SCRAPS.

ıow hold that above
,000 feet from the
.mperature decreases
ɔe for every rise of 350

ıting pure food, fresh out-
reathed, the blood will show
rease in red corpuscles, but
ng stimulants, the red disks
eased in serious proportions.

ain Parry speaks of the great
ıce that sounds can be heard
.ng intense cold. "We often," he
s, "in the Arctic regions heard peo-
.e converse in a common voice at the
ıistance of a mile."

Bourrier, after a series of experiments, has come to the conclusion that fresh meat in a room filled with smoke of tobacco absorbs nicotine readily, and may under circumstances become so tainted as to lead to digestive disorders.

The temperature of the sun's surface has been measured and determined to be between 12,000 degrees and 20,000 degrees. The most accurate determinations of the sun's temperature, made by Wilson and Gray, in Ireland, place it as 14,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

A celebrated family of lion tamers are reported to use electricity. A live wire is stretched across the cage and serves as an impassable yet invisible barrier which protects the performer. It is said that one touch of the wire gives a lasting lesson to the fiercest lion.

Foreign orders for aluminium are constantly being received by the Pittsburg Reduction company of Pittsburg, with works at New Kensington, Pa., and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Shipments have recently been made to Japan, Germany, Italy, Austria, Sweden, and other foreign countries.

Greenwich observatory claims that it has little clear weather, sun and stars are wholly invisible every other day in winter, one day in four in fall, one in eight in spring and one in sixteen in summer. In the twenty years ending with 1896, there were only eight instances of sunlight for fourteen continuous hours.

Carbolic acid has been effectively used for tempering steel tools by M. Levat, a French engineer. Two cast-steel gravers of fine quality were heated to a cherry red, and one was dipped into water and the other into a solution of commercial carbolic acid. They were then tried on chiselled iron and on extra hard white cast iron. The water-tempered graver, was notched in several places, while the other resisted perfectly.

Moving a Big Building.

A new and interesting experiment is to be tried at the stock yards by a local firm of house movers. The 125 x150 foot two-story brick boarding stable owned by the stock yards company, located at 17th and Bell streets, is being raised and will be moved one block north on the site where the old Colorado hotel was torn down during the last few days. To raise the structure required the use of 400 jack-screws and to move it 500 rollers will be used. The movers are to receive $3000 if they successfully locate the building on the new site and they have given a bond to protect the yard company against damage to the building. The barn is a substantial stable, and originally cost $22,000. It will require nearly four weeks to complete the work.

The moving of the huge stable intact at the stock yards is the biggest job of its kind undertaken in this city. It is made all the more difficult, the contractors say, because of the numerous double doors and windows, but the men in charge are confident that the work can be done in the time set without accident.—Kansas City Star.

Boring for Steam.

The deepest well in the world will soon be completed near Pittsburg. It is now more than one mile deep, and when finished it may reach down two miles into the earth. It is being bored in the interest of science. The object in penetrating so deeply is to determine just what the interior of the human footstool is like. It is the intention to continue the boring until something entirely new is developed. It has been the theory that if it is possible to go deep enough some new geologic condition or economic feature would be found to exist. As the temperature increases the notion grows that the "natural steam" will be encountered or the bottom will be so hot that cold water may be pumped down and superheated steam pumped up. But if the auger should melt?—Law Digest.

A Rabbit Hunter's Ingenuity.

As everyone knows, Marshall Young is a great rabbit-hunter. Last winter he was known to have bagged as many as seventy in a single three hours. He has been at his old trick again this season. The other day he went and got so many that a committee was sent to investigate and report what method had been used. After tramping about three miles they discovered the secret. Being unable to shoot the frisky animals, and having nothing but a bird dog, he had resorted to stratagem. He had blackened the end of a log so that it appeared to be hollow. Then he had chased the rabbits toward the log, and they, mistaking the black spot for a hole, had knocked their brains out. His method is commended to any who wish to try the experiment.—Fort Dodge (Kan.) Messenger.

The Light of the House.

Mr. Romanz—I tell you what, a baby brightens up the house, and that's a fact.

Mr. Practikel—Yes; we've had to keep the gas burning all night ever since ours was born.—Philadelphia Record.

on the Klondike.

to the Klondike"
.e Century by John
The author says:
Bonanza Creek and the
El Dorado Creek are very
every-day creeks in ap-
little less civilized, per-
creeks to be met with in
There are men living in
-day who have hunted moose
ɜse creeks dozen of times; but,

BUTTERFLIES MADE QUEER TO ORDER.
(Henry E. Crampton, Jr., instructor in biology in Columbia University, in his laboratory grafting butterflies and moths.)

years of age. He stumbled upon the grafting idea a year ago while examining the phenomenon of cellular life—that is, the life of certain insects in the pupae stage. He never made much of his discoveries, and they would not be known now were it not that Professor J. B. Smith, who has charge of the biological department of the New Jersey State Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., in an address before the New Jersey Microscopical Society at New Brunswick referred briefly to them.

On December 28 last the American Society of Naturalists held its annual convention at Ithaca, N. Y. One of the speakers at the convention was Mr. Crampton. He had with him twenty-five jars in which were preserved in alcohol a great number of specimens of moths and butterflies with their anatomies completely mixed. These created a profound sensation. Mr. Crampton modestly explained how he had achieved the wonder.

In his laboratory at New Brunswick Professor Smith demonstrated to a reporter for the New York World how the grafting was done. From his collection he took two caterpillars, in the pupæ or third stage of the caterpillar's life, when it is developing into a moth or butterfly.

In the pupæ stage the caterpillar rests in a cell somewhat like the shell of a peanut, but two and a half times long and half again as large in di-
When this cell is cut open
ting inmate is found to be a
oking object about an inch
half an inch in diameter,
ply at one end and round-
the other.
exhibited by Profes-
brown in color.
the
his

as the old miners say, there were no surface indications to lead any one to suppose that gold might be found in them, so hundreds of miners passed by in their boats, going to Forty Mile and Circle City. The finding of such gold is always an accident, and the old hands are usually the last to realize the truth. "Stick George" Cormack and his squaw's relatives camped on the creek for dinner one day, and somehow got to digging, and washed out some gold. He went to Forty Mile and made a claim for discovery, and soon the news spread like wildfire.

Found a Fossil Cypress Swamp.

During a recent excursion to Bodkin Point, at the mouth of the Patapsco, under the auspices of the Maryland Geological Survey and the Woman's College Museum, a fossil cypress swamp deposit was found buried twelve feet beneath the surface, it having been exposed to view by the action of the waves in wearing away the bay cliffs. Numerous cypress stumps were seen in upright position, with their roots in place, and exhibiting the peculiar "knees" characteristic of these trees. Some of the stumps were of gigantic dimensions, the largest measuring about ten feet in diameter at the top. The stumps, roots and trees are in a surprising state of preservation as soft brown lignite.—Baltimore Sun.

Oldest Twins in the World.

Hugh and Hector McLean, of Dickinson, Harnett County, N. C., celebrated their eighty-eighth birthday

H. M'LEAN. HECTOR M'LEAN.

Their grandfather came to
y from Scotland after the
of 1745.

STEER WITH A WOODEN LEG.

He Manages to Get Around Briskly With the Artificial Member.

Contentedly chewing the cud on the farm of Charles E. Wright, near Bowling Green, Ky., is a wooden-legged steer which manages to get around

THE STEER WITH A WOODEN LEG.

briskly, and shows his displeasure when tormented by launching out his wooden leg at the offender with a force and precision that makes his new member a more deadly means of offense than his horns.

Dr. John E. Gray cut off the broken leg and made and fitted the wooden stump. The doctor says:

"A tree blew down on this steer, and, one of the large branches striking the right hind leg below the hock, shivered it into minute pieces. His body and side were badly bruised, but as the weather was extremely warm he could not be used for beef. So his owner, J. W. Sturgeon, of Plano, Ky., called upon me to see what I could do.

"I amputated the leg the same as I would that of a human being. After the operation I left him lying in the shade of several large forest trees near.

"I called again on the ninth day to dress the leg and found him in a cheerful mood. I found that the leg had healed more rapidly than I had expected. I returned on the twenty-first day, when, as wound had entirely healed, I set to work to make for him a wooden leg. The artificial peg was adjusted easily and is a success.

"My friend, Mr. Wright, and I bought the steer and walked it twelve miles into town. The animal covered the distance as easily as if it had all of the legs which nature gave it. He limps less than a man with an artificial leg.

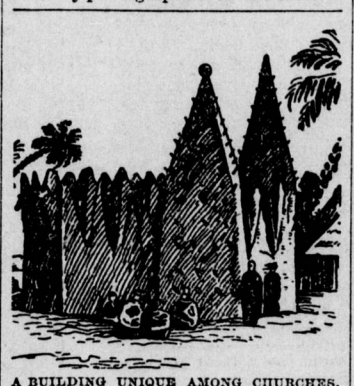
"This ox is two and a half years old, weighs about 900 pounds and is about seven-eighths shorthorn. He is taking on fat at the rate of a pound and a half a day, and will weigh at maturity 1400 to 1600 pounds. We have trained him to kick at people with his wooden leg, and he never kicks with the other leg. He was seen to kick an oak plank off his stall the other day. We have just begun to break him to work, and think he can pull as much as any ox."

STRANGEST OF ALL CHURCHES.

Queer Structure Discovered by an Explorer in Africa.

Occidentals are apt, when a Moorish mosque is mentioned, to picture a magnificent structure, with alabaster walls, inlaid with jewels, and with tapering minarets, from whose balconies the muezzin calls the natives to their prayers countless times a day.

Bingen, the French explorer, has written extensively of the mud mosques built by the poor villagers of lower Africa. But even Bingen never saw so queer a house of worship as the unsymmetrical structure recently photographed in the interior



A BUILDING UNIQUE AMONG CHURCHES.

of Somali by the German explorer, Grutzner.

The building, though lavishly decorated within, resembles the work of some industrious animal like the beaver in its outward appearance. Without a particle of design, thrown together hodge-podge, this strange church seemed impossible to inspire any kind of thoughts but those of physical and mental discomfort.

Smallest Republic in the World.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is located on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees and has a president, who is elected by the council of twelve. The president is tax collector, assessor and judge. The republic has no church or clergy. The people worship in a church beyond their country, and when one dies he is slid down the mountain to a cemetery in the valley below.

A Pioneer Interview.

It is said of the Aberdeen Journal, which has recently celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth birthday, that in one of its earliest numbers, now unhappily lost from the files, a participant in the battle of Culloden was interviewed two days after that historic combat. It was about the earliest newspaper interview on record.

Chicago now has a public billiard parlor for women players.

Russian Jewelry a Craze.

Russian jewelry is becoming as much of a craze here as it has been and is in Paris. It is quite the "go" for chatelaines, belts, collars, clasps, buckles and the many ornaments worn by smart women of the day. India gold work is also much to the fore for personal adornment, and beautiful as it is in its elaborateness, it is still more so when exquisitely jeweled.

A Nurse Decorated.

A woman whose name has been recently placed upon the Legion of Honor of the French Academy is Mlle. Botard, known for many years as Mme. Botard to the patients and physicians in the Salpetriere hospital, where, since she was a girl, she has looked after the u[illegible] s in the women's wards. M[illegible] with d demented patients were sur- , and her success with them qual result of gentle treatment a ries. oring them as much as possible. pre- its at

Red Ribbons for Women.

Heretofore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor has been awarded to comparatively few women, but of late the stringency of the principle governing the admission of women seems to be somewhat relaxed. Now it is said women who spend large sums of money in philanthropic work will be considered as eligible for the decoration. Among the few women who have been prominent in the Legion of Honor roll have been Rosa Bonheur, the artist; Mme. Dieulafoy, the explorer; a number of Sisters of Charity and some women who have shone in hospital work.

Representative Native Women.

The American woman is to be perpetuated in lasting stone and in a place where all the world may look upon her and marvel. She will be a part of the superb capitol building in Albany and will add much to the interior decoration of that structure.

In all the artistic work of the New York capitol the part which woman has taken in history has been overlooked, for not one face of a woman looks down upon the visitor. Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge has announced that he has selected four women as types representing women in four different spheres, and has given directions that their portraits shall be carved in the stairway caps. These four women are "Captain" Molly Pitcher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Clara Barton and Susan B. Anthony.—New York Journal.

The Women of Turkey Domestic.

"Women in Turkey," says a recent traveler, "are not so sadly lacking in domestic virtues as the American housewife thinks, and it must be confessed that in some things they can even give points to their sisters of the complex civilization. If it is washing day, the hanum, however high her rank, attends personally to all the rinsing of her husband's garments, though it must be confessed that this is not so much from a fear that his flannels may shrink as from a belief that a spell could be cast upon them by any designing slave who wishes to supplant her in his affections. Although every Turkish family, however humble, has at least one black slave, to do the ordinary washing, cooking and scrubbing, every mistress, even to the highest in rank, prefers to give her individual attention to all delicate and special culinary ventures."

Feminine Diplomacy.

"I expect you had an awful time at the election last night," said the girl who hadn't attended the annual meeting, "for I heard that nearly all the girls wanted to be president, and that there was going to be a terrible fight."

"There wasn't," explained the president, sweetly; "not a bit of trouble, and all the old officers were re-elected, too. You see, I wanted to be president myself this year, and Alicia Smith wanted to stay in office, too, so we fixed up a little plan between us, and it was a famous success."

"What did you do? Hurry up and tell me!" the other girl exhorted her excitedly; "how on earth did you manage it?"

The president smiled happily.

"Oh, Alicia and I talked it over beforehand," she said, "and just as soon as the meeting was called to order and before the girls had got through talking she made a motion that the oldest girl in the club be made president always, and Lucille Hicks seconded it. She wanted to be secretary again, you see. So I put the motion, or the question, whatever it was, and Alicia and Lucille said 'yes' very loud, and all the other girls did the same, without understanding what it was all about in the least. My! but some of them were mad afterward, though."

"What happened then?" asked the other girl; "did they all tell their ages under protest?"

"No, indeed; not a bit of it," responded the president, smiling again. "I just knew they wouldn't. When they found out what it meant, they wouldn't say a word, so Alicia got up again and moved all the old officers be elected over again unanimously, and every girl in the room shouted 'Yes.' They were glad of any way out of the difficulty."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Gown in Colonial Times.

The "all-wool goods a yard wide" which we so easily purchase today meant to the colonial dame or daughter the work of months from the time when the freshly sheered fleeces were first given to her deft hands. The fleeces had to be opened with care, and have all pitched or tarred locks, brands, "dag-locks" and "feltings" cut out. These were spun into coarse yarn, to be used as twine. The white locks were carefully tossed, separated and cleaned and tied into net bags with tallies to be dyed. Another homely saying, "dyed in the wool," demanded a process of much skill. Indigo furnished the blue shades, and cochineal, madder and logwood beautiful reds. Domestic dyes of brown and yellow, from the bark of the red oak and the hickory nut, were universal. Copperas and sassafras also dyed yellow; the flower of the goldenrod, "set" with alum, was the foundation, combined with indigo, of a beautiful green. Pokeberry juice and violet dye from the petals of the flower-de-luce were other home made colorings. After the wools were dyed the housewife spread them in layers, if a mixed color was desired, and carded them again and again. The wool was slightly greased with rape oil or melted "swine's grease" to be carded—a trying process. At last the wool was carded into small, light, loose rolls, about as large around as the little finger, which were then spun into yarn.

The yarn was wound as it was spun upon a broach, which was usually simply a stiff roll of paper or corn husk. When the ball was as large as the broach would hold, the spinner placed pegs in the spokes of the spinning wheel and tied the end of the yarn to a peg. Then she held the ball of yarn in her hand and whirred the big wheel round, winding the yarn on the pegs into hanks or clews. If the yarn was to be woven, the hank was placed on the reel or swift. A quill made from a piece of reed was then placed on the spindle, the wheel again set in motion, and the yarn wound off on the quill, cut the exact length of the loom shuttle, by which the yarn was to be woven into woolen cloth. When wound full the quill was placed in the shuttle and was then ready for the loom. The home spun yarn was woven in hand looms into heavy cloth, which was washed, dyed, shrunken, dressed, fulled, and then clothed the household.—The Chautauquan.

Fashion Notes.

Corsets of plaid ribbon are one of the novelties.

Moonlight gray is a beautiful opaline tint of that very fashionable color.

Black gowns in cloth and various other new black materials are very fashionable.

Heliotrope, in all the shades imaginable, is in evidence among the new colors for spring.

Petunia continues to be a very fashionable color, the pinkish rather than the purple red of the flower being favored.

Among the latest embroideries are zouave and bolero fronts, with long panels reaching almost to the hem of the skirt.

A novel trimming for a velvet gown is Valenciennes lace insertion over white satin, outlined on either side with imitation pearls.

A summer novelty in jewelry will be studs and buttons and pins of carved pink and mother-of-pearl, set in silver, or with skeleton silver patterns cut out over the pearl.

Something very fetching among the new embroideries on net and chiffon is a combination of raised flowers in lace and jet on steel sequins, which form the stems and leaves.

Fichus and sashes of net and chiffon made to match and covered with ruches and frills are displayed among the new fancies. Bebe ribbon edging the frills gives a pretty effect.

The new nun's veiling is the daintiest sort of summer fabric made of silk and wool mixed. It is very thin and sheer, and comes in lively soft colors with a striped border on the edge.

One of the shapes in spring wraps is made like a half handkerchief of velvet and covered with Venetian lace. It is edged with fur in a frill of chiffon, and supplied with the fashionable high collar.

Tulles and gauzes woven with filigree gold, silver or steel are used for making toques. Plain tulle and gauze will be used for trimming all sorts of spring and summer hats, and closely spangled tulle will be used more for the puffed borderings of straw toques.

A unique costume for a bridesmaid is built of white corded silk, with a pink velvet zouave turned back in front in draped revers. The back is made sack fashion, falling from a yoke outlined with fur, in two box plaits. The velvet capulettes and the revers are also edged with fur.