

driven on by a strong north wind. A little

voice near me said: 'The sun, our king, sends out his beams to collect troops, then his generals, the winds, send the cloud regi-

The Daisy, much pleased over this com-pliment, asked in friendly tones: "Have like myself formed a cloud, which was

A STORM ON THE SEA.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH.]

tree, stood a little vellow Daisy which was

very much dissatisfied with her lot in life,

and, in the two days that she had been

blooming, had found nothing worth living

"If I could only climb to the top of the

tree as the vine does," she thought, "I

might at least have a more extended view;

but on this short stem I can scarcely see

over the blades of grass. Then, too, this

dress is so homely. How dull it looks in

Through the trees the large white palace

could be seen, and sometimes the Daisy

heard the merry voices or children; but they

were too intent on their own pleasures to

think of the lonely little flower. As the

Daisy recounted in murmuring tones its

trials and grievances, it noticed that the

blue sky was growing gray and dark, and

that the treetops were shaking violently.
"What is the matter now, I wonder," said

Large drops then began to fall from the

clouds. They beat noisily against the leaves, and fell so heavily on the grass that the

tender blades bent under the heavy weight.

A Raindrop struck the Daisy with such force that the little flower drew back offended,

determining to have nothing to do with such

"I beg your pardon, little flower," said the Raindrop, "if I have hurt you; but I came in great haste, and your little yellow

blossom seemed to afford such a beautiful

"Far," repeated the Raindrep, "I hardly know what you mean by that; but I have

been on the way many days and nights."

"How much you must have seen," sighed

"I should be so delighted to hear some-

the Daisy. "Yes, I have seen a great deal, and if it

will not tire you I shall tell you about my

not tired after your long journey?" asked

the Daisy as she raised her petals to form a

more comfortable resting place for her

drop, "but it is so pleasant to be permitted

to stay in one place long enough to talk to anyone. The first days of my life were

apent in a small lake high up in the moun-tains. Those were happy times, with my

brothers. Sometimes the wind sported with

us or made music for our dances; then

again we were quiet and still, and on the smooth surface of the lake were pictured the

blue beavens with its light fleery clouds

and the peaks of the high mountains which

surrounded us. These mountain peaks were

very beautiful with their white, glittering

ice-coverings which, in the mornings and

evenings lighted by the rays of the sun,

shore, where I loved to stay. There among

had built its nest, and I used to delight in

watching the beautiful bird as it left its nest to pick the fresh buds from the bushes. One

day when the bird had gone as usual in

search of food, I saw a marten steal slyly

self heard. The crafty thief crept nearer

and nearer the beautiful eggs, and in a mo

suddenly a rushing noise was heard, and

quick as an arrow, a large eagle pounced

away with his booty he resembled an aveng-

ing justice defending the cause of the op-

The lake seemed so small and narrow, and

The Daisy smiled. She well understood

That was a tiresome road which we must

this feeling, for the same desire to travel had taken possession of her, also.

take," continued the Raindrop. "It led over rough, sharp stones, and often de-

scended to such a depth that we rolled

down, stunned and breathless, Sometimes

we ran between such high, rocky walls that

seen; but soon the rocks disappeared and

the sun again smiled upon us. On and on

we were joined by millious of brothers who

pursued the same way with us. Finally, we came to a great basin prepared for our bath.

And certainly we needed cleansing, for in

our course down the mountain we had car-

ried with us stones, sand and plants. After

a refreshing plunge in this basin we con

tinued our way, chasing one another in wild

glee over rocks and stones, until, weary o

the sport, we became quiet and still. Great bouts and ships laden with rich treasures

"One day I remember well. The sun shone brightly, and the air was mild and pleasant. On the waves rocked a small

sleasure boat, in which sat a gay company.

ittle one placed it on her curiy locks and

a sweet tace bent over the edge of the boat

smiling at the image pictured in the waves.

While a gay song sounded over the waters,

a childish hand gently caressed us, and when it was lifted I clung to one of the

when it was interest to take to the rosy finger tips. How soft and tender it was, and I quickly pressed a kiss before joining my companions. The boat then moved toward the shore, and the sound of

"Our course now ran by rich cities and old castles. How proud they looked when

the trembling sunbeams played around them, and how mysterious in the pale light

the song died away in the distance.

When the garland was ready the

A little child was present, in whose lap lay many blue flowers, which she wove into a

now floated upon our surface.

From the right and from the left

only a small strip of the blue sky could be

I wished to see the outside world.

ugh. Where they went I did not know;

pressed. At one end of the lake was a nar-

There was one particular place near the

me high mountain peaks, a white grouse

shone with purple and gold.

"I have seen stormy days," said the Rain-

thing about this great world; but are

the flower.

resting place."

comparison with those red tulips."

In a large park, under a stately old oak

They 1, 9, 10, 11 adventures rare
To shock the timid or enthrall the fair,
And that without untruth;
For they have been 10, 7 many lands,
Have taken bread from rude and gentle hands—

I am ill-bred, ill-mannered, rude, With selfishness I am imbued; A rustic, surly and morose, All this, and more, my nature shows.

That throws you over in the ditch: And if your lover should you leave You're left in me, do you perceive? CHATTIE.

ly, it could not drown the voices of the dying. And all the happy people who sailed away in that ship lie buried here.

"The wood then became silent and I shuddered from cold and terror. When the sun again shone through the clouds I found its

Grown weary of the defendence of the took again and it reversed,
And then "A little bird" he found
That cheered him with its merry sound.
AIDYL.

I'm worn by men and women, Who think me very nice; Sometimes I cost but little, Sometimes a goodly price.

A mighty people use me In time of peace and war; But now I'm nearly out of date For what they used me for.

AIDTL

1313-Cat-tails.

"Severe yet tender he redeemed The sphere where deeds detested teemed; Then persevere, ye perfect men, When tempted keep the precepts ten." 1316—Black Spanish, Red Leghorn, Sea-bright, Plymouth Rock. 1317—Braces, races, aces. 1318 bave lost all recollection of the places we passed. Then we began to sink from our lofty position. The lower we came the

1819—Charm, march. 1320—Stroks (Styx), sparks, soot (suit), ashes,

TELEGRAPHIC TROUBLES.

The Wires Made Trouble With a Busine Man's Harmless Message.

The telegraph played a merry game with a business man the other day, says the New York Times. He has been in the habit of using the wire to convey all sorts of messages relating to family matters, and he has labored under the delusion that everybody in the telegraph company's employ could read his handwriting with ease and accu-

When he reached his store on the day in question he got a piece of news that sent him to the nearest telegraph office in a hurry. He wanted his wife to know the glad tidings at once. There had been a certain joyful event in the household of a consin, who dwells over in Jersey, and so the good man wrote out his message with a light heart: "Am going to K.'s. Pretty girl. Won't be home til! late to-night." He made his trip across North river, saw the new arrival, and didn't reach his domicile until midnight. Much to his surprise. wife was sitting up for him. So was her mother, who was paying them a visit. Both ladies were icy cold in their demeanor. They spoke rather viciously of roues and

profligates and of what happened to such evil persons. The man was thunderstruck. It was all a mystery to him. "Convicted by his own telegram," said his judges. The man was still more perplexed. He wanted to see the dispatch. It was laid before him and he read: "Am going to kiss pretty girl. Won't be home till late to-night." The man has since then succeeded in convincing his womankind that it was all a telegrapher' blunder, but when he sends a message home now he prints it out in capital letters.

MRS. STANLEY'S BEAUTY.

Some Persons Who Have Had the Audacity to Dispute the Claim. And they even dispute the claims to beauty of Mrs. Dorothy Stanley. It was a

charming room in white enamel, and she lay back in an arm chair in a gown of deep dead rose, making a picture of high-bred English womanhood against a background of snow and flame. And the irreverent youth looked and said: "She is pale, and why does she brush her hair off her forehead in such a peculiar roll? She is scrawny, and yet, being English, she puts a great diamond ornament just where it will call attention to her collar-bone. If everybody hadn't said she was handsome I wouldn't have been so disappointed." The irreverent exaggerate matters, but it is true that
Mrs. Stanley's beauty is in her expression.
When her face is in repose it is probably
less attractive than that of her sister. Mrs. Evelyn Myers, who is one of London's clever women photographers.

Bistorical Massacres Are Myths Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, of Johns Hopkins University, has made a special study of the early Virginia settlements under Sir Walter Raleigh. He maintains that it can be shown by legendary and historical evidence that the earliest setttlers in the new world were not massacred, as is generally supposed, but were absorbed by the tribe of Croatan Indians, and that their descendants

mand. The trade now calls for scores of household articles which an Indian had no nousehold articles which an Indian had no use for ten years ago. But the greatest progress is shown in the patronage of schools. Immediately on the removal of the Osages to Indian Territory a large and handsome school building was erected with lunds set apart for that purpose. For many years it seemed a useless expenditure. The Indians seemed a useless expenditure. The Indians seemed determined that they would not educate their children. They recognized the advantages of an education to a poor white man, who had his living to make, but HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH A ROOM. failed to see how they could be benefited by any change in their mental status.

THEY HAD NO NEEDS. Having plenty of money, they reasoned that a year spent in school would be so much time wasted. Year after year their faithful agents advised, persuaded and threatened, but all to no purpose, until the threat became a living measure. The Indians were informed that their interest money would be withheld it all children of school age were not at school five months in the year. This touched their pockets and had the desired effect.

Within six years the attendance has in-

Within six years the attendance has increased from 25 per cent of the school population to 80 per cent. When the other 20 per cent are gathered in, the Osages cannot only pose as the wealthiest people, but they will also carry off the palm as the greatest patrons of education in the world.

LINNAEUS ROBERTS.

NO STEALING THIS SOAP.

An Invention From Abroad That Will be Welcomed in Business Offices.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] A very original and practical novelty for toilet stands of public convenience has just been patented and introduced abroad. The device is extremely simple and handy, and fully explained by the accompanying cuts, Figure 1 gives a complete view of the same, while figure 2 represents a sectional view of the soap, one-third of the actual size. The bracket of the apparatus is fastened by the the side of the basin, and the chain attached to this is made long enough to allow the soap to swing at a proper and convenient height. This keeps the soap clean and dry, allows it to be used economically and prevents it from being carried off.

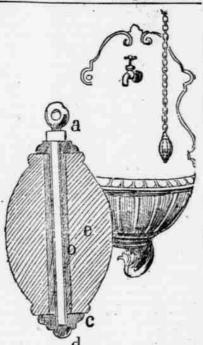


Fig. 1. Fig. 2-The Soap. Whenever a fresh piece of soap is needed the box screw D in Fig. 2 is removed by means of a little key, which comes with every apparatus. The lower porcelain plate C is then taken off, together with porcelain tube B, which slips through the cylinder in the center of the soap, it being east expressly for this apparatus, so that another cake of soap can be inserted with the greatest case. In order to keep the spiral screw D taut a rubber-ring is inserted between the tube B and the lower plate C. The "captive soap" can be had in all sizes suitable for offices, hotels, waiting-rooms, toilet rooms, in sleeping cars, etc.

MAKING BILLIARD BALLS.

The Modus Operandi as Described by Eastern Manufacturer.

New York Times. 1 The process of manufacture is very simple, but it requires great skill. The block of ivory is placed on an iron chuck, and onehalf the ball is turned. Then the cutting is reversed. After the second half has been turned, the ball is hung up for a few months in a net to dry. The ball is kept free from any draught, as ivory cracks when exposed

to either a hot or a cold current. When thoroughly seasoned, the balls are turned so as to produce a perfect sphere, and here is where the skill comes in. Not one man in a hundred who have been taught this process for years can turn a billiard bull accurately. After each ball has been tested for size and weight, the polishing is done. This is simply a wash of whiting and water applied vigorously. The ball that is properly made always retains its

been screened, cap your lens when you consider the exposure long enough, take down A ball will not remain perfectly true, however much it is seasoned, because of the continual concussion, which causes the cells to close. If a ball is very much played with, especially in warm rooms, it is very liable to crack and become untrue. I have known a ball to run untrue in a match of a thousand points. They can, of course, be readjusted, and this is one of the principal branches of the business. We never take off more than one-twentieth of an iach, unless the balls are very bad. They would be of no use for a match after readjustment, but for ordinary play they are quite as good, perhaps better, because they have been consolidated.

As to price, that depends upon the quality of the ivory, its density, and the straightness of the core, besides the perfection of shape, color and weight. In making balls for a match we will turn out 300, and perhaps not be able to pick out more than four periect sets. That accounts for the seem ingly extravagant price which is charged for perfect billiard balls.

INTELLECTUAL WOMANKIND. Good but Not Brilliant Within the Grasp of the Fair Sex.

ondon National Review. 1 Tested by actual results, it is found that the fogies who contended that women have little aptitude for mathematics are right, although they have been laughed out of court. The superiority of women in modern languages is not glaringly obvious; in classics they are found inferior to men, while it appears very doubtful whether any considerable number will hold

their own in medicine. Finally, experience fully confirms the opinion always held by sensible people, that ordinary degrees and good, though not brilliant, honors, are well within the reach of all industrious women with fair mental

African Game Protection. New York Sun. 1

by means of flash lights, and while they are The East Africa Company has decided not as soft and satisfactory as those made in daylight, very good results can be ob-tained. The difference is about the same as now that some efforts must be made to protect large game against wholesale slaughter everybody has noticed between daylight and are electric light illumination. Objects of by European lovers of aport. It has thereby European lovers of aport. It has therefore closed its territory to these hunters, and
they must find some other field for the exercise of their proficiency. The
restriction upon shooting in this region has dome none too soon. Hunters were
killing without any discrimination everyhims they are a though they are electric light illumination. Objects of all kinds take on a more or less ghostly appearance under the influence of electric light and cast very sharp shadows. This is true also to a large extent with the flash lights used in photography. But any amount of fun and much real satisfaction is to be had by taking flash pictures of groups, etc., in the evening.

There are several good "flash-lamps" now in the market, which combust the magthing they came across, even though they could not utilize the food thus provided.

The Duty of Congress.

What is the duty of this Congress, then, at its coming short session? Principally to see the certain progress toward civilization pass the appropriation bills. Beyond that, in the character of the articles most in de-

large opening, and after the focus has been FLASHLIGHT PHOTOS. accurately determined, the gas or lamp lights should be turned down a little so as They Serve for Interior Views, but Then the lens is to be uncapped and the flash made. Hold the powder above and back of the lens.

Reflect the light on to the subject by means of a piece of white cardboard. As soon as the powder has been burnt, can your lens again and your plate is ready for developing. It will be found that plates exposed Importance of Arrangements, the Windows

BURNING THE MAGNESIUM POWDER

BURNING THE MAGNESIUM POWDER

by flashlight require more time in developing than others. The more white you have in your subjects for flashlights, the better the result will be. Black dresses, suits, etc., "suck the light right in," so to speak. Be sure that the light is a little higher

than your subject, so that the shadows will be thrown downward. Open a window or two after taking a flash

picture to allow the room to be cleared of the smoke and smell of the flash. Look out for reflections from mirrors and pictures. If you don't, you may get some beginner confine his efforts to outdoor ex-Above all things, mind your eyes in combusting magnesium powder. Keep the lamp or "cartridge" at arm's length from W. O. ESCHWEGE.

and the other primary factors in the art. The reason for this is the simple one that it is far easier to take good pictures in the In response to THE DISPATCH'S offer to open air than in a room of any kind, where answer in these columns any questions rela-tive to amateur photography, several com-munications have been received. However, the light is necessarily distributed unevenly all but one were anonymous, and, in accordance with THE DISPATCH'S universal rule, were thrown into the waste basket. People who are not willing to trust the editor with by a professional photographer has noticed that the "gallery" used was prepared in their names are not worth bothering with. All questions received hereafter by responsisuch a manner as to admit the light of heaven from the roof and from at least two ble persons will receive prompt attention. Address Amateur Photograph Department, THE DISPATCH, Pittsburg, Pa. Followheaven from the roof and from at least two sides. This, of course, is impossible with the amateur, who cannot take all his pictures in one particular room. He therefore must bring other devices into play to help him light his subject properly. He could not do this intelligently without first having learned the value of light by means means of practice outdoors. ing is one question and answer:

ing is one question and answer:

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 28.

I have read with a good deal of interest your excellent articles on amateur photography, and seeing that you propose answering questions pertaining to photography. I thought that it would be a good chance to find out a point that has been bothering me for a good while. It is this: I find that, after taking my prints out of the toning bath and putting them in the hypo they turn to a kind of grayish color. Sometimes I can turn them to a good color by drying them beside a hot fire. Now, I would like you to tell me how to remedy this defect and what causes it; whether it is in the negative or paper—or maybe it is in the photographer, which I think it is. Hoping to see the answer in an early issue, I remain, DANDY.

ANSWER.—The fault lies principally in i. e., no diaphragm, or stop, in focusing.
Or, if any stop is to be used, it should be a
large one. If a person or a particular
object in a room is to be photographed
almost any leus will answer, but for a
general view of a room the wide could be ANSWER.-The fault lies principally in

the toning. As stated in THE DISPATCH of November 24, a print will turn gray in the fixing bath if left too long in the toning solution. This negatives generally produce gray prints, even with the utmost care.

VICTORIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

An Effective and Popular Volunteer Military Force in Australia. The military forces of the Colony of Victoria consist of a permanent force of militia

and volunteers, with a headquarter staff and separate staff establishments for the militia, the mounted rifles, the rifle volunteers, the cadet corps, the engineers and the artillery.



A Victorian Mounted Rifteman. The Victorian Mounted Rifles are a regiment that was raised in 1885 at the request of the Government. It is 1,000 strong, but is to be increased to 1,200, divided into two battalions. The force is extremely popular, and there is never any lack of recruits from all parts of the colony; it is said to be the best equipped mounted infantry corps in the British Empire. The service is purely vol-untary, each man finding his own horse and saddle, while the Government finds his equip-ment. Each effective earns £3 for his company, which is funded and devoted to the company expenditure for military duty. The uniform is plain and serviceable of khakee, with crimson facings and brown leather appointments, the uniform of all ranks being assimilated as much as possi-ble in order to avoid officers being picked off.

OF PREFIXES AND APPLYED

About Tom Ochiltree's Lavishness and Other People's Troubles.

It is related of Tom Ochiltree, says New York Times, that on his first visit to England he awakened diverse emotions in the breasts of a country gentleman and of a tailor by addressing a letter to the gentleman, "Mr. Thomas Ruggles," and a letter to the tailor, "A. Fitwell, Esq." The gen-tleman was sorely offended and the tailor

telt flattered. The customs of this country make no parand the affix "Esq." In England there is a wide distinction. The title "Esquire" is worn by Justices of the Peace, well-to-do country gentlemen, and professional men. It ranks next to Knighthood. The prefix "Mr." is applied to tradesmen and other plain people of respectable callings. The miscellaneous use of these two terms is ometimes confusing to students of social and commercial etiquette. Here, for instance, is "G. V. W." who, in writing a business note to a bank cashier, is puzzled to know which is the correct way to address the gentleman, "Mr. J. B. Ho.mes, Cashier," or "J. B. Holmes, E-q., Cashier." Business courtesy knows no fixed code by which such a ques-

tion can be decided.

In this country the prefix "Mr." is a perfectly proper and respectful designation of any gentleman. Nothing more is necessarv in addressing men not occupying official rank or station. On the other hand, the affix "Esq.," meaningless as it is here, is accepted as a title of dignity, and certainly can give no offense. American busi-ness men are no sticklers for titles of any kind. Conciseness is the main thing in their correspondence. Most of them would, no doubt, address "G. V. W.'s" bank friend as "J. B. Holmes, Cashier," and that would meet all requirements of business courtesy.

ONE OF THE LATE FADS.

Kettle Drums a Popular Feature in Recent Interiors of all kinds can be made quickly

The drums which are coming into vogue this season cover many Friday nights, and altogether the poor, much-abused day bids fair to be properly rehabilitated in favor. The drums, by the way, are a real novelty. We have them from England, where they are a revival of an entertainment of the last century. Then they were called kettle-drums. In our more practical era we shorten the title by half. The drum is a dance and supper, whose tedium is relieved by the per-formances of entertainers hired for the purto be had by taking flash pictures of groups, etc., in the evening.

There are several good "flash-lamps" now in the market, which combust the magnesium powder quickly and at any desired moment. It is not, however, necessary to have one; the powder can be used in a little pill box with a fuse attachment. All dealers keep them. The lens should be used with a New York World.

It is not, however, necessary to choose. With such a wide range of possibilities it may readily be seen that the drums will be a go in this valuable town, says the New York Evening Post.)

Convince the American people that they have the right to prevent Britons from catching seals beyond the three-mile limit in Behring Sea, and it will not be necessary to refer the matter to arbitration, or to have any very prolonged correspondence on the subject.

## A CRYSTAL ACROBAT.

Somersaults of a Mighty Monster of Ice in the Arctic Seas.

WAVES OF DESTRUCTIVE POWER

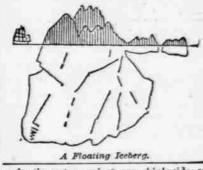
An Iceberg Sent Through a Ploe by & Swift Undercurrent.

DANGERS THE SAILORS ENCOUNTER

No one who has ever seen a grand, stately ceberg on "its solemu southward march" would ever credit these floating islands of ice with undignified capers and eratic movements. Still, a great mountain of ice will sometimes vary its monotonous movements of steady drifting by turning somersaults and whirling tricks until it looks like some huge hyperborean hippopotamus, with a skin of snow-like whiteness, wallowing

around in the waters of the Northern sea. I have seen but one such overturning of I have seen but one such overturning of these moving mountains of marble, and surely it looked as if the "great waters of the deep were breaking up" and that the end of all things had come. Great green waves went thundering by as if a hurricane might have been howling for bours across the sea that but a few moments before had been as motionless as a mill pond. Flying flecks of foam dashed down from dizzy heights above, and its slippery sides were almost covered with cascades formed from the waters that have been lifted up by the rapidly overturning berg. rapidly overturning berg.

LIKE AN EXPLOSION. The first intimation we had of the coming of the convulsion was a dull shock from



under the water against our ship's side, as if a submarine blast had been exploded, and a moment afterward a huge rising of the sea near one side of the iceberg was ap-parent, and through this vast lake of uplifted waters broke a snow-white mass of ice that had been detached from the huge crystal mountain far down in the ocean's depths, and that came whirling to the surface with out of the sea, and which kept it spinning and splashing for a full five minutes after-

The release of this portion from its frozen fetters far below had disturbed the stable equilibrium of the greater and parent berg, and a moment asterward it began its stupendous swaying, as if some earthquake were influencing it from beneath, until in one of its colossal careenings it fell over and seemed to bury itself in a mass of milk-like ioam, as if a thousand demonds were drown-ing in the lashed waters of the green sea, and that sent tremendous tidal waves tearing across the depths that would have engulfed the Great Eastern had she been engulfed the Great Eastern had she been near. It sank for a second only and then rapidly reappeared with a creamy erest that in shallow sheets of white poured down the perpendicular sides of the mighty glacial giant that was trying so hard to find a quiet rest in his watery bed.

ANOTHER GRAVE DANGER. Every observing boy and girl has probably noticed how much more powerful and erratic are the winds around the base of a very high building in a city than elsewhere in it. And so with the great iceberg. It catches all the wandering winds of the high heavens and directs them downward, winding and twisting around its base until it is very unsafe for a sailing boat to venture whalers, who are the best navigators of these ice-laden waters, call these little bergs, that break off the big onces either above or below the water line, "iceberg calves," and they have no friendship for them reasons I have already given, although they will occasionally deign to pull up alongside of a small "cali" and cut enough ice off of it (which I suppose they ought to call "veal") to fill up their refrigerators or ice-chests, and to have ice and ice water aboard

until it slowly melts and disappears. I have spoken of them as little icebergs, and they are so in comparison with the parent berg from which they sprang, although actually some of them are found oc-casionally as large as the biggest blocks of buildings in New York City or Chicago. No wonder is it then if a piece of ice as big as the New York City postoffice or the Capital at Washington or the Auditorium building of Chicago should break off from an ice mountain, however large, that it might de-stroy the floating equilibrium of it and set it to turning and spinning and lashing and splashing the water until it muslly settled to

state of rest. CUTTING THROUGH AN ICE PLOE. But of all the curious capers cut by these polosen | masses of ice none is more singular. not even their somersaults, than one I saw being performed in the entrance to Hudson Strait. A furious gale was raging that was driving a drifting ice-pack before it as if it were a herd of frightened animals. The great flat field and floes of ice were speeding teeth of the wind, and bared its boreal breast to the fields and floes, crushing them as if they were so many eggshells, and scattering the flying glacial splinters port and star-board like a swift-rolling wagon wheel scat-

ters the dust.

This mustless hyperborean hulk was obeying the mandates of a marine current down in the depths of the old ocean bed. Sixsevenths of the iceberg is submerged, and the superficial current, being shallow in the superficial current, being shallow in the strait, discovered by old Heinrich Hud-son, while the air, being so much lighter than water that even a gale can form but a small component of the forces that deter-mine the track of these Titans of the North, so we were greatly awed and edified by the singular yet superb spectacle of an iceberg sailing directly against the wind and forceing its way through fields of ice that would have crushed and sunk the mightiest mailed man-of-war of modern times before it could

have made a half a mile. FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

SEPARATE POINTS OF VIEW.

How the Independent and Partisan Press Look at the Message.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.) The partisan newspapers of the Republican faith find nothing in which is not admirable and commendable, and, per contra, the Democratic organs, with one voice, con-dems it as lacking every quality of political wisdom and virtue. The independent press, wisdom and virtue. The independent press, which seek to serve nothing but the truth, speak of it fairly, setting forth on the one hand its merits, on the other its errors.

Behring Sea Rights.

catching seals beyond the three-mile limit in Behring Sea, and it will not be necessary to refer the matter to arbitration, or to have

eastward be ore the whistling wind almost as last as our snug little ship; for we were under double-ree ed sails, so furious was the storm. Looming up out of the drifting gusts and whirling eddies of the snow, bearing westward, came the pearly sails of an Arctic ship-a mighty iceberg that with a superb serenity in the awful storm out its way directly through all the obstacles that faced its front. It bore down in the very