PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 1. 1891 THE them 12 by 14 feet apart, which is close enough, although some place them 12 by 12 feet apart, giving 1,000 trees to ten acres, but when the trees come to ar age of 12 years they touch each other at the latter dia-tance. The naval oranges bring the best prices, and a single tree when 12 years old will bear as high as 14 boxes. The illustra-tion shows a tree of this variety which now bears from 12 to 14 boxes a year. It was photographed, as you see, near Riverside. Orange seeds are planted in beds and when 1 year old are transplanted. At 2 years old they are sold at from 75 cents to a viety. One of these trees will bear in three years, and at five years of careful cal-tivating and irrigating will yield two boxes of oranges to the tree. Naval oranges are worth from \$2 to \$5 per box; Mediterranean sweets from \$2 to \$5 per box; Mediterranean sweet for generations to come. The governmental offices occupy the best of them. The United States steamer, the Pinta, doing duty in these waters, is at anchor here the greater part of the time, and has about 50 marines on board. The City of Topeka saluted her with a charge of two pounds and eight ounces. Two seal poach-ers, one considerably disabled, which were captured this season, are also anchored in Sitka Bay. The most interesting Greek Church in the New World is the one here. Outside of Alaska there are but two in the United States, one of which is at San Francisco. The Russian Government is expending about 165,000 per annum to support the church in RICHES IN ORANGES of the human race intermediate between the A HOUSE OF WONDERS TO ALASKA apes and the present generation. The history of the world is a story of continuous retreat of the waters from the land-rivers drying up, lakes becoming shallower, and seas receding from the continents. Myriads of Fossils the Tenants of a Unbroken Forests Whose Fallen Some Facts and Figures About the seas receding from the continents. Let it be supposed that 500,000 years ago tribes of the Missing Links lived upon the earth. Necessarily, very near all of them in dying would disappear. Not even their bones would be left. But some few would be drowned in the lakes, or their bodies fall-ing into the steams would be swept into the larger areas of water, becoming on occa-sions entombed in the mud at their bottoms. In the course of time, the water having gone away, that mud is transformed into rock. It appears as dry land, and then for the first time the fossil-hunter comes along and makes his discoveries. IT WILL BE ABOUND SOMETIME. Residence in Philadelphia. Monarchs Lie Ten Feet Thick. **Business** in California PROF. COPE'S UNIQUE COLLECTION. HOW A PITISBURGER PROSPERS. THE GREATEST QUARTZ CRUSHER. In the Best Fruit a Fundred Acres Should Tiny Skull That Is One of the Evolu-Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania People tionists' Missing Links. Bring \$225,000 s Year. to Be Found There. \$65,000 per annum to support the church in Alaska, and its lobbyists are in Washing-OREGON ONCE A TROPICAL COUNTRY A BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY OF WATER NATIVES MAKING SOUVENIE SPOONS Alaska, and ita lobbyists are in Washing-ton now working for an appropriation, on the plea of the education and eivilizing work done by it. It is hardly likely that they will be successful. Salvation in this Greek Church depends upon bartism, and the money paid to its support. The charges for baptism are from 55 up. In one church of which the writer has knowledge mem-bers are ticketed to heaven at death. That is a paper cartifying to his bartism and POPRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.] CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) IT WILL BE ABOUND SOMETIME. PHILADELPHIA, October 31 .- The mos Thus it will happen within a few cent-uries at the fartheat that missing links will be dug out from more places than one, the vanished waters having disclosed the rest-ing places of their remains, and thereby will be established in its entirety the chain which connects that most wonderful of ani-mals man with the bit of primordial pro-toplasm from which he is arguing EL CAJON VALLEY, CAL. Oct 26. KILLISNOO, ALASKA, Oct. 17 .- Alaska emarkable house in the United States is at is not so far away from civilization as it N no other business STORE THE FRUIT ON THE TREES. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH No. 2102 Pine street in this city. It is ocused to be, but it is still far enough and the Oranges can be left on the trees for open to the immigrant cupied by Prof. E. D. Cope, the distin-guished paleontologist, and is filled from BY EDGAR FAWCETT battle against a feeling of exile is forever mouths after they are ripe and can be picked when the market price warrants. And it is common to see the trees loaded with fruit of last year and the new blossoms of this year at the same time. The orange crop is sold in the grove to buyers from Eastern markets, at so much per box, the purchasers providing the boxes and packing and ship-ping at their own expense, giving their checks for the amount before the crop leaves the ground. conths after they are ripe and can be picked to California is there on. We came here on the City of Topeka and at Nanaimo, or Departure Bay, three miles from Nanaimo, on Vancouver Is land, Author of "The House at High Bridge," "Romance and Reverie," "The Adventures of a Widow," numerous songs bers are ticketed to heaven at death. That is, a paper certifying to his baptism and financial subscription in support of the church, addressed to St. Peter, is placed in the hand of each corpse, and buried with him, the presentation of which is supposed to admit him to heaven. This practice originally prevailed at Sitka, but was so ridiculous that it has tallen into desurated. During the Russian bottom with fossils. There are top to such promise of fortenough extinct beasts, birds and fishes in the building, if they could only come to life une as in the orange business. The dewe bade farewell to steam cars, telegraph, and poems and several plays. again, to form a procession extending in an unbroken line from Wanamaker's to Trenexpress and frequent mails. mand for oranges has At Departure Bay is the largest colliery never yet been fully ton, N. J. Every room is stacked from STNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS. on the Pacific coast. The mines have been supplied. This fruitfloor to ceiling with wooden and pasteboard worked since 1858 and the bituminous coal ful valley has only at Sitks, but was so ridiculous that it has fallen into desuetude. During the Russian days a theological seminary was maintained at Sitks, and many of the priests officiating in the Territory ta day were trained in it, but long since it was removed to Kam-chatka.

full of promisa. It is 13 miles south of San Diego, I came

by motor line and crossed the flumes of the Riverside Water Company and the Allesandro Irrigation Company. The latter has

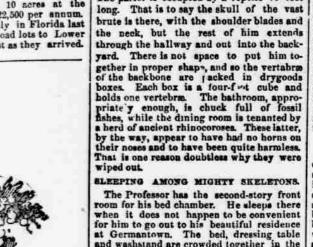


reservoir sufficient to irrigate 250,003 acres Enterprising truit growers are plowing up of land, at the rate of one miner's inch to every eight scres, which is the largest irrigation system in America. The mozer line

their raisin vinevards and planting oranges, because there is less trouble and a larger invery beasta. They grew to be about 15 feet in length, with spines four feet long, al-though their vertebres were no bigger than a sheep's. There were related species which had excome from the orange. Rain is liable to fall passes through morenges of young groves and nurseries of from 10 to 20 mores each. Then it comes to heavy orange tree foliage from groves 10 to 13 years old. They line both sides of the road and form very pretty of statistic to be the train is landed of the sun between the rows of vines, and this is no inconsiderable risk. GUS ROBERTS. traordinary back fins, with crosspieces like the masts and yardarms of a ship. All of them were carnivorous and exceedingly fierce. The vast numbers of them which ITALY HAS GOT OVER IT. existed anciently in Texas must have rendered things decidedly unpleasant for most other occupants of that part of the of the best specimens. Subsequent explo-rations by Professor Condon, of the Uni-versity of Oregon, and Professor Cope, have produced remains of several varieties of llamas, mammoths, giant sloths as big as oxen, and ever so many other astonishing enviroities. The New Orleans Incident Didn't Preven the Entrance of Our Pork. country. In the parlor is also the skull of a Hadro The people of Italy are not so deeply saur, about four times as big as that of the largest erocodile. When it was alive, from 8,000,000 to 5,000,000 years ago, this remark-able lizard was at least 30 feet long and offended at the United States for the New Orleans incident as you imagine, says Presuriosities ident Contencin, of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, New York, in the St. Louis stood perhaps 20 feet high as This great sloth, like the megatherium Globe-Democrat. The indignation felt at IT WADED KANGAROO-FASHION which was as big as two elephants, and others of its kind, lumbered along with its hind feet turned inward, club-foot fashion, first soon disappeared when the facts in the u its customary manner through the ocean case became known, and the friendly atti-tude of Italy was restored. The removal of shallows and browsed upon the seaweeds which formed its diet. The skull has two hind feet turned inward, club-foot fashion, this structure being designed by nature to aid it in clinging to the branches of trees, on the foliage of which it fed, pulling them up by the root when it was desirable. When its species lived in the Oregon desert, that section of the country was presumably a tropical garden, abloom with a luxuriant vegetation. Besides the beasts mentioned, the hone demosits show that the solution the embargo on American pork is the bes which formed its diet. The skull has two very striking features. One is the teeth, still perfect, which are 2,000 in number and are arranged in magazine fashion for grind-ing the vegetable food. No other sort of anfmal, living or dead, ever possessed so extraordinary a dentition. The other sur-prising point is the invest which are proevidence of the triendship of the Italian Sund . a d prising point is the jaws, which are pro-longed and shaped in front like a duck's bill flat and rounded, so that they could pick up kelp and such fodder in the mauner vegetation. Besides the beasts mentioned, the bone deposits show that there existed on the spot many extinct dogs, otters, beavers, pocket-gophers and meadow mice. Of birds there were, in addition to the fla-mingoes, herons, loons, divers, gulls, terns, swans, cormorants, pelicans, ducks, geese, mud hens, snipe, grouse, owls, eagles and grows, in all 51 species. Two-thirds of them are now avient of a pair of enormous saiad spoons. There is hardly room on the lower floor, however, for much besid as the bones of the 70-foot camarasaurus above referred to. A single vartebra of the neck is three feet them are now extinct. Prof. Cope describes the scene in this re-gion of fossils as most impressive, owing to its wild desolation. As far as the eye can teross, and there are ten of them. They as well as those of the back, are all hollow and originally served, being filled with warm air from the lungs, as floats to support the body of the animal. Some of the most in-teresting remains in the third story back reach is the same sage-bush desert, the same watterless death-barren. Many a man has are those of giant crocodiles of the Mesozoic. Their sculls exhibit a very interesting peculiarity, the nasal opening being set back so far as to be just in front of and alentered it never to escape from its fatal drought, especially during the first days of the overland emigration to Oregon. RENE BACH. most between the eyes. This was a pro-vision of nature to enable the creatures to

leaves the ground. One can readily see the enormous income lately been turned into a vast orange grove,

One can readily see the enormous income from, say, 100 acres in naval oranges. Sell-ing at \$3 per box, 75 trees to the acre, 13 years old, at 10 boxes to the tree, would be \$225,0 0 per annum; and 10 acres at the same yield would bring \$22,500 per annum. Trees were bought mostly in Florida last year and shipped in carload lots to Lower California and rold as its at they arrived. but few distric's are so California and sold as fast as they arrived.



feet. These surprising creatures must have been very plentiful at one time, judging from the quantity of their remains that are dug up, and a few hundred thousand years ago they might have been seen hopping all over the region mentioned. It was a strange collection of creatures

THE FINS OF GLANT REPTILES.

Another closet in the entry on the second floor contains a quantity of what is called in Texas "fossil brushwood." It is dug up quite plentifully in some parts of that State, being regarded as a curiosity, although the natives are not sware of what it is in fact natives are not aware of what it is in fact-namely, the spiny frills that grew like fins along the backs of giant lizards which lived in the distant permise epoch. They were among the earliest reptiles that infabited the world, being ancestors of the saurians of the Mesozole, or Age of Reptiles, which came after. In fact, some evolutionists assert that man is descended through these very beats. They graw to be about 15 feet

mals man with the bit of primordial pro-toplasm from which he is sprung. One of the mos' remarkable discoveries of fossils ever made is newly announced by Prof. Cope. It is a great deposit of bones of extinct birds about a small lake in the sage-brush desert of Central Oregon. Now, bird fossils are very hard to find, because their bones are so light and tragile as to become easily scattered, and their bodies floated when they fell into the water, instead of sinking and becoming boxes containing bones of creatures, big and small, the most recent of which died hundreds of thousands of years ago. All the closets are fairly stuffed with skeletons. The parlor is occupied by a reptile 70 feet water, instead of sinking and becomin buried in the mud, so that they were gob bled up and digested by alligators and various other swimming animals of carnivorous inclination. But presumably be cause conditions were more favorable than usual to their preservation, the bones of the waterfowl and other feathered creatures which formealy lived about this Fossil Lake, as it is called, have been kept intact for centuries upon centuries, so that to-day there exists in that place the most wonderful mine of such treasures that is known in the world.

EVIDENCE OF CLIMATIC CHANGE.

by the way, appear to have had no horns on their noses and to have been quite harmless. That is one reason doubtless why they were wiped out. SLEEPING AMONG MIGHTY SKELETONS. The Professor has the second-story front room for his bed chamber. He sleeps there when it does not happen to be convenient for him to go out to his beautiful residence at Germantown. The bed, dressing table and washstand are crowded together ip the middle of the apartment and surrounded on all sides by stacks of boxes, all of them filled with fossila. Scattered about the floor and piled up in the corners are sarious frag-ments, such as the jaw and shin-bone of a mastadon, the pelvis of a mammoth, some vertebra that once belonged to a whale, the humerus of an extinct species of hippopota. In the closet are what the owner calls his

humerus of an extinct species of hippopota-mus, and so on. In the closet are what the owner calls his "babies" — huge fossil batrachians from Texns, which in life resembled gigantic frogs with short tails. Each of them was ten feet in length, and it may be surmised that their jumping powers were something phenomenal. However, there is a much bigger one downstairs, which measured 15 feet. These surmised

WALKED CLUB-FOOT PASHION.

It was a strange collection of creatures that once gathered about this small lake in that once gathered about this small lake in Oregon, as the bones they have left behind them show. There were herds of horses which resembled zebras and guaggas, though whether they were striped or otherwise col-ored nobody can tell. Four species of camels there were, some as big as the larg-est which exist to-day, while the smallest were about the size of a Virginia deer. Whether they had humps or not it is im-possible to know. In those times the whole country from New Jersey to Florida, and as possible to know. In those times the whole country from New Jersey to Florida, and as far west as California was over-run with camela. The farther back one gets in their history by digging for their fossils the smaller they seem to have been, just as was the case with the horse, which was no bigger than a for originally.

is free from sulphur and leaves no cinders in the grate. Our roughest seas on the journey were shipped at Queen Charlotte's Sound, where the current is 12 knots an hour. But the

knocking about was soon over, and the THEY HAVE SOUVENIR SPOONS. worst esult was a good deal of sea sickness. Next come myriads of islands, some of them no larger than a suburban lot, others em-The souvenir spoon craze is taken advan The souvenir spoon craze is taken advan-tage of in Alaska, and excellent specimens, attesting the skill of the natives, who ham-mer them out of pieces of silver money, are to be had in Sitka. The handle usually represents the "totem pole," which has been so often described. The trade in them with tourists is so considerable, however, that Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka has associated with him a Sitka merchant, Mr. E. DeGroff, in their manufacture and sale.

sion.

pires in themselves; some of them simply jagged rocks above the surface of the water, others mountains, others still lowlands cov-ered with the most luxuriant growth of coniferous trees imaginable.

A TEN-FOOT COATING OF LOGS.

A TEN-FOOT COATING OF LOGS. Owing to the moisture of the atmosphere and the carpet of moss, which spreads over the entire surface, it is impossible that a forest fire should ever devastate these islands. Trees have fallen of veritable old age for centuries probably. One can thrust a stick down through decaying logs to the depth of ten feet before reaching the real earth. The growth is so dense, and the underbrush such an impenetrable tangle, that it is next to im-possible for one, who has never seen it, to realize how difficult land traveling would be in this country. It is said, and no doubt here, and is under the control of the Presby-terian Board of Home Missions. About 140 boys and girls, gathered from all sections of Alaska, from Point Barrow, the extreme northern mainland of the continent, to Met-lakahtla, on the southern border, from Dan to Beershebs, so to speak, are being in-structed in the trades and occupations neces-sary to civilized living in the industrial training school connected with the mis-sion in this country. It is said, and no doubt correctly, that there are not a dozen miles of The only museum of Alaskan curiosities which we saw is also owned by the Mission. Its collection from the Eskimos of Kotzebul Sound, on the Artic Ocean, presented by

correctly, that there are not a dozen miles of wagon road in the entire territory of Alaska. And this immense forest extending from Washington away north beyond Juneau at least is practically unbroken by an az. At Metlakahtla we saw neatly painted houses and a schoolhouse and church. This was not a surprise, however, for the story of William Duncan and his work is known the world over. More than 40 years ago he came among the Tsimpseans of British Col-umbia, and there he remained until 1887, when some grievance with the Government and interference on the part of the Church and interference on the part of the Church of England drove him across the border, but he brought his people with him, and New Metlakahtla, on Annette Island, is now under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Duncan still lives and manages a sawmill, salmon cannery, huys large stores of merchandise and preaches to his

people Sunday, although his hair and beard are long since white. He found the beard are long since white. He found the Tsimpseans one of the most degraded tribes, but they are now recognized as the best Indians in the country. But they are not really Ineians. They are rather a Mongolian race, whose origin is shrouded in mystery. As compared with the North American Indians, they are far more intelligent, capable and useful. They deserve the distinction of being the artistic savages of the world, as their skill in wood-work and gold and silver engraving hear work and gold and silver engraving, bear witness.

A WESTERN PENNSYLVANIAN.

get a preacher. The City of Topeka tied up at the wharf of Fort Wrangell, where Judge James Sheakley, one of the four United States Commissioners of Justice for Alaska, a Congressman from Greenville, Mercer county, some years ago, was waiting on the wharf. I spent several hours very pleasantly with II', discussing Western Penn**EXCOMPLO PREVIOUS CHAPTERS**

CHAPTER VIL.

It was indeed true that King Clarimond

had abruptly received tidings which told him his mother had just crossed the Saltravian frontier. Between the Princess and himself relations of a most frosty character had existed for several years. Few people, however, remained long on good terms with the Princess. Her disposition was now merely overbearing; it brimmed with all the worst bigotries of the Dark Ages, and to

say of her that she believed in the "divine Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., is particularly rich. This collection was made by Dr. Jackson in 1890, when visiting that region in the discharge of his official duties as United States Agent of Education for Alaska. E. M. CALVIN. rights of kings" would have been mildly to express her mental savagery. The course of her son and only child, Clarimond, had almost maddened her since his accession to the throne. She had detested his father, her first husband, the Archduke Conrad, and in Clarimond she saw the paternal traits accentuated, made more hideous, more nauseating. Conrad had presumed in her presence to air his loathsome republican

tion in Ilinois. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

In one of the flourishing Illinois towns between here and Chicago, there is a congregation that, a year or two back, lost its pastor. Of course the people wanted another as soon as they could get one, but they were a little particular about the man, and no end of discussion ensued as to what kind of preacher they really wanted. After they had talked about the matter till they were tired of the subject, they turned the whole business over to a prominent member, a deacon or elder, or whatever they called him, and told him to look round and

HOW THEY GOT A 'PREACHER.

The Business-Like Methods of a Congrega-

The Protestant population of Sitka wor-ship in the Presbyterian Church. The most extensive mission in the Territory is located here, and is under the control of the Presby-

get a preacher. He was a good business man; and went about the job in a thoroughly characteristic fushion. He wrote to Chicago to the editor of a church paper there to send him the names and address of clergymen who would probably suit, and soon received half a dozen. Then he sat down and wrote to a prominent commercial scence. Forwarding

eaten prejudices, and I shall write her reg-ularly, once a month, letters full of the most duteous filial sentiments." This resolve Clarimond faithfully carried out. The Princess, meanwhile, though she had retreated, had not given up her battle.

never annoved me by her curious, worm-

She was secretly agitated by a dread that her son would make some terrible democratic marriage, for he had already shocked her by asserting that he thought morganatie unions revolting and even criminal, and there was no written law in his little realm against a sovereign wedding whomsoever he chose.

Repeatedly, of late months, the Princess had written her intention of coming to see the new palace. Her son had given courteous assent to this arrangement, while in-wardly groaning at the parade of ceremony and punctilio which it would be certain to and punctivito which it would be certain to engender. Now, at last, after many false alarms, a telegram had abruptly come to him, stating that she had reached a small town about three miles distant, and there awaited his presence. It was then a little after nightfall. The King, who was just



and scented avenues miles in length.

THE CLIMATE THAT IS NECESSARY.

For the culture of oranges the mild, soft, valuey air of Riverside and the El Cajor Valley are unsurpassed. The district is al most entirely free from frost, and the ship ments from Riverside put it far in the lead as to production of citrus fruits. The El Cajon Valley (pronounced E! Cahown) is about eight miles long by four miles wide. Mr. John T. Gordon, a former resident of Pittsburg, and once owner of the Fifth scence street car line of Pittsburg, has chosen this section of country for his Edna Alma Rancho, as he has named his place, and has made a specialty of raisina. Land

A NEW USE FOR ALUMINUM.

in Making Musical Instruments.

ough to a man who



TERIGATING AN ORANGE GROVE

here can be bought at from \$159 to \$500 per Government and people. It was a conce sion of the most pronounced type, because Italy does not need our pork nearly so badly

The valley is not quite level. Elevations anisable for building sites occur just often snisable for building sites occur just often enough for convenience. The residences are often palatial. Mr. Gord va occupies a home that cost him \$18,000, and it stands in as other European countries do. The re-moval of the prohibition, however, will result in a great addition to the export trade of the United States, because the Italians the center of a 100-scre grave of orange trees all in bearing. When I saw the grave the trees were all in full bloom, filling the will buy meat of whom they can get it cheapest and best. soft, balmy air with gentle perfume. Many varieties of rose trees and bushes are planted around the beautiful lawns, blend-Pat. Gilmore Thinks It May Be of Value ing their dark velvet and soft pink colors with their bright green. Avenues and Perfection in musical instruments is genwalks lead in every direction, bordered with every conceivable variety of flowers erally the result of skilled workmanship, and it is comparatively rare that a new maand rare tropical plants. There is no frost to kill them here. The drives are all lurid with the paim, banana and magnelia, and pretry white, red, gold and pluk roses are pretry white, red, gold and pluk roses are in the St. Louis *Giobe-Democrat.* Since, how-ever, aluminum has been found suitable for ever, aluminum has been found suitable for terial is discovered that will improve the tone of an instrument, says P. S. Gilmore almost every purpose and an improvement on every known metal for each, experiments outhouse and barn and lattice work. Five on years have made this transformation have been made by more than one thought tul inventor with a view to ascertain rom a wild place into a fertile valley.

whether it could not be used to advantage A WONDERFUL WATER SUPPLY. Water is a prime requisite in the cultiva-tion of citrus fruits. This valley has a in making music creating instruments. That these experiments have been crowned with success is now reported in inside cir-cles, and in both pianos and violins the new metal has been used to alleged advantage. pleatifal supply. A finme passes through it, carrying a column of pure mountain water 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep. This car-ries water to San Diego and the surrounding country. The Edna Alma is supplied from In the piano it certainly does produce satis-factory results, with every possibility of lasting qualities, and perhaps in the violin a stone reservoir with a capacity of 130,000 gallons, into which is constantly flowing it may by the same, though to a man who looks upon a violin with something of a sacred plance this appears doubtful. Still, from this flume 2 miner's inches (or 2 in ches square) of water which is used through the inventor's claim is such a strong and pipes over the rancho for irrigation. The charge for this water supply is \$120 per year evidently genuine one that it cannot be igper miner's i ch. In Pennsylvania language this accounts to 4,730,400 gallons, which is nored by even the most skeptical. HOUSEHOLD goods packed for shipment. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street. auffinient to irrigate successfully ten acres in oranges the year round. Ten acres of land will plant 750 erange trees, placing

breathe while thrusting their shouts far down into the mud, whence they pulled out with their teeth mud fishes and inverte-brate animals for food.

ONE OF THE Electron bones of a Among the curlosities are bones of a newly discovered extinct bird that used time to dwell in Patagonia. It as the pie-cating district of the country, mys George R. Bliss, restaurateur, of Boa-ton, in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.* I reence upon a time to dwell in Patagonia. It was not less than ton feet high and had an enormous beak. One of the most precious relics in the whole collection is a little skull member that Emerson was quoted once as having asked the question: "What was pie made for, if it wasn't to est?" There never relies in the whole collection is a little skull not bigger than a squirrel's. Small as it is, it has supplied to the satisfaction of the evolutionist one of the missing links in fishes, reptiles coming after, and mammals being developed from the latter stock in the course of ages. Anatomists classify an-imals by their teeth more accurately than any other way, and the jaws of this small lemur, which connects the anthropoid apes, like the chimpanzee and gorilla, with beasts not so high in the scale of creation, are provided with a dentition so astonish-ingly human-like that one might well imag-ine the teeth to be actually those of a mina-ture man. Molars and incisors are shaped and placed in exactly the same way, and

There is one man on Washington street, right in the midst of half a dozen big res-taurants with brisk trades, who has made a barrel of money out of the pie and cake in-dustry only, and in there every day there are a thousand pies eaten in the two or three hours between 10 o'clock in the mornand placed in exactly the same way, and the canines, two in the upper jaw and two in the lower, correspond perfectly with the human type. Right here it is worth mentioning that ing and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Jus think of it! A thousand pies means about 4,000 pie-esters, and this estimate is con-servative. There are hundreds of men who occupy good positions down in the com-mercial and financial districts of the city

Right here it is worth mentioning that there has recently come from Patagonia announcement of the discovery of a mon-key of the Tertiary, which was the geologi-cal period before the present or Quaternary, which is the last needed link between the lemur just described and the man-like apea. It only remains now, in order that the chain shall be complete, to find the link between the anthropoid apes and man. hearty. THE LAST MISSING LINE.

The Moon is Changing.

THE LAST MISSING LINK. This is the famous missing link concern-ing which so much speculation has been offered. Evolutionists assert that it will undoubtedly be found before very long. For the fact that it has not already been discovered they offer very plausible reasons. The way in which snimals are preserved in fossil shape is by falling into the water and becoming imbedded in the muddy bottom. A sufficient time has not yet eispeed for coming across the remains thus preserved of the ancestor It is reported that the astronomers at the Lick Observatory, who have at their disposal the largest telescope in the world, have detected certain appearances on the moon's surface which have never been seen before. A luminous spot, for example, which appears on one of the lunar moun-tains has an exact resemblance to snow; yet the orb has always been regarded as a dead world without atmosphere, and snow would under such conditions be impossible.

sylvania and Mercer county in particular. In addition to his duties as United States stock which had wandered into this uninvit ing region. Their attention was excited by the multitude of skeletons which were disributed around, and they carried off many

two miles distant, also has a good electric light plant. Juneau, the metropolis of a territory equal to more than 12 States as large as Pennsylvania, has a white population of only about 1,500 and covers about as much

ground as a Pennsylvania town of one-third its population. It is situated on Takou Inlet and is one of the few settlements on the mainland. It is beneath the shadow of some of the most rugged and boldest mount-ains to be seen in Alaska, and the thought that a snowslide from those mountains might occur some time sent a shudder through the visitor. Such a thing seems not impossible. Some very pretty water-falls are to be seen on the mountain sides. Juneau is a mining town and doesn't differ essentially from similar towns in Colorado. It has a dozen or more stores, breweries, as-loons, hotels, restaurants, and an industry notes, notes, restaurants, and an industry peculiar to Alaska, curio stores. A news-paper, the Juneau City Mining Record, is published every Thursday, and mailed to subscribers at \$3 per year, strictly in ad-vance. It epitomizes the "latest news by mail." The following from one of the ad-vartisements shows that the tende of the wertisements shows that the trade of the na-

vertisements snows that the trade of the na-tive population is not despised: "Native ladies will be courteously waited on by gentlemanly clerks, speaking their own musical language," and an N. B. states that "goods are delivered free of charge by canoe or wheelbarrow." GREATEST QUARTZ MILL IN THE WORLD.

At Douglas City the largest and best equipped quartz stamping mill in the world is operated. The "Treadwell" has 240 is operated. The "Treadwell" has 240 stamps, striking 96 times a minute, with a force of 1,100 pounds each, and crushes about 700 tons of quartz a day. Other smaller mills operate as many more stamps. The "Treadwell" stops two days in the year—Fourth of July and Christmas. The ore runs about \$3 62 of gold to the ton and the expenses of milling it are about \$1 35. the expenses of milling it are about \$1 85. In the neighborhood of 150 men are em-ployed, one of whom has lost but six days in seven years, and the monthly expenses ap-proximate \$30,000.

I was rather surprised to see some very nice pigs in Douglas City, and the keeper, catching me gazing admiringly upon the sleek little porkers, begged to show his ensleek little porkers, begged to show his en-tire drove of four grown animals and 44 pigs. Originally the happy owner was a denizen of the "ould sod," but when he learned I was from Pittsburg he was affected almost to tears. He said it was 13 years since the day he left "that blessed city," and he had "never expected to see a deg from Pittsburg, let alone a gentieman," and "was the dance house and saloon on Eleventh and Liberty streets still running --the one in which he used to work?" I re--the one in which he used to work?" I re-gretted my inability to enlighten him and gretted my inability to enlighten him and tried to compensate by 'describing the Car-negie Library of Allegheny, the Court House and the new Government building, but nothing sirred his soul like a descrip-tion of the dance house and saloon would have done. Of course, he extended a cor-dial invitation to irrigate, as they would say in Colorado or Utah. Beer is to be had at 25 cents a nuart. I noticed two teams of at 25 cents a quart. I noticed two teams of very good horses in Juneau. Probably the only horses to be seen in Alaska are the few used for teaming purposes at Juneau and four or five about the Presbyterian mis-

THE LOG BUILDINGS OF SITKA.

Sitka is the most interesting place in Alaska doubtless. It is hard to realize that it is the capital of such an extensive domain as Alaska; yet, as Alaskan towns go, Sitka is a worthy location for the seat of govern-ment. The buildings of massive logs, so suggestive to an historic imagination of the days of the Russian occupancy, still do duty, and appear to be substantial enough

the list of names, telling what he wanted, and directed that the record of the men be In addition to his duties as United States Commissioner, he is Superintendent of the Public Schools of southeastern Alaska. The City of Topeka next stopped at Ju-nean. It was midnight, and the surprise of the passengers knew no bounds when they saw the city as brilliantly lighted with electric lights as Pittsburg. Douglass City, two miles distant, also has a good electric furnished he picked out a likely man, cor-responded with him, and finally secured his services. I do not suppose the preacher ever found out how he came to be selected, but he is giving satisfaction, and what m could be expected.

A SPECULATOR OF NERVE.

The Long Chances in Which Suicide Evans Took Great Delight. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

"Nervy" Evans, who committed suicide up in New Hampshire last week, well deserved his name. He took longer chances than any man who ever played the stock market, and came out on top as often as he got the worst end of it. If a stock was eing beared, "Nervy" made it his particular game, and the harder the crowd pounded it the better he seemed to like it. He had no confidence in the manipulations of a stork by the big fellows, and always discounted their efforts to make it respond to their assaults. He would just as soon go up against Gould as anybody else, and when he lost by it would remark, philanthropic-ally, that he had learned something, any-

way. When "Napoleon" Ives started out to buy the Baltimore and Ohio, with wind as security, "Nervy" thought it a great security, "Nervy" thought it a great scheme and put up \$25,000 to help the thing along. Then he began to bull Baltimore and Ohio, and during the stimulating effect of the bluff made by Ives and the others in the deal he made a big pile of money. When the Baltimore and Ohio scheme fell When the Baltimore and Ohio scheme fell through, "Nervy" got his \$25,000 back and had eleaned up twice as much more. He was in a good many deals of this kind, and if a man had a long-chance scheme he first went to "Nervy" with it. If "Nervy" wouldn't take hold nobody else would. His suicide was a surprise because he was usually genial and light-hearted. His schemes robbed him of his reason and he took the easiest way out asiest way out.

ONE OF THE BARE METALS

It Is Found to Be Useful in the Manufacture of Heavy Guns.

er's Journal.) Those with only an elementary knowledge

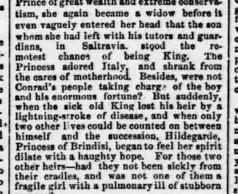
of chemistry are aware that there are more than 40 recognized metals. A large number of these can only be regarded as curiosities of the laboratory, for there is no specific use for them; indeed, they are found in naure in such minute quantities that some of hem are far more precious than gold. Among these rare metals is wolfram or tungsten, a use for which has been found since guns of enormous calibre came into

It is unfortunately a matter of common knowledge that these guns are liable to fracture; but it has been found that by adding a very small percentage of tungsten to the fine steel of which the inner lining is made, an elasticity is conferred upon the metal which it did not possess before, so that it will bear expansion and contraction under heavy charges without giving way. Tungstn is a white metal of very brittle mality and its enabled convits is only quality, and its specific gravity is only a trifle less than that of gold.

Baby's Game Aarper's Young People.]

"You ought to see our baby play," said limmy, proudly. "What can a six months' old baby play? saked Freddie. "Bawl," laughed Jim

E. -THERE ARE TIMES WHEN I HORRIFY MYSELF. doctrines and his early death had seemed to her like a heavenly vengeance for such audacity. Marrying soon afterward an old Italian Prince of great wealth and extreme conserva-



menace? The girl died within a year after her brother, and the old King, who deeply loved her, became almost an imbecile through this her, became almost an indecile through this double bereavement. Then tidings were brought the Princess in Naples that her son might soon inherit the rule of Saltravia, as both the reigning monarch and his last-left child were at the point of death. It was now that she hurried to berown child, whom the hed soon only at intervals and in she had seen only at intervals, and in a

bored, perfunctory way, during the past decade. But Clarimond, taking the reins of government st an age when his wrists were quite shewy enough to hold them, had no sympathy with his mother's diotates and desires. To the Princess his views, his ten-

lencies, his avowals were a mingled amaze

"I am covered with remorse and shame," "I am covered with remorse and shame," she would say to her intimates, "that this rebel against all the most ascred customs and precedents of royalty should actually be my son! He will bring Saltravia to the verge of ruin; he will infuriate the Em-peror; he will compromise himself past remedy, and plunge me into untold embar-Her new position had caused her to sur

Her new position had caused her to sur-round herself with a suite of ladies and gen-tlemen in waiting. There are always peo-ple ready to play sycophants for those on whom a throne has cast its shadow, and if she had chosen to organize a political party in opposition to her son the task would not have been difficult. But, in spite of her in-dignant disapproval, she shrank from such a course. After all, though a cousin twice removed of the Emperor whom she so pro-fessed to venerate, her new greatness had come to her from Clarimond alone. For a good while she remained in Saltravia, treated with faultless though somewhat sar-castic deference by the son whom she had so long neglected, and then, angered into hysteria by his new intimacy with a young adventuring American architect, who was to demolish all the old time hallowed struct-ures and rear horrible brand new ones in ares and rear horrible brand new ones in their place, she gathered her little house-hold about her and fied to her beloved

Italy

Italy. The King, who had remained courteous as he was obdurate, simply shrugged his shoulders at her departure, and breathed a long sigh of relief. "She is incorrigible," he said to Eric, "and I find her as hard to argue with as it she had been a figure that had stepped forth from one of my precious bits of antique tapesty, coif on head and hawk on wrist. I shall accurate to act int as if the had

seating himself at dinner, gave a despairing sigh. There seemed to him the most studied kind of mischlef in this entire proceeding. But, of course, her entrance into the king-dom, after so long an absence, must be greeted with due and prompt honors. As for honors military, these, at such an hour, were next to impossible. A cortege of royal coaches, and a fairly copious escort the an-noyed Clarimond soon caused to be prepared. But as a consequence of what she chose to consider his mortifying rudeness, the Princess was driven to the palace in one of her most supercilious furies. At first, during the homeward drive, she

would scarcely speak to her son. Beside her sat a beautiful young girl of a very prononneed blonde type, named Bianca d' Este, alfied to the illustrious race who bear that name. The Princess had recently induced this young lady to become her chief companion, and with that motive it was only too pla In one of her recent letters to Claring she had openly written: "I have added to my household the most charming of girls, Bianca d' Este. In lineage she is your equal, for her blood is not merely royal but very ancient as well. I should love to see her seated at your side on the throne of Saltravia; and it is high time you married, as you must surely admit."

Clarimond was not the man to be either coerced or counselled on matrimonial ques-tions. He had never yet seen the woman whom he would have taken any great joy in making his wife, but he had seen four or five who might, even to his fastidious taste, have worn the crown of queenly consort with satisfying distinction.

As he now let his eye rest on Bianca d' Este's plump yet dignified figure and creamy, pink-and-white face, he felt no stir of interest whatever. She was undoubtedly a handsom e girl, but behind such a look as hers there could not lie the intelligence which also a start of the intelligence which alone makes woman's beauty other-wise than a mere pastime of the senses to men; and our young King was a man who had never shown his senses very much respect, a fact which something in the silvery gray of his eyes and in the lines of his clear-moulded chin went strongly to prove. Meanwhile chin went strongly to prove. Meanwhile, as the great state carriage rolled onward through the mellow summer darkness, and by the rays of the outside lamps which illumed it he could distinctly view this young Italian lady, he told himself, almost with weariness, that if his mother should insist and importune after that fashion of doing both in which she so notably excelled, he might yield to be so that the chariabed he might yield to her and let the cherished auptials really take place.

The Princess of Brindisi was a woman who rarely kept silena even from sulkiness, longer than ten minutes at a time. Before the journey had been half accomplianed she broke in upon a civil commonplace which her son was addressing to Bianca. So filled with bitterness were her words that Bianca's mild waten eyelids lowered themselves as if in another sources. themselves as if in gentle sorrow.

The King heard and bit his lips. "I might have had a larger guard of soldiers to greet you" he said, "if your coming had not been so precipitate and unexpected."

"Tecipitate Unexpected." choed the Princess, with the tips of her lips. "And King speaks that way to his mother! One might fancy, Clarimond, that some member of the petite noblesse—no, of sren the com-mon, rulgar herd itself lately raised to power had presented this pitcous szcuse." "I did not mean is for an excuse."

who go to this place every day for the noon-day repast of a glass of milk and a piece of pie, and they are all healthy and sion at Sitka.

A CITY OF PIE EATERS.

Their Ancestors in One Particular.

New England has often been referred to

tonians Have Followed the Cust