

AUNT BETSEY AND HER BEARS.

A Remarkable Catskill Dame With a Famous Pair of Twins.

Aunt Betsey Lewis, of Haines Falls, N. Y., is the foster-mother of a remarkable pair of twins. They are two small black bears, with sharp teeth, wicked eyes and short, strong, ungainly legs, which terminate in broad paws and business-like claws. They were captured in the Catskill Mount-

stiffs of any man in the neighborhood, and her wits are as sharp, says the New York World, as the original Dame Van Winkle's. Aunt Betsey sells "soft" drinks, cigars, popcorn and sugar candy from the front porch of her cottage, and the summer guests in Rip Van Winkle's land stop in passing for a glimpse of her twin bears. Beyond this, Aunt Betsey is a bit of a literary character, and writes quaint little screeds for the



AUNT BETSEY AND HER TWIN BEARS.

ains a few weeks ago, and Aunt Betsey, who is somewhat of a wag and will have her little joke with the city folk who stop at her roadside on the turnpike, declares that she went out hunting one day and brought them back in her apron. No one gainsays this, for sixty bears were captured this last year in Greene County, in the Catskills, whereof the bounty has been duly paid and recorded by the authorities, and Aunt Betsey's prowess is known throughout the country side.

Aunt Betsey is a typical mountaineer and a local celebrity, fresh-cheeked, vigorous and muscular as an Amazon. Her brawny arms are a match for the

county papers under the nom de plume which has made her "Aunt Betsey" to all the Catskill Mountain folk.

Aunt Betsey's twins are called "Jack" and "Miss Bruno," are very affectionate, and can discount most folks in the line of hugging. They also bestow upon her warm, wet kisses from their ardent black snouts. When she boxes their ears they cry with a sound that greatly resembles a pig's squeal. They have had their pictures taken in Aunt Betsey's arms, after some difficulty, for Jack insisted on knocking off Aunt Betsey's glasses with his paw, and Bruno clawed at Aunt Betsey's Sunday-go-to-meeting gown.

WILL RIDE OVER NIAGARA.

Michigan Aeronaut Arranging to Make the Perilous Journey.

Jackson, Mich., has a resident who is devoting time and money to further a scheme to successfully go over Nia-

plunge is made the ballast will be gradually released, thus allowing the contrivance to slowly settle to the bottom of the falls. It is found that the force of the water has been underestimated the inventor intends to release all ballast and make one of the most notable balloon ascensions known to history.

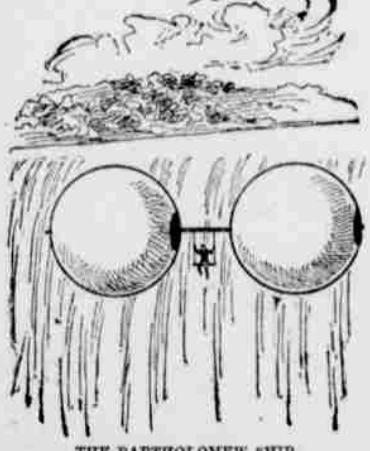
Mr. Bartholomew is anxious to make the trial in the summer of 1896.

A New Treadle Boat.

Our illustration represents the latest departure in water cycling, which is proving very popular in some of the large parks of Germany. Treadle boats are not of such very recent invention, but the peculiar construction of this latest contrivance and the rapidity of motion which it affords is worthy of notice.

First of all, the new design is not in the shape of a boat, and does not admit of the carrying of passengers. The machinery is just above the surface of the water, only the wheel comes partly beneath it.

The position of the man in the boat is exactly like that of the rider on his bicycle. The weight of the entire apparatus does not exceed fifty kilograms. It is asserted that a ride on

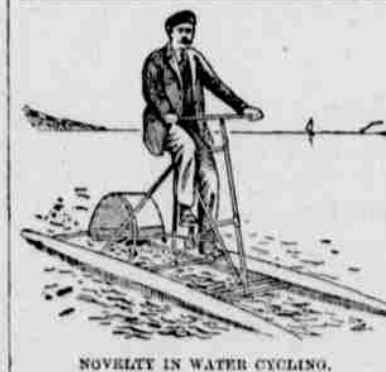


THE BARTHOLOMEW SHIP.

gara Falls and survive the attempt. Coryell Bartholomew, of that city, proposes to make the trip and he brings to his assistance in doing it the experience of a lifetime in aerostation. He came into prominence as an aeronaut in 1890, when he toured the world with the Chicago and all-America baseball teams, giving hot air balloon ascensions and parachute drops. His trip in this particular was a series of remarkable successes and gained for him in all the principal countries of the Old World a reputation for daring and skill.

With the stimulus of \$100,000 appropriation, recently recommended by the Interstate Commerce Committee, to be paid to any inventor in any part of the world who may previous to 1900 build a ship that will safely navigate the air, carrying freight and passengers at a speed of thirty miles an hour, Mr. Bartholomew has devoted a large portion of his spare time to this work.

The contrivance in which Bartholomew proposes to ride over the falls resembles a huge dumb-bell in appearance. A hollow shaft of thin steel 100 feet long acts as an axle to two spheres forty-five feet in diameter, allowing enough room on the shaft between the mammoth balls for a trapeze which will be secured in such a manner as to allow the spheres and axle to revolve at will without inconvenience to the occupant of the trapeze bar. The spheres referred to will be constructed on a steel frame and will be covered with rubber, and over that a layer of cork to prevent punctures upon sharp rocks. Inside of each will be a gas balloon as large as the interior will admit and when these balloons are inflated with hydrogen gas it is estimated that the structure will have a lifting power of five tons. A sufficient amount of movable ballast will be attached to the shaft on either side of the trapeze to keep the machine from rising from the water as it floats down the river. When the verge of the precipice is reached and the



NOVELTY IN WATER CYCLING.

the lake on one of these machines is exceedingly pleasant and exhilarating, and in smooth weather more than ten miles can be covered in an hour. The inventor is Don Ramon Barea, of Madrid, Spain.

Origin of Lilac.

Both name and tree are of Persian origin, but came to us through Turkey. The name means "blueish" (see Skeat), and indicates the color of the flower. The tree is said to have been brought to Vienna by Busbecq late in the sixteenth century. The first mention of the name I have seen in English is in Gerard, where it is given as "lilach or lilach," and is said to have been applied by "the later physicians" to Syringa caerulea, or "Blow Pipe," by which, evidently, Girard means the lilac. "These trees," he says, "grow not wild in England, but I have them growing in my garden in great plenty." There are, as is well known, different varieties, some white, some of different shades of purple. The lilac, says some punster silly, is named from smelling like a lil-y! He must have thought us wondrous silly; We know the sound of l in lily. —Notes and Queries.

BANNOCK INDIANS.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THESE RED MEN.

Not a Numerous Tribe, But Hardy and Athletic—Expert Horsemen, Clever Shots, and Said to Be Good Fighters.

ACCORDING to the data relative to the Bannock Indians obtainable at the Indian Bureau and the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, this tribe is not numerous. In the latest report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs it is stated that the Bannocks number 441 persons, 219 males and 222 females. Their reservation is at Fort Hall, in the southern part of Idaho. At the Bureau of Ethnology some interesting facts about the habits and characteristics of the Bannocks were given to a New York Sun correspondent by Professor W. J. McGee and Professor Albert S. Gatschet, who have had considerable experience with this particular tribe.

The Bannocks are what is known as a hunting tribe. They do not take kindly to agricultural or industrial pursuits. They depend largely upon the National Government for their support, and do not display any particular desire for a higher order of

living. They were found in this region in 1859, and then claimed Jo have always lived there, a claim corroborated to some extent by Bridger's statement that he had traded with them in this country for thirty years, which fixes their occupancy as far back at least as 1829.

They were found also in 1833 by Captain Bonneville on the Fort Neuf, just north of the present Fort Hall reservation. Bridger states that when he first knew them they numbered 1200 lodges, or about 4000 persons. Many Southeastern Idaho Bannocks affiliated with the Washaki Shoshoni, and in 1859 had extensively intermarried with them. Some of the Southeastern Idaho Bannocks, to the number of 500 or 600, were placed upon the Wind reservation, Western Wyoming, which was established in 1869. They now appear to be classed officially as Shoshoni. Fort Hall reservation was set apart by Executive order in 1869, and 600 Bannocks consented to remain upon it in addition to a large number of Shoshoni. Most of them soon wandered away, however, and as late as 1874 an appropriation was made to enable the Bannocks and Shoshoni scattered in Southeastern Idaho to be moved to the reservation. The Bannocks at Fort Hall were said to number 422 in 1885.

The second band was found by Governor Stephens in 1853, further to the north. They then lived on Salmon



A FAMILY GROUP.

civilization. In the Indian language the word Bannock is "Pan-a-i-ti." It means "Southern People." They have seldom sent representatives to Washington; indeed, the Indian officials do not recall a visit to the Great Father from this tribe. They are tall, athletic-looking people, great hunters, and are intelligent as a rule. They speak the Snake language familiar to the tribes of the Shoshone family.

River, a branch of the Snake, in Eastern Idaho. Specific mention is not made of the Bannocks by Lewis and Clark, who passed through the country just north of Salmon River in 1803. These explorers, however, may have included them under the general term Shoshoni; unless the "Broken Moccasins" Indians mentioned by them are identical with the Bannocks.

In all probability the Salmon River Bannocks here mentioned had recently crossed the mountains from the eastward owing to pressure by the Blackfeet, as it is certain that the former claimed as their land the southwestern portions of Montana, containing some of the richest portions of the Territory, in which are now situated Virginia City, Bozeman City, and many other towns of importance. The number of this band in 1853 is unknown, although Stevens remarks that they had been more than decimated by the ravages of the small-pox and by the inroads of the Blackfeet. In 1869 their number was estimated not to exceed 500, probably an overestimate, since their lodges numbered fifty, which would give them about 350 persons. The estimate of 1885 includes them with the Shoshoni and Sheepstealers of this reservation, and collectively they numbered 667.



OLD WARRIOR. YOUNG BUCK.

They are not a progressive tribe, nor do they multiply. On the contrary, the records show that they are fast becoming extinct. They are good fighters, expert horsemen, and adepts in handling the rifle. When not engaged in hunting they depend largely upon the supplies they obtain from the agency at Fort Hall. They are hardy and apparently are well fed, and there is little sickness among them. The men and women in general present the healthful appearance characteristic of those tribes that live away from the seacoast.

It is probable that at a not very remote period, perhaps before horses reached their country, the scattered bands of Bannocks were united in one locality, probably the southeastern part of Idaho, where they were pressed upon by, and to some extent incorporated with the Shoshoni bands proper. They belonged to the buffalo-hunting class of Indians, and appear to have been a widely roving tribe, a fact which favored their dispersal and separation. Their language differs markedly from those of other tribes of the family, the Utes, Comanches, Pawnees, etc.

Practically nothing is known of the former organization of the Bannocks, and of the bands which made up the tribe. Wherever met they were known simply as Bannocks. Four band



GROUP OF BANNOCKS AT THE AGENCY.

There appear to have been originally two geographically distinct bands or divisions of the Bannocks, and to this fact, which has not been understood generally, is due much of the confusion that has existed regarding them. The main home of the Bannocks appears to have been in Southeastern Idaho, whence they ranged into Western Wyoming. The country actually claimed by the chief of the southern bands in treaty lay between latitudes forty-two and forty-five degrees and between the 113th meridian and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Their country thus separated the homes of the Whinansht Shoshoni of Western Idaho and the Washaki Shoshoni of Western Wyo-

names were obtained recently by Dr. Hoffman, and a fifth is given by Schoolcraft. These are Kutshundika, or Buffalo Eaters; Penontikara, Sugar or Honey Eaters; Shobopanaiti, or Cottonwood Bannock; Yambadika, or Root Eaters, and Waradika, or Rye Grass Seed Eaters.

Korean College Boys.

Roanoke College, in Virginia, seems likely to become the educational headquarters of Koreans in this country. Surh Benug Kia of Seoul has been a successful student at Roanoke since January of last year, and now Whang Hyon Mo has arrived at the college to study English.

Description of a Fight of Sea Monsters.

The British oil-tank steamer Northern Light, Captain Parton, which arrived this morning, brings to port a fish story. The Northern Light plies between this port and Rotterdam. She sailed from the former port, calling at Shields to replenish the coal bunkers, and resumed her voyage. The ship made a northern passage, passing through the Pentland Firth, which separates the mainland from the Orkney Isles. When about 250 miles west of Rock Hall, the weather at the time being clear, the captain said that the officers had just returned to the deck from below, having finished their evening meal, when the officer on watch drew the attention of the captain to a great disturbance on the sea, about nine miles ahead. A general rush was made for glasses to investigate the cause of the commotion, when a large whale was sighted, apparently in deadly conflict with some marine monster, which appeared to be revolving over the whale's back. Soon the Northern Light was abreast of the marine contest, which was plainly visible to the naked eye. It proved to be a fight between the whale and an enormous fish called the "thrasher," the deadly enemy of the whale. A meeting of the two always results in a fight, generally ending in the death of the whale, it was explained.

The near approach of the steamer to witness the duel did not in the least deter the thrasher from delivering his two enormous fins or horns with tremendous force on the whale's back, which at every blow tried to get out of his way by diving, and at times jumping partially out of the water in his frantic efforts to avoid the enemy. Meanwhile the Northern Light drifted slowly ahead, and as time would not permit those on board to witness the finish, the steamer proceeded on her course, but for some time afterwards they could be seen a long distance astern, still fighting furiously. —New York Post.

Queen of the Southern Hemisphere.

The omniscient Whitaker, under the heading "British Possessions in Australasia," states that Melbourne, with its suburbs, contained on 31st December, 1894, an estimated population of 444,832 inhabitants, "being the most populous city in the Southern Hemisphere." We have always understood Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres to be also in the Southern Hemisphere, and, oddly enough, Whitaker himself gives larger figures for both of these cities than for Melbourne. The remark is probably one that has been at some time true, and has been carried on from year to year.

In any case, the results of last week's census establish incontestably the claim of Buenos Ayres to be the largest city of South America and of the Southern Hemisphere. With allowance for imperfections in the execution of the census, inseparable from the way in which it was carried out, the figure 655,688 may be taken as practically correct, and no other city in this half of the world can lay claim to possessing within 100,000 of this number of inhabitants. The population of Buenos Ayres is thus larger than that of any city of the United Kingdom except London and Glasgow; it is considerably larger than that of Liverpool or Birmingham, and it is only about 50,000 less than the combined populations of Manchester and Salford. Of the great cities of Europe, only Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Moscow surpass Buenos Ayres, and in North America only New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Philadelphia. Our city is the second city of the Latin world, surpassing Madrid, Naples, and Rome in Europe, and Rio Janeiro, Santiago, Lima, and Mexico in the New World. The rate of growth is no less remarkable than the actual size, for in the last eight years Buenos Ayres has increased by about fifty per cent. —Buenos Ayres Review.

Lions Recognize Their Old Trainer.

The big African lion and lioness lay yawning in their cage at the Glen Island Zoo yesterday. It seemed as if nothing could rouse them from their laziness, when, of a sudden and without any apparent provocation, they arose to their feet. Then, emitting the most frightful roars, they dashed themselves against the cage bars. The tigers in the next cage became interested and contributed their roars and growls; the great elephant Zlano began trumpeting, and soon such a din shattered the air that the little fawns and deers and the baby zebra ran trembling to their sheds, while the monkeys tried to hide at the bottom of their cages.

Keeper Walter Bannister and his assistants were surprised. The lions continued to bound and roar. Just then an old man forced his way through the crowd.

"I'm afraid this is all my fault," he said to Bannister. "My name is Tom Leroy, and I've handled lions all my life."

As he spoke he stepped over the railing. Bannister recognized the name as that of an old lion tamer, and at once made way for him. The man went close to the cage and thrust both his arms through the bars. The spectators expected to see Leroy torn to pieces, but the lions quieted down and began to lick the man's hands. He explained to Bannister afterwards that he had trained the lions to do many tricks years ago, and had traveled with them for several seasons. He had not seen them for years, yet they recognized him the moment he came within sight of the cage, and made an uproar that was quieted as soon as he caressed them. The beasts passed through several dealers' hands before going to Glen Island, and it was not known that they were trick lions until Leroy so informed Mr. Starin's representatives. —New York World.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The Twenty-ninth National Convention to Be Held at Louisville, Ky.

FIRST MEETING IN THE SOUTH.

The Kentucky Metropolis Prepared to Entertain 300,000 Visitors—The Warriors of the Confederacy Will Welcome the Soldiers of the North—The Programme Arranged by the Order.

A recent count of the Grand Army of the Republic shows that there are still 365,000 warriors enrolled upon its books. Fully one-third of these will make the journey to Louisville, Ky., where the twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Order will take place on September 11 to 18. Many of the



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF THOMAS G. LAWLER.

warriors of the Confederacy will be there, too; also the sons of veterans, the wives and families of the old soldiers, members of the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., and a host of followers, numbering in all 300,000 visitors to the Kentucky city.

It will be a notable encampment for many reasons. It will be the first time that the Grand Army has met south of the line, and the Southern folk intend to show the old soldiers the vast difference between entering the Southland on missions of war and peace. For months the Citizens' Committee of Louisville, which has charge of the encampment arrangements, have worked industriously to meet the largest number of entering 300,000 visitors, a number greater than the whole population of the city. Subscriptions to the amount of \$60,000 have been collected to defray the expenses. There are 675 public schools in the city, and all of these, together with other public buildings, will be placed at the disposal of the visiting veterans.

Across the Ohio River, on the Indiana side, are the towns of New Albany and Jeffersonville. The citizens of these places have organized to care for the overflow from Louisville. All of the schools and public buildings will be devoted to the use of the visitors in these towns.

The country in and around Louisville gave 3500 men to the Confederacy. Those of them left have entered into the spirit of the occasion with even more ardor than the average citizen. They know a number of men in the city who fought them a generation ago. There are also a great number of men in the city who fought on the Union side. In all, Kentucky contributed 100,000 fighters to the Northern forces. The particular heroes of the occasion will be the few who are left of Rousseau's old brigade, which formed the nucleus of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gordon and Longstreet, of the South, will be there, and both of them, by bringing from Georgia many weary of the gray who will help along the general jubilation. Soldiers of the Confederacy from all parts of the South will gather there, too, and when the enemies of old meet, some strange tales of adventure will be told.

The Louisville committee has attended to many details which will be gratifying to the veterans. All the physicians of the city have been organized, and will doctor anyone who may need their care, free of charge. The drug stores will also fill prescriptions free for a nominal charge. Every precaution has been taken to protect the visitors against any schemers who may seek to overcharge them.

Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., has already arranged the general programme. The headquarters will be at the Great Eastern Hotel. The Convention Administration will meet September 11, at 7 p. m. The encampment will meet at Music Hall September 12, at 10 a. m., and the parade will move Wednesday, September 13, at 10.30 a. m., Columbia Post, of Chicago, being the escort to the Commander-in-Chief. No other organization than the Grand Army bands and Louisville committees will participate. C. C. Jones, of Illinois; Thomas G. Sample, of Pennsylvania; and J. W. Carmahan, of Indiana, have been appointed a Committee on Credentials for the encampment.

There are many places of interest in and around Louisville for the visitors. Four miles east of the city, on the old Brownshoro pike, is the grave of General Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, Monterey, Resaca and Palo Alto. This famous warrior lies buried in the family graveyard of the old Taylor farm, and his resting place is marked by a granite shaft surmounted by a life-size statue of the famous soldier.

Directly in front of the city are the falls of the Ohio, among which the river connecting the city with the towns of New Albany and Jeffersonville. A new steel structure running to the latter city has just been completed, and will be used for the first time by the Big Four Road during the encampment. A hundred miles south of the city is the Mammoth Cave, which can easily be visited by the veterans and their friends. The battlefields of Perryville, Richmond, Bowling Green, Cynthiana, Wild Gap and Manfordsville are all within easy reach of the city. They will be visited with a deal of interest by many of the old warriors who saw them in less peaceful times.

Colonel Henry S. Cohen, an Ohio man, will be the Grand Marshal of the big parade. It is expected that fully 1200 delegates, with voting rights, will attend. The official encampment badges have been struck from blended metal of two cannons, both of which figured in the great struggle, one on the Union side and the other on the Confederate side.

No Bull Fights at Atlanta, Ga.

The bull fights at Atlanta, Ga., have been called off. At a meeting of the Exposition directors resolutions were adopted instructing the President to order the Mexican village concessionaires to do away with that feature of their show. The decision of the Board will be fought by the concessionaires, who have been making every arrangement to make this a big attraction.

Germans to Train China's Army.

The Chinese Government has announced its plans for the reorganization of its army and navy on a modern basis. The German system will be adopted.