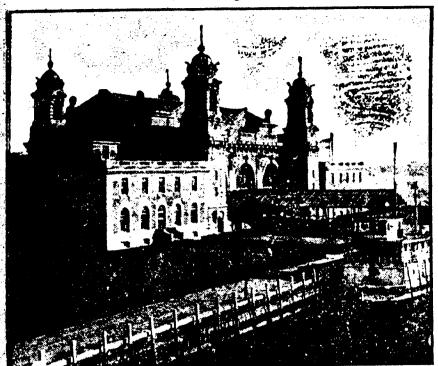
Where the Emigrant Lands



Magnificent building at Ellis Island through which all aliens must pass and where they must undergo a rigid and thorough inspection and examinathen as to their qualifications before they are allowed to land in the United

ance.

English Educator Save One Should

Use Both Hands in Writing.

London.-The boys at Eton, a pre-

mier school over here, admission into

which is very difficult, are just at

present on their best behavior. The

head master, Canon Lyttleton, has

adopted a new form of punishment.

which is far from popular. Offenders

against the school rules are now

obliged to write out a certain number

of lines with the left hand, and some

of the lads, it is said, would rather

be birched than undergo the new pen-

Canon Lyttleton believes thorough-

ly in ambidexterity and is of the opin-

ion that a boy should be trained to

use his left hand as well as his right.

tice. 'He contends that people should

be able to use their left hand as well

as their right, because it has an ef-

fect on the brain. If the left hand is

not as active as-the right, he holds

He is of the opinion that immense

benefits are gained by boys able to

use the left hand as well as the right.

There would be no such thing as

writers' cramp if persons used both

A private lecture on the subject was

given at Eton to the masters and oth-

used than in this country. The gen-

Justice Phillimore, a prominent

DEAF WILL ENJOY MUSIC.

Paris.—An extraordinary invention

He devised an apparatus by which

and musical sounds are transmitted to

A gay waltz produces unwonted

forts of what might be appropriately

One may look forward, therefore, to

hear Mozart's operas or Beethoven's

No Cemetery for Cats.

tion of a cemetery for the burial of

"I thought this measure was a joke,

knows but one of the ministers of

The house reversed its previous ac-

lows Man Has Eight-Dollar Bill.

Ocheyedan.-A rare plece of cur-

Boston.-The bill for the incorpora-

derful invention.

hands in writing.

the left side of the brain is affected.

TO HAS NEW THEORY TO AID BRAIN.

BENEFIT GREATLY BY WORK OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Ahead \$231,000,000 Each Year, According to Estimate-Bureau of Animal Industry First-Showing Hens Their Duty Valuable

Washington. - The people profit \$221,000,000 annually by the work of the agricultural department, according to the estimates of the bureau offigials made public in the report of the committee on expenditures in the agsicultural department, which has spent the entire session investigating He is putting his theories into practhe department.

The bureau of animal industry leads the list with an annual valuation of \$50,000,000, of which \$100,000 is berause of the experiments making hens tay more plentifully.

Chief Willis J. Moore, of the weathbureau, says his bureau annually henefits the people \$30,000,000.

The bureau of plant industry places #s value at \$29,000,000. Of this, \$100,-\$60 is because of the saving by introfucing the resilient cow pea.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of the bureau of chemistry, thinks his office does \$10,000,000 of good. He places the in ica the left hand is very much more vestigation of sorghum syrup, the saving from the investigation of the eral opinion is that Canon Lyttleton's sugar beet and the utilization of waste idea is an excellent one. in making denatured alcohol at \$1,000,-200 each. He estimates the value of English judge, is a striking exponent his "poison squad" experiments in de- of ambidexterity. When one hand is termining the effects on health of food tired he changes his pen to the other. preservatives and coloring matter at and during a heavy day in the law \$5,000,000. Dr. Wiley thinks his inves-courts his accomplishment is the envy signtion of the "sweet" or "hot" corn of the tired reporters.

Industry is worth annually \$250,000. The bureau of biology, which in support of its estimate that it annually bruefits the people \$3,000,000, submit- French Doctor Declared to Have Wonted beautiful orange-colored maps labeled "Skunk area of the United States," asserts that \$1,500,000 beneit was derived from its work among appears to have been made by a French "coyotes and wolves." The biological doctor, M. Dupont, according to a comsurvey appropriation was left out of munication read to the Academy of the agricultural bill for the reason Science by M. D'Arsonvale Dr. Dupont that the money asked was to be ex- intended to invent a process by which an sended in "mapping districts in the the sensation of music could be con-United States which would make ideal veyed to deaf mutes. homes for frogs."

The bureau of entomology thinks it the number of vibrations in each musaves the people \$22,000,000 a year, of sical note is conveyed through electric which \$5,000,000 is because it was in- wires with alternating currents. The attumental in the "introduction of the apparatus is attached to a microphone Australian lady-bird beetle."

The bureau of public roads is the the body with extraordinary distinctmost modest of all and only asserts ness. it benefits the people \$873,000 a year. The feeling produced is said to be The report severely criticises Chief more delightful than when the notes

Meore, of the weather bureau, for his are heard and not only deaf mutes but expenditures on "Mount Weather," the persons with good hearing declare that research institution which he established the sensation is positively delicious. lished in the Blue Ridge mountains at accest of \$161,000, for which Comptrol hilarity and every nerve and muscle in for Tracewell says under existing law the body seems to dance from the ef-There is no authority.

Secretary Wilson, of the department described as a musical tickling maof agriculture, is criticised for exceed- chine. ing his authority in expending the appropriation for the new department the time when one can feel as well as of agriculture building. Instead of exampleting a structure for the entire symphonics. stepartment he spent the money in building a single wing.

Lunatic Looks Up Jailer. Charlotte, N. C.-Jailer Horace pet cats, which had been advanced to It has no was locked up in his own the third reading stage in the legisfail nearly an hour by an insane in lature, was itself consigned to the hate, N. H. Prevo, who pocketed the graveyard when Representative Mock keys and ran. Leaping over a high of Boston said: Hence around the prison, he made a Mash for the woods, hotly pursued by but I really begin to believe that some the son of Johnson. When closely men are taking it seriously. First, we pressed Preve changed his course, and have the burial ground for these pets. made for the large reservoir of a cot- Then, of course, why not funerals? on mill near by. Before young John-Then the decoration of the graves of mon could stop him he plunged into these pets, for the decoration of the icy water. He sank twice and graves is entirely proper. And who then swam out completely cowed and willing to return to jail. He is insane this house might not be called on to en the subject of religion and is usu-officiate at the burial services." ally peaceable.

Unearth Rich Ancient Art.

tion and killed the bill, 52 to 71. Ancona, Italy.-Workmen discoverof two ancient tombs of extraordinary value and interest here, while excarency is in possession of D. H. Boyd wating for the foundations of a hos of this place, being an \$8 bill of the mutal. These tombs date from the colonial period. It was issued by "the third century before Christ. They con- united colonies," bears date of May ittined some beautiful silver vases a 0 1776, and is in a good state - respair of hold carrings art with enter ervation. The bill bears the imprint mids and a gold ring set with a carved of "Hall & Sellers," and is helieved to grone. Orders have been given that he very rare. It has been in the possearch be made for other antiquities, session of Mr. Boyd for 75 years,

GATEWAY OF ANCIENT CHINA.

Old Mud Fort With Heaps of Small Stones for Use of Defenders.

Chia-yu-Kuan has for centuries been the spot where merchants, as well as embassies from the West, have been forced to await the permission of the mighty emperors of Cathay before entering China. As such, and from its remote situation-remote, that is, so far as Europeans are concerned—this frontier post has long enjoyed a halo of romance in Chinese eyes. In reality it is a mud brick fort, far inferior to such places as are to be seen at Lahore and other Indian cantonments long ago given up, except as mere quarters.

The walls at Chia-yu-Kuan enclose an area some 120 to 150 yards square. On the north and south sides these are double the outer, being 20 feet high and four to six feet thick. East and west there are double gates of solid aspect, and the inner wall is 35 to 40 feet high all around. From outside the fort has, to the Oriental eye, an imposing appearance, which the inside does its best to atone for. Here is to be seen a collection of dirty mud hovels, with one official residence of the poorest kind. Along the wall runs a narrow parapet, some four feet from the summit, but, owing to its height, unapproachable from below.

except in two or three places. From the point of view of modern defense the whole position is pitiable. Guns there are none, the garrison consists of a half score withered old men of the usual Chinese type and these are the proud possessors of wooden iingalis. Having said so much it might seem that the worst has been told, but this is not so. With no intention to hurt the feelings of the trusty garrison to whose charge is committed the most advanced outpost their mighty empire possesses it must be added that piles of small stones are heaped at intervals along the parapet wall. With these it may be presumed that the defenders will be called upon some day to meet a foe advancing from the northwest.

The G. R's.

A physician's wife was complaining of the annoyances she suffers in the interests of her young husband's prac-

"When I married the doctor," she said, "his abbreviation of g. p. amused me, but in two cases at least I soon found that it meant more than a grateful patient. One woman whom he asked me to be nice to because she was a g. p. has borrowed my clothes more or less for four years; the other has a little girl born just a day later than our Marjorie, and she uses the coincidence as a reason for borrowing all poor Marjorie's things. I've been asked to lend the child's clothes, her playthings, her perambulator, and even the services of the nurse. Now both these women are popular in different little cliques and have brought the doctor a patient or two. So if I were to speak my mind out it would mean perhaps a loss. They know they have me at their mercy, so until our practice is very much larger I must grin and bear it. My only consolation is in saying that g. p. means, in their case, graft patient."

Spitzbergen.

For the first time I learned, from an eyewitness, something about Spitzbergen, that desert Arctic Island, 500 miles north of the North Cape of Norway and within 700 miles of the north pole; a frost-desolated land, where the grass grows longer than the trees. and huge glaciers in the ice-bridged valleys amid the jagged mountains move majestically down into the sea, until mighty icebergs, a monstrous birth, break off and rise to the surface amid thunderous reports—once the only sound that broke the profound

silence of those awful solitudes. Spitzbergen is the only spot of earth that is positively known as No Man's Land: it is the possession of no country, and has nothing even resembling a specified government. The island seems likely to remain No Man's Land, though it is said that an effort has been made by Norway to establish some sort of protectorate over it .-National Magazine.

An Urban Cinderella. The teacher had been reading a story of Cinderella to her class of. youngsters and was now going over the story again with them to fix it in their minds. Among other questions which she asked them was why it was necessary for Cinderella to leave every night early enough to be home by 12 o'clock.

From various members of the class she elicited most of the reasons which are implied in the story until finally all remained silent. "Isn't there any other reason?" she

asked. "Can't any of you think of another?" Up shot Larry's soiled chubby paw,

in frantic eagerness to indicate his knowledge. "That's good, Larry. What is the

reason?" "She had to ketch the last car,"

piped Larry.-Montreal Herald.

Go Slow Young Men. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, advises students against deciding upon a vocation too soon. According to Dr. Butier, a man should not go to college with any settled convictions as to what he is to do. Dr. Butler holds that college is the place to make such a decision. The opportunities there are so many and varied that, according to the president, every man ought to find something to suit him. He implies that by the end of his senior year a man ought to have acquired anough knowledge to enable him to determine his right vocation.

SIGN OF AUTHORITY

WHAT THE MACE MEANS TO AS-SEMBLED CONGRESS.

Ineignia is of the Most Ancient and Honorable Origin-Was First Used Under the Roman Republic.

At the right of the speaker's desk in the hall of the house of representatives in the capitol at Washington stands a large cylindrical pedestal made of highly polished green marble.

When the house is called to order each day the sergeant-at-arms, or one of his deputies, places upon this pedestal the mace, which is the symbol of authority in the house. When the body adjourns, says St. Nicholas, he removes it, and keeps it in safety until the house meets again.

This mace is of very ancient and honorable origin. Under the old Roman republic, the magistrates passed on foot from one place to another, administering justice, trying public offenders and imposing penalties. Each of these magistrates was at-

tended by a small body of men known as lictors, whose duty it was to make way for the officers of the law, preserve order, make arrests and inflict punishment on condemned citizens.

Each of these lictors carried with him a bunch of rods tied together with thongs, and having an ax bound to the outside of it. The thongs were used for beheading. Sentences imposed by the magistrates were at once carried out.

These bundles of rods were known as fasces. When the magistrates passed along the thoroughfares the lictors preceded them, bearing the fasces aloft, and the assembled citizens immediately made way for them. When any disorder arose nearby,

the lictors appeared with the fasces. upon the sight of which quiet was instantly restored. No Roman citizen ever ventured to question the authority of this emblem.

When the Romans conquered Britain the use of the fasces as a symbol was brought with them, and like many other Roman customs remained with the British people.

While it was no longer used for inflicting punishment it continued to be used as a symbol by the early nglishmagistrates, and when an officer appeared carrying the fasces his authority was immediately accepted by all. It was, in effect, his badge of of-

The English form of the fasces was slightly changed in that the ax was placed inside of the bundle of rods. with blade protruding from the top

The great councils of the early Saxons gradually developed into one general body, which in the fourteenth century became known as the house of commons. In all—these earlier councils the use of the fasces was continued, but it then came to be known as the mace, which has remained as the emeblem of legislative authority in that body down to the present day.

The house of representatives of the United States was modeled closely after the house of commons by the framers of our constitution and the usage of the mace was borrowed from the English custom.

The first mace adopted by the house was destroyed by fire when the British burned the capitol in 1814. From 1814 until 1842 a mace of painted wood did service, but in the latter year the present mace was made. after the model of the original one,

It is about three feet in height and consists of a bundle of ebony rods, bound together with a band of silver. after the fashion of the fasces. From the center of this bundle of rods protrudes a silver stem, on which is a silver globe four or five inches in diameter. This globe is an eagle of

solid silver with outspread wings. . This mace is the emblem of authority in the house, and when, as sometimes happens, that body becomes unruly and seems quite beyond the speaker's control, the sergeant-atarms appears, and, lifting the mace from the pedestal, bears it up and down the aisle of the hall. Instantly every member sinks into his seat, order is restored at once, and absolute silence prevails. Any members who disregards the mace is in "contempt," and is liable to censure or even expulsion.

Rests in Life's Melody. Ruskin has said: "There is no music in rest, but there is the making of

music in it." In our whole life melody, the music is broken off here and there by "rests," and we foolishly think we have come to the end of the time. God sends a time of forced leisure. sickness, disappointed plans, frustrated efforts and sudden pauses in the choral hymn of our lives, and we: lament that our voices must be silent and our part missing in the music which goes up to the ear of the creator. See Him beat the time with unvarying count, and catch up the next note as if no breaking place had come between. Not without design does God write the music of our lives. Be it ours to learn the tune and not be dismayed by the "rests." They are not to be omitted. If we look up God will beat the time for us.

Diplomacy. A collector stepped into an office, and, seeing the debtor talking to a number of lady friends, waited till he had leisure. Whereupon the debter turned to the collector with a very pleasant manner and said:

"I will lend you this dollar to-day Come again when you are hard up,' and he smiled one of those smiles that erack a looking glass.

TALL HATS FOR CAVAGES.

de l'article de la company de la company

Striking Costumes Worn by 3cm Clyilized Potentates on State Occasions.

The manner and occasion of wearing the garments of civilization sometimes chosen by savage chieffains and semicivilized potentates have often proved a source of mirth.

Perhaps the palm for a unique combination still belongs to that statuesque Polynesian native who honored a state function by appearing in a stovepipe hat, the rest of his costume consisting of postage stamps, abundantly and artistically applied in elegant patterns over his entire person. Still other striking effects have been attained.

Robert P. Skinner, who was sent lately on a mission to Abyssinia, relates that, having presented an American flag to Atto Paulos, a hospitable official person, far removed from savagery, he received this gracious acknowledgment of the gift:

"I appreciate this more than anything you could give me. It is the proudest decoration I could possibly own. I shall ask the emperor for the right to accept it, as we cannot accept anything of this sort without authorization, and he will say 'yes.' Then I shall wear it about my shoulders every feast day."

The tall hats which the Americans wore at the court of Menelik evoked much admiration, says the Youth's Companion, as indeed tall hats seem always to do in lands unfamiliar with their peculiar rigid dignity. One which a previous traveler had bestowed upon a provincial ruler of the country had been, they learned, so highly appreclated that it was at once sent to the court jeweler and the brim encircled with a row of emeralds.

When, on breaking camp, for the last time, the party bestowed various articles of attire on their faithful Abyssinian servants, they found that even pink pajamas were less thankfully received than old hats. Mr. Skinner gave his own hat to Atto Pito, chief muleteer and general utility man.

"He knelt at once, before he could be prevented," the embarrassed commissioner records, "and kissed the donor on both feet. Then he drew his snowy white chamma about him, placed one hand upon his long curved sword and strode forth, with the silk hat on the back of his head to resume the prosaic occupation of a railroad track boss."

Fire Escape Unpatented. "My child! My child! Who will save my child?" shrieked a distracted mother as, returning to her home from a meeting of the Daughters of Ruth.

late at night, she beheld her home ablaze and her two-year-old daughter leaning far out of the window flames were rapidly sweeping toward the helpless little one, the snow prevented the arrival of the ladder company and there was apparently no way to reach the window.

"I will rescue the little one," shouted Foreman Wetzel of engine 23. Ordering the engineer to shut down, Wetzel procured a large basket, in which he placed a few pretty toys. The basket was suspended over the nozzle, pressure was turned on gradually, and slowly the stream, mounting

higher and higher, carried the basket

to the height of the window. The babe reached out to clutch the toys and fell into the basket; the pressure was lowered, and as gently as an elevator the precious burden descended to the sidewalk, where the hysterical mother, clutching the youngster, poured out her thanks to the quick-witted fireman.

Considered It Extremely Rude. Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma tella with great give of a conversation that took place between a Bosten woman and an Oklahoma man, with reference

to things western. "I take it, ma'am," said the Oklahoman, "that you've traveled consider-

able in these parts." "Quite a good deal," answered the Bostonian. "As far west as California and Nevada, and I've spent some time

in Arizona." "Have you ever seen the Cherokee Strip?" suddenly asked the Oklahoma

Thereupon ensued a painful silence. It was plainly to be seen that the Boston woman was much embarrassed. When she had in a manner re-

covered her composure she observed: "In the first place, sir, I consider your query extremely rude, and in the second place, you might have been more refined in your language by asking me if I had seen the Cherokee disrobe."-Lippincott's.

Souvenir Nutmeg Graters. A lady who sailed for her home in Germany a few days ago took with her a dozen nutmeg graders and some tea strainers to be distributed as souvenirs of her visit to this country. "When I was here 12 years ago," she said, "I orought home a nutmeg grater and gave it to an aunt and every housewife who saw it envied her. When this aunt died everything she owned was disposed of in her will with the exception of the nutmeg grater, and so many in the family wanted it that the simple article threatened to cause a fight among the heirs. Now I will give each of them one and a tea strainer in addition. These are two household necessities which are almost unknown in the part of Germany that I live in."

Reassuring Him. "The views I express about religion," said the tiresome controversialist, "may seem rather too broad to most people, but-"

"Not at all," replied the candid man. "To most people they seem not so broad as they are flat."--Philadelphia

WRITTEN IN HEAVEN

LETTER HELD SACRED BY PENN-BYLVANIA GERMANS.

Bellef in the Himmelsbrief Is a Century-Old Superstition----Wise Ad-Wice for Rules of Life in Document.

Letters purporting to have been written in Heaven and by God Himself and which are treasured as charms against everything evil are peddled daily in the rural districts of York, Lebanon and Berks counties. where the Pennsylvania Germans are numerous.

These writings are called the Himmelsbrief, meaning a letter from heaven. Throughout the counties mentioned and in other parts of Pennsylvania they are framed and hung on the walls and carefully preserved.

Similar writings had a wide circulation in Germany more than a century ago. The tradition is that after the letter was written by God it was dropped from heaven at three places. One of them fell on top of the Hartz mountains in Germany. Another was dropped on top of the Pyrenees in Spain. Another was said to have failen into the city of Magdeburg, Germany. It is this letter which is treasured among the Germans in Pennsylvanja.

Here is a copy of the letter: "The man who works on Sunday is cursed. I command that ye do not work on Sunday but go to church. Do not primp your hair nor wear false hair, and you should not be proud from your riches. Give to the poor and fully believe that this was written in my own hand and was sent by Christ and that you will not do like cattle.

"You have six days in the weeks wherein you shall do your work, but the seventh day (namely, Sunday) you shall keep holy. If you won't I will send war, hunger and pestilence and a lot of trouble and punishment. I command that it be your way, young and old, rich and poor, that you never work on Sunday.

You should confess your sins that they may be forgiven you. "Wish not for silver and gold. Re-

member that I made you. Do not be-

happy if your neighbor is poor and needs help. "Honor your father and mother so

that you shall live long on earth. "Who does not believe this is damned.

"I have written this with my own hand. The person who speaks evil of men shall not expect help of me. He who has this letter and does not give holy church. If you have many sins and are sorry in your heart your sins shall be forgiven. Who shall not be-Here shall die and be thrown into

"In the last days I will call for your

sins and you must answer. "Every person who carries this lotter or has it in his house shall not be struck by lightning, and he will surely have abundance of water to drink. He who teaches this letter to his chil-

dren will receive his reward. "Hold this, my letter which I have written, until the end of thy days. Amen."

immigrants from Germany say that the letter was circulated in Germany as it is here. Those who believe in it recount the wonders it has worked in the way of staving off lawsuits, sickness and death.

Men involved in lawsuits, many of them farmers from remote country districts of the county, carry this letter over their heart in the belief that they cannot lose their case.

Arab Stoicism.

Arab fatalism, which is at the root of his stole impassiveness, though much tailed of, is but little understood in its almost superhuman invinribility. This is brought into strong relief by the history attaching to a recent addition to the treasures of the Louvre museum. It is a human skeleton-a skeleton with a history. It is the disembodied framework of a manan Arab and an assassin. In the flesh he was Suleiman el Aleby, and his hand it was that murdered Kleber, the commander of the French revolutionary army in Egypt. For this crime bewas condemned by a French courtmartial to have his right hand burned off, to be impaled and exposed to birds of prey, and to have his body reducedto a skeleton. The burning off of his aand Suleiman bore without a groan or even a wince, but toward the end of the dire ordeal the executioner happened to touch another part of his. arm with the redhot iron. "This punishment," he shouted with anger, "Is not in the sentence." Then he underwent the rest of the execution without giving any expression or even sign of feeling.—London Globe.

Phate of Phrances and Phranklin. The letter "f" on the typewriter of a well know novelist recently went wrong. The author was equal to the occasion, as will be seen from the foiiowing portion of his manuscript:

"Phairest oph the phair," sighed her lover, "phancy my phéelings when I phoresee the phearphul consequences oph our phleeing phrom your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as I have, and as phickle phortune phails to smile on our love I must phorego the pleasure oph becoming your husband. Phairest, Phrancos, pharewell, phorever!"

"Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed Phrancis; "I will phollow you phor-

But Phranklin had phied and Phranres phainted.

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