

## Indian Women Fond of Fine Raiment and Costly Jewels



There are well-dressed Indian women as well as American women. It does not matter whether the red woman has her dresses trimmed and made up in latest styles, because the cost is there—any money counts.

Many women of the Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe and Ponca tribes have dresses costing from \$750 to \$1500 apiece. Some of these expensive dresses are shown in the photographs. Other women wear jewelry worth from \$600 to \$5000. And all this among the full-bloods, too. The half-breeds are even more lavish in buying swell clothes and jewels.

The swell costumes of these women are mostly made from tanned buffalo hides. The leather is soft and durable. It is made up into a comfortable-fitting skirt and loose waist. These dresses alone cost very little—not any more than a good silk dress. But the trimmings cost. Not less than a hundred elk teeth adorn the bosom of the dress and sometimes 200. These can be sold at from \$2 to \$10 each. Then a row of gold braid must go around the bottom and a string of pearl beads should adorn every swell belt. With other additions of elk teeth, pearls and oyster shells the dress soon becomes valuable.

The Ponca women are eager for jewelry, and most of them have bought so much that they are now good judges of gold and precious stones. Rubies and opals are their favorites.

natural instincts of the bird will assert themselves and she will stoop to some natural quarry, such as pheasant or a pigeon. If she begins to do this she will feel her strength and gradually desert her home and go foraging for herself. Another danger when the young hawks are flying free is that they may be shot by some gamekeeper, who takes the bird for a wild falcon. To obviate such an unhappy ending, bells are attached to the hawk's legs which, by their warning sound, give notice to the gamekeeper that the hawk is from a neighbor's falconry. Before the falcon learns to forage for herself the falconer snares his bird and hoods her, that is, places over her head a cap of leather to blind her. Then the hawk is secured by a leather thong to the peg which holds to the ground its feeding block and roost, and the second part of its education begins. The falconer takes the birds out separately and ex-

can be bought in this country and trained if the sport of hawking ever crosses the ocean, and it is likely to.—New York Press.

**Government Contract With Indians.**  
The Crow Indians of Montana, who raise a great deal of wheat, have entered into a contract with the United States Government to supply the Cheyenne Indians with flour. They have constructed a system of irrigation for their farms, and have a good flour mill at the agency, while they are building another at a distant part of the reservation. They have sold much farm produce annually for several years to buyers in the country round, and many cattle and horses. They are rich in farms and flocks and herds, but this is the first time a Government contract or a railway contract was ever let to an Indian—at least to a "blanket Indian" of the mountains.

### AS LUCK WOULD HAVE IT.

Found a Frozen Snake and Clubbed a Hungry Bear to Death With It.

They had been talking of snakes. "Speaking of snakes," said a man whose manners and attire smacked strongly of the West, "a cold snap and a snake saved my life once when I was prospecting in Northern Texas. I had been out and got lost in the mountains, and I reckon I would have starved if it hadn't been for the change in the weather and the snake. You've heard about the northerners in Texas that come down with a rush and change a summer day in autumn to a freezer from Freezeville, haven't you? Well, it was that kind of a thing that caught me. I was stumbling along about dead one day at noon among the cliffs, scared half to death all the time at two snakes that were stretched on the rocks sunning themselves. I hadn't so much as a stick to defend myself with, and I was kept on the watch every minute. All at once, before I or the snakes knew what was happening, the sky clouded up and a norther swept down on us. I made my way to a cave I had noticed nearby, and getting far back into it, I kept from freezing, but I could not have a fire because there wasn't any timber up there on the mountains.

"Early the next morning I got up and concluded to make for the valley, where somebody might find my dead body, anyhow, after the starving had finished me. It was colder than Alaska, and I hadn't gone more than a hundred yards before a big gray wolf sneaked out of a cave just beyond me and came after me. I gave up then, for I was weak as a kitten and had nothing to fight with, but I couldn't help making some kind of a show, and I looked around to get any old thing to hit the wolf one lick, when I noticed a snake on a flat rock, frozen hard. I grabbed it just as the wolf got near enough to growl, and as he came at me I hit him a three-base hit with that ball club of a frozen snake that knocked him silly. It was a square one, right on the jaw, and he keeled over like a log. Then I hopped on him and thumped the life out of him.

"Wolf meat isn't prime eating, but anything will do for a starving man, and it wasn't long till I had sliced a meal off him with my penknife, and making a beeline for the valley, where there were some trees, I soon had a fire and the wolf meat cooking on it. That saved my life, and gave me enough strength to go back and cut off his hams, which I carried away with me and lived on for two days longer, when I was picked up by some other prospectors and restored to my friends. Nowadays, when I see a snake, I always have a very friendly feeling for him, whether he is frozen or not.—Detroit Free Press.

### Resources of China.

China is essentially an agricultural country. Horticulture is a favorite pursuit and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Sweet barley, maize and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo and cotton are cultivated in the southern provinces, and opium is a crop of considerable importance. Tea is cultivated in the west and south. The culture of silk is equal in importance to that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere. There are cotton mills at Shanghai and silk is wound from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. All of the eighteen provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. Iron ores are abundant and copper is plentiful in certain districts. The commercial intercourse of China is quite considerable, trade being carried on with the principal countries of the world, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia and the United States. The great source of revenue for the provinces is the duty on goods coming overland from the adjacent provinces.—Scientific American.

### Animal Kingdom in Stone.

The tale of natural history in charms and pins is an old one, but now the fascinations of the animal world are transferred to the hat pins, which, this summer, bid fair to be quite another thing from the ball or oval topped affair to which we are accustomed. An elephant of shaded red gold, with its trunk gracefully rounded up and tipped with a pearl, which seems about to disappear into the animal's mouth, is one instance of the new order; a parrot in gold and enamel, with a pearl in its beak, is another. A golden turtle has emeralds set in its shell and a second member of the tortoise tribe is pave with pearls; brilliantly enamelled dragon flies, with gleaming metallic-hued wings, have their slender bodies pave with brilliants or pearls; swallows, perfectly modelled, are in silver or gold, and unique as anything in the array is a life-sized grasshopper with nature's colorings achieved in a combination of shaded silver, gold and enamel.—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

### The Important Postscript.

Miss Jones was ill and in great haste to go out of town. She wrote to the owner of a country cottage that had been recommended to her to engage rooms. This is the reply: "Miss Jones: My terms are \$6 a week each, where two occupy a room, \$8 when occupied by one. House is very near the river, and a large brook runs through the place. Table of the best, with milk and cream in abundance. A pony and trap at disposal of guests."

"The very thing!" thought Miss Jones. But then came the postscript. It read:

"I could not, however, accommodate you this year, as my house was burned to the ground last May."

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**THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN** is a permanent institution—a fixture at the National Capital. Thousands and thousands of people can testify to the good work it has accomplished during the past five years in the line of suburban improvement. It is the only newspaper in the District of Columbia that maintains a punishing bureau, whose duty it is to punch up the authorities and keep them awake to the needs of the suburbs. On this account it deserves and is receiving substantial encouragement.

**IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED, RENEW AT ONCE.**

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Brooklyn team has stolen twice as many bases as the Boston.

This is said to be the most disastrous season for baseball in the history of the big league.

Pittsburg has loaned Pitcher Waddell to Milwaukee and released Jonett Meekin outright. The latter will retire.

Sheehan is again back with the New York Club. He was farmed out to Syracuse of the Eastern League recently, but was sent back as not being good enough.

The remarkable reverses sustained this season by visiting teams in the League may be largely explained by the undeniable fact that home umpiring is systematically pursued by the League umpires.

Nether Dunn nor Nops has given satisfaction to the Brooklyn management this year, and both men have been released outright. Dunn injured his arm in the spring and has not been able to get in condition again.

Ted Sullivan rises to remark: "Pitchers nowadays do not seem to have the staying power that they had back in the early days of baseball. Probably it is because they use more curves now, and thereby cripple their arms."

McGraw receives about two passes to first in each game, and forces the pitchers to put the ball closer to the centre of the plate than any other man in the business, with perhaps the exception of "Billy" Hamilton, of Boston.

In Pitcher Scott's opinion, the Brooklyn team is the greatest in modern baseball. He says: "The Brooklyn players thoroughly understand each other, always work together, know what to expect of each other under all circumstances, and never overlook a point."

Third Baseman Tarnsett and Right Fielder Jones, of the Rome, N. Y., baseball team, have been sold to Cleveland.

## FALCONRY REVIVED

The Sport Which the Smart Set Has Taken Up.

NOT polo, or tennis, or golf, or fox hunting or yachting or horse racing—none of these is the most "swagger" of all sports just now, but the noble and ancient sport of falconry. After being a sport which was in England more popular even than fox hunting, falconry died out and was forgotten. Now it has been revived again, and before long it may cross the ocean and we may have the ben yards of Long Island endangered by circling jerfalcons, peregrines, goshawks or sparrow hawks. But no kestrels, and you would be of true and good form, for by the laws passed by William the Conqueror, Edward III., Henry VIII. and good Queen Bess, the kestrel is the hawk assigned by law to a knave or servant, while to royalty belonged the jerfalcon, to the nobility the peregrine, to the yeoman the goshawk and to a priest the sparrow hawk. In England now most falconers hunt with the peregrine, always a popular hawk there, and one which is getting more and more rare along the British coast. It builds its nest in some almost inaccessible niche of a rocky cliff, and an expert and bold climber is required to scale the eyrie and take the young for training. If hawking becomes popular in this country it will be rather hard on the person who has just learned to say masie, cleek, fore, tee, brasse, etc., to have to go to work and burn the midnight gas learning all the terms of falconry, from coning, crabbing, crenance, crop, down to wait on, weathering and yarak. One term of falconry we have with us to this day in rather common use but misapplied. That is the word mews. In England and in this country one sometimes sees a lane of private stables called a mews, such as Washington Mews, just north of Washington

used to be called her "mew." Hence a row of such buildings were "mews." Hawks, not horses, belong in "mews." The training of falcons is an art re-

**FALCON UNHOODED, READY FOR THE FIELD.**



quiring judgment and patience. Their education begins when they are nearly ready to fly. The young hawks are brought to their future home and turned loose in a shed open in front, but roofed in against bad weather and with sides and a back to it. Blocks of wood are pegged into the ground. These blocks serve the birds for roosts and for dining tables. On these blocks the falconer places the food for the young birds, consisting of fresh meat, dead rabbits or birds. The hawks soon learn to fly and in a short time can be seen soaring above their home and swooping over the surrounding country. Although before long they can fly many miles, they always return at feeding time. This is the most

excises them. A long string is tied to the jess (a leather strip about eight inches long which always remains around the falcon's leg) and the bird is encouraged to fly in circles over the falconer's head. When she gets to circling around pretty lively a piece of meat, or a dead pigeon is thrown to the ground, and, as the hawk has not been fed, she stoops to it.

The falconer is constantly with his hawks, handling them and dissipating their natural fear of man, and every effort is made to get them accustomed to the presence of strangers. This is called "manning" a hawk.

Finally the education of the hawk is so far advanced that she is tried afield. The hawker, being in the field, unhoods the falcon, which is sitting on his left hand, slips the leash from the jess, gives the bird a toss, and away she soars in widening circles until she



"CASTING" A FALCON AFTER A PART-RIDGE.

spies the quarry, when she swoops down upon it and kills it. A piece of meat is given to the bird as a reward, and she is taken up and hooded again. When several hawks are taken out for field work they are carried on a wooden frame called a "cadge" until the falconer gets ready to fly them. A falconer after a successful day will bring back home a bag of pheasants, hares, rabbits, quails, partridges, etc., which will repay him for the trouble he has had in training his falcons, even if the sport itself did not—which it does.

In North Africa falconry has been for a vast number of years a favorite sport. Ancient Egyptian carvings seem to show that it existed in the days of the Pharaohs. At this day the Bedouins fly their falcons and go following them over the sandy plains of Tunis and Tripoli on their fleet horses. The reintroduction of falconry as a sport into Europe has been so successful that international meetings are now held. In a recent contest of falcons at Spa, Belgium, several prizes were taken by the hawks belonging to C. E. Radclyffe, an Englishman, who devoted much time to the sport. His hawks are especially well trained, and were much admired at the meeting in Belgium. He has the advantage of an open country around his home at Wareham, in Dorset, so that when game is flushed the falcons have a fair chance of striking their quarry. It should be observed that it is the female hawk which is employed in falconry. Falcons are found in almost all parts of the world, and peregrines

### Electric Cartridges.

An Italian electrician has invented an electric cartridge, which he offers as a substitute for dynamite and smokeless powder in mines, rock blasting and for heavy ordnance. The composition used in the cartridge is made up of carbonates of potash and chloride of ammonia, the proportion varying according to the use. The discharge is effected by an electric spark, which produces electrolytic effects upon the chemicals. The inventor claims that the cartridges, until subjected to the effect of electricity, are entirely inoffensive and perfectly safe, so that there will be no necessity for isolating the magazines where they are stored.—London Commercial Intelligencer.

### STUDY IN SALT.

Extracted From the Oceans and Rolled Into a Big Bale.

The London Daily Express says: Roughly speaking, if you take the salt out of sea water you deprive it of a thirtieth of its weight. On this basis one-thirtieth of the entire weight of all the sea water in the world is salt, and as salt and water bulk about the same we may estimate also that, by bulk, one-thirtieth of the huge mass of the oceans is pure salt. What does this bring us to?

Taking the 130 odd million square miles of the five oceans to average a mile and a half deep, we have in them alone 200 million cubic miles of salt water. A thirtieth of this should give us the bulk of the salt contained in the great waters of the globe.

Rounding the figures we get something like seven million cubic miles of salt. If it were all taken out and spread over the surface of the six continents they would be covered with its snowy powder to a depth of twice the height of St. Paul's. To put it another way, if all the earth were salt water there would be enough of the favoring principle in it to make two moons of solid salt but very little smaller than our present satellite.

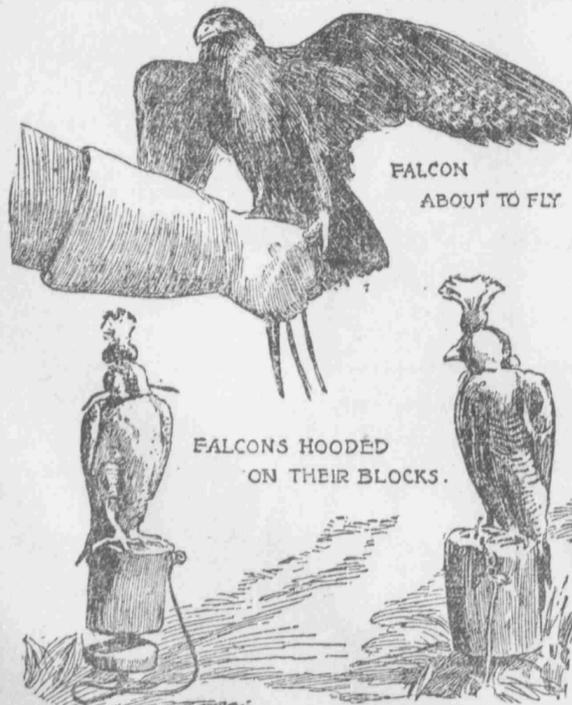


THE SALT IN THE OCEANS.

But these comparisons are almost too huge for handling; let us take something smaller. The rolling waters of the English Channel are familiar to all Londoners. How much salt is there in them? Close upon a hundred cubic miles. Made into a convenient block and swung over the metropolis by a giant derrick it would grind London to the dust.

### A Feminine Artifice.

When a girl lends a book to a man to read she always marks the things in it that she thinks look the deepest.—New York Press.



**FALCON ABOUT TO FLY**

**FALCONS HOODED ON THEIR BLOCKS.**

square in this city. When a hawk moults she is said in the "patter" of the sport of falconry to "mew" and the place where she was put to moult

anxious time for the falconer. He must know just when to stop these excursions for his young hawks, for if he gives them liberty too long the