ARID HIGH PLAINS.

Section of the West Which May Be Reclaimed for Settlement.

Whe Inited States Geological Survey Searches for Water to Make the Lands Habitable, at Least for Stock-Raising.

The efforts of the hydrographicthranch of the United States geologfical survey are being directed to the selection of sufficient water to lead the reclamation and habitation of that area of the great plains lying recal of the prairies and east of the Bocky mountains, commonly known .ms the high plains. The section is admirably suited to agriculture and graving except for its inadequate water supply, which is so uncertain that great areas of fertile land lie quite aminhabited. This is especially true the regions lying between the temer valleys which cross it at wide Intervals. These broad intervalley plateaus are practically waterless, but it has been discovered that water may be had from underground serves by wells and windmills, and has been demonstrated that, while the ferion may not be largely rechannable by irrigation, it may be successfully used for grazing by creating stock-watering points at comparatively close intervals. It will, however, be difficult, if not impossible, for the grazers to raise any-Thing besides fodder cane of the drought-resisting varieties, such as Maffir corn. Vegetables and other products will, for the most part, probably have to be grown elsewhere. The river valleys, on the other hand, seem destined to be extensively cultiwated by irrigation, the water for which will be pumped from the gravels of the river beds, where an underflow has been known to continue the summer season after the rivers themselves have ceased to run." These areas will furnish garden prodwere for the ranches on the plateau, and in this manner make the region a whole habitable. The details of this investigation, with exhaustive studies of the nature of the underground waters of the high plains, appear in the twenty-first and twen-Ty-second annual reports of the United States geological survey, the latter of which is now in press and will soon be issued.

WANDERBILTS HOLD A TRAIN.

Whim of Mrs. Cornelius Compels the Backing of Regular Train 25 Miles to Take Her Abroad.

The Southern Railway's Palm Limited train from New York to St. Angustine was delayed more than an bour near Pineland, Ga., the other day to gritify a wish of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, thereby furnishing an interesting tale of the potency of a name.

Mrs. Vanderbilt concluded that she would run over to see her brother. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., at May River. As the limited express came into view Pineland Mrs. Vanderbilt waved her parasol and Mr. Vanderbilt waved his hand. But the train went by at

a mile a minute. The next station was Hardeeville, 23 miles away. There the train was. Magged and the engineer was handed Exemperative orders to back his train to Pineland to take on the Vanderbilt party. Trains ahead were tied while this 50 miles was cut out of his schedule.

The story is that Mrs. Vanderbilt demanded of her husband that the strain come back for her and that he Bound the means of having her wishes respected.

REPTILE PUTS OUT FIRES.

The Remarkable Power of a New Inmate to the Zoological Park at London.

A newt-like creature of a bright erange and black has just been added the inhabitants of the reptilehouse at the London zoo. This chilly and quite harmless beast has been credited in the past with the power of patting out flames and of being intensely poisonous.

The putting out of flames is possibly, no doubt, suggested by the fact that if the creature be warmed it. expdes a quantity of liquid from its skin, and becomes, as it were, a kind at temporary fire bose.

As to its being poisonous, this same secretion has been shown to be fatal when the animal is rashly swallowed by a frog-eating bird. But it can mate nothing harder than an earthworm.

Rapid Transit in Prospect.

Some French and Belgian engineers working on a scheme to reduce The time of the journey by rail beween Paris and Brussels, 191 miles. From six to two hours by electric trains, so that Parisians may lunch at home, take a train to Brussels, transmet business there and return to Paris for dinner. The cost each way is to be

-Bour dollars. The system will be dou-Me-track with the accumulators of the cars united with each other by cables. All cars are to be first class. The termaini will be in the center of the busimees in each city. The trip will be made at the speed of 94 miles an hour, fineluding stops.

Not So Remarkable. An lowa man thinks he has disenvered how to make a palatable food sent of cornstalks. That ought to be wasy, says the Chicago Record-Herald, after others have succeeded in mak ong shavings and sawdust so pleasant to take.

GETTING RID OF A LOVER. Eighty-Seven Methods Which Prove

Effective in the Land of India.

Edmund Russell lectured to the Eclectic club at New York, at its meeting at Delmonico's on "Some Ancient Writings of India." Нe selected from one of these as his main topic the chapter on "Eightyseven ways of getting rid of a lover.' Here are some of the 87 varieties:

Underrate his friends. Step often on his feet. Ridicule those he resembles. Mortify him before servants.

Ask him to love you when he is Invite your mother to visit you fre-

quently. Ask him for things he cannot possibly give you.

Find fault with all his plans for your pleasure.

Should he offer a caress, turn your head a little to the left side. Move your hands a little every time he opens his mouth. It will make him nervous.

his superiors, while he sits bored and unnoticed in the background. When he begins to tell you a story,

Let him see you with men who are

always interrupt him and begin another that has no relation to the one he is trying to tell you. Never laugh when he laughs, or should you both happen to laugh at the same time, let him clearly under-

stand that you are not laughing at the same thing he is laughing at. HOLDS OIL AT HIGH PRICE.

Pennsylvania Man Keeps 5,500 Bar-

rels Stored for Thirty-Two Years Waiting for Better Prices. About a mile west of Enterprise, a

small town in Warren county, Pa., is an iron oil tank of 7,000 barrels' capacity, which at the present time contains about 5,500 barrels of petroleum. It was erected in 1871 by Commodore W. J. Kountz, of Pittsburg, and three years later it was full of oil. The commodore determined he would not sell his oil for less than five dollars a barrel, and although the pipe line was extended into the Titusville district about that time he refused to connect the tank with it or sell his oil. Later he disposed of 1,500 barrels of oil to Titusville refiners at four dollars a barrel, the oil being loaded into barrels at the tank and hauled to Titusville in wag-

ons. The tank is far removed from the pipe line or any producing-wells at the present time, but the owner still refuses to part with the oil for less than the price he set upon it. The market price to-day is \$1.50 a barrel.

There are many instances where oil producers stored their production and set a high price at which they intended to sell, but they generally weakened in a few years. The commodore is one exception.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDIA.

Lord Curson, the Viceroy, Urges the Natives to Use Their Hoarded Wealth.

Lord Curzon, the viceroy, made an address before the Bengal chamber of commerce at Calcutta the other day. He dwelt upon the obstacles to industrial progress in India. He declared that the government was ill equipped with expert advice, while the necessity for reference to the India office often compelled the beginning of matters all over again. Continuing, he said:

"I do not hesitate to say that we are trying to run this empire with a staff which would be inadequate for a secand class European kingdom.

He urged the natives to empty their hoarded wealth, which he estimated at 825 crores of rupees, in industrial pursuits. (A rupee is worth 50 cents. A crore is 10,000,000.)

"This," he said, "is the first duty of the patriotic Indian. It is because I believe in the future of this country and the capacity of our race to guide it to goals never yet attained that I keep my courage and press forward."

OLD MAN AMPUTATES LEG.

Cuts Off Six Inches Additional After the Doctor Had Removed the Foot.

C. W. Seigman, 78 years old, of York, Pa., was not satisfied when his left foot was amputated at the ankie a week ago, and he cut off six inches more himself. He is suffering from gangrene, to cure which his leg would have to be taken off above the knee. but this was impossible owing to his age. Dr. W. Clarkson Smith, however, yielded to the old man's insistence and cut off the foot at the ankle. The other day a member of the family found a six-inch section of the leg hidden near the bed. The old man, after repeated denials, finally confessed that he had cut it off with a knife and saw. He is apparently none the worse for the operation.

New Field for Graphologist. A paper tas been publishing articles in which a graphologist seeks an affinity for well-known women by examining their autographs and those of prominent men. Thus it transpires that Mile, Brande, late of the Comedie Française, would match well with M. Philipe Crozier, the former chief of the protocol and now minister at Copenhagen, Graphology says Mile, Brande would also pair well with M. Combarien, the civil secretary general

New Jersey Taxation. Except school taxes there i

at the presidency.

state tax levied in New Jersey other than that derived from corporations.

COAL SUBSTITUTES.

Scarcity of the Natural Product Stirs Ingenuity of Inventors.

Efforts Being Made to Discover Proceases of Making Briquettes, Which Will Be a Cheap and Good Fuel.

The use of general waste, in briquette form, is on result of the coal scarcity. Briquettes of coal dust have been turned out for several years, and are now made in larger quantities than ever before. Even the chimney dust of blast furnaces in the iron districts of this state has been converted to fuel uses in the same form, but this briquetting of the sweepings of city streets is the extremist result of the grievous condition caused by the anthracite coal strike.

Vegetables and woody fiber, animal hair and flesh, and coal dust and screenings will burn and produce heat, but in their isolated form not in sufficient quantity to be of much use. In many English towns the city's waste is used for burning to generate steam or electric power. But schemes under consideration now by a considerable number of inventors and practical business men are to utilize this waste material direct. By mixing this waste in proper proportions with a pitch binder, and then compressing it into small, convenient sized briquettes a fairly good fuel is obtained. This fuel, like all briquettes, is free from dust and ashes, and it can be handled easily without making everything dirty with

which it comes in contact. The utilizing of the city's waste material for biquetting is dependent largely upon the cost of the work and the binder. Pitch is the most expensive part of the briquettes, even when coal dust is used as the raw material, but experiments have lately enabled manufacturers to produce an excellent binder at very little cost. In most of the American coal briquettes the pitch binder represents only from five to ten per cent. of the whole mass, while in Germany and England the binder has run as

high as 15 and 20 per cent. New machinery for collecting, mixing, compressing, and drying briquettes made of the different waste materials has been designed and made in the past few years, and the improvements in this direction promise further developments.

DIGS FOR BIG TREASURE.

Muskegon Man Making Excavation for Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars in Coin.

James Anderson, of Muskegon, Mich., is now excavating under an old building in that city in search of \$308,000 in Norwegian coin. The riches were supposed to have been buried under the shanty of Ole Larson, who told of it on his death bed in October, 1901, to

Adolph Miller. Larson said that one of the large banks of the city of Trondhjem, Norway, was robbed in 1870 of the money in question. John Jasperson was arrested, charged with the crime, and sentenced to prison for life. At the same time Larson was convicted of as-, sault, and was confined in the same prison with Jasperson. Later Jasperbon informed Larson where the money was buried.

Larson was released from prison a few years later, went to where the hidden treasure was buried, secured the money, and fled to America, and before his death burted it in Muskegon.

FLIRTING A MISDEMEANOR.

Measure Introduced in Missouri Legislature Would Protect Girls and Teachers.

A bill was introduced in the Missouri senate the other day to make it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 to flirt with boarding house girls, the spinster principals or the teachers, the last two classifications being added to the bill in order to prevent the charge of special legislation. The bill in full reads:

"It shall be unlawful hereafter for any person or persons to communicate with the inmates of any female seminary in the state of Missouri without first obtaining leave, orally, by writing, signs, or otherwise, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to stand, loiter about or infest public roads, streets, alleys, or sidewalks. when there shall approach or pass the inmates of any seminary."

Artist's Canal-Boat Home.

W. O. Nieuwenkamp, one of the most famous artists of Holland, has taken to a canalboat, a big boat with all modern comforts and filled up within to resemble an old Dutch interior. He recently returned from a tour through the canals to winter at Amsterdam and the canalboat gallery is now the resort of fashionable people. Nieuwenkamp says that in his boat he can journey, be at home and work at the same time. He and his wife frame his pictures, print and bind his catalogues.

Improying the Breed of Cuts. The very latest wrinkle in the cat

world is the breeding of short-haired cats, just the common or garden varlety of cats. It is marvelous what a few short generations of care and breeding will do for poor passy, who takes her outing on the alley wall or moans about the door of some deserted house. After scant joys and many Eardships she is at last to see high life. She is to be bred for the same points as the Persian.

BLANDFORD MANSION.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Gift to Duchess Connuelo Will Not Be Ready for a Year.

Although some 150 workmen are doing their best behind the scaffold-inclosed walls of the new Blandford house, in London, the gift of W. K. Vanderbilt to his daughter, the duchess of Marlborough, it will be at least 12 months yet before the mansion is ready furnicupation. The interior plans are residence of the most palatial

the house front measures 63 feet, runs the picture gallery. The ballroom is lighted by 11 high, stainedglass windows, and marble columns support the richly carved ceiling. In all there are 50 rooms. The duke's reading and writing-room is on the ground floor. Next to it comes a large circular morning-room, entered by three doors, while at the back is the dining-room and servery, with a series of elaborate elevators on the most approved American plan, wherewith to convey dishes from the extensive kitchen below.

On the first floor there are a billiard-room, bedroom and twin drawingrooms, one at each end of the house, so as to have sun or shade as the summer day advances. The third floor is devoted to the nurseries and to bed, bath and dressing-rooms for the young marquis of Blandford and his little brother. There are also two large playrooms. The cost of the bare building was \$150,006.

WOLVES KILL A BIG STEER.

Ravenous Pack of Beasts Break Into a Montana Rancher's Feeding Pens.

County Commissioner William Montgomery, who has just arrived a, Dillon, Mont., from the Big Hole basin, reports ta bold act by gray wolfes a few days ago. On the Kraemer place, in the basin near Jackson, "Jack" Moran is feeding a number of steers for market. Some few nights ago a pack of wolves, which have been haunting the basin, entered the feeding pens within a few hundred yards of the house, and, attacking one of the biggest threeyear-old steers in the bunch, they took it down and killed it. They feasted on the carcass that night, and the next night the pack returned and picked the bones bare. This is the first time in the history of local stock-raising that wolves have been bold enough to enter an inclosure and make a kill. The residents of the basin have sworn vengeance on the nack, and it will not be the fault of the hunters of that section if the bounty upon every one of the wolves is not collected before green grass comes again.

BIRTH RATE ON INCREASE.

This Result Is Shown by an Analysis Of Census Flaures for the Last Decade.

Analysis of the statistics on births compiled by the twelfth census does not bear out the contention that the birth rate in the United States is decreasing. At least the figures based on what the compilers of paren of the vital statistics say are imperfect cata. indicate that there was a slight increase in the birth rate for the decennial period of 1890-1900 over that of 1889-1890 Not the least interesting feature is that the greatest increase occurred in the northeastern or New England group of states, which includes New York. In this division the increase was 1.7 per 1,000. An analysis of these figures, including the average annual excess of births over deaths for the period from 1890 to 1900, shows the following re-

Birth Excess Birth rate b'ths over rate 1390, deaths, 1900.

NEW SHIP DESIGN PATENTED. Berlin Professor Aims to Improve Vessels by Adopting Shape of a Tetrahedron.

Prof. Kretschmer, of the Berlin technical university, who holds a prominent position in the navy office, has patented a design for the hulls of

He was convinced that it is a mistake to imitate the shape of a fish, so he studied acquatic birds, with the result that he decided the most efficient shape was that of a tetrahedron. Construction on these lines forms the ba-

sis of his invention. He claims that vessels of this shape will be 50 per cent, more efficient than the existing types, and as there would be no wash this would be an immense advantage in internal navigation.

Great Feat of Engraving. A marvel of engraving has just been accomplished by a youth of Odessa who is known throughout south Russia for the extraordinary precision of his work. On a grain of wheat he has engraved the music and words of the Russian national anthem with the aid of a lens. Every note is dotted and clearly defined. He was called to the imperial court to show the ezar the wonderful piece of work, which is framed in a tiny silver setting. The ezar, amazed at the production, gave the engraver a gold watch with his monogram on it.

Cam't Kill Her Off. Now comes news that the Chinese downger empress has started a paper In Peking, ways the Chicago Records Herald. It's hard to keep a dowager like that in her coffin.

THE CHILDLESS HOME

President Roosevelt Condemns It as a Menace to the Nation.

Declares That the Man or Woman Who "Dislikes Having Children, Is in Effect a Crimiual Against the Race."

President Roosevelt is an emphatic believer in the Biblical precept: "Increase and multiply." Himself the father of six children, he looks with alarm upon the tendency among American men and women to shirk the duties of marriage, and especially of parenthood. He has issued an earnest protest against this tendency. It takes the form of a letter to Mrs. John Van Vorst, joint author with Miss Van Vorst of "The Woman Who Toils." It is used as a preface to the

The paragraph which especially attracted the president's attention was one in which Mrs. Van Vorst deplored the voluntary sterility of the American-born women of this country. She declares that the fecundity among them is less than in any other nation of the world, unless it be France, whose anxiety regarding depopulation we would share in full measure were it not for the foreign immigration to the United States. Immediately upon reading it President Roosevelt wrote

the following letter: "White House, Washington, Oct. 18, 1902 .- My Dear Mrs. Van Vorst: I must write you a line to say how much I'have appreciated your article, 'The Woman Who Toils,' But to me there is a most melancholy side to it when you touch upon what is fundamentally infinition more important than any other question in this country-that is, the question of race suicide, com-

plete or partial. "An easy, good-natured kindliness and a desire to be independent - that is, to live one's life purely according to one's own desires- are in no sense substitutes for the fundamental virtues, for the practice of the strong racial qualities without which there can be no strong race-the qualities of courage and resolution in both men and women, of scorn of what is mean. base and selfish, of eager desire to work or fight or suffer as the case may be, provided the end to be gained is great enough, and the contemptuous putting aside of mere ease, mere vapid pleasure, mere avoidance of toil and worry.

"I do not know whether I most pity or most despise the foolish and selfish man or woman who does not understand that the only things really worth having in life are those the acquires ment of which normally means cost and effort. If a man or woman, through no fault of his or hers, goes through life denied those highest of all joys which spring only from home life, from the having and bringing up of many healthy children, I feel for them deep and respectful sympathythe sympathy one extends to the gallant fellow killed at the beginning of the campaign, or the man who tolls hard and is brought to ruin by the fault of others.

"But the man or woman who deliberately avoids marriage and has a heart so cold as to know no passion, and a brain so shallow and selfish as to dislike having children, is in effect a criminal against the race and should be an object of contemptuous abhorrence by all healthy people.

"There is no physical trouble among us Americans. The trouble with the situation you set forth is one of character and therefore we can conquer it if We only will alter witness the property THEODORE ROOSEVELT"

SELLING KING'S OLD CLOTHES.

London Second-Hand Dealer Securat the Stock at Recent Guild. Sale.

A kindly and thoughtful act on the part of the king has had unexpected results. At a recent sale conducted by the London Needlework Guild his majesty sent a large number of articles from his own wardrobe to be sold for the benefit of the poor. It seems a second-hand clothier became possessed of some of these goods, and he is now displaying them in his window labeled: "Lately worn by King Edward VII." The Tailor and Cutter says:

"His majesty is not of a size or shape that would render his clothes particularly good sellers, but on the other hand his garments are invariably well made and of good material. As we do not suppose that in the majority of cases they have been subjected to much hard wear, they would probably fetch a good price."

Climbing the Alps on Skis. Alpine climbing in winter by the aid of skis opens up a new field for daring mountaineers. The Henderson brothers, of London, accompanied by three guides, crossed the Col du Theodul on skis and arrived at Zermatt safely the same day. Only twice before has this feat been accomplished within the last eight years. Great interest also centered recently in the ski-derby at Berne. In a jumping contest an English girl jumped 59 feet 8 inches, making a record for women,

Has a Tuneful Phonograph.

A distinguished audience, including the crown prince, attended a lecture at the university by Prof. Cervanka, of Prague, who demonstrated his new phonograph by which music can be reproduced without metallic noises. Experts who were present believe that Cervanka has solved the problem of avoiding metallic noises and that henceforth music can be exactly reproduced.

RUSSIAN PRESS CELEBRATES.

The First Paper in the Czar's Dominions Was Published Two Hundred Years Ago.

The Russian press has just celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its existence. The first Russian newspaper was the Moscow Wjedomosti, or, to give it the full title, "the newspaper of military and other noteworthy matters which occur in the dominion of Moseow and the neighboring countries."

The czar issued a ukase authorizing : the foundation of the paper in the middle of December, 1302; the first number appeared on January 15, 1703, and 1,000 copies were printed. The paper was practically the creation of Peter the Great, who occasionally contributed to it.

The number dated August 15, 1703, contains the earliest news about the new buildings of St. Petersburg.

The second oldest paper in Russia is the German St. Petersburg Zeitung, of which the first number appeared in January, 1727.

For the current year licenses are in existence for the publication of 1,076 newspapers. Of these, 868 are in Russian, 109 in Polish, 47 in German, eight in French, one in English, and the rest in various Russian dia-

lects. Nearly all of these papers are of very recent date. ... Three-fifths of them are not ten years old. In St. Petersburg 40 have not reached their fifth year. The mortality among Russian newspapers is very

HISTORIC SHOW FOR VISITORS.

Interest in the Proposed Revisal of Old Scenes and Customs at Shrewshory.

This year's attraction for American visitors in England will be she week's revival of old scenes, games and customs at Shrewsbury, which will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the battle of Shrewsbury. This will be given in July with great celat and entire fidelity to historic detail.

Shrewsbury claims to have more old houses and great memories than any other town of its size in the country. The half-timbered, top-heavy dwellings date from the time of the battle. In one of them, now a fishmonger's shop, Henry VII, slept during the march to Bosworth field. In Shrewsbury he was first crowned king. Two sons of Edward IV, were born there, one of them to be murdered in the Tower.

The scenic representations of July will include the ancient gates that defended the English from the Welsh. and the town cross on Pride hill, where Hotspur's body was laid between mill stones. There will be tilting at the ring, and the quintain bouts at quarter-staff, hobby horse races, Morris dances and a May pole.

TOWN RULED BY HEBREWS.

Woodbine in New Jersey Founded in 1891 is the Only Place of its Kind in the World.

The colony of Russian Hebrews at Woodbine, N.J., which owes its existence to the gradrosity of the late Baron Mairice de Hirschiwill be incorporated as a borough in a few days. The governing body of the new municipality will be composed entirely of Hebrews. For some time many of the colonists have been taking instructions in civil government and political economy, & with excellent results. Woodbine will be the only town in the world gov-

erned exclusively by Hebrews. Woodbing was founded in 1891. The colouy was started in a wilderness, but to-day its hundreds of acres of farm lands are the most fertile and productive in south Jersey. The town has a population of more than 1,000, and the numero is factories within its borders are never idle.

CARNEGIE'S NEW ESTATE.

American Millionaire Buya Pittencrieff in Scotland for \$223,000.

The country round about Andrew Carnegie's new estate of Pittencrieff. which the American millionaire has just bought, has been the scene of about as much history making as any region in Scotland. Dunfermline town itself existed far back in the ninth century and from 1057 to 1650 was the almost constant residence of Scottish kings.

Pittencrieff house itself was built in 1610 and was enlarged in 1740 with stones from the ruins of Dunfermline palace. Mr. Carnegie bought "Pittencrieff" from Col. Hunt for \$225,000, in the possession of whose family the famous estate has been for many years. In 1762 the property was sold for \$5,000, in 1757 for \$85,000 and imply 1800 for \$157,000.

Diamond Imbedded in Meteorite. In the private collection of George Frederick Kunz, now on exhibition at the Museum of Natural History, at New York, is a diamond imbedded in the center of a 40-pound meteorite. The diamond is of the purest and hardest carbon, but dark in color. With several other small particles of diamond dust it rests in a small jagged area. of less pure carbon about the size of a large marble. The area is surrounded by solid meteorite iron from four to five inches thick.

Just Like Any Common Kid. When little Prince George of Wales was baptized the other day he yelled like a young wild cat and seemed to be half scared to death. Royalty, says the Chicago Record-Herald, has to grow on a person like whiskers and some other things.

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