BOER PRISONERS OFF AMERICA'S COAST

Are Quartered Opposite Hamilton, Bermuda.

THE 2300 Boer prisoners in Bermuda are quartered on Tucker's and Morgan islands, in Great Sound, opposite the city of Hamilton, writes a correspondent of the New York World. The entire area of the isles on which these men and their guard will be encamped is less than thirty acres.

Darrell's island, containing the first lot of prisoners, those who arrived from Cape Town in June, is less than twenty acres in extent, a long narrow strip of land on which the fierce summer sun beats down, reflected in

GENERAL VIEW OF THE BERMUDA ISLANDS, WHERE THE BRITISH ARE SENDING BOER PRISONERS. THE LONG, NARROW ISLAND IN THE CENTRE IS DARRELL'S ISLAND, WHERE THE FIRST DETACHMENT WAS SENT. OPPOSITE THIS IS PORT'S ISLAND, WHERE THE HOSPITALS ARE STATIONED. TUCKER'S ISLAND IS THE SMALL ONE AT EXTREME LEFT IN BACKGROUND.

the glare of the tropic sea. Its rocky surface is covered with a thin soil on which grows a coarse grass and a few scrubby cedars. Darrell's island about 600 yards from the main island and is surrounded by the bright shallow waters of the sound. Across this island is a strong iron fence, to the east of it is the Boer camp, composed of ten rows of tents, as closely together as possible. Here and on a tiny island, Burt's one to the north, are huddled together like sheep in a pen some 936 prisoners of war, eighteen of whom are officers.

The sick have been placed on another small island, Port's, on which a convalescent tent and hospital for their accommodation is being built.

PUTTING BOER PRISONERS ON BOARD SHIP AT PORT NATAL.

It has been very hot and dry for weeks, and no provision has yet been made for an ample supply of fresh water. A condensing machine was sent out from England, but it is useless so far, because an important part of the machinery was left behind.

There are no wells in Bermuda. All the water used on the main island is rain water caught in huge cisterns, and the supply is low, owing to the drought. Their cooking places are still incomplete.

England has sent these prisoners to the smallest and most helpless of her colonies, from which the brand of a penal colony had been wiped away chiefly by the introduction of the industry of lily-growing by an American and by the winter visits of Americans to an American hotel. The inhabitants of the islands mostly seem to believe that a Boer is a mixture of pirate and cannibal with a dash of wildcat thrown in. New rifles can now be found in private possession among the colonists to defend their household if one of the Boers get loose!

A Boer prisoner amused himself by making a toy, a little box, and threw it to a resident who rowed past the camp in his boat. The lid of the box slid back and showed a snake's head with a pin for a tongue. The Bermudan keeps it as a relic of war, but with the greatest care, not allowing any one to touch it, as he thinks the pin is probably poisoned.

Precautions are taken to guard the prisoners as if they were dangerous wild beasts instead of unarmed gray-haired old farmers, some of them nearly eighty years of age, kindly fathers of families, three with grandchildren with them, little boys under twelve years of age.

A gunboat lies on either side, and not far away are the batteries of one of Great Britain's greatest dockyards, all pointed day and night at that helpless camp. Since the escape of David du Ploy a powerful searchlight has swept the camp from time to time during the night to prevent further escapes.

Two prisoners did swim to the shore of the main island lately, diving under the water to avoid the search-lights, only to be caught by the negro soldiers.

A reward is offered for information concerning any runaway, and all persons are warned that a severe punishment awaits any person who fails to inform the nearest English officer or magistrate of the whereabouts of an escaped Boer.

Along the shore of Warwick Parish a sentinel paces, watching the Boers, ready to alarm the camp of negro soldiers just over the hill.

On a few small sun-baked isles within 700 miles of New York Bay 3000 men will soon be sweltering in the August sun. There are only about 5000 white inhabitants in Bermuda. There are 10,000 colored subjects of King Edward. Books, papers, food can be sent to the Boer prisoners of war, but nobody may go to speak to them. They are incommunicado, shut off from sound of a voice of sympathy.

Fashions For Dynamite Workers.

In factories where gunpowder and the modern high explosives are made the greatest precautions against accident are taken.

Not only are the buildings so constructed as to minimize the danger of explosion, but the dress of the workmen is also regulated by the management.

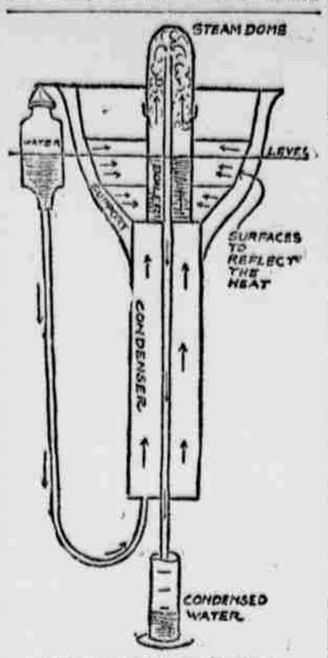
All workers in smokeless or nitro

powder and other high explosives wear rubber aprons and sleeves. Another safety appliance is the aluminium helmet, which causes the simian appearance of the men in the picture. The object of this queer costume is to protect the man from splashes of acids and other chemicals. The tongs carried by one of the men are made of aluminum and are used for making guncotton from its bath of nitric acid, which has no effect upon aluminum.

MEASURING THE SUN'S HEAT.

The Immense Work Done by the Rays on the Earth's Surface.

Every school boy knows that rain is produced by the sun evaporating the water from the sea and the reprecipitation of this water. But let him ask



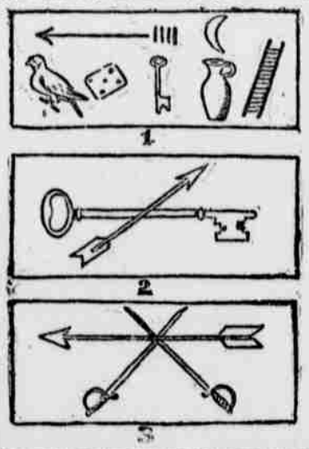
MEASURING THE SUN'S HEAT.

his teacher at what rate this evaporation takes place and few will be able to answer. In order to study the force of the sun Professor Buchanan has, according to Nature, devised what he calls a "Solar Calorimeter." By means of this apparatus the sun's rays are concentrated by a reflector upon the surface of a silver tube in which is water, the area of all parts being accurately measured. Now the heat from the sun changes the water in the silver boiler to steam and this is condensed by a suitable arrangement and measured. Thus by noting the time required, the area of the various surfaces and the amount of water changed to steam the sun's heat can be calculated.

Observations made at Sohag in Egypt showed that the sun could evaporate to steam more than seventeen and a half cubic centimeters of water per square meter of surface per minute. No allowance has been made for instrumental imperfections. They certainly exist and by making suitable corrections we find the force of the sun per square meter to be equal to about one horse-power. By making suitable calculations the author reckons that each meter of the sun's surface emits 45,000 horse-power per minute.

Signs Used by English Burglars.

Should you, while taking your morning or evening stroll around your house, notice any of these drawings, or any chalk marks in the least resembling them, on your garden wall or the walls of your house, says Answers,



MARKS USED BY ENGLISH HOUSEBREAKER

notify the police. These signs are in common use among housebreakers and tramps and thieves, each having its special significance.

Thus Fig. 1 means: Following the point of the arrow, the fourth house in the direction given is to be burgled during the night of the next moon crescent.

The tools needed for the burglary are indicated in the second line.

A bird (lantern), die (hammer), key, pitcher (chloroform), and ladder.

Fig. 2, a key crossed by an arrow, means that a free-lance tramp has been reconnoitering and desires assistance; also that it would not be amiss to visit the place at night, when in all probability a valuable acquaintance may be formed.

Fig. 3, two swords crossed, with an arrow running through, signifies the direction a certain troop of tramps or gypsies have taken.

Fashions For Equines.

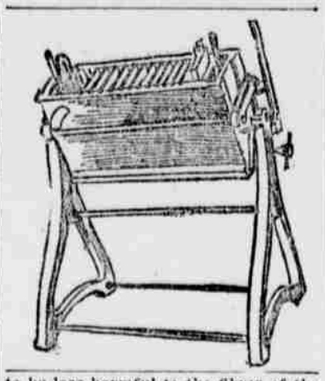
HATS WORN BY PHILADELPHIA HORSES DURING THE HOT SPELL.

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE FENCED IN ON DARRELL'S ISLAND. A THICK NETWORK OF BARBED WIRE OFFERS UNCOMFORTABLE RESISTANCE TO ESCAPING BOERS.

BLEACHING PROCESS.

Attention Called to a Modification of the Salt Water Method.

The production of a bleaching and disinfectant liquor by the electrolysis of salt water is a thoroughly well understood commercial process. Some years ago it was tried on a large scale for the disinfection of the garbage refuse of New York City, but for some reason was never followed up. Consular Agent Harris, of Elbenstock, Germany, sends the following illustration and information in regard to a modification of this principle for the use of textile manufacturers, laundries and others, requiring chloride of lime for bleaching or disinfecting purposes, such as laundries, hospitals, etc. In this device the production of the bleaching liquor is continuous as long as desired, and the current for its operation can be taken from the ordinary house mains. The apparatus consists of a box of slate, swung on trunnions, with an inlet for the brine and an outlet for the sodium hypochlorite, which is the active chemical bleacher. The current passes in at one end of the box, and passing between the poles or electrodes at opposite ends, traverses the solution of brine, disintegrating it and producing the bleaching solution. It is asserted that the bleaching liquor is suitable for bleaching raw cotton, yarns, jute of flax, paper, clothes, etc. For use in laundries the apparatus is somewhat modified in form and attached to the washing tubs. This solution is claimed



to be less harmful to the fibres of the threads than the usual bleaching powders, goods bleached by electrolytic means here described losing only two per cent., against some eight per cent. for chloride of lime bleach. The rapidity of the bleaching operation is also somewhat increased.

Filipino Letter Carriers.

The queerest mail carriers in the United States postal service are the Igorrote Indians of the Philippine Islands, which are shown in the accompanying photograph.

The Postmaster-General at Washington may make all the rules he pleases about shirt waists and other proper uniforms for United States mail carriers, but the Igorrotes will disregard them all. Their idea of a uniform is a breechcloth, and nothing can change that notion.

It must be admitted that this costume shows off their figures to good advantage. The Igorrotes, though small, are well proportioned men, and their muscles are firm as a professional athlete's.

These couriers carry mail from Dagupan to Baglo, Bouguet Province, the round trip being one hundred miles for $1, and consider themselves making good money at that. Their principal diet is rice and fish, and though it may sound somewhat strange "dog" is their chief luxury.

In leaving Dagupan it is no unusual sight to see them each with from eight to a dozen dogs. They pay twenty-five to forty centavas for each dog, according to his size and condition. They travel naked through

POSTMASTER KINGSMORE AND TWO OF HIS MAIL CARRIERS.

the burning sunshine of Luzon with much more comfort than an American with umbrella and fan. Their skin is almost as tough as that of a caribou, and their feet have never known what shoes are.

"They are perfectly trustworthy," says Postmaster Kingsmore, of Dagupan, "more so than the average Filipino, and among all I have ever seen not one was a beggar."

English Usages About Spurs.

Lord Grey de Ruthyn claims the right to carry the sovereign's golden spurs. A Field Marshal wears gilt spurs, and mounted officers of other services wear steel spurs, except in mess dress. A victorious South African general has been presented by his many admirers with a pair of gold spurs. He will never be able to wear them in uniform.—London News.

A specially trained sanitary troop lately drilling near Berlin has transformed cars of different kinds into hospital cars with berths for sick or wounded in from three and one-half to five minutes per car.

CURIOUS FACTS

Cast-iron plows were first made in this country in 1797, and were greatly objected to from the belief that the cast iron poisoned the ground and prevented plants from growing.

At Little Dunmow, in Essex, England, a flitch of bacon is given yearly to such married couples as can declare upon oath that they have not quarreled and have not wished themselves unmarried for a year and a day. The custom was established in 1444.

At a North London church the gold wedding ring not being in evidence, one of the bridesmaids cut off a lock of her hair and handed it to the prospective husband, who, to the amusement of all present, deftly improvised a ring which answered all the purposes of the one he had so carelessly forgotten.

Papers recently discovered in Spain show that Columbus, as Admiral of the fleet of caravels that discovered America, received payment of $320 a year, while the captains of his three ships were paid $16, $18 and $19 a month, while the wages of the sailors were from $2 to $3.40 per month, with rations and two suits of clothes a year. There were eighty-two men in all under pay.

A thief lately arrested in Madrid, Spain, carried a concealed electric battery with a metallic plate which he carried in his right hand. He would approach a man offering his hand in friendly fashion. If the man responded by clasping the outstretched hand an overpowering shock was the result and the thief would get through his work and away before the victim recovered.

A curious commodity that enters into nearly all preparations of food always attracts the curiosity of travelers who visit the Bolivian market. It is preserved potatoes, cut into cubes or slices and exposed to the air until the moisture is entirely evaporated. They have a dry, corky appearance and are almost tasteless. They are always used in the preparation of "chupe," the national dish, which is always the first course at both breakfast and dinner.

Some years ago a respectable merchant was summoned at a London police court for refusing to exhibit his ticket to the railway inspector at a certain metropolitan station. It transpired in the course of the evidence that, for some reason or other, the gentleman in question had a rooted objection at all times and seasons to displaying his pasteboard, though it was not hinted for one moment that he had the slightest desire to defraud the company. The magistrate characterized his action as a "foolish freak," and mulcted him in a small fine. The fine was paid, but the obstinate individual before leaving the court indicated his intention of adhering in the future to his remarkable conduct.

A Fly's Wings.

Most respectable insects have two pairs of wings, but a fly has only one pair, with a scallop on the rear edge of each, showing that in earlier days it had "openers," even if they went into the discard later. These scallops are called "halteres," or balancers, and it is the theory of some that they help to steer the fly. They say that when the starboard balancer is clipped off the fly goes hard a-starboard, and vice versa. But under each of these scales is a globular process, with a long tube fringed with cilia, believed to be sensitive to odors. These globular processes pump air into the nervures or veins of the wings and keep them taut and stiff, for thin though the wing may seem, it is really a double texture. Perhaps clipping off the balancer lets the air out of the wing and so disables it. A fly is able to saunter along through the air at the rate of five feet a second, but when it is in a particular hurry it can go about thirty-five feet a second, which is a two-thirty gait. Its wings beat the air at about the same ratio of vibration of the piano string E, first line of the treble staff; but that is not its only means of audible expression. When it gets excited and cannot break away from the fly-paper it makes its thorax vibrate at a higher pitch. You have heard that Campanini could sing high C with chest voice. He could not, but a fly with its feet stuck fast can.—Harvey Sutherland, in Ainslee's.

Mr. Chandler's Early Lesson.

It was always noticed of William E. Chandler, while in the Senate, that he never allowed the present moment to pass when he had anything to do. The word "procrastination" was not in his lexicon. This lesson he had had drilled into him early by his mother, a New England woman of sturdy conscience and character. Once, when he came home for a holiday from an academy six miles distant, she discovered that he had left his umbrella at school.

"William," said she, "you need not take off your hat. Go right back and fetch that umbrella."

"But, mother," pleaded the lad, "that's six miles, and the teams are all moving this way now, so I shan't get a lift."

"Then walk," was all the comfort he got.

He trudged off, recovered his umbrella, and made a philosophical application of this and other experiences in the same line to the business which filled his life at a later stage.—Washington Post.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Tucks, far from losing favor, appear to be steadily gaining ground and will be correct for the next, as well as the present season. The novel May Manton shirt waist shown is of white taffeta silk, and is made over the fitted lining, but all waist materials are appropriate and the lining can be omitted when washable fabrics are used.

TUCKED SHIRT WAIST.

The foundation fits snugly and closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the portions of the waist proper. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth, then fall free to form soft folds, but the backs are tucked for their entire length and are arranged to give a tapering effect to the figure.

The novel yoke extends over the sleeves, but can be cut off at the armseyes when preferred. The sleeves are in bishop style, tucked for nearly their length, but left free to form puffs above the narrow pointed cuff bands. At the neck is a regulation stock collar with which is worn a tie of black velvet to match the belt.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size, three and seven-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, three and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and five-eighth yards thirty-two inches wide or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

Woman's Eton.

Etons remain first favorites for light weight jackets and will extend their popularity into the coming season. No other style has so firm a hold on the fashionable world and no other is so generally becoming and useful. This latest design possesses many advantages and is admirable both for the entire suit and the separate wrap. The May Manton original shown in the large drawing is designed for the latter purpose and is of black cheviot trimmed with stitched taffeta bands and handsome crochet buttons, but Oxford cheviot, taffeta, covert cloth and all jacket cloths are equally appropriate and all suiting materials are correct when the little coat is part of a costume. As shown, the big sailor collar is used, but when preferred this last can be omitted and the neck finished with a stitched band extended from the revers.

The back of the Eton is smooth and seamless. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and are turned back to form the pointed revers that meet the collar which is joined to the neck. The sleeves are plain in coat style, trimmed to simulate cuffs.

To cut this Eton for a woman of medium size, three and one-half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-two inches wide, one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide or one and three-eighth yards fifty inches wide will be required, with two yards of stitched bands to trim as illustrated.

The Parasol of Many Colors.

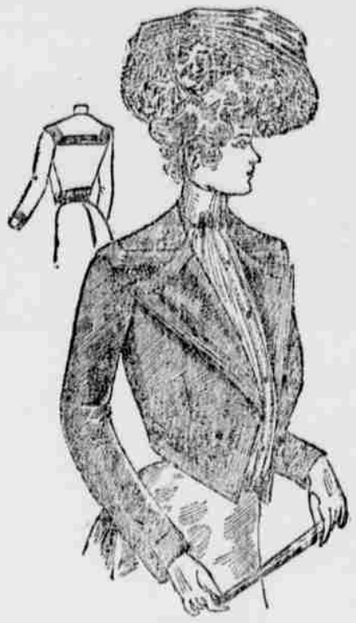
Among novelties from Paris is the sunshade with a movable cover, achieved in an ingenious and perfectly simple manner so that the cover can be put on instantly, and, naturally, can be varied as much as liked, so that each one will harmonize with a different dress. It used to be the custom to give as a present a valuable parasol handle, but instead of that it is now fashionable to present the frame, accompanied by several covers. A sunshade cover painted by the giver forms a lovely gift.

Sapphires and Emeralds.

Sapphires and emeralds may be set around with diamonds if you can afford the extravagance. If not, you may have opals and turquoise set in gold.

Girl's Dress.

Little girls are best dressed when wearing simple little frocks that are quite free of fuss. The very charming May Manton model shown is admirable in many ways, including the latest feature in the novel plastron-bertha that finishes the low neck. The original is of China silk, with blue figures on a white ground, and is made with short sleeves and worn without the guimpe; but can be varied and made high by the addition of the latter, while countless materials are equally appropriate. For warm weather, dancing school or party wear the design is admirable as it stands and childish, simple silks, pale-tinted cashmeres and the like are appropriate. For simpler occasions washable materials and darker colors can be used either with or without the separate guimpe. Or the waist can be made with high yoke and long sleeves.



ETON JACKET.

The waist is simple and full, closing at the centre back, and is finished at the low neck with the plastron-bertha. The skirt is straight and full gathered at the upper edge and joined to the belt.

To cut this dress for a girl of eight years of age, five yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four and three-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide or four yards forty-four inches wide will be required; with short sleeves five and five-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide or three and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide; with long sleeves one and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, two and one third yards twenty-one inches wide for guimpe, two and one-fourth yards of edging and three and three-fourth yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

GIRL'S DRESS.