Woman Who Keeps Bloodhounds

Instances of the Detective Ability of the Animals

"Caring for a pack of bloodhounds is no harder than caring for any other pack of dogs," said a woman whose family have for generations owned a famous pack of bloodhounds. "Although I grew up with the pack I was never called on to take care of it until my father's death. That happened twenty-odd years ago.

"I was just past 16, and although my father gave the dogs to my brother I have always had most of the care of them. This care consists chiefly in feeding them twice a day, attending to any injuries which they may receive when they are taken out and looking after them when they are sick. As bloodhounds are usually a hardy breed we are not much troubled with sickness.

"Do I think the evidence of a bloodhound can always be relied on? I'll give you the only instance in which our pack has ever been accused of being at fault. I won't say how many years ago it happened or in just what locality.

"One night there was a pistol shot heard in a quiet village. It was such an unusual happening that an investigation was made and one of the most prominent men of the village was found dead on the street. His watch had been torn from his pocket so hastily that the chain was broken. There were footprints which led the police to believe the murderer had been in hiding behind a hedge at the roadside and after the shooting had climbed a fence and so gone into the woods.

"So far as people knew the man was without an enemy. The inference was that he had been killed for the purpose of robbery. Because there were no clues besides the tracks in the hedge and the place where a man had jumped over the fence there seemed to be nothing to do but try the dogs. Between the hedge and the fence the ground was covered by Bermuda grass. The distance was some fifty yards, I reckon, but nobody doubted that the feet which made the confused tracks under the hedge were the same that made the distinct tracks at the fence.

"This idea became a settled conviction when a handkerchief of the murdered man was found a little way in the woods. Of course an impression of the footprints at the fence, the only ones that were distinct, was taken and then our dogs were taken to the place and started under the hedge.

"Did they cross the Bermuda grass plot to the fence? Not at all. After nosing over those confused tracks under the hedge they sprang into the street on the hard pavement, ran down two squares, turned into a back alleyway, pushed into the back gate and rushed into the home of the murdered man's only brother. My brother and the police found them packed before the door of the sitting room trying to break in.

"The owner of the house, the murdered man's brother, called to the police through a window, asking that the dogs be taken away because of his wife's illness. She had had an attack of heart trouble brought on by the news of the murder. She was subject to such attacks, so no one doubted the story, but everybody said the dogs had failed. They said that the dogs had taken the track of the brother who had been called when the dead man was found.

"The dogs were taken back to the hedge and again they went over the same route. Then they were taken to the fence. They bounded off into the woods and after a chase of six hours they ran down a negro tramp. He had already disposed of the watch, but it was proved that he had had it, and he admitted taking it from the dead man. Though he had a pistol he swore that he hadn't committed the murder, but was on the next street when the shot was fired. Going to see what it was about he had seen a man running in the opposite direction.

"Fancying that this man was also running to see what the shot meant he had set out to follow him. He swore that he didn't see the murdered man until he almost stumbled over him. Then he saw the watch gleaming in the half light on the man's chest. He seized the watch and attempted to find his pocketbook, but only found his handkerchief.

"That negro was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. They said he would have been hanged if he hadn't had a good lawyer. You see everything was against him except the dogs. The widow, the murdered man's wife, afterward went to the Governor and got his sentence reduced to what it would have been for carrying concealed weapons.

"Was his pistol of the same calibre as that used in the shooting? The ball was never extracted. The family didn't want the body mutilated. That only brother? Oh, nobody could suspect him, he was a model citizen. It is, as I tell you, the one time the dogs were wrong.

"The first time I saw the pack at work was when I was about 12. I had gone to spend the night with a school friend in an adjoining State. It was during a warm spell in the spring and after supper we all went out and sat on the back piazza for the sake of getting the only breeze there was.

"From that piazza we could see for miles across the valley to the next range of hills. Soon after dark we noticed lights moving about on one section of the slope. We counted them. There were always new lights and the circle increased. Nobody could guess what it meant and the parents of my school friend were much worried.

"They knew all the people living on that range of hills and as the lights went from place to place they would name whose land they were on. Finally it got so late that in spite of our curiosity we were made to go to bed. Some time afterward I was wakened by the commotion in the house. The father and grown up brother of my friend were preparing to go out and everybody was up and excited. The dogs could be plainly heard.

"In those days when the dogs were heard it meant only one thing, a murder, usually under distressing conditions, and often a lynching would follow. That was why the men of this family were up and stirring. The son went to join in the hunt and his father drove into town in case the fugitive was caught and a lynching attempted. Of course we all knew it was my father's pack and that added somewhat to the interest. We stayed up listening, tracing the chase by the cry of the hounds until finally we youngsters were ordered back to bed.

"The next morning there was no news, as neither of the men had returned. My schoolmate and I went into town to our school and in the regular order of things I forgot all about the excitement of the previous night. Suddenly—it was nearly 12 o'clock—I heard the pack. The cry of the dogs grew louder. The whole school knew they were coming. I don't remember how it all happened, but the next thing I remember is that we were standing on the corner of Broad street watching the pack as it swept down the other side.

"They kept to the pavement, running with their noses down, excepting that now and then first one, then another, would lift his head and let out that peculiar long drawn dog call to the chase. We watched them run half a dozen or more squares, then cut across the street toward the river bank, where they swept out of sight.

"That afternoon at 4 o'clock they caught the fugitive. He had taken to the swamp and done all he could to throw them off his trail. He was taken from the jail that night and lynched, although the older men of the community did their best to prevent it. I remember hearing that the girl he murdered was very beautiful. She was engaged to be married and her sweetheart was allowed to fire the first shot into the murderer.

"The longest I ever knew the pack to hold a scent was in the case of a white man who had murdered his wife. He had considerable start on the dogs and took to the river. First he took a boat and rowed some distance down the river, then left the boat in the current and swam to the shore.. Of course he knew they would use the dogs. The pack followed him to the place where he had taken the boat. It was a small wharf where several boats were tied.

"The dogs went into one boat, then bounded out and lost the trail. After running some distance up and down both banks they were brought back for the purpose of running the trail again. You see the idea was that the man must have gone out into that boat and from it jumped into the river. The dogs wouldn't have it that way. They went back into the boat, then out again and ran a few yards down the wharf, where they sat down and howled.

"It was a pretty wide search, because no one could tell whether he had gone up or down. Searching parties went up and down on both sides. Finally the boat was discovered adrift. It was brought ashore and turned over to the pack for identification. There could be no doubt it was the scent they were looking for.

"Up and down that bank of the river they went for miles. Finally it was decided to try the other bank. Just four hours after they had identified that boat they took up the trail at the water's edge and carried it to their quarry, miles away. The pack had been running just twenty-two hours and forty minutes by my brother's watch.

"It seems to be the general idea that the leader of the pack is always the swiftest dog. That is a mistake. The leader is always the dog with the keenest, truest scent. I have often seen half of the pack running ahead of the leader. It would be on a hot trail and only speed was necessary to hold it, but let it grow a bit cold or complicated, then you'd see the pack begin to break up and wait for the leader. Often some other dog besides the leader will find the lost trail first and give notice, but it is not until such a discovery has been confirmed by the leader that the pack responds.

"Then I've heard persons with some experience with bloodhounds say that all packs needed young leaders because age impaired a dog's scent. My experience is that unless a dog has some disease that impairs his scent he keeps it to the end or as long as he is active enough to go with the pack. I have heard my father tell of a pack in Louisiana where the leader was thought so highly of that after she got too old to go with the pack wherever the trail was lost she was brought out, often riding before her master on horseback, to pick it up again.

"Of course a keen scent is necessary for a dog to become the leader of a pack, but experience and brains are other essentials. As with every other breed, some bloodhounds are brighter and more intelligent than others. They show this difference in the kennel as well as in the chase.

"They are a very interesting breed and not nearly so fierce and terrible as they look. In our climate they are very healthy, live out of doors and seldom have anything the matter with them. The feeding always falls to me, so I am pretty certain of their friendship.

"They get two meals a day of corn bread mixed with cooked vegetables and pot liquor. Once or twice a week they get cooked bones on which bits of meat are allowed to remain. This dish is their reward after a hard chase and they soon learn to expect it. We never give them raw food of any kind, if you except watermelons. Oh, all dogs in the South eat watermelons. We encourage our pack to eat melons and the seeds whenever they will.

"Though there is not a general demand for our puppies, we get good prices whenever we have any to dispose of. There are a number of packs scattered throughout this country and each year people appear to gain faith in their powers as helpers toward law and order.

"One mistake in the life of a pack as old as ours is not very much, you know. I never heard of a human detective with as good a record. Some people still think that the dogs were right; that the negro tramp didn't commit that murder. So long as there has been no further development I let it go as the one time our pack was mistaken."

BELGIAN HARES BEAT HENS.

So This Jefferson County Farmer Has Given Up the Poultry Business.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 5.—A farmer in Jefferson county who has been an extensive raiser of poultry for the city markets has practically abandoned the business and instead will devote himself to Belgian hares. When he started the chicken business he built a long laying house which accommodated 1,500 hens and several hundred hares.

It was his idea to try out the two and find out where the greater profit was. It did not take him long to find that the hares were the better money makers and now he has sold all but 300 of his chickens. The house is being devoted entirely to Belgian hares and he intends to keep breeding them until he has 5,000.

The farmer has divided up the building into small pens, which are arranged in three tiers. Each old rabbit has a pen of its own and the young are kept in pens holding six each. When he gets about 5,000 hares he thinks he will have about the right number to keep running the business in good shape. The hares are to be shipped to the hotels and commission men in New York and other large cities.

A rabbit can be fed for $1.21 for one year, according to the tabulated accounts kept, and that gives a large profit. There is comparatively little loss in the rearing of the young and the work of caring for them is very slight. The hares are fed on nothing but clover hay.

Butcher Bird and Martin.

From the Field.

An incident which my son witnessed near Enfield may be worth recording: He was walking along the highway and noticed at some distance ahead several birds on the road, which he took to be sparrows. As he drew nearer he was able to distinguish a couple of house martins by the side of a small puddle near the others.

Presently one of the supposed sparrows in a sidelong manner drew toward the house martins, and when near it suddenly darted and seized one of them by the head and held it struggling until he got quite near. He then saw it was a redbacked shrike, and to his astonishment it actually flew away with its victim over the hedge by the roadside, showing a strength one would hardly have expected in so small a bird.

THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

Details of the Greatest Dock System of the World.

Of all the ports in the world the growth of Liverpool from a commercial and an engineering standpoint has been one of phenomenal rapidity, says *Cassier's Magazine*. Its first dock was finished about 1720 and had an area of about one acre.

From that time the business of the port has increased at a rate which would have required the doubling of the docks every twenty years. So that had it been feasible to extend their limits they might have stretched at least fifteen miles north and south of their present limits and yet have been incapable of accommodating all the shipping of the port.

The alternative scheme to extension was to make the docks already built more effective, and this has been done by grouping them according to the particular requirements of the vessels frequenting them.

Thus seven have been set apart entirely for the American and African passenger and goods trades.

Next come six docks devoted to intermediate cargo boats and the larger coasting traders. Between two of these docks is the largest tobacco warehouse in the world, with a total floor area of thirty-six acres. More than 60,000 casks of tobacco can be stored on its floors without piling, and at one time more than 125,000 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at £25,000,000, were stored within its walls.

A little to the eastward is the wool warehouse, which is to have its accommodation increased by about 25 per cent. Its actual present storage capacity is 88,000 bales of wool.

The Waterloo docks are surrounded by the Waterloo grain warehouses, which are of fireproof construction and five stories high. Along the three blocks of these warehouses there are railway sidings, while the whole of the machinery, both inside and outside, is driven by hydraulic power.

The foreign cattle trade of the port is chiefly dealt with at the Wallasey landing stage and the Birkenhead foreign animals wharf, where there is accommodation for about 6,000 head of cattle and 16,000 sheep. Extensive chill rooms and slaughter houses, capable of accommodating 2,800 carcasses a day, are provided. The refrigerating plant is of the latest pattern.

At the extreme end of the Liverpool estate accommodation has been provided for the petroleum trade, and magazines hewn out of the solid rock of the cliffs adjoining the south and east side of the Herculaneum dock, each capable of storing 10,000 barrels of petroleum, have been leased to various parties in the oil trade. There are sixty magazines all together, and each has been provided with a moat, and the doors are 4½ feet above the road level, so that in case of accident the contents will fill the moat.

A fleet of some eighty-four vessels helps to maintain Liverpool's local marine departments, and the gas buoys and lightships and lighthouses make it the best lighted port in the world. An observatory has been provided on Bidston Hill, where chronometers can be tested for use in any part of the world, while the data are often useful in engineering matters and law cases.

But of all her maritime facilities the outstanding feature is the Liverpool landing stage, which has been provided specially for the Atlantic passenger traffic, though nearly every passenger ship that enters or leaves the port makes use of it. The whole structure is a floating stage, first built in 1847, but reconstructed after having been destroyed by fire in 1874. It is 2,748 feet long and has an average width of 80 feet.

The main structure is carried on iron pontoons, about 200 in number, each 80 feet wide by 10 feet long and 6 feet deep, arranged at right angles to the length of the stage. On these five box girders are placed longitudinally 4 to 5 feet deep and above these are placed deck beams of iron running across them about 4 feet from centre to centre. On the top of these ordinary deck planking of two thicknesses is bolted, the whole forming a continuous deck.

The stage is held in position by a number of bridges, connected with the shore and stage by swivel joints and also by mooring chains, the shore ends of which are fixed in the river wall. The deck of the stage is about eight feet above the ordinary water level. Its southern portion is devoted exclusively to the ferry traffic, while the northern is used by the larger oceangoing steamers.

Movable gangways are provided from an elevated deck running along the whole length of the Prince's stage and extending nearly across half its width. The main bridges are 110 feet long, and their incline is practicable for foot passengers at all stages of the tide. For cart and vehicular traffic a floating roadway fifty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide has been provided.

It is formed of sections alternately with a section and a platform, the whole making up a gradually inclined roadway having two cart racks and three passenger racks. At dead low water it has an incline of 1 in 20, and when the tide is higher it is on a level with the roadway.

This stage is used annually by about 6,000 vessels, and buildings of all descriptions necessary for the carrying on of business abound on its deck. The stage is used by over 160 vessels a day, and to enable such vessels as the Lusitania and Mauretania to come up to it at all states of the tide to land and embark their passengers a great scheme of dredging has been carried out, and there is now a depth of seventy feet of water available at low water alongside the stage.

At the present day the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks, directly under the control of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, consist of 583 acres of water area and a lineal quayage of thirty-six miles, while the extent on the Lancashire side of the river Mersey is seven and a quarter miles and inland on the Cheshire side for a distance of three miles. The total land area comprised in the estate is 1,677¼ acres.

In it are more than sixty-three wet docks, nineteen dry docks, in addition to four basins, while distributed among the docks and sheds are over 370 cranes of all descriptions, and the warehouses for the storage of grain, wool, tobacco and bonded spirits. In addition to the ordinary cranes four barge or floating cranes have been provided and are capable of dealing with loads of from twenty-five to a hundred tons.

The value of the dock property is estimated at between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000. The expenditure on the estate in repairs and maintenance and new works is a heavy item and generally averages about £1,500,000 per annum, while the total amount of revenue to meet this averages £1,700,000.

Since the inception of the board, in 1857, £30,500,000 has been spent on the docks alone and in addition the board possesses many valuable sites at Seaforth and Waterloo and at other places along the banks of the river Mersey, which may at any time be turned into factory sites, while on one of the best positions on these frontages they have erected a building in which the whole of their administrative body is housed. Only those whose work necessitates an outside office, such as dockmasters, &c., are allowed out of the building, and a kitchen is provided so that the staff can dine on the premises.

WORLD'S GREAT WATERFALLS

THEIR RELATION TO INDUSTRY AND CONSERVATION.

Preservation of American Falls—The Victoria Falls in Africa—Wonderful Power of the Iguassu River in South America—The Highest Falls in Europe

The waterfalls of the earth have become the subject of a conflict which is yearly increasing in violence. The lovers of nature wish to preserve the waterfalls in their original condition as far as possible for all time, while the engineers and industrial promoters seek to exploit them as sources of cheap power for electro-technical purposes. The accomplishment of this object on a large scale necessarily involves the total destruction or serious injury to the waterfalls, regarded as picturesque additions to the landscapes.

It is only within recent years that waterfalls have been considered from the commercial point of view, but since it has been recognized that the energy of flowing water in very many cases furnishes a cheap and almost inexhaustible substitute for coal, which is yearly becoming more costly and more largely consumed, the great waterfalls, which as impediments to internal navigation have hitherto been worse than worthless from the viewpoint of social economy, have suddenly become objects of very great value.

The falling water drives the turbines of electrical power stations, producing electric light and power, which in many cases are transmitted over hundreds and even thousands of miles. The war over the waterfalls which is now being waged by the friends of nature and the promoters of industry is likely soon to increase greatly in bitterness, for many celebrated falls have already been destroyed or have at least suffered æsthetic injury from the establishment of power stations.

The famous falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen are at present the subject of heated controversy. Several power stations already stand on their banks and sap their life blood. The Swiss Government, however, takes care to preserve a sufficiently large volume of water to maintain the character of the falls as a notable spectacle and an attraction for tourists, writes Dr. Richard Herring in *Ueber Land und Meer*. A still more bitter strife has been engendered in America by the question of the preservation or destruction of the Falls of Niagara. These famous falls have already narrowly escaped entire absorption in the pipes of power stations, and very energetic action on the part of lawmakers both in the United States and Canada has been required to keep intact from industrial invasion and preserve in its original beauty at least a remnant of this great wonder of the world.

Another North Americanwater fall, which as the highest fall in the whole world especially deserves preservation as a natural monument, is apparently assured against destruction for all time. This is the Yosemite Fall in California, which makes a descent of 2,600 feet in three successive stages. As the whole Yosemite Valley, which was not discovered until 1851, was made a national park in 1864 the falls of the Yosemite are under Governmental protection and their pristine beauty can never be marred by the establishment of any power station.

There is a popular but erroneous impression that the falls of Niagara are the greatest in the world, and even those more enlightened persons who know that the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River in Africa are twice as broad and more than twice as high as those of Niagara almost invariably assign to Niagara the second rank among the great waterfalls of the earth. Even this is an error, for South America possesses a waterfall which exceeds Niagara both in width and in height and is actually the second largest waterfall in the world.

This little known waterfall is that of the Iguassu River, tributary of the Parana, and like Niagara it is situated at the boundary of two States, each of which owns half of it. The total water power of the Iguassu Fall, which is 213 feet high and nearly two miles wide, is estimated as about 14,000,000 horse-power. This is approximately equal to the aggregate water power of all Scandinavia, which is rich in waterfalls, or about ten times the total water power of Germany. The temptation to exploit this great, inexhaustible, never freezing stream as a source of power for industrial purposes may be easily imagined.

At present such exploitation is quite impossible, as the Iguassu Fall is too far from the beaten tracks of commerce to make it profitable to establish any electrical power station, but it will probably not be long before these falls will be threatened with the fate of Niagara. This undesirable possibility has been foreseen by the interested States, Brazil and Argentina, which have already begun negotiations designed to protect the falls.

The largest of the earth's waterfalls, the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River in Rhodesia, which are 386 feet high and more than a mile wide and which were discovered by Livingstone in 1855, have also become the subject of a compromise between the conflicting demands of the lovers of nature and the promoters of industry. The water power of these falls is estimated to be fully 35,000,000 horse-power, two and one-half times that of the Iguassu and five times that of Niagara. By way of comparison it should be noted that the aggregate water power of the whole of Europe cannot greatly exceed 35,000,000 horse-power.

It is certainly possible to derive a few million horse-power from this great fall without appreciably detracting from its majestic beauty. The demands which are made at present are still more modest. The Victoria Falls Power Company ask for only 150,000 horse-power, less than one two-hundredth part of the whole, and the plans for the future development of the station involve no danger of the annihilation of the falls. The British Government and the colonists know very well that the Victoria Falls, which since 1905 have been easily reached by the Cape to Cairo Railway, which crosses the Zambesi immediately in front of the principal fall, will certainly bring as much money into the country by attracting tourists as by producing electrical power.

There is no other waterfall in the world which is at all comparable in greatness with the Zambesi, Iguassu or the Niagara. Asia, notwithstanding its colossal mountain ranges, is comparatively poor in large waterfalls, which are found most abundantly in Africa and North America. The largest African streams especially are interrupted by many falls of considerable height. The Congo has several high falls which, owing to the great volume of the river, about sixteen times that of the Nile, may be counted among the most important sources of water power on earth.

The Stanley Falls, in the middle reach of the river, consist of seven successive falls, of a total height of 164 feet and a width of nearly 4,000 feet, and offer an exceedingly rich source of power which probably will soon be exploited. Still more important is the total water power which the Congo develops in the non-navigable section extending from its mouth to Stanley Pool. Here the river, confined in a channel only a few hundred yards wide, and with a depth of water of nearly 300 feet, flows with a velocity of 48 feet a second, so that at every point of the stream 25,000 to 30,000 cubic meters, or about a million cubic feet of water, are hurled along with irresistible force, while thirty-two rapids and water falls lower the level of the stream by 820 feet in a stretch of 170 miles.

The lower Nile in Egypt possesses a series of rapids, the celebrated cataracts of the Nile, but no waterfall in the strict sense of the word. True waterfalls occur on the upper Nile, the most beautiful of them at the point where the stream issues from Lake Victoria Nyanza. This Ripon fall is only a few yards in height, but the volume of water is so great that it presents a magnificent spectacle.

Comparatively few persons know which is the highest waterfall in Europe. The most voluminous of European waterfalls, strictly so called, are the Rhine Falls at Schaffhausen, but the highest are the Rjuken Falls of the Maan-Elf River, in the Norwegian province of Telemarken. The principal fall is 800 feet high and the total height of the two chief falls with the intervening rapids amounts to 1,837 feet, while the average flow of water is 50 cubic meters, or 1,760 cubic feet per second. The Rjuken Falls, with their total energy of 250,000 horse-power, are already things of the past, for they have been irrevocably perverted to industrial uses.

A similar fate threatens other small Norwegian falls, but Norway is so rich in waterfalls that it can well spare a few. In Sweden, likewise, the Falls of Trollhatta, the most celebrated of all Scandinavian waterfalls, have been almost entirely annihilated as objects of natural beauty. Nearly all of their water is now employed for the production of electricity.

The Government itself has recently established here a power station with a capacity of 40,000 horse-power. This, now the largest water power station in Europe, will soon be surpassed, however, by the station at Rjukan in Norway and by a still larger station in the north of Sweden, which will serve for the operation of the Lofoden Railway.

The Porjus Fall, at which this last mentioned station will be placed, is only one fall, or rather rapid, of a long series formed by the Lule-Elf near its source in the lake region of Lapland.

The largest and most beautiful of these falls is the celebrated Harsprang, which forms the subject of many legends. The Porjus power station is expected to reach completion in 1914 and to develop soon afterward about 80,000 horse-power, yet the wild beauty of the Porjus Fall will be little affected, as it is estimated that its total water power in summer, after its sources of supply have been regulated, will be about 300,000 horse-power.

In the Porjus Rapid the river descends 164 feet in about 2 miles. The Harsprang is also half waterfall and half rapid and accomplishes a descent of 244 feet in 1¼ miles. The Harsprang would therefore yield more power than the Porjus, but it is to remain untouched for the present, and it is to be hoped that it will be forever preserved as a natural monument. Sweden, with its great wealth in water power, can well afford such a luxury.

Even little Finland is endeavoring to preserve natural beauty and has decided to keep her greatest waterfall in its original condition as a natural monument and to allow no large power station to be erected on its banks. This fall is the celebrated Imatra Fall of the Wuoxen River. The total descent is only 66 feet in two miles, but the volume is very great and the depth considerable, while the width of the stream contracts from 570 to 150 feet in the course of the falls.

SIZE OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Foreign Born Mothers Have the Largest, the Poles Leading.

The immigration commission has been investigating the size of families of various nationalities as to parentage but born in this country. The investigation covered the entire State of Rhode Island, Cleveland, Minneapolis, rural Ohio and rural Minnesota.

Only those married women were included in the study who were under 45 years of age and had been married from ten to nineteen years. According to the *Independent* the results show that for the total area tabulated there were 2.7 children born to the native white mothers of native parentage and 4.4 children to the white mothers of foreign parentage.

In Minneapolis the number of children born to native mothers was 2.4 and in rural Minnesota 3.4. The number of children to mothers of specified foreign parentage was as follows: English, 3.4; English Canadian, 3.5; Scotch, 3.6; German, 4.3; French, 4.3; Irish, 4.4; Norwegian, 4.7; Italian, 4.9; Bohemian, 5; Russian, 5.4; French Canadian, 5.6, and Polish, 6.2.

English Money Down South.

From the Manufacturer's Record.

For several years prior to the Baring failure English capital was being invested to a very large extent in Southern railroad and industrial enterprises. At the time of the Baring collapse many negotiations were under way in England, with good prospects of success, for other large investments in the purchase of mineral and timber properties, in the building of railroads and in various undertakings looking to broad development of Southern resources.

Following that failure, and the collapse of business and financial interests in this country with the panic of 1893 and the free silver agitation of the next few years, English capital sought other channels for investment. This condition has existed for nearly twenty years, but now there is a marked revival of interest on the part of English capital in Southern investments.

Within the last few months English cotton manufacturers have put $3,000,000 into the purchase of cotton lands in Mississippi and $6,000,000 into a great irrigation enterprise in Texas. Negotiations are now under way in England for the financing of some large water power enterprises and a number of other undertakings, the carrying out of which would prove of very great value to the South.

Porcupine a City of Tents.

From the Toronto Globe.

"A huge white city with tents stretching as far as eye can reach" was the way in which J. H. Jewell, who returned from Porcupine yesterday, described the new city. Work was being pushed forward night and day and buildings were running up with marvellous rapidity. Merchants have got fresh supplies and business all round is very brisk.

The fire, he said, has made a clean sweep of the underbrush, but the heavy timber is still standing, though badly scorched. An example of the awful fierceness of the fire has been brought back by Mr. Jewell. It is a nugget of gold weighing exactly an ounce which was found beside the incinerated skull of a prospector, evidently the first fruit of some new find. The gold was actually melted by the heat and presents an appearance similar to metal poured from a smelter.

A Puzzling Ship Name.

From the Louisville Times.

Jesse Conway, the witty correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, tells this one:

The noble battleship Ohio steamed into Quito harbor one day and anchored alongside a British tramp. Presently the tramp's dingy was lowered and sailor men rowed out to the battleship. They arrived under the nameplate and painfully spelled out the warrior's handle. All looked puzzled. Finally one Britisher tried it aloud.

"A 'ho' and a 'haitch' and a 'io,'" he said softly. "Wot a 'ell of a name for a ship!"

DOLL HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Legs, Arms and Other Things to Mend Broken Dolls Kept on Hand.

It was not so many years ago, not more than fifteen or twenty, that the first doll hospital sign appeared here and at once it caught the public fancy. They were Germans who started the first doll hospitals here in toy shops and small stores, but the idea spread and now the sign is familiar in many parts of the city. It is displayed in show windows or in sidewalk show cases of toy shops or of fancy stores, where they keep the necessary supplies and where they have somebody who can do the repairing.

The supplies required are mostly for jointed dolls. These are made in a great number of sizes, but each of trade established measurements; and in doll hospital supplies it is possible to buy any part to fit any doll. Among the samples may be found long lines of doll's legs, graduated in standard sizes, from which you can order by size and number.

But you don't have to buy whole legs if you don't want them; you can buy parts of legs. You may want more upper joints than lower; you buy whatever number of either you may require in any size and you can if you want them buy feet separately in the same way. Of course you can buy arms in all the many sizes, and these arms may have hands of various materials; and arms and hands you can buy complete or in sections or separately.

Of eyes required for doll repairs there are many kinds; sleeping eyes and waking eyes, and eyes with and without lashes and eyebrows and each of these in many sizes. Of course there are wigs without number in hair of all shades. There are head caps with which to repair broken heads and upon which to glue the hair; and there are the rubber cords required to hold the joints of a jointed doll together. There is nothing required in doll repair for any sort of doll that cannot be bought.

Included also under the head of doll hospital supplies are many things not strictly for repair purposes, but for new supply or for renewal, as for instance dolls' stockings, socks, mitts and gloves. They show these in a giant album three feet wide by a foot or more in height, with cardboard leaves, to which the samples, hundreds of them, are attached. You don't have to look along an extended line of samples for these, you simply turn the pages of this book till you come to the styles and colors you want and order these in required sizes.

Doll hospital supplies are not carried in stock by the importer but imported to order for jobbing buyers here who order in time to meet the demands of consumption. Such orders may be for so many hundreds of pairs of dolls' legs or for so many hundred pairs of arms or of feet or hands, and for so many gross of eyes, and so on through the list. The many small consumers here, the toy shops and fancy stores in which doll hospitals are maintained, fill their requirements from the stocks carried by the jobbers.

PASSING OF A FAMOUS HOTEL.

The Riggs House Played an Important Role in Washington Affairs.

The progress and development of Washington have caused the demolishment of the old Riggs House, which played an important part not alone in the history of Washington but of the nation itself.

Originally the Riggs House was a sort of Northern headquarters. This was in the '70s. In the early '80s, says *Cassier's Magazine*, the character of the Riggs House underwent a change. It became more the stopping place of the Western contingent.

In the days when the Riggs House drew the New Englanders and the New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians the sectional line was also closely drawn in other Washington hotels of the period. The Metropolitan was the resort for the Southern statesmen, near statesmen and camp followers. In the National the Westerners found their abiding place.

The old Riggs House held the distinction of possessing the only billiard room in Washington ever frequented by a President of the United States. Here in the early days of 1881, when he was but newly inaugurated to the Chief Magistracy, came James Abram Garfield night after night to play the game with his chums of his new administration.

Probably the most distinguished patrons who ever made the Riggs House their permanent homes in Washington were Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and John G. Carlisle of Kentucky. Mr. Harrison, while a Senator from Indiana lived at the Riggs House for six winters. It was always headquarters for Carlisle, Both as Speaker of the House and later as Senator the Riggs House was his headquarters.

The suffragists made the Riggs House their Washington home. Year after year Susan B. Anthony came to the old hotel. Earlier Elizabeth Cady Stanton was with her. Frances Willard and other pioneers in the movement for the uplift of womankind knew the old hotel.

In the days when the four cornered fight for the honor of holding the World's Columbian Exposition was being waged came George R. Davis of Chicago to the Riggs House. Here the schemes were hatched whereby the advocates of Washington and St. Louis were pledged to make Chicago their second choice. Here it was that New York, coming to Washington with a delegation headed by William C. Whitney, David B. Hill and Richard Croker, found the wires all laid for her undoing.

The financial world of the '80s made the Riggs House a sort of halfway house, and at the Riggs House were held the quiet conferences. Jay Gould stopped there invariably on his flying visits to the capital. Russell Sage has occupied a room there on many nights following a busy day in communion with the political powers.

The Riggs House was erected in 1876. Prior to that time the site had been occupied by the Quartermaster-General's office of the War Department. As such it weathered the storm of the civil war.

At the time of its opening and for the first fifteen years of the historic career of the old house it was managed by C. W. Spofford. Orrin G. Staples assumed the lease of the hotel May 4, 1891, and rounded out his twentieth year of proprietorship, and it was Mr. Staples who finally locked the doors of the old Riggs House for the first time since its construction.

A Churchgoing Dog.

From the Kennebec Journal.

And here is a dog story which comes from the *Journal's* Skowhegan correspondent. The story is of a fine young Shepherd dog which has strong religious tendencies. He is the dog of Elmer Decker of Hinckley. Shep is persistent in his attempts to attend Sunday services.

A late scheme of his is to get up very early Sunday morning and call upon a neighbor who takes him to church in his carriage. On arriving Shep makes a practice of walking straight up the aisle to the platform, where he takes his place in the shadow of the pulpit. There, with his nose protruding by the corner, he can see what is going on at the same time he is listening.

The other day during the minister's long prayer an automobile came chugging and tooting along, much to the disturbance of Shep's idea of the nicety of things. He rushed through the open door with loud barking and scared the intruder away, but his manner of quieting the disturbance had a reviving effect upon the audience and our correspondent thinks the prayer must have been shortened.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD

SCENE OF MOST TRAGIC INCIDENTS IN SCOTTISH HISTORY.

Where Mary Queen of Scots Wedded Darnley and Had Stormy Interviews With John Knox—Seldom Used Now as Residence by British Sovereigns.

"The Palace of Holyrood," observes R. L. Stevenson, "has been left aside in the growth of Edinburgh and stands gray and silent in a workmen's quarter and among breweries and gas works."

The gas works have gone since R. L. S. wrote, but the breweries remain, and otherwise the environs of the palace are little changed. Among them, however, must be numbered the magnificent royal park, the picturesque line of serrated rocks which form the Salisbury Craigs, and the lofty hill, crowned by its noble lion's head, which owes its name of "Arthur's Seat" to its associations with the old Arthurian legends of Edinburgh.

Of royalty itself Holyrood has seen but little since James VI. of happy memory left it to occupy the throne of Elizabeth. The fact that the King and Queen are to reside in the palace as well as to hold state functions there, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has greatly increased the enthusiasm of their visit to Edinburgh.

The rarity of royal residence adds to the importance of its occurrence. King George will be the first reigning King (the second reigning sovereign) to occupy the palace since the time of Charles I., while Queen Mary will be the first Queen Consort to reside there since Anne of Denmark, James VI.'s Queen, quitted its walls. In 1633 Charles I. was crowned in the chapel royal at Holyrood, and in 1641 he spent about three months in the palace—not very happily. From that time till George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822 no British monarch crossed its threshold. And George IV. while holding various state ceremonies in Holyrood resided in Dalkeith House.

Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort also lived at Dalkeith on the occasion of their first visit to Edinburgh, in 1842. In the autumn of 1850, however, her Majesty and Prince Albert resided for a couple of days in Holyrood, and subsequently the Queen when going to or returning from Balmoral several times broke her journey at Edinburgh and spent a night in the palace. In April, 1903, King Edward held a court at Holyrood, but his Majesty and Queen Alexandra resided at Dalkeith House.

It is fondly hoped that the coming visit of their Majesties to the ancient palace of the Stuarts may be the precursor of many to follow and that the dimmed brilliance of Holyrood may be restored and its past glories in some part at least revived.

Although not the oldest of the Scottish royal palaces, that of Holyrood House is in many respects the most interesting. It appeals to the imagination as none other does. It has been the scene of some of the most splendid, the most romantic and the most tragic incidents in Scottish history—of coronations, royal marriages, festivities, court revels, plots, conspiracies, feuds, intrigues, murders.

Moreover, while Linlithgow and Falkland palaces are of earlier date, for nearly four and a half centuries before the erection of a royal palace at Holyrood the magnificent abbey which stood there was closely associated with the Scottish sovereigns. Founded in 1128 by David I., this religious house was frequently used as a royal residence; Parliaments met within its walls and in its church Kings were crowned, wedded and buried.

The erection of a royal palace was begun about 1501 by James IV., and from his time onward it was the chief residence of the Scottish monarchs. It is noteworthy that one of the first events connected with it was the marriage of James to the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England—from which marriage came the union of the crowns. James V. extended the palace and it has associations of a peculiarly close and interesting character with his unfortunate daughter, Mary.

Here the lovely Queen of Scots enjoyed a brief period of happiness after her return from France; here she read with George Buchanan, played chess with her favorites, danced with Chastelard, listened to the music of Rizzio and held stormy interviews with John Knox. Here she wedded Darnley; here Rizzio was slain, and here she celebrated her nuptials with the ruffianly Bothwell.

James VI. lived chiefly at Holyrood before his accession to the throne of England, and it was here Sir Robert Carey brought him tidings of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He visited the palace only once afterward. The two visits of Charles I. have already been referred to. While no reigning sovereign occupied Holyrood subsequently for a couple of centuries James II. lived there twice while he was Duke of York.

The palace too played a romantic part in the rising of 1745. For six weeks Prince Charles Edward held a court in it and gave receptions, balls and so forth. After the French Revolution Holyrood twice provided a residence for the exiled royal family of France. In 1859 King Edward, then Prince of Wales, lived in Holyrood while he was studying, and in 1863-1864 the Duke of Edinburgh, afterward Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, resided in the palace while he was attending Edinburgh University.

Of the ancient Abbey of Holyrood, frequently plundered and burned, nothing remains but a part of the fine church, afterward the Chapel Royal. The palace was set fire to in 1544 by the English and although at once repaired was again destroyed three years later. Rebuilt almost immediately, it suffered once more during the civil wars, when most of the building was burned by Cromwell's troops. After the Restoration it was rebuilt by Charles II., who took a great interest in the work and made several suggestions which, it is said, were treated with great respect, although they were ignored.

The existing palace, with the exception of a remnant of the building of James V. (the northwestern towers, in which are situated the historical apartments), is the structure of Charles II.

The residential part of the palace includes throne room, drawing rooms, dining rooms, &c., and several have a magnificent outlook toward Arthur's Seat and the Salisbury Craigs. In anticipation of the present royal visit the building has been thoroughly overhauled and extensive renovations carried out externally and internally. Many modern facilities have been introduced. Most of the private apartments of the King and Queen have been redecorated, and her Majesty has taken a great interest in the details of the work. The wall papers have been selected by herself.

An Early Taximeter.

From the London Globe.

The taximeter cab is not an invention of yesterday. Such a vehicle was known to the Chinese ages before the Christian era. Now we learn from a Paris contemporary that the Emperor Commodus possessed a similar carriage. Commodus, some will remember, was the worthless son of a celebrated father, the Emperor known as Marcus Aurelius through his "Meditations."

Commodus came to an untimely if not unmerited end about 192 A. D. He posed as Hercules and was the hero of about seven hundred gladiatorial contests with defenceless opponents. His reign lasted only a year and his successor, Pertinax, sold his belongings at auction, and one of the lots, we are told, was a carriage which as it moved marked at the same time the space covered and the time so occupied.