WHALE CAPTURING.

An Exciting Catch Made off the Island of Bermuda.

Harpooner's Thrilling Ride on the Leviathan's Back.

In years gone by there was a whaling station in Bermuda-this speck lying upon the bosom of the Altantic ean, seven hundred miles east by

ath of New York and 600 miles east of Charleston, S. C. But of late years the whales have been living "away up in the North sea." and the industry has been abandoned. Recently, however, the writer had a thrilling experience during the capture of a whale on the reefs of these coral isles. While the stanch steamer Trinidad was nearing the coast, captain Frazer spied a school of eight whales. The sun was at its zenith and its rays shimmered from the whales' backs. No such leviathans of the sea had been seen in this neighborhood for many years, and the fact was signaled to the islands. By a code of military flag signals this information was soon known from one end of the group to the other.

Presently Joseph C. Fox and a crew, in the whaleboat Shamrock, put out from the shore and started in pursuit. At the same time a pilot was brought in a skiff to the Trinidad, and the writer, on informing the captain that he represented the Spy, was allowed to leave the ship in a small boat. The Trinidad passed on with its joyous passengers, and the whalers went in the opposite direction. By this time the whalers had divided into three groups-two in one group, and three each in the other two groups. Mr. Fox decided to attack one of the whales in the third group, and, taking advantage of a change in the direction of their course, he so maneuvred the Shamrock as to get directly in the path of the nearest whale.

As the monster approached, quite unconscious of danger, for a sperm whale cannot see an object lying directly ahead, a skillful movement of the steering oar brought the boat within five feet of the whale and enabled Mr. Fox to send a well-nimed harpoon into its body near the right

This made "his whalelets" mad, for instantly his tail flew straight up in the air and he began what is termed "sounding"-that is diving straight down. The coil of rope ran out so rapidly that it kept three men busily engaged in drenching it with water to prevent fire by friction. The whale was a good diver, for he stayed under half an bour before he came up to do his "spouting."

While he was in the act of throwing off the vaporized water, which was just beginning to form a pretty siphon, Mr. Fox fired a bomb lance, which exploded in the whale's side. This enraged the monster so greatly that he upset the small boat with his tail, and threw one whaleman high into the air. The man fell on the whale's

A Notable Flight of Pigeons. Aided by a southerly wind and a perfectly clear sky, the first test of the pigeons which are to represent the first Chicago Homing club in the National Federation races this year was a most notable success. It took place on a Saturday morning, and the trial was remarkable in more than one feature. Two hundred and eighty-one birds, the largest number which the club has ever liberated from one racing station, made the trip, and of that number every bird was reposing peacefully in its loft by 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The time made by the first birds to arrive home was the fastest ever made over the course, and represents a speed of more than a mile a minute.

The birds were liberated at Monce, forty-two miles away from the nearest loft, at 7.30 o'clock, and White Wings, owned by L. Verschueren, stepped back into his loft at 8.14 1-2. White Wings was closely followed by nearly half the flock, and fifty arrivals were reported between 8.15 and 8.17. Insemuch as every bird spent at least five minutes in circling before starting on a line for home, the speed shown is materially more than a mile in each sixty seconds. The members of the club were delighted over the performances of their pets, and they unite in saying that the club will be the richer by several of the federation racing diplomas before the season is over.

As an illustration of how little even the best fanciers are able to judge of the merits of their own pets, it is interesting to note that White Wings had been considered almost worthless. Only a month ago he was flown from Sixty-first street, a distance of eight miles, to his loft, and took sixteen days to make the journey. This was his first trial, and he was sent to Monee quite as much in the hope that he would be lost as for any other reason. - Chicago Chronicle.

Bold American Counterfeiters,

Wall street money brokers have been interested in the reports received here that the Spanish Government has for several years been made the victim of American counterfeiters. Thousands of silver five-peseta pieces are said to have been scattered broadcast over the Spanish-Americas, especially Mexico and Cuba. Money brokers in this city are given the credit for exposing the sham. The coin is of equal fineness to the genuine. The weight is the same, but the dies tell the tale. The counterfeiters, it is claimed, have their headquarters in or about this city. The Secret Service of the Trasury Department has been appealed to by the Spanish Government to locate the men. A five-peseta piece is equal to about ninety-six cents of American money. That value is not the exchange value, the brokers giving only sixty cents for the coins. A five-peseta piece contains 385 8-10 grains of silver bullion, or ninety-five grains less than an ounce. Commercial bar silver sold in this city the other day for 60 3-8 cents an ounce. t is claimed that the counterfeiters bought bar silver when it was lower than the price quoted, and by using the standard weight of silver in the fraudulent coins they reaped a handsome profit.- New York Advertiser.



THANKS TO THE WHEEL.

Bicycle dress has brought about a reformation for some women in skirts for rainy days. They are worn short enough to clear the ground by four or five inches. For women who cannot hold up their skirts neatly and at the same time effectually, this fashion is a blessing.

ACCOMMODATING WOMAN TEACHERS. The big department stores of Chicago have hit upon a novel scheme to attract a certain line of custom. It consists in cashing the warrants issued to public school teachers in payment of their salaries. It is sometimes inconvenient, for various reasons, for the teachers to have their warrants cashed by the city treasurer, and, though the department stores do not exact that the teacher shall buy anything, still there are few women who can run the gauntlet of a glittering array of tempting goods with a full purse and not make some purchase. -San Francisco Argonaut.

WHY WOMEN LIKE TO DRESS WELL,

It would be a most difficult matter to tell for what object women choose their dresses. Some wiseacres say women dress to excite the envy of the less fortunate; others say to attract the attention of men. Harriet Prescott Spofford says: "Women are actuated only by their perceptions of the beautiful," and this generous sentiment fills the case of the large majority of women. There are a few whose mind+ are so warped they can enjoy nothing which does not excite jealousy and envy in the hearts of others. But, taken as a whole, it is undoubtedly true that women dress themselves for the mere love of the beautiful and because they have a keen sense of the fitness of things, --New Orleans Picayune.

COLORADO'S DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

Mrs. Anna D. Clemmer, the dairy commissioner of the State of Colorada is an energetic woman, who has done much for the west. She was born in Danbury, Ct. Her husband's health failing, she accompanied him to Colorado. Reared in a home of plenty, an only daughter, Mrs. Clemmer had never known a hardship until called upon to face pioneer life in Colorado. Today she is described as a handsome, self-reliant, progressive woman, whose gray eyes look out frankly upon the world and at the duties of life unflinchingly. She is in the prime of life, and a busy woman. She lives at Boulder, where, besides a pleasant home, she has a Jersey herd. and with her own hands makes 200 lbs. of butter a month. Two miles from Boulder she has a hay ranch of 160 acres and 1,000 chickens, to all of which she gives her personal attention, besides looking after her office in

off and roll under the bureau either For the tailor-made girl there is the "mufti." It consists of three pieces -a high white turnover collar, a stock and a four-in-hand tie. The tailormade girl can slip on this combination in a second. Then she slips on her jacket, her skirt and her hat, and she is dressed. She needs not one pin to complete her toilet, which is one of the great advantages of being a tailormade girl .- New York Press.

THE BICHEST WOMEN.

The United States claims two of the six richest women in the world. The remaining four are of different nationalities. Senora Isidora Cousino, whose name stands first on the list of these notable women, is a native of Chile, Senora Isidora Cousino has her home in Santiago. She was an only child, and at her father's death inherited msgnificent landed estates, which had been accumulating for ger e ations, and upon which rich coal mines have since been developed. Her husband was also an extensive' land owner, and dying soon after her father, the senora was left the possessor of landed estates which, under her supervision, have increased in value until their present estimate is reckoned at the magnificent sum of \$200,000,000. The revenue from her coal lands alone amounts to \$90,000 a month. She is royal in her beneficences wherever her faucy leads. Some years ago, when the American fleet was at Valparaiso, the admiral and his officers were invited to become her guests. They were most royally entertained at her palatial residence. Hetty Robinson Green is the richest woman in the United States and the second in the world. Her birthplace is given as Rhode Island. Her father was a wealthy ship owner at New Bedford, Mass., and later at New York. He accumulated hundreds of thousands of dollars from the profits of Lis whale ships. He died in 1864, or thereabouts, leaving an immense foctune to Hetty, which, by shrewd management, has increased to its present colossal proportions. By those who have the best opportunity of judging, her fortune is estimated to be about \$50,000,000. Hetty Green has two grown children, a son and daughter. Her husband is an invalid, who sits in

LEVEE MENDING.

Stopping Urevasses in the Mississippi's Artificial Banks.

It is a Thrilling Moment When a Leak is Discovered.

When the floods rise and the winds sweeping over the bosom of the swollen Mississippi, dash cutting waves against the earth works, the men employed to watch the levees to stop leaks, to strengthen weak sections and to do all in their power to prevent a crevasse from forming, are on duty night and day. Each gang is in charge of a "high-water foreman," a veteran who has earned his spurs in many a hard fight with the father of waters.

He is there to hold that levee against all comers, flood, hurricane, waves, muskrats, and seepage. The alarm is given that at a certain place the levce is in danger. The foreman with his force of men hurries to the place. His experienced eye locates the point of greatest danger at once, and like a good general he lays out his plan of campaign. Small time is given to him for this, for when the water once finds a leak or makes a break the levee goes out in great lumps, and every minute counts.

Sometimes, when the waves have made a cut in the front slope of the embankment, planks are driven down into the levee, anchored at the bottom with cleats and reenforced by other planks nailed lap streak, and then earth is filled in behind the wooden wall.

Brush, cotton stalks, bagasse-the refuse of the sugar mill-clay and small trees are sometimes piled behind the timber palisade, but the high-water foreman's favorite weapons in fighting floods and storms are sacks filled with earth or clay. These sacks are kept on hand for just such emergencies. They are generally new and of two kinds, one larger than the other.

The foreman divides his men into squads of three; one to hold the sack and the other two to fill it. When the sack is filled it is sewed up and laid in position before the caving, crumbling part of the dyke. The men who place the filled sacks in position are experts at that work and hardy enough to stand the exposure, for they work in cold water up to their waists.

The work is so severe that they are relieved at short intervals. The sacks are placed according to the situation : sometimes with the butts toward the river and sometimes they are laid parallel to the stream.

The break in the levee may be so wide and the current of the flood rushing through the gap may be so swift that the crevasse cannot be closed. Then the foreman bends all his energies to prevent the crevasse from becoming wider.

To do this he must protect the ends of the levee from the current, and he strings loaded sacks on ropes or wires and, beginning at the bottom of the slope lays them evenly and solidly

It has been found that dynamite is too rapid in its work to thoroughly remove the roots. When it is used, the stump is blown to pieces, and the roots remain. It is necessary to remove the roots, for they rot and form channels under the levee, which are enlarged by the water.

Powder, acting more slowly than dynamite, lifts the stumps bodily- out of the ground, bringing with them the roots. When the ground is all cleared it

is plowed so that the fresh earth thrown up to make the levee will form a closer union with the foundation, Wheeled scrapers generally are used in building levees, and, if possible, the dirt is taken from the ground between the river and embankment.

After the embankment is made it is solded with tufts of Bermuda grass. This is a jointed grass which spreads rapidly, and serves to hold the earth firmly and thus partially protects the levee against wind, rain and waves.

Where it is possible the engineer who has charge of the levee, leaves heavy underbrush growing between the levee and the river, for it offers a strong protection against wave action. - Chicago Record.

Fleet of Foot,

Captain H. L. Scott, of the famous Seventh United States cavalry, relates some marvelous tales of the powers of endurance and fleetness of foot of the members of L troop of his regiment, which is composed of Chiricahua Apache Indians from Arizonia, to a Sioux Falls Argus reporter. He relates that on one occasion a fullgrown and able-bodied deer ran through the cavalry camp and instantly with a series of wild yells the Indians gave pursuit on foot, and by exceeding swiftness and skill they actually ran it down, caught it about nine miles from camp, and brought it in unharmed.

On one occasion nine of them were returning to camp, after a full day of hard work, riding upon a government wagon drawn by a mule team. A coyote was seen close by the trail, pursuing a young calf. Instantly the fatigues of the day's labor were forgotten, the dusky driver, in his wild enthusiasm, even forgetting the team, and the whole gave chase, and after a wild yelling, scrambling chase of two hours, the wolf was captured, tied, gagged and packed into camp. The mules had meantime quietly and decorously wended their way to camp.

This seems strange to the average pale-face, and the Sioux look upon these wonderful feats as something approaching the supernatural; this, in short, indicates the difference which different methods of life, pursued through generations, makes in people of the same general race. The paleface would fall by the wayside in a mile, the Sioux would shrug his shoulders, grunt and lie down, or would fly to his trusty pony, on which he will do more work probably than any other man living, without regard to the character of his mount.

California Redwoods.

back, and while holding on to the harpoon, rode several miles before it occurred to him to get off and suffer himself to be rescued by his companions, who in the meantime, had been picked up by the larger boat. The hero of the hour was the one who rode on the whale's back, Isaac Nadele, a native of Ohio, who had served in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war. He has had many exciting adventures, but he voluntarily told the Spy representative that it was the first time he was ever really frightened.

Then the attack began again. There were many thrusts of the harpoon, while the bomb lance was fired occasionally to vary the monotony.

The "big fish" did not "sound" any more, but lay most of the time on the surface of the water, rolling and beating the sea with its fins and tail. After a struggle of two hours and a half the whale succumbed, and another half hour sufficed to strap up the carcass and take it in tow.

It was fifteen miles from land, The whale was sixty feet long, and it is estimated that the blubber will yield sixty barrels of oil. The catch is said to be worth something like \$1,900,

The writer had a steak cut from the whale's side, and the French chef at the Princess hotel toasted it to a beautiful brown. It lacked that toothsome flavor often discovered in the steaks of Worcester boarding horses. "Enough was as good as a feast." The waiter was told to take it away. -Worcester Spy.

The area of China, which is all habitable, is 5,600,000 square miles, and that of the United States 2,986,166 square miles.

The Home of a Maine Family.

Down near Jonesport the hulk of a schooner lies high and dry on the shore. It is slightly careened, and the timbers are not sound enough to take a swim in the surge. Yet they can stifly breast the wind and the sweep of the rain. The schooner is stranded in a lonely cove, and doesn't look very inviting, yet the family of a lobster fisherman dwells there in great comfort.

They have converted it into a sort of a senside rudder grange. 'Tweendecks has been partitioned off, windows have been cut through the hull, and funnels protruding through the deck carry away the smoke from the two stoves. Within, this extemporized home is fairly cosey, even if the floors do have a tilt to starboard. The children have lots of fun rolling marbles down the incline, and as the lady of the house always sweeps"down hill" her work is greatly lightened.-Lewiston Journal.

Novel Picture Gallery.

The Hull House Settlement of Chicago is about to establish a circulating is a wide band of material that goes picture gallery. The scheme is very simple; the pictures are framed and tied in a bow in front. It is all ready are to be circulated just as are books to put o ... being made like men's evenfrom a library; any one picture may ing ties, with a loop that fastens to a be retained for two weeks, with the button at one snap. privilege of renewal. It is said that

obaracter.

HIGH COLLARS FOR GIRLS.

Denver.

Summer girls are to wear chokers this year. Their collars are to be as high those worn by their brothers, and will be of the same patterns. One of these collars, two and a half inches high,

with corners which turn over slightly ander pressure of the chin, is known as the "Poke" point. It is a most alarming example of neckwear, and the girl that wears it is sure to keep her head up. She must, unless she means to cut her throat. Some girls with particularly long necks, will go another half inch in their collars, and wear the "Poke" point fully three inches high.

The stock collar has been worn for the last few months in silk. Now it is to be made in summer goods. It will be in grass cloth, madras cloth,

piques and lawns. The stock collar is a necktie and collar combined. It completely around the neck, and is

All the collars worn by the summer the pictures most in demand in the girls will fit snugly. They are made Hull House collection are the "Para- with buttonholes to fit tightly to the dise" of Fra Angelico, the Sistine Ma- buttons sewed upon the shirt waist, so donna and other works of a devotional that the whole arrangement is solid. There are no collar buttons to come | the three colors.

road company, some executor or trustee. "Life is apparently with Hetty Green one long business tangle."-Chicago Times-Herald,

his easy chair in their unpretentions

home in Rhode Island, while his wife,

in the plainest of black bonnets and

gowns, flits here and there engaged in

litigation against some trust or rail-

EASHION NOTES.

Lierre effects in lace are new. Bluets are superseding violets in popularity.

Wide wedding rings are not considered good form.

White and black effects are airier than black and white.

The summer girl will know what tormenting viciousness lies concealed in an obstinute collar button.

A crushed collar having an enormous bow attached is a new idea, and makes an improving addition to any one-colored waist.

Fichus have made their debut, and will increase in favor as the season advances. Being low at the neck, they make a very desirable hot weather collar.

Some few summer gowns show small flounces at the hem, which are made to take scalloped lines and are trimmed with narrow black band of velvet ribbon.

Many plain parasols of light and dark colors having the Dresden floral pattern are being shown. Also a large number of printed warp Persian effeet.

The silk-handkerchief waist is as popular as ever. For evening wear embroidered chiffon over silk or satin, either of contrasting or self color is the mode.

Grass linen with embroidered dots of several colors, sometimes three colors, is a noteworthy feature. The trimming is chosen to match one of

over the face of the break to the water's edge.

When this method will not keep the water from undermining the levee and thus widening the gap, piles are driven out from each end of the break and sacks, brush and other material are thrown in between the row of piles and the embankment. This makes a breakwater which turns the current away from the embankment and generally stops the undercutting. Small crevasses can be closed by throwing sacks into the gap until a temporary levee of earth-filled sacks is made. Then the men hastily fill in back of the sacks with clay and earth, brush and other material until the crevasso is closed.

Another method of closing gaps is to drive small piles of scantling from each end and throw sacks in front of the piles. This is done by driving a pile in close to the embankment. A piank then is laid on this pile, with one end on the leves and the other end overhanging.

A workman standing on the overhanging end drives another pile with his heavy maul, and this operation is continued until there is a row of upright timbers across the crevasse. The water rushes between the piles, but other workmen, carrying out filled sacks on the bridge thus formed, throw them in front of the timbers and thus gradually build up a dam which holds the flood in check until earth, sand and loam can be brought to make a new levce.

Before a levee is built, the ground on which it is to stand, is thoroughly cleared of stumps, trees and vegetation of all sorts. Stumps sometimes are removed with stump pullers, but the popular method is to blow them ons of the ground with powder.

A new venture has been tried in the shipping of California redwood to England. Two British ships have lately started on their homeward voyage carrying cargoes of redwood. This wood, which is used universally and recklessly here in general building, has in England attracted the attention of decorators and architects. Its rich reddish tint renders it adaptable to interior decorations, panelling, and wainscoting. The two ships just started are taking their cargoes on speculation. This is another menace to the redwood forests, which, as it is, are rapidly disappearing. Those interested in the preservation of the Golden State's beauty have unsuccessfully tried to stop the wholesale demolition of these famous forests-the wonder and beanty of California. Save in the few cases where the redwoods have gained the giant growth of "Big Trees" no attempt has been made to preseve them. As they only grow in the foldings of the Sierra, the time is not far distant when the canyons will be swept bare of them, and California will wake to the realization of the vaudalism that has robbed it of its greatest scenic charm. -Harper's Weekly.

It Is a Disease.

Mr. Banks. - I see that it has been discovered that paper money carries the germs of disease.

Mrs. Banks-Ah ! then that is the reason so many bank cashiers go to Canada for their health. - Puck.

The longest Egyptian railroad now extends to Girgeh, 326 miles from Cairo. It is soon to be extended to the first cataract, 710 miles from the coast. This means, of course, an ultimate railroad connection with the British possessions in South Africa.