

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 brilliant 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

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 peaches, tennis balls, several yards of fencing wire and half a dozen cartridges. 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. 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.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Grooming the Horse.

The farm horse ought to have plenty of grooming, but the curry-comb ought not to do very much. The most work in grooming should be after the day's work is done. His legs and feet ought to have special care. Clean his feet out thoroughly each evening. An old broom will do good work in this. Give a good rubbing over the whole body with a wisp of straw, working briskly on his legs and feet. Keep the fetlocks trimmed closely and perfectly free from mud and dust when in the stable.

Bran For Poultry.

Bran is excellent for poultry and one point in favor of bran is that it contains a much larger proportion of lime than any other cheap food derived from grain, and as the shells of eggs are composed of lime it is essential that food rich in lime be provided. It may be urged that the use of oyster-shells will provide lime, but it will be found that it is the lime in the food that is most serviceable, because it is in a form that can be better digested and assimilated than carbonate of lime. Clover is also rich in lime, and when a mass of cut clover and bran is given the fowls they will need no oyster-shells or other mineral matter as a source from which to provide lime for the shells of eggs. Do not forget that in summer, however, the use of all kinds of foods should be made with judgment. If the hens have a free range give no food at all as long as they are laying, but if they begin to fall off let bran be a leading ingredient of the foods allowed. In winter the bran and clover is even more essential, as the fowls cannot then secure green food on the range.—Farm News.

Angora Goats.

The following was written for the Breeders' Gazette by J. R. Standley, of Taylor County, Iowa: Pure-bred Angora goats are scarce. For killing brush and weeds the grade goat is as good as pure-breds. Grades are produced by using pure-bred bucks on common goats. The first cross makes but little hair—about three-quarters of a pound; the second cross about one and a half to two pounds; the third cross about two to three pounds while the fourth or fifth cross is for hair about as good as pure-breds. Anyone desiring to make goat-breeding a business for profit should buy grade does and pure-bred bucks and continue to breed to pure-bred bucks. The Angora goat-breeding business is much the same as the cattle or hog business as regards blood. High-grade cows or sows, if bred to full-blooded sires, are about as good as pure-breds for beef or pork, but to breed to grade sires is to go backward instead of on and up.

The pure-bred Angora varies much in weight of fleece, running all the way from two and a half to ten pounds per head. Of course these are extremes. A good average fleece is four to five pounds. The hair is at this time worth about fifteen cents to forty cents per pound—this is grade hair; pure-bred hair is worth from twenty-five to forty cents.

Angora goats mature about the same time as sheep and require much the same treatment. They breed about the same—the time of gestation is the same. The weight for grown does is about seventy to eighty pounds—some weigh more and some less. High-grade wethers attain a weight of 160 pounds often and a bunch of choice ones will clip seven to ten pounds of hair on an average each.

The Angora goat in fleece pays about twenty per cent. more than sheep, and for gleaming qualities there is no comparison between them.

Angoras and sheep do well together and never cross breed. They do not do well together in winter (the goats fight the sheep), but when at pasture they are all right. The goats eat leaves and weeds in preference to grass, thus removing the shade and improving the pasture.

Angora goats are grown largely in Southwestern Texas, in New Mexico, California and Oregon. There have been about 10,000 distributed in Iowa this season.

The meat of the Angora is by many thought to be nicer than mutton. The wethers or does if fat sell better than sheep, for the reason that the meat is equal and the peat is worth much more. Angora goat pelts taken in November or December are worth from \$1 to \$2.50 each and are being worth more every year as people learn their uses.

Corn That Catches Coons.

Eight or ten years or so ago there was a lake near Morrilton covering about 10,000 acres. When the big floods came two years ago an opening was made by the surging waters which carried off all the water of this lake when the floods subsided. The bed of the lake dried up and left the richest soil the world ever saw. It is ten feet deep, and nothing the River Nile ever produced could excel it.

This year Mills and Halley have a crop of corn on about 1,000 acres of this land. They sowed the corn broadcast like wheat, and scores of "shoots" are also loaded down.

"It is the most remarkable corn crop ever produced in the world," declared Professor Cox, and to make the story even more interesting, he ended it by declaring that a "coon" was caught between the stalks, and, being unable to extricate itself because they were so thick, was killed by those who came upon it.—Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat.

A Workingman's Hotel.

Another large hotel is to be erected in London. It is proposed to put up a workingman's hotel that will accommodate 800 boarders at two cents a night. It is expected to pay five per cent. to the shareholders.—Chicago Chronicle.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

NECK BROKEN.

Horse and Rider Killed at New Castle by an Electric Car.

Plummer Simpson, of Coaltown, was instantly killed by an electric car the other night at New Castle. He had been attending church with Elizabeth Smith, and on their way home the horse frightened, breaking the buggy so badly that it had to be abandoned. Miss Smith went home with a neighbor, and Simpson started to ride the horse. Just as a car came up behind, the horse jumped on the track, was struck and instantly killed. Simpson was thrown on the track and had his neck broken. He was 23 years old.

The following pensions were granted last week: Charles Lintneran, Fern, Clarion, \$6; Frank Nicholas, Erie, \$10; W. R. Martin, Allegheny, \$6; James S. Duncan, Seneca, Venango, \$6; Levi J. Miller, Beaver Falls, \$8; William Smith, Pittsburg, \$6; Israel W. Stern, Riddles Cross Roads, Butler, \$6; James C. Kershner, Sunbury, \$6; Philander Gates (dead), Meadville, Crawford, \$4 to \$30; Charles Powell, Corry, \$6 to \$8; Harriet Sprague, Kendall Creek, McKean, \$8; Lucinda M. Brown, Platteau, Erie, \$12; minor of William McMillin, Chewton, Lawrence, \$10; Sarah E. Gates, Meadville, \$8; Mary C. McCarty, Thomas, Washington, \$8; Eliza Dunkle, Washington, \$8; Charlotte Dock, St. Thomas, Franklin, \$8; Chauncey Lawrence, Conneautville, \$12; Isaac Shimer, Altoona, \$10; John Kincaid, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$6; Henry L. Grayson, Clarion, \$6; Adam Bible, Girard, \$12; Charles H. Mattoon, Foxburg, \$12; Charles H. Grove, Brownsville, \$12; Earl N. Houk, Energy, \$6; William H. Jackson, Erie, \$10; Susan Black, Pittsburg, \$8; Laura N. Brewer, Punxsutawney, \$12; John C. Green, Gibsonton, Westmoreland, \$6; William Anderson, Wilkensburg, \$6; Harvey McKim, Wampum, \$8; William Cranston, Allegheny, \$6; James McCarren, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$12; Richard W. Jones, Braddock, \$6; William Lloyd, New Brighton, \$6; William T. Niel, Homer City, \$6; Patrick Donahoe, Pittsburg, \$6; John Slater, Etna, \$10; Martin S. Stewart, Etna, Jefferson, \$8; Robert, Marietta, \$6; Michael Fravel, Blanchard, Center, \$6; William C. Sutton, Franklin, \$6 to \$8; Henry S. Dell, Norrace, Huntingdon, \$8 to \$12; Elizabeth Meagher, Ford City, \$8; Emma Trimble, New Castle, \$12; Mexican war veteran, Colmer, Fayette, \$8; Josiah A. Kinter, Kipple, Blair, \$6; Henry M. You, Duncansville, Blair, \$8; John Walker, Butler, \$12; Thomas Riley, Punxsutawney, \$8; William B. Harman, McAllistersville, Juniata, \$6; Charles Haus, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$10; Henry Brewer, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$8; William Brannan, Patterson, Juniata, \$10; Isaac Baughman, Mt. Union, Huntingdon, \$6; William R. Griffith, Phillipsburg, Center, \$8; Christian Rhein, Allegheny, \$6; William C. Winters, State Station, Westmoreland, \$8; Thomas Porter, Conneautville, \$6; S. Dean, Canan, Johnstown, \$12; Thomas Jervis, Ebensburg, \$6; Clark McConnell, New Brighton, Beaver, \$8; John R. Ross, Sharpville, \$6; Augustus C. Winslow, Jefferson, \$8 to \$12; William O. Arter, Corry, \$12; John Burnworth, Ohio Pyle, \$14; Elizabeth Gates, Altoona, \$8; Margaret H. Potter, Wilkensburg, \$8; Mary S. Baldwin, Hector, Potter, \$12; Hester Schwels, Somerset, \$8; Ellen Fair, Johnstown, \$8; Amanda A. Murray, Punxsutawney, \$8.

Michael Rabor, of Birmingham, several miles north of Altoona, was the victim of a daring hold-up and attempted murder Tuesday night. He had been driving a Point and was walking home when he was stopped by three men at the point of revolvers. One of the highwaymen fired two shots at him. Rabor threw his hands up when the shots were fired, and the bullets, instead of striking into his brain, lodged one in each hand. The desperadoes then knocked him to the ground. His pockets were searched and \$8, all that he had, was taken. The robbers then fled. Rabor was brought to the hospital.

Merlin Cooley, an employee of the Canonsburg Coal Company, left a few days ago for his former home in Paris, France, where he will spend six months with his friends. Mr. Cooley was divorced from his wife in the French capital before coming to America several years ago, and now returns to marry her, and both will reach Canonsburg next summer.

J. H. Walker of Butler has sold to W. C. McKinney of the South Penn Oil Company, Midland division, a property on the old Troutman field, Butler county, for \$22,000. The property consists of the J. J. Campbell farm, with six producing wells and the Robert Harper farm, with four producing wells, and known as the Campbell and Inan properties.

George R. Robinson, aged 62, a prominent resident of Franklin, fell dead the other morning while leaning over the cradle in which his grandchild slept. He was born in Philadelphia and served in the United States navy from 1855 until the close of the civil war. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sommers, is a resident of Pittsburg.

Mine Inspector G. M. Williams of the Third anthracite district, at Wilkes-Barre, reported the total number of tons of coal mined in the district during 1901 as 7,448,415.13. The total number of persons employed was 25,630. There were sixty fatal accidents and 269 non-fatal. A human life was lost for every 124,140 tons of coal mined.

Mrs. Harriet Walters, alias Harriet Lee, of Pittsburg, colored, was taken to Philadelphia recently, having failed to furnish \$1,000 bail, after a hearing before United States Commissioner C. H. Woltjen, to await trial before the United States District Court on charges of making false claims to secure a pension.

Frederick Bardsley, of Pleasant Valley, was killed at Irwin last week by the Uniontown express. He was going to Stewart's, and got off a train because it did not stop at his destination. He started to walk and slipped as he was getting out of the way of the train that struck him.

A few days ago Mrs. Joseph Havice, of New Castle, an apparently healthy woman, had a premonition of death. She told members of the family that she was convinced that she had only a short time to live. Friday night she dropped dead. She was 37 years old.

Frank Murray, aged 19, of Blairsville, committed suicide the other night by shooting himself in the head. He was at work and despondent. County Commissioner Neal Murray is his uncle.

Fire in the six-story building occupied by Blumenthal Bros., wholesale clothiers, at Philadelphia, the other night caused \$75,000 loss; insured.

Mistaking a can of powder for an old and useless box, John Burkholder of Mt. Pleasant threw it in the fire and was badly burned.

David H. Johnson, of Greenwood township, was caught under falling timber and instantly killed a few days ago.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—An amendment of more than ordinary importance and significance at this time was proposed in the senate by Mr. Morgan of Alabama to the resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. White of California. Mr. White's resolution declared that it was the right of the people of Hawaii to maintain their own form of government and the United States ought in no wise to interfere with it. Mr. Morgan's amendment provides distinctly for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, declaring that the present government has a right to make such cession to this country.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In the senate Senator Cannon introduced a red-hot resolution calling on President McKinley to notify Spain that unless the war in the island was ended by March 4, 1898, the United States government would on that date recognize the belligerency of Cuba. Mason, of Illinois, followed with a much hotter resolution, reciting that war in Cuba was brutal, that women and children were being murdered and that disease and starvation exist everywhere in the unfortunate island. It concludes by insisting that the United States should interfere to protect American interests and restore peace and prosperity to the island by stopping the war. Both resolutions went over until to-morrow, when Cannon and Mason will each address the senate.

Washington, Feb. 9.—For more than three hours the Senate chamber rang with eloquent appeals in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. Announced speeches were delivered by Mr. Cannon of Utah, and Mr. Mason, of Illinois, in advocacy of the adoption of resolutions. On motion of Mr. Hale, the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In the course of discussion of an amendment to pending Indian measure offered by Mr. Thurston, against which a point of order was made by Mr. Allison, in the Senate, Mr. Allen (Neb.) made a sharp attack upon the speaker of the House of Representatives. He declared that it was impossible to secure the passage through the House of many meritorious measures because one man stood at the entrance of the cavern into which proposed legislation was dumped and would permit nothing to be done about that of which he did not approve. He said that "in the other end of the capitol this one man stands for 28 hours, and his hold, unwarranted, undignified action was a disgrace to the Congress and to the American people."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed by the senate, and after being amended to some extent the measure was passed. The most important amendment to the bill was that offered by Mr. Pittsgraw (S. D.). The bill carries nearly \$8,000,000.

House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The house passed the military academy appropriation bill with only one unimportant amendment. The debate on the measure was desultory and touched a variety of political topics. As passed the bill carried \$15,549, being \$26,022 less than the amount carried by the current law. The bill to limit the period for the refunding of the certificates of deposits of 1879 to December 31, 1899, was passed.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Mr. Sulzer (Democrat, New York) attempted to secure recognition for the introduction in open house of a resolution which after reciting the contents of the letter alleged to have been written by Senator Dupuy de Lome, and after alleging that said letter was an insult to this country, declared it to be the sense of the House that the Spanish minister "be given his passport and sent home in disgrace." He was cut off by the regular order.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The House was in every detail temper and the whole session was consumed in filibustering against two bills of minor importance. On the first bill presented Mr. Bailey got the floor and yielded to Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.).

THE LABOR WORLD.

England has 1,500,000 unionists. New York street cleaners have a union. Great Britain has 13,200,000 wage earners. Korean laborers get thirty-five cents a day. There are 25,000 union locomotive firemen. Detroit Building Trades Council pays its business agent \$18 a week. English miners want Parliament to make eight hours a day's work in mines.

At Auckland, Australia, an employer who did not give an employe a half holiday was fined \$35. A labor union at Kyoto, Japan, recently suggested to employers that wages be cut twenty per cent. New York macaroni makers have organized. They get sixty to seventy cents for sixteen hours' work.

The Caledonian Railway, of Scotland, has established a savings bank for its employes. It contains \$2,500,000. Fifteen hundred mechanics stood in line all night in Boston, waiting to register for positions in the city's employment.

Banksville (Penn.) miners established a co-operative store a year ago, and it has already cleared \$3000. A department store is to be erected. Helena (Montana) tailors have organized. They complain that Eastern sweat-shop goods are sold there by druggists who pay no taxes.

In New York City there are 5091 clothing shops and 66,500 workers, seventy-five per cent. of whom are Jews. Some are paid seven cents for making a pair of trousers. The Boston Building Trades Council will boycott in the future any politician found patrolling either as guest or through a purchased ticket certain places of amusement.

The question of making a general demand for the eight-hour day on May 1 has been submitted to a general referendum vote of the members of the International Bricklayers' Union. Some of the delegates advocated a day of six hours.

At the instance of the Labor party the New South Wales legislative assembly recently voted: "That in the opinion of this House all Government employes (servants of the Railway Commissioners included) should not work more than forty-eight hours in any one week."

For the temporary relief of the unemployed during seasons of industrial distress the Belgian Government has adopted a plan which provides for feeding, lodging and clothing the unfortunates, in return for work upon the streets and the garbage dumps and public improvements.

Indians are employed as pickers in the cranberry bogs of Wisconsin. They accept the wages without a murmur, but they have their own ideas about the length of a working day. They do not begin work until nine in the morning, and "knock off" precisely at four in the afternoon. A net of spiders' webs is being manufactured at the professional school at Antananarivo, and will be used as an experimental covering for a navigable balloon by Mr. Renard, the head of the French military balloon school at Chalais.

In only three cases out of ten the sight is equally good in each eye.

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

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.

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 Fiesgel, do you think there is any money in horse racing?" "Yes, indeed! All mine is."—New York Times.



Colonel Fiesgel, do you think there is any money in horse racing? "Yes, indeed! All mine is."—New York Times.



TYPES OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

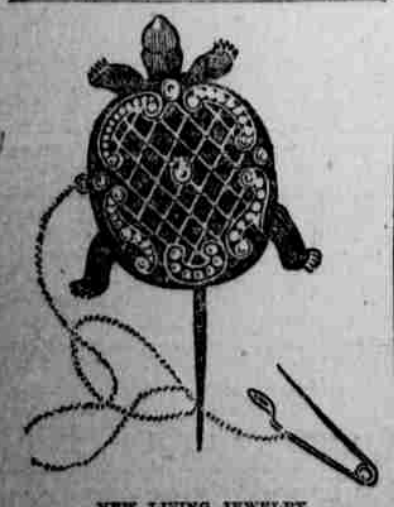
One of the girl pupils who entered the school when it opened had quite a remarkable record. Having no previous education and leaving her really savage home for the first time, she has demonstrated what education is doing and will do for the red man. There is a system in nearly all the Government Indian schools by which these 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



the shell is attached a tiny gold chain that can be pinned on the corsage by a 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 quizeze style. Some are ornamented

GREAT GLOBE FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.