

## TEACHING WILD INDIANS.

In 1892 the "Seger" school was built in Oklahoma Territory, among a colony of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, considered among the wildest, most backward and non-progressive of all the Indians. Fortunately, says the Chicago Record, the Superintendent of the new school—Mr. John Seger—had already gained their confidence in another capacity, so that when they were asked to put their children in school they said that they would as soon as they were weaned. And they carried this out literally.

Many incidents are told illustrating the splendid work which has already been accomplished directly and indirectly by the school, for often the influence in the community is equal to the actual amount of education within the school walls.

with brilliants and rubies, others with turquoises and emeralds. In some the stones are set in the shape of a monogram.

When not exhibited on their plush background in the shop windows the animals are allowed to crawl around in a little doll garden in the store, which is planted with real shrubs and has a rustic bridge and gravel walks.

### HUGE GLOBE FOR PARIS EXPOSITION

To Measure Eighty-four Feet in Diameter, and Will Slowly Revolve.

The great globe which is to be the feature of the Paris Exposition is now nearly completed. Elevators and stairways will run to nine tiers or floors, from each of which a section of



TYPES OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

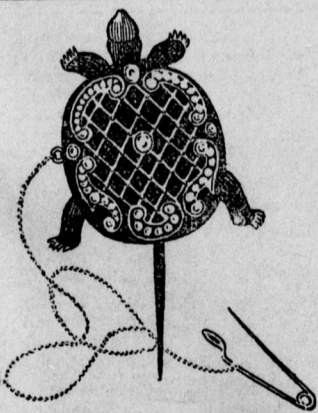
One of the girl pupils who entered the school when it opened has had quite a remarkable record. Having no previous education and leaving her really savage home for the first time, she has demonstrated what education is doing and will do for the red man. There is a system in nearly all the Government Indian schools by which those pupils who are both industrious and frugal may earn money in the sewing room, on the farm or in some one of the school's other industrial departments. Of course this must be outside of their regular work. This young girl, after taking a regular course as a scholar, was judged capable of receiving a salaried position. In the course of a short time she filled not one, but several, and worked in the sewing room besides. Out of her savings she bought a wagon, harness, team, organ, bedroom set and a sewing machine, all in view of her prospective marriage to a young Indian to whom she was engaged, and when they were married she took enough savings with her to build a home! All this was accomplished in three years' time.

### LIVING ANIMALS FOR JEWELRY.

New Fashion in Paris Uses Live Tortoises For Ornaments.

The new "living jewelry" is all the rage in Paris. In a show window of a prominent jeweler on the Rue Royale there are a number of tiny living tortoises imbedded in jewels and crawling about on plush cushions.

The tortoises are from one-third to one-half of an inch long without the head. Their shells are covered with an ornament of filigree gold in which is set a number of precious stones. The little animals are in no way incommoded by their ornaments. To



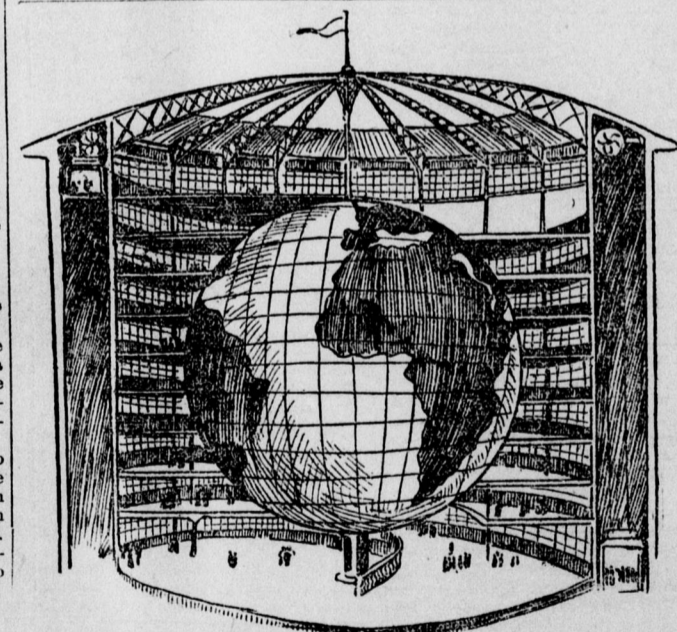
NEW LIVING JEWELRY.

he shell is attached a tiny gold chain that can be pinned on the corsage by safety pin.

The illustration represents one of these ornaments. It is a tortoise covered with a fine trellis work of red diamonds and brilliants in Louis Quinze style. Some are ornamented

the globe can be seen. It will thus be possible to follow the equatorial circles and make a thorough study of the earth's surface.

The globe is being built by T. Rudiman Johnson on a scale of 1 in 500,000 of the actual size of the earth, or roughly, one-eighth of an inch to the mile. It will measure eighty-four feet in diameter, and have a surface area of 22,000. Some idea of the vastness of the work is conveyed by the fact that if the material composing the covering were unrolled it would form a band one foot in width and four miles in length. In order that the globe



GREAT GLOBE FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

may be properly inspected it will be surrounded by a circular wall, round which will run a series of galleries. The globe itself will revolve slowly, thus permitting the spectator to view every part.

Every place of any note will be given and all towns of 5000 inhabitants, while larger towns will be marked according to scale. Various colors will be employed to distinguish between sea and land, forest and desert, while every zone will have a different shade.

Underground Sanitation.

It is declared in London that the health of employes on the Underground Railway is better than on any line in England. The atmosphere is said to have positively cured cases of quinsy and bronchitis and to have benefited people with lung troubles.

Cost of a Cavalryman.

The cost of maintaining a cavalry soldier and horse in the British army is about \$500 per annum

### BEST-PAID WOMAN OFFICIAL.

Miss Mary Kirk Gets \$1800 a Year For Translating Portuguese.

The highest salary drawn by any woman clerk in Uncle Sam's employ is \$1800 per annum, which is paid to



MISS MARY KIRK.

Miss Mary Kirk, translator of Portuguese in the Bureau of American Republics at Washington. Merit is responsible for Miss Kirk's distinction. She was born in Philadelphia, and, after graduating at Swarthmore College, she went to Brazil to become professor of languages in a girls' college at Rio Janeiro. She returned to the United States as translator for the Brazilian Minister at Washington, and lately assumed her present position.

### The Diet of Ostriches.

The omnivorous qualities of the ostrich have hardly been exaggerated. It swallows oranges, small turtles, fowls, kittens and bones. Mr. Schreiner tells of one swallowing also a box of fencing wire and half a dozen carriages. One followed the workmen and picked up the wire as they cut it. Most frequently the ostrich does not follow each dainty separately, but collects several in its throat and then swallows them all at once. Sometimes it is strangled. Its windpipe is then cut, the obstacle taken out, and the wound sewed up, when all goes well again.—Household Words.

### The Old Alden House Still Stands.

The old Alden house at Duxbury, Mass., built in 1653, still stands, apparently as solid as when John and Priscilla Alden occupied it. Furthermore, there lives therein a veritable Priscilla Mullins Alden, a lassie of eleven years, who is the ninth generation from the original Priscilla Mullins, who became Priscilla Alden. There are many others of the direct descendants of the original Pilgrims living thereabouts to-day.

### Has Killed More Than 4000 Deer.

Jeff Watts, the king of deer killers in the Ozark country of Missouri, has gone with a party of his Webster County friends on a hunting trip to the Leatherwood Mountains in Arkansas. Watts had over 4000 deer to his score several years ago. He is one of the most successful hunters in the Union.

# THE FARM GARDEN



### Corn Cobs for Kindling.

Corn cobs are often used for kindling fires. But while they light easily, the cob being solid does not create a draught of air and the fire soon goes out. Finely split kindling is much better, as it gives more heat, and thus sets fire to the heavier wood. But if dipped in kerosene and placed under the wood, the cob will furnish heat enough to light dry wood in large pieces without using any other kindling. It is the only way in which kerosene oil can be used with safety in lighting fires.

### Utilizing Incubator Eggs.

Eggs are expensive food for chickens, but when an incubator is used the clear ones are sometimes given as food, but usually cooked hard. This is a mistake. The best mode of feeding eggs to chickens is to pour boiling water on the eggs, beat them, and thicken the mess to a stiff dough with corn meal. Fed in this manner constipation will be avoided, but they should not be used oftener than every other day, giving them at night. Hard boiled eggs are excellent, but they are usually fed too liberally and cause bowel disease.—Farm News.

### Hogs in Small Lots.

It is neither profitable nor always entirely safe to keep great numbers of hogs together. Besides the liability to disease getting among them, there is always a certainty that the stronger will crowd the weaker from their feeding places, so that inequality in size will increase instead of decreasing. In every litter there are always one or two weaklings that were born runts, and unless given a better chance than their fellows, they will always remain runts. The best way to manage this is when the pigs are seven or eight weeks old, take out the stronger ones and wean them, giving them plenty of the best food that can be got to make growth. Then the runts left to suckle the sow alone will in two or three weeks more take a start that may make them as good as the others, so that in later life all can be fed together. No other feed, without the sow's milk, will do this, though such other feed should be given and the pigs be encouraged to eat all they can be made to eat.

### Providing Winter Cows.

Many farmers who would like to breed cows so as to have them farrow in the early fall are unable to do so, because it is difficult to get a cow which is giving milk to come in heat at this season. It does not pay to dry off the cow, in which case she would come in heat quickly enough, but might become too fat to breed well. The better way is to feed extra with oats, wheat bran and middlings mixed with ground rye. If this rye has got some ergot in it there will be no trouble about the cow coming in heat. Rye in any form has the effect of increasing prolificacy in all animals that will eat it. There are many advantages in having calves dropped in the fall, provided there are warm quarters for them the first winter. They will make the best winter cows, as they will naturally come in heat when a little more than a year old, and may be bred then. Spring calves also coming in heat in the spring make cows which will give the bulk of their milk during the summer, when milk and all dairy products are cheapest.—Boston Cultivator.

### The Sex of Eggs.

There are many theories regarding the hatching of eggs—i. e. the sex. Some claim that round smooth eggs will produce pullets; others that the position of air space has much to do with the sex, etc.; but these are merely theories—not a fact in the lot. One of these theories might seem to be reversed the next.

There is room for much experiment on this line. The male bird has much to do with it—cockerels mated with two-year old hens and cocks mated with yearling hens. In our opinion the individuality of the male bird is all important. The stronger this individuality the more male birds will be the result. In special matings or double matings for show birds this has often been commented upon. We believe that this question will never be settled, for the simple reason that hens have as strong individual qualities as cocks, and while a strong cock might influence a majority of his get, yet the minority, due to strong individual hens, will always be present. While experiments along this line will be profitable, yet it is idle for the average poultryman to thus employ himself. We do not believe we will ever be able to mate so as to produce either all pullets or all cockerels.—Agricultural Epitomist.

### Success With Home Made Fertilizers.

For nearly 40 years I have been the occupant of a rough, sidehill New England farm, writes "A Veteran." I ran in debt almost wholly for it, having hardly means to stock it and buy the necessary teams and tools.

Utilizing Seaweed.

Norway is utilizing seaweed for the production of glue, starch and soap after the extraction of the iodine the weed contains. A sizing for paper is also procured by the process. The glue, or rather the acid precipitate which forms it, is, when refined, an excellent substitute for gum arabic.

### He Spoke From Experience.

"Colonel Fiegel, do you think there is any money in horse racing?"

"Yes, indeed! All mine is."—New York Times.



## A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

What Temperance Brings—Pledge the Young—The Sunday-School an Efficient Instrument to Save Our Youth From the Awful Evils of Intemperance.

More of food than we can tell; More to buy with, more to sell; More of comfort, less of care; More to eat, and more to wear; Happier homes with faces brighter; All our burdens rendered lighter; Conscience clean and mind much stronger; Debts much shorter, purses longer; Hopes that drive away all sorrow; And something laid up for to-morrow.

Pledge the Young.

The dangers which threaten our youth call for vigorous and earnest work to save them. In our large cities boys between the ages of eight and fifteen are especially exposed to the temptations of drinking habits; arrests for drunkenness among those of tender years are becoming frequent. More and more the youth of the nation are hastening with quick steps to fill up the ranks of the perishing drunkards. The hundreds of ragged youth in the cities with the marks of the curse now upon them appeal for help.

But how shall we reach and prevent others from following in their path? Our public school system offers no solution for this problem. The family relation, effective though it might be, proves itself inefficient to master the situation; for boys will use liquor for years without the knowledge of their parents, or with the consent of their example.

In the Sunday-school, however, may be found an efficient and powerful instrumentality. Here temperance may be pressed upon the youngest consciences with all the sacred force of religion added. Indeed, if God's word is taught, if sin is condemned, and righteousness upheld, the principle of total abstinence will be inculcated, for how can a teacher with any conscience be content to point out the locations of cities and towns in Palestine, or tell the depths of the Dead Sea, and not declare the law of temperance, and point out the pitfalls which are right about the young?

Intemperance can be denounced as a sin against God and man. As Hamileer led young Hannibal to the altar, caused him to lay his child-bands upon the holy things, and swear that as long as he lived he would be the enemy of Rome, so the Sabbath-school teacher can pledge these youthful ones to eternal hatred of alcoholic drink. If the church is to win and keep the children for Christ, this must be done.

The church must get into close grip with the wolf in the shape of the liquor traffic if the lambs of the flock are to be saved from destruction. The cause of fearful leakage in church membership and the devil's great engine of the bodies and soul of countless thousands must itself be destroyed, and the church must do it by temperance teaching in the Sabbath-school and pledging the young to total abstinence.

If the fathers and mothers of the boys and girls of to-morrow, who are now in our Sabbath-schools, are thus pledged, a race of children will be "well born" with healthy bodies and clean souls.—National Temperance Advocate.

### Temperance a Physiological Necessity.

In like manner the influence of all drugs which affect the nervous system must be in the direction of disintegration. The healthy mind stands in clear and normal relations with nature. It feels pain as pain. It feels action as pleasure. The drug which causes pain or gives false pleasure when pleasure does not exist, forces a lie upon the nervous system. The drug which disposes to reverie rather than to work, which makes us feel well when we are not well, and their effect, slight though it be, is of the same nature as mania. The man who would see clearly, think truthfully, and act effectively, must avoid them all. Emergency aside, he can not safely force upon his nervous system even the smallest falsehood. And here we have the greatest, the most venerable argument for total abstinence; not abstinence from alcohol alone, but from all nerve poisons and emotional excesses.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

### One of the Deadliest Evils.

The use or misuse of alcoholic liquors is one of the deadliest evils of the times. Consumption in the United States in the fiscal year 1896 was 1,170,374 gallons, or 16.42 gallons per head of the entire population. One gallon per head yearly is of distilled spirits. In 1823 the quantity was seven and a half gallons per head. Four hundred thousand confirmed drunkards were in the land, and millions more were in the making. English rumholes no longer advertise drunkenness for a penny, blind drunkenness for twopence and straw on which to sleep off debauch for nothing. Moral sentiment will not tolerate intoxication in good society, business circles or responsible posts of duty. "Not a tittle of intemperance," Dr. Dorechester declares, "exists as compared with fifty years and more ago." Nor is it likely to devastate as wide an area in future. The nature of stimulants and drugs and their terrible effects upon body, soul, culture, social condition and religion are better understood than in the past.—Chicago Record.

### A Man With a "Bias."

The full court of Victoria has decided that a man with a "bias" against the liquor traffic cannot sit on the Licensing Bench. For the same reason, then, we suppose that a man with a "bias" against burglary or murder should not be allowed to sit in the Supreme Court as the presiding judge. The Supreme Court should certainly be kept as free from suspicion as the proceedings of the Licensing Court.

But if the teetotaler is barred from sitting on the Licensing Board by reason of his "bias" against drink, must not the drinker be barred by reason of his "bias" in his favor, as a moment's reflection will show that the man who likes his liquor, and takes it every day, whether he is a Supreme Court Judge, a Licensing magistrate or an ordinary citizen, is necessarily prejudiced in its favor.

If these men with an opinion either for or against the drink are barred from sitting on the bench, who then will occupy that seat? Idiots! Idiots only!—National Advocate.

### Then and Now.

For more than ten years Cambridge has voted "no license," so that there are no open saloons around Harvard. In the first years of the University, 250 years ago, when money was scarce, payment of tuition was allowed in produce, bear-skins and live stock. A "rundlet of sack" (keg of wine) was good for a year's tuition. The times have certainly changed.

### An Injury and a Detriment.

Alcoholic stimulants are not at all necessary, but, on the contrary, are injurious and a detriment to those undergoing great exposure or strain. Doctor Nansen, on his expedition to the North Pole, on his stimulants with him. His testimony is that "stimulants, with the exception of chocolate, which is mild in its effect and at the same time nourishing, bring practically no nutritive substance to the body, and the energy which one obtains by their use on a moment must be paid for by a corresponding exhaustion at the next." One of the champion cyclists of Scotland said: "Only a temperate man can be a good racer. Anyone who uses bravely or whisky is soon broken-winded or puffed."