STUDENTS IN HOMES.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM SOLVED IN NEBRASKA.

Young Men Do Housework of All Kinds to Pay Their Way Through College-Boys Cook, Bake and Scrub.

Lincoln, Neb.-A labor union decree mad the necessities of some students at the University of Nebraska, have repulted in the partial solving of the servaant girl question in Lincoln. Fully a dosen young men who have been taking a course in domestic science are now holding down positions as men of all work in as many families in this city.

Of the 3,000 students at the university a number are compelled to work their way through college. These have found jobs in local stores, offices and newspapers, where their spare time is spent. Previous to the first part of the year some worked in restaurants as waiters.

Then the waiters' union served notice upon the restaurant keepeers that hereafter none but union men should be employed. The result of this was that most of the students were compelled to give up their employment.

In casting about for something to do the suggestion was made that the boys might be able to supply a part at least of the demand for household help. None of them was qualified, however, for such work. Nothing daunted, they applied to Miss Bouten, head of the domestic science department of the university, for entrance into her classes. As the rules of the institution made no distinction between sex in any course the roung men were admitted.

For a number of months they worked diligently learning how to cook and bake, how to sweep and care for rooms, and when the present semester opened a dozen of the young men applied to advertising housekeepers for places. When they succeeded in convincing the housekeepers that it was not a college prank, but that they were in earnest, they were tried. All of them are still In service, and they are giving satisfac-

The care of the furnace and the scrubbing of walks have always been tasks at -which most domestics balked, but they have been cheerfully performed by the

School duties take up only a few hours of a day, and by hustling the boys are able to hold their positions and keep up with their classes.

Early rising enables them to have the morning meal ready when the family gets up, and by nine o'clock their morning duties are ended and they are free to pass two hours in the classrooms. The afternoon gives them additional time for recitation, and the evenings, after the household work is finished, are apent in study.

Most of these young men are sons of farmers and have been accustomed to ioing chores, and they find it possible to make more money, while being prowided with warm quarters and plenty of food, than at their old precarious Jobs. The course of study in the domestic science department is well adapted to fitting them for household

Some of the girls also eke out their slender resources by similar work.

LOVERS OUTWIT MAMMA.

Old Lady Stops First Ceremony, But Couples Get Away and the Knot Is Tied.

Larned, Kan .- At the hotel in Larned the other evening Mr. Thompson, of Harrington, and Lottie Parret, of Larned, were about to be married. A number of the guests at the hotel assembled in the parlor to witness the ceremony. But as an official was about to pronounce them man and wife, the mother of the bride swooped down on the assembly, captured the girl, and earried her to a room in the hotel. There she put the girl to bed, and, it as said, retired with her, that no chance could be had for escape. However that may be, "two shadowy figures might have been seen making their way from the hotel before daylight, and they went to the home of Judge Stockman. waked him up, and in a very short time the knot was securely tied."

Then the couple went to the depot. and took the early train out of town. What the mother said or did when she woke up and found the girl gone in not recorded.

MAKES HORSE COMPANION.

Master Rats Mearly Same Fare as the Animal with Which He Lives.

Alexandria, Ind.-Jules Sampiou, a Belgian glass blower during the palmy days of the gas belt, but for years known as the "Hermit of Orestes," three miles west of the city, has been declared insane and has been transferred to the Richmond insane asylum Sampiou lost his mind because he

was jilted by his girl in Belgium, since which time be has shunned men and hved alone with a sorrel horse in a ten-foot square hovel wholly devoid of furniture. When his insanity was first noticeable he was found one morning in his room, which was carpeted with ancashed wage thecks footing over \$766. He has plenty of money, but eats nearly the same fare as his horse. He used to come to this city once every two weeks for oats, corn, etc., which Le carried home or pushed in a hand eart the horse, a beautiful sorrel, walking meekly along behind. He allowed the horse to do no work

Troubles of a Hero. And now it is said that Stoessel must be tried by court-martial. That's what he gets for being a hero.

COLOSSAL HOME FOR PAPER

New York Times Building, Recently Completed, Tallest Structure ... in the City.

New York.-The New York Times is gow published from its new building in Times square, a structure which has been referred to by experts as one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world. In recognition of this contribution to the architecturral beauty of New York, the city government some time ago named the district from Forty-second street north for seven blocks along Broadway and Seventh avenue Times square, and the subway station in the basement of the building bears the same title.

In a special edition published January 1 to celebrate the occupancy of the building there was an elaborate description of its construction and equipment. Among the features mentioned in this edition is that the building is the city's tailest structure, from base to top, being 31 stories, with an extreme height of 476 feet; that a new record in steel tonnage has been made in its construction, as it contains a larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building, having at the same time the strongest and stiffest steel frame structure of similar dimea-

sions ever erected. The presses are located 55 feet below the level of the street, while the paper is written and set up from the fourteenth to twenty-fifth floors. The press plant has a capacity of 144,000 16-page papers every hour, and provision has been made to increase this capacity to 432,000 papers per hour.

PLAN ECONOMY IN NAVY.

Vessels to Be Placed in Beserve Until Need for Their Services Arises.

Washington.-The naval general staff proposes to put naval vessels in reserve for the purpose of economy. It has been discovered that the cost of keeping a battleship in commission amounts to more than \$1,000,000 a year, and it is realized that some provision must be made for maintaining two classes of ships in reserve.

During the next session of congress an appropriation will probably be requested for maintaining ships in orinary under a system of serviceability that will permit use of the vessels without much delay.

One class will be kept at the navy yards under such conditions of readiness for duty at sea as will permit their departure from port within 24 hours, This can be accomplished by having the ships in the care of few officers and men, the engines turned over frequently and the equipment stored in accessible places alongside, when not actually on

Another class will be in less readiness for service, probably far enough removed from the condition of duty to quire a week or more to send the vessel away from the yard.

ROMANCE AT WORLD'S FAIR

Secretary of German Commission to Take Home French Bride He Met at Kaiser's Pavilion.

St. Louis, Mo.-Kart Gallenbeck, secretary of the imperial German commission to the world's fair takes home with him a Parisian bride, whose acquaintance he made at the world's fair.

The marriage will take place soon. The bride-to-be is Miss Alexandrine de Brandt, daughter of Franz de Brandt, of Colombes, near Paris. The De Brandt family is of the Austrian nobility.

'Miss de Brandt is a young cosmopolitan. She was born in Austria and educated in France, England and Vienna. She speaks English, French. German,

Italian and Spanish. She came to America with friends of her father's family to see the world's fair. She wrote accounts of it for French journals and at times did interpreting for the German commission.

In "Das Deutsche Hause," strong reminder of pleasant days she had spent at Charlottenburg, she met Karl Gallenback. She corrected his English and helped him with difficult translations. While her tongue worked her brown eyes were not idle. The closing days of the fair brought a betrothal.

FIGHT BLAZE WITH MILK. Lacteal Fluid Used to Extinguish Flames Threatening a Philadel-

phia Dairyman's Home. Philadelphia - The dwelling of Christian F. Devold, of Roxborough, was badly damaged by fire the other day which broke out in a closet on the secand floor, and Samuel Moore, one of

the inmates, was badly burned about the hands, face and body while attempting to extinguish the flames. The members of the family, which, in addition to Devold, consisted of his wife, three children, and Samuel Moore,

were sitting in the dining-room about nine o'clock in the evening when a policeman rushed into the house and informed them that there was a fire on the second floor Devoid is engaged in the milk busi-

ness and there being no water handy. he Mrs Devold and Moore procured from the milk house several cans filled with the lacteal fluid, and with this they fought the flames and prevented them from spreading until the firemen. in response to the alarm sent out by the policeman, reached the scene

School for Servants.

A school is to be started in Hamburg Germany, for the training of domestic servants. It will be very practical, and will not compete with the schools of domestic science which are becoming popular among well-to-do families.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS

COLLECTION OF RARE SIGNA-TURES DISPOSED OF.

Letters of George Washington and Thomas Lynch, Jr., Bring \$200 Each-Prices Brought by Others.

Philadelphia. - Attorney General Hampton L. Carson's fine collection of autographs was recently sold at auction. The collection included autograph letters by signers of the declaration of independence, members of the continental congress; presidents and their cabinets, naval and army officers, and men of note in many other vocations. The bidding was somewhat desultory, but it was said that the articles brought fair prices.

The most notable prices for single articles were paid for the original manuscript report of the commissioners to the Annapoils convention, under date of September 1, 1786, and an original letter written by George Washington to Attorney General Randolph, October 1. 1793, in reference to changing the meeting place of congress because of the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia. These were bought for \$200 each.

The highest price obtained was \$200, paid for the autograph of Thomas Lynch, Jr., signer of the declaration of independence from South Carolina, on the title page of a book printed in London in 1749... Only one letter written by Mr. Lynch is known to exist, and his autograph is exceedingly rare. The Washington autographs, as a whole, brought the best prices.

Other autographs brought prices as follows: Andrew Jackson, February 14, 1818, \$16; President Taylor, Mexico, 1847, \$18; President Lincoln, Washington, April 12, 1861, \$50; Grant, Fort Donelson, February 10, 1865, \$105; Grover Cleveland, August 23, 1887, \$4; President Roosevelt, New York, 1897, \$1.30; Benjamin Franklin, February 28, 1748, \$45; John Blair, December 11, 1788, \$72.50; Commodore Bainbridge, commander of the Constitution, \$6.50; Benedict Arnold, Philadelphia, October, 19, 1778, \$24; Jefferson Davis, \$1; Admiral Dewey, 1900. \$1.10; Cardinal Gibbons, 35 cents; Stephen Girard, Philadelphia, June 13, 1814, \$1.50; autograph copy of poem, "Old Ironside," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, June 10, 1842, \$29; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1835, \$4, and another, 1879, \$2.50; Louis XVI. of France, \$3.75; Thomas Paine, Philadelphia, 1781, \$5.50; autograph poem by Bayard Taylor, Hongkong, 1853, \$12; John Greenleaf

MAY FREE OLDEST PRISONER John Warren, for 43 Years in a Connecticut Penitentiary, Sues

for a Pardon.

Whittier, Amesbury, \$1.50.

Wethersfield, Conn.-John Warren, who has been in prison longer uni man in this country, having been at the state's prison here for 43 years, may be released the coming summer by the board of pardons.

At the meeting of the board he presented a petition to be allowed to spend his remaining days with his brothers. who promised to care for him the rest of his life. The petition was continued until the June session.

Warren came to Wethersfield in December, 1859, and he is now 66 years old. According to the testimony at his trial. he was married to Julia E. Turner when he was but 17 and she but 15. They quarreled continually, and one day in the early spring he persuaded his wife to take a walk with him in the woods. They sat down on the bank of a driedup stream, in which there were little pools of water, and while his wife's back was turned Warren grabbed her by the throat and held her nose and mouth under the water until she was drowned. Then he dragged the body into a clump of woods three miles away. It was said that another woman whom he wished to marry witnessed the crime.

KANSAS' BIG OIL YIELD.

State's Product for 1904 Is 5,600,000 Barrels-Beats the Pennsylwania Output.

Chanute, Kan.-For 1904 the total production in the Kansas oil field was approximately 5,500,000 barrels. In 1903 the production was 1,118,000 barrels. The increase is a fraction more than 500 per cent.

Since the discovery of oil in 1856 nothing like this record has been made. Kansas has made more progress in oil industry in 12 months than was accomnished in Penusylvania in 17 years.

During the year just closed there has been invested in the oil business, leases, drilling, pipe lines, pumping plants, and the like, about \$50,000,000. The wells themselves have cost \$5,000,000 more Tankage has cost \$15,000,000 more and pipe lines of all sizes, pumping plants, and other improvements bring the total to \$50,000,000, an average monthly investment of \$4,166,000. Taking the average price of oil for the year, there has been paid out more than \$4,000,000 to the producer and more than that to labor. More than 3,000 miles of oil and gas

Rockwell an Orientalist. William W. Rockwell, chosen to succeed Mr. Conger as minister to China. is noted as an orientalist. He has explored the greater portion of China and Thibet, and speaks and writes in Chinese. Thibetan and Sanskrit as readily

pipe lines have been laid.

as to English.

Bolution Simple. Dr Spitzka says the brains of criminals are in no sense abnormal. If the whole truth were known, it would probably appear that a majority of the ceiminals are merely too lazy to work.

SOCIETY LEAVING THE CITY

Country Places Gradually Drawing Wealthy New Yorkers, Declares Social Register.

New York.-That private residences for persons in fashionable circles in New York will be a luxury in 1922 is the view of compilers of the social register of 1905, which has just appeared. The estimate is base upon a comparison of this issue with that of 1888. This comparison also leads to the deduction that society is gradually abandoning private residences in Manhattan more for country homes than for apartment houses and hotels.

Of families named in the social register of 1888 about 82 per cent, lived practically under their own roof; now only 59 per cent. do so, among prominent families in New York alone. Contrary to the general opinion, this population has not been largely absorbed by apartment and hotel life, but the bulk has taken up with country life and is to be found in suburban towns on Long Island, Westchester county, New Jersey. Tuxedo, and some of the winter resorts, such as Aiken. One-quarter now lives permanently abroad, with but occasion-

al visits to the United States. In 1888 the largest number of familles residing under one roof was 11. Now

there are as many as 27 in one botel. Of the 9.000 families in the social reginter 4,556 families reside one to a dwelling, being eight per cent. of the total. Families residing two in a house mostly belong to the same family, and they are for the purpose of this comparison classed with private residences, leaving a total of 1:074 residing in apartment houses or hotels. They are 12 percent of the total. Of the families who live in the suburbs there are 2.124, or 23 per cent. Living abroad are \$37 fam-

THIBETANS ARE TRADERS.

New British Possession a Nation of Shopkeepers, Declares Col. Younghusband

London. - Col. Younghusband, who concluded the British treat; with Thibet, and who recently arrived in England from Lassa, says that owing to the magnificent behavior of the British troops, the Thibetans were much better disposed toward them when they left than when they arrived.

The colonel said that, as a result of the mission, obstacles to trade with India had been removed, and trade was in actual progress when he left.

"The Thibetans," he said, "are a nation of shopkeepers. While the mission was in the country, Thibetaa traders were continually coming in to all our camps and posts to sell produce and goods. There seems to be every prospect of a thriving trade springing up between India and Thibet. It was a very difficult matter to get the convention through in the few weeks which military necessity placed at my disposal, and still more difficult to do this without causing bitterness of feeling among the Thibetans.

"I am happy to say that we have not left behind us at Lassa any of that feeling of race animosity which might be very apt to occur under similar circumstances. The fact that we were allowed into the most sacred shrines in Lassa, and that, after the treaty was signed. Capt. Connor was received by the Tashi Lama at Shingaise with great ceremony, was sure proof that the walls of religious obstruction which had been raised by the lamas, and which had hitherto closed the country, had more or less been broken down. I do not think it likely that they will ever wish to raise them again."

SLEIGHING IN AUTOMOBILES Big Machines on Steel Runners As-

tonish Long Island Natives-Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Hempstead, N. Y .- Automobiles on runners astonished the townsfolk of Long Island, who thought they had seen everything in the shape of an upto-date vehicle. It was to some extent an experiment on the part of those who wished to drive their cars over the snow and ice-covered roads in the neighborhood. And the result was not entirely satisfactory.

A portable steel runner, somewhat resembling a half-tire, was attached to the front wheels of the machine, and the rear or motor wheels were encased in a steel rim with sharp teeth, which dug into the ice and propelled the

The plan worked better in theory than in practice, flowever, for while there was no difficulty in propulsion of the automobile, the sharp points of ice under the snow continually punctured the tires, and the sport was finally aban-

The machines were driven into stables and spirited horses and real sleighs were taken out in their place, and the merry jingle of bells was heard along the Merrick road.

Not Displacing the Original. Sumatra wrapper tobacco can be grown in Connecticut, and a farmer near Charleston has demonstrated by 12 years of profitable experiment that teacan be grown in South Carolina, but there is still a market for tobacco grown in Sumatra and for tea grown in Japan. -Boston Globe.

A Dangerous State. An Alahama man has been sent to

tail for 30 days because he kissed a girl after she had said: "Please don't!" It must be difficult for a man to know when he is safe in Alabama.

The Next Problem. Now that the thornless cactus has arrived, will some resourceful scientist of a zoological turn of mind undertake the evolution of a quill-less porcupine?

EULOGY ON A BRICK.

INSCRIPTION WRITTEN BY OR-DER OF ASSYRIAN KING.

Is Translated Into English by Prof. Torrey, of Yale University --Block of Clay Made 2,700 Years Ago.

New Haven, Conn. -- An interesting inactintion made upon a sun-baked brick some 2,700 years ago, by order of Shalmanese II., king of Assyria, has just been translated into English by Prof. Charles C. Torrey, of Yale university. The brick has been in the possession of Yale for almost 50 years, but the cuneform writing in the inscription is of a rude character, and a previous attempt at translation in 1870 was only partly successful.

The inscription is a short cuingy of the king and his father. It ends in a manper calculated to remind one of the old nursery rhyme about "The House That Jack Built." The full inscription, as translated by Prof. Torrey, is:

Shalmaneser, the great king, the mighty king, ruler of the universe, king of the land of Assyria; son of Ashurnasirpal, the great king the mighty king, ruler of the universe, king of the land of Assyria; son of Tukutti-Ninah, ruler of the universe, king of the land of Assyria, and he built the tower of the City of Culab."

What the tower of Calah was, and why It was considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned as the chief fact worthy of remembrance in connection with this "ruler of the universe" with the hard name, nobody knows. An attempt was made some years ago to identify the tower mentioned as the Tower of Babel of Biblical fame, mention of it being made in another ancient Assyrian Inscription as a noteworthy achievement. However, it is. now generally conceded that the ground for supposing them to be the same is very slight.

King Shalmaneser, the author of the inscription, is known in history as among the first Assyrian kings to make captives of the Hebrews A description of his attacks upon them is given in 2 Kings 29 and 30.

From other sources it is evident that the king was also a practical joker of a grim sort. He himself relates in another brick, Which was presented to Yale at the same time with one recently translated, that he conquered many tribes, and some of them be boiled in pitch and some he made slaves, putting rings in their noses to increase their tractability. He is also said to be the originator of the "turkey dance," now sometimes seen at country fairs. the principle of which is the well-known fact that a turkey, or "anybody" elee, dislikes to stand at ill when the floor beneath the feet is hot. Shalmaneser is said to have induced his captives to dance in a similar manner

THE OLDEST CONFEDERATE

Patrick Clark of Lucky Hill, Va., Veteran of Three Wars, Passes the Century Mark.

Richmond, Va.-In Patrick Clark, of Lucky Hill, on the Southern railway, between Remington and Bealeton, Fauquier county can boast of probably the oldest confederate veteran living to-day Born in Ireland in 1794, he emi-

grated to this country when a small lad, with his parents. At 18 he enlisted in the Américan army, and served through the entire war of 1812. In 1847 he joined the Eighth United States regulars, sailed from New York city to Vera Cruz, was placed in Gen. Worth's famous division, and took a very active part in all the fighting that ded up to the capture of the City of Mexico. At the close of the Mexican war he was discharged at the Jefferson barracks, in Missouri.

He served four years in the confederate army, a member of the Sixth Louisiana infantry. Early's division. army of northern Virginia, and was a participant in some of the flercest engagements of that bloody period.

His general health is excellent. He can walk around, appears to be very cheerful, and experiences a great delight in describing the numerous conflicts in which he has taken part. He is entirely blind, is very hard of hearing, and almost entirely dependent upon a pension of \$12 a month which he receives from the national government for his services in the Mexican

NOVEL SMOKING CONTEST.

German Clubman Wins \$125 by Making His Cigar Burn Over Two Hours Without Going Out.

Berlin,-At one of the clubs here a lively dispute has just been settled by a novel competition.

A discussion having arisen in the smoking-room as to how long a cigar would last a smoker without going out, it was agreed that the six persons present should light at the same moment cigars of the same brand and thus settle the matter.

One of them was unable to make his smoke longer than half an hour; another 50 minutes. The third smoked just an hour, the fourth an hour and a half, and the fifth one hour and fifty minutes. Finally the sixth alone was smoking. and he continued beyond the two hour mark, and won the prize of 500 marks, or \$125.

Gum from Rubber Plant. Salida, Col., expects to have a factory for the extraction of gum from the "Colorado rubbe, plant" in operation soon. A building was recently donated by the business men to aid in establishing the new industry, and it is now being prepared for the reception of the necessary machinery, which has been ordered.

ZADKIEL OF THE ALMANAC. Richard James Morrison Was a Man

of Brilliance in Service of England.

The original "Zadkiel," an Englishman, was an interesting person. His bame was Richard James Morrison, whose father is described as "a gentieman punsioner under George III," while his grandfather had been a captain in the service of the East India company. Entering the royal navy the year after Trafalgar as a first volumteer, Morrison saw much boat service in the Adriatic, and afterward shared in "a brilliant and single-handed victory" gained by his ship "over a Franco-Neapolitan squadron." After having served as lieutenant and master, he entered the coast-guard in 1827, and for rescuing life from shipwreck in 1828 the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck-the parent of the present Royal National Lifeboat institution-presented him with a medal, which he appears to have amply deserved, since he had to retire from the coastguard in 1829 through ill health induced by exposure on the occasion of this rescue. It was be who, in 1824, presented to the admiralty a plan subsequently adopted in principle for registering merchant seamen and engineers, to know that in 1827 he suggested another "for propelling ships of war in caim." For his plan (1835) to "provide an ample supply of seamen for the fleet without impresement" he received the thanks of the admiralty, Sir James Graham, then first lord, adopting his arguments in the house of commons and partly giving effect to them by adding 1,000 boys to the navy. Meanwhile "Zadkiel" had in 1831 brought out the "Herald of Astrology," which afterward became the "Astrological Almanac," and subsequently "Zadkiel's Almanac," whose enormous circulation brought him a competence.

ATMOSPHERE AS A PRISM. Befracts the Sun's Rays and Pro-

duces the Peculiar Green Color Seen at Sunset.

A green ray at sunset is sufficiently well known to make unnecessary any mention of the beauty of the spectacle and the ordinary conditions of its ob-Liul evenings on the seashore and elsewhere, although the intensity is variable in general, it is necessary that the state of the atmosphere be such that the horison may be clearly distinguished as the solar disk sinks behind in In explanation of the green ray recourse has been had to the theory of an optical lliusion, due to the yellow-orange light of the sun, which at the moment of the disappearance of the last small portion of the sun becomes affected by the complementary color, green-blue. This has not been satisfactory, and it has been suggested, says a writer in La Nature. lbat the atmosphere acts as a prism refracting the last juminous ray from the sun at the time of its disappearance and decomposing and spreading it out according to the succession of cotors of the spectrum. The red, orange and yellow rays are the less deviated and are confused with the colar point of which they have the color, but the eye-perceives clearly the creen and blue rays while the indigo and violet, which are the most dispersed and the most luminous, cannot be seen

FIND GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND

Quartz Bearing Rich Metal Is Found on Reef in Mokinini Locality.

News has been received from New Zealand of the discovery of a wonderfully rich gold reef in the Mokinini locauty by a Yorkshire fireman, which information is verified by another Yorkshire man who is now living at West Port, New Zealand. The discovery was mane, as discoveries often are, in a very sit gular manner. Winter the fireman. having stooped at the edge of a creek to pick a piece of stone to throw at a bird, noticed that the stone was gold-bearing quartz. He at once returned to town. took out his miner's right, and, with his mate, pegged off claims on the ground. subsequently selling out his interest for £75,000. This is the biggest gold find ever made in New Zealand. Winter, who is now on his way home, is the son of a poor billposter at Shields, in Yorkshire, where his widowed mother is still living. The young man left his home three years ago, and had not been heard f since until a month ago, when he wrote from West Port. At that time he had evidently not made the discovery. as there is no reference in his letter to his amazingly good fortune.

Maine's Great Aquamarine. The minerals of Maine are becoming of world-wide reputation. The great aquamarine, found in Stoneham, and probably the most valuable gem ever found on the American continent has recently been purchased as a valuable acquisition to the crown jewels of Cermany. The German prince, while in this country, saw the gem at Chicago and admired it so much that the movernment has been negotiating for it ever since, and recently sent a man over to this country, who finally succeeded in closing the trade, taking the gem back to Germany with him. At the world's fair at Chicago the gem was valued at \$20,000. It weighed 133 carats. By the way, one crystal taken at Paris, Ma. this summer has been sold for \$500.

Snow Blinds Britishers, Many of the British soldiers suffered greatly from snow blindness in Thibet, The native Thibetans escape snow blindness, as do the inhabitants in other snowy parts of the world, by greasing the face and then blackening the skin all around the eyes with a burned stick.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS