

Potatoes are selling for \$100 a sack in Alaska, and two cents a bushel in parts of New York State.

One of the features of the Australian newspapers is the long line of English advertisements inquiring for missing friends.

Marshal Prim in 1867 said that all Spain could expect was to get out of Cuba in a dignified and honorable manner. But it appears to the New Orleans Picayune that his advice was not taken in time. Kicking out is hardly dignified and honorable.

The mixture of languages in New York City is extraordinary and there are said to be miles of territory within the city limits where English is comparatively little spoken and then, for the most part, only brokenly. The Witness relates that a Russian emigrant who settled on the East Side tried to learn German for six years before she discovered that it was not the language of the country. And she was not a stupid woman, either, but her tenement and her street were German, and her little world did not extend beyond their limits.

In adjusting the fire insurance loss caused by burning of its salerooms and stock of wheels on hand of one of the largest and most popular bicycle manufacturing companies in the United States, the fact developed that the cost of the one hundred dollar machines was but nineteen dollars at the factory. The public is asked to pay one hundred dollars for a wheel which is manufactured at a cost of but nineteen dollars, a profit to the manufacturer of over 400 per cent. The purchaser is told that it costs a lot of money to sell the wheels, which might be and still leave several hundred per cent. profit for the poor manufacturer. The day is not far distant when bicycles will be sold in hardware and other stores, like lawn mowers, at a price nearer twenty-five dollars than one hundred. There may be other goods manufactured which cost but one-fifth of the price they are sold for, but the public certainly is not aware of the fact.

Captain-General Weyler says he will need two years at least in which to beat out the rebels, and that is likely to mean four or five. Even if a satisfactory cessation of hostilities in Cuba will be left? speculates the Chicago Times-Herald. And if this rebellion should be crushed, how long would it be before another broke out? The Americans in Cuba know these things, and they have made representations accordingly to members of the Administration and of the Foreign Affairs Committee in Congress. They realize that centuries of Spanish misrule have planted eternally the seeds of rebellion in Cuba, and that there will be crop after crop till independence is achieved. There can never be enduring peace and prosperity in Cuba until the Spanish are driven out of the island.

The Atlanta Constitution remarks: We have said so much of the business needs of the South, and we expect to keep overlastingly at it, to develop into actual cash profit, the unequalled resources of our section until every bale of our cotton, every ton of our ore, every foot of our timber, every pound of our wool and generally every item of our raw material will leave Dixie in manufactured form and merchandizable condition, ready for the ultimate consumer, that we extract with pleasure, and we trust with profit to our people, the following from the Columbia (S. C.) State: "So long as \$150,000 initial capital can build and start a twenty-thousand spindle mill, employ 350 hands, make an increase in population of 700 or more, pay out \$75,000 in annual wages and \$15,000 in dividends, and thus convert a dead town into a live one, while piling up a big surplus to defray the remainder of the cost of the mill and ultimately enlarge it, so long will every town in South Carolina strive for its cotton mill, and strive wisely. We think we know our cotton mill text. It is: Multiply and diversify." The spirit of the above is all right, but the application to cotton mills alone is too limited. "Multiply and diversify," if it means anything, bears the broad interpretation as embracing everything we can grow and make.

A Crew of Monks.
There is a vessel sailing under the Turkish flag which is manned entirely by monks. It is called the Holy Prophet Ilya (Elijah), and is of about 300 tons burden. The captain is a Jesuit monk, a monk ranking higher than a friar, and all the sailors are expert seamen, as well as monks or brothers. The pilot, Irakli (Heraclius), has sailed over all the oceans, having circumnavigated the globe. The entire crew speak both Russian and Greek, and service on the ship alternates with services in the little church in the fore-cabin. One of the most curious sights connected with the ship is that of the monks in their religious costumes climbing up the rigging and out on the yardarm, reefing sails and doing other work aloft.—London Spectator.

Cecil Rhodes holds the record for having paid the largest passage-money from Suez to Beira. The steamer he was on ran aground, and, after waiting two or three days, he chartered the steamer Oretes to complete his journey at a cost of \$17,500.

INDIAN PUEBLOS.

QUAINT ABORIGINAL DWELLINGS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Town and Country Homes—How They Are Built—Bricks of Mud—Odd-looking Ovens for Baking Bread.

IN the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Record from Taos, New Mexico, there is nothing more interesting than its Indian pueblos. Pueblo is merely the Spanish word for town, and this name was given to these Indians because they were the first whom the early Spaniards saw in permanent settlements. Most of the pueblos are in the Rio Grande Valley; there are a few further west along the line of the Santa Fe



INDIAN FAMILY IN HOLIDAY DRESS.

Railroad, and one group of seven in Northeastern Arizona. Here they have been, too, for 350 years at least, for here the Spaniards found them when they first came up into this country from Mexico in the first half of the sixteenth century. Many of the pueblos have been moved a few miles to new sites; from some of these the people have disappeared and left no trace or record of themselves. Others have a large population as they ever had and retain to a large extent their old customs in spite of 300 years of influence from the whites.

They build their houses of adobe just as they always have, but the four and five story buildings have in most places disappeared. Most of them, too, now have doors. In former times when the danger from marauding Indians was great a tower had very few houses, often only two of them. These houses were very large, and every family had its own rooms in the common house. The only entrance to these houses was by a trap door in the roof. In case of attack the women and children were all shut up in the innermost rooms, while men remained on the roof to fight.

The pueblo of Taos is one of the best reminders of the old times. It lies about eight miles from the Rio Grande, just at the foot of mountains 13,000 feet high. Through the middle of the town runs Pueblo Creek, a mountain stream which falls not often than once in half a century. There are 400 Indians here, about equally divided on the two sides of the creek. The higher of the two principal houses has five stories; the other has four. They have the appearance of irregular, stepped pyramids. Of course there are many rooms in the first story and a fewer number in the stories above, which can have neither sunlight nor air. These dark rooms are used for storage, principally of corn, wheat, oats and beans.

Occasionally one can still find a house which has no door, but they are not common. Most of the houses have a low door hung on iron hinges. A piece of rawhide serves as a handle. The rooms are about nine feet high



THE PUEBLO OF TAOS, NEW MEXICO.

and very in size. A room fifteen feet square will serve very well as kitchen, sleeping room and general living-room for four persons. Many families have houses in addition to the "town houses." This second house is a mere hut built near the fields. Here the family lives in summer to keep watch over the crops in unfenced fields. In winter time, however, the family comes back to the pueblo, loads of wood are brought from the hills on burros, the doors are shut and all is made ready for the cold season. At this time the light and air in the rooms come through the trap door and a small window, less than a foot square, near the roof. When the trap door has to be closed the little window is the only opening.

Long before the Spaniards appeared here the Indians knew how to use adobe to build their houses; but now they find it more convenient to hire the Mexicans to make the bricks for them. They say the Mexicans can make them better. It is a simple process. Water from one of the irrigating ditches, which runs in almost every direction through the fields, is turned out to a small piece of land. With spade and hoe the earth and water are thoroughly mixed until a loose mud is made. This fine straw is brought from a thrashing place near by and mixed with the mud. The raw material is ready. It is put into molds, carried a few feet and dumped on the ground in the form of bricks to dry in the sun. These bricks are left for two days and then are ready for use. A Mexican is paid \$8 for making \$1000 brick, each fifteen by ten by four inches.

In building a house these bricks are cemented together with adobe. The walls are smoothed outside and inside, and within are covered with a wash of white or light drab color. This wash

is made of earth found in the hills, and when fresh it gives the walls a neat appearance. For the roof large poles are first laid on, then smaller ones, then a layer of weeds and lastly adobe. This makes a roof which may let through a few drops when the first rain of the season comes, but after that it is water tight. Just outside the houses are the ovens in which the bread is baked. They are odd-looking, dome-shaped things from four to six feet in diameter, made of adobe. One small opening is left at the bottom for building the fire and putting in the bread, and another smaller one near the top for the smoke to come out. In this oven a fire is built and kept burning until the walls are heated through and through. The fire is then drawn out and the fine ashes are removed with a wet rag on the end of a stick. The bread is put in with a wooden shovel and both openings are carefully closed. As the walls retain the heat for a long

time the bread bakes quickly and well. I have seen dogs sleeping in these ovens, fortunately not in the one in which the bread which I eat is baked. But perhaps I have not yet caught the dog which sleeps in that particular oven.

The stumpy little chimneys which are seen all over the houses are of adobe, too, but they are often topped with a broken pottery vessel. At the fireplace below the cooking is done. A little iron stand, a frying-pan and a few black pots, with a knife or two, are all the cooking utensils. But they are enough for such simple cooking; some of the poor families of Indians have only tortillas and coffee three times a day. Mix flour with water, put in a little salt, cook the mixture over the fire and you have the tortillas. The coffee, of course, has neither milk nor sugar.

But I am living with one of the first families in town. Here I get fat pork, and even butter and chow chow. Some of these things, to be sure, are bought especially for me and are not shared by the family. It is all right, since I eat alone, sitting at a table, while the family is in another room sitting on the floor.

The ordinary bed is the floor, or possibly a platform raised a foot from the floor. Rawhides are laid down and on these the Indians sleep, rolled up in blankets. But there are at least two beds at this pueblo and one cot. In winter time the fire gives the light in the evening. In summer a pine stick, in a few cases a candle, and in still rarer instances a very poor lamp, takes the place of the fire. As a consequence the people of Taos are early to bed and are up almost with the sun. Only the boys are out late at night on the rude little bridges which span the creek, singing and making night hideouts. They are not so very different from the boys of civilized peoples.

Hailstones Bigger Than Men's Eggs.
We publish herewith an engraving taken from a photograph which was kindly furnished us by Mr. Frank Minter, of Corning, Kansas, which shows a wonderful fall of hailstones which occurred at that place. Mr. Minter says the pan of hailstones was scooped up preciously half an hour after the storm, and in order to show the great size of the specimens, he has just placed alongside of the pan an ordinary sized hen's egg, while in

the pan are some potatoes. Mr. Minter says, "We have often heard of hailstones as large as hen's eggs, but these are considerably larger. When the photograph was taken they were a good deal smaller than when they fell. Some were found that measured thirteen inches at their greatest circumference. The roar of the approaching storm could be heard for fully a quarter of an hour before its arrival. Scarcely any damage was done, except to chickens and wild birds, and no less than sixty dead birds were counted along one mile of hills."—Scientific American.



A PAN OF BIG HAILSTONES.

Pigeon flying contest, which used to be so popular at Esterfield in London and district, are going out of fashion.

Roumania is spoken of as a possible rival to Russia on the Black Sea.

FAULTS OF ORNAMENTATION.

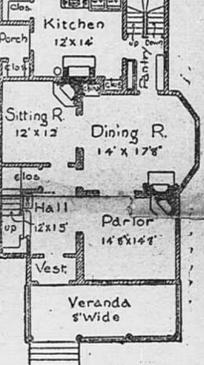
A Plea for Architectural Simplicity in Dwellings.

Ornamentation may be beautiful in itself, and when applied to architecture may not offend the eye at the first glance, and yet as one lives within



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

its presence, grows tiresome and creates resentment. If one builds a house and its general lines are strong, he should insist, before everything else, on a freedom from petty details of ornamentation. There should be no tawdry cornices, flimsy brackets and spindle work. In design these may seem attractive, and may be deemed necessary to cover bare spaces of stone or wood; when they are in place, however, they prove a torment to the eye. In the matter of interior finish the same rule holds good. There can not be too general a regard at the passing of the honest handiwork in wood. The workman was an artisan, if not an artist, and he rarely sinned against good taste, everything being in keeping and general harmony of design. One must be chary. Now in the use of machine work, moldings and carvings are practically turned out by wholesale without regard to its particular use or location, and they frequently clash with themselves and surroundings. There should be plain casings and door panels, and no elaborate base boards. If best effects are to be obtained; in particular, one should guard against ornate mantels and the "built in corner" cabinets glittering



FIRST FLOOR.

with glass or mirrors. Plain walls give the best background for pictures, and artificial filigree virtually kill one's furniture, no matter how handsome the style of ornamental plaster work is matter for congratulation. A simple center piece for the chandelier in a large room is permissible, if it is not obtrusive, but even this is not necessary. There is no longer any need for plaster cornices. These gather dust and dirt and consequently become unhealthily as well as ugly. The modern method of paper hanging covers the break between ceiling and side walls, and furnishes an artistic substitute for the old time cornice.

There is a long need for the warnings or ornamentation at this time inasmuch as popular taste is steadily moving in the direction of rich and simple effects. Every year brings a notable improvement in architectural style.

We illustrate an attractive residence and describe its principal features as follows:

General Dimensions: Width, through sitting-room and dining-room, 31 ft. 6 in.; depth, including veranda, 53 ft. Heights of Stories: Cellar, 7 ft. 6 in.; first story, 9 ft. 6 in.; second story, 9 ft.; attic, 7 ft.

Exterior Materials: Foundation, stone; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roof, shingles.

Interior Finish: Hard, white plaster; plaster cornices and centers in parlor, dining and sitting-rooms. Double floor in first story with paper trim in hall and vestibule, quartered oak. Main staircase, oak. Panel backs under windows in parlor, dining-room and sitting-room. Picture molding in principal rooms and hall of first story. Chair-rail in dining-room. Bath-room and kitchen, wains-



SECOND FLOOR.

ected. Interior wood-work stained to suit owner and finished in hard oil. Colors: Clapboards, seal brown.

SUMMER MODES.

SOME REASONABLE GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.

Saty Travelling Suit for a Bride—Handsome Waist With Fancy Collar, Which is Removable.

MAY MANTON says that mixed novelty suiting shades from tan to tawny brown made the natty traveling suit for a bride, "best being of green broadcloth and a full plastron of changeable brown and green silk.

Carries a Lion on His Back. Carrying an ugly lion around on your back isn't a pleasant sort of occupation. Jules Seeth, the lion tamer of the Circus Shumann, now showing at the Industrial Exposition in Berlin, is the man who sees all this savage responsibility on his shoulders.



JULES SEETH AND HIS LION.

his group of lions through their paces, turns them all back to their individual cages—all save this one, "Sultan," the biggest, fiercest and most intractable of all the lot. Herr Seeth is not a giant, but is powerfully built and has no end of courage, and the lions are in utter dread of him. He makes this great tawny beast stand motionless while he lifts him to his shoulders, and so walks about the cage.

Inhaling Carbonic Acid. Professor H. H. Mass, of Turin, has at an expedition up Monte Rosa, and found that the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by a man at a height of 20,000 feet or so differs very slightly from what it is at the sea level or near it. The Professor has also subjected himself to a rarefied atmosphere in the Physiological Institution at Turin, and found that when the pressure in the air was still thirty-four centimeters (about seven inches) of mercury, he felt no inconvenience, but when it was reduced to thirty centimeters (about six inches), he felt a great want of breath and became unfit to make observations.—London Globe.

Bicycle Attached to a Balloon. To the list of foolhardy young men who ascend by means of hot air balloons to great heights at county fairs and then come down upheld by a parachute, has been added that of "king of the air," who came down with a bicycle attached to the parachute, and



A RISKY PERFORMANCE.

upon reaching terra firma mounts his wheel, pedals back to the fair grounds and gives an exhibition of trick riding. The professor's tour is filled for the entire season in the middle Western States, provided he comes down all right until the close of the season.—New York World.

The Great Frilled Lizard. The great frilled lizard, of Western Australia, reminds one in its habit of running on its hind feet alone, and making a three-toed impression, of the extinct dinosaurs which made the famous "bird" tracts of the Connecticut Valley. Instantaneous photographs are reproduced by Mr. Kent in Nature, which are exceedingly striking and suggestive.

Aspen Leaves. It is said that the quivering of the aspen leaves is due to the fact of the leaf stalk being flat on the sides, and so thin about the middle that the lightest breath of wind sets all the leaves wagging horizontally. A single leaf plucked off and taken by the end of the leaf-stalk between the thumb and forefingers admirably illustrates the peculiarity of the aspen.

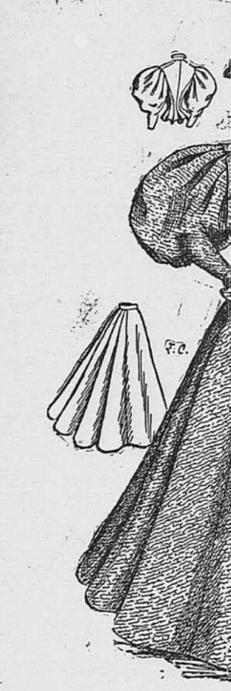
Latest Health Fads. The latest health fad is paper pillows. The paper is torn into very small pieces and then put into pillow-sacking of drilling or light ticking. The pillows are very cooling in hot weather.

EMBROIDERY CAN BE USED TO TRIM IN PLACE OF THE LACE HERE SHOWN.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this waist for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 2 1/2 yards.

HINTS ON HAIRDRESSING. Fluffy bangs, and even the coquettish waves that so graciously conceal the imperfections of an ugly forehead, are, as well as the girl that wears them, out of date. The mannish girl is at the height of the fashion, and she is astounding thousands of her primping sisters by parting her hair at the side.

Absolute severity and simplicity is the motto of the new hair-dressing.



TRAVELING SUIT FOR A BRIDE.

The stylish ripple coat back fits with dove like exactness to the waist line, he loose fitting fronts flaring slightly part over the low cut vest. Broad, square-shaped lapels stand out from each front at the shoulders, narrowing to the lower edges where small change pockets are inserted on each side. The full plastron is arranged under the back plate, and is visible through the lower edge of plastron. The high collar and straps in front are of the mixed goods, lined with silk, that is displayed on the oiled edge. Stylishly full gigot sleeves are gathered at the top over litted linings and plainly completed at the wrists. The fashionable skirt is shaped with a narrow front gore, wide side and three back gores, or godets, hat flare stylishly at the foot in latest mode. The front and sides fit smoothly at the top, the back being arranged in small box plaits with the pocket finished in the seam at the right side of centre back. The mode is adapted for walking, shopping, or general wear, and will develop stylishly in broadcloth, cheviot, tweed, diagonal serge or crepon, in plain, mixed or checked varieties. Buttons or other fastenings can be added and the revers and vest made of velvet or silk if a more elaborate effect is desired.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this jacket for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3 1/2 yards. To make the skirt it will require of the same width material 6 yards for a 26-inch waist measure.

LADIES' WAIST WITH FANCY COLLAR. In the ladies' waist depicted in the second large engraving, flowered shells, violets on a cream ground, is faintly decorated with Valenciennes lace. The stylish collar, which is removable, is of creamy mull edged with a frill of lace, headed by insertion. A stock of violet ribbon is tied in a bow at the back of neck and a belt to match is tied in a bow in front. The full fronts and back are stylishly disposed over fitted linings and the closing is concealed under the decoration of lace in centre front. The standing collar has flaring laps of lace and insertion joined on at the top. The full lower edges are usually worn under the skirt, but can be belted over if so preferred. The full bishop sleeves are

supplied with two, seamed linings that fit the arm comfortably. Gather at the top gracefully arrange the fullness of the bishop sleeve, and the wrists are finished with cuffs of insertion and frills of lace. The mode is desirable for summer wear gowns of lawn, organdie, batiste, Swiss, gingham, grass linen, or other cotton or linen fabrics.



LADIES' WAIST WITH FANCY COLLAR.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach, Gout, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. PITT'S CARMINATIVE. It is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mother, Adult and Child. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superior virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A speed of fifty-one miles an hour was recently attained by a car on the Buffalo and Niagara Falls electric line.

To be perfectly proportioned it is claimed that a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds to every foot of his height.

The Elkhart (Ind.) Telephone Company is retailing "helos" at five cents per day for residences, and seven cents for business houses.

According to Boston experts, the cost of putting trolleys underground in that city would mean an expenditure of \$200,000 per mile of double track construction.

A test of the eyes of the public school children of Utica, N. Y., showed that one-sixth of them had defective vision, and some of them were almost blind in one eye, without knowing it.

Experiments made by Chief Fernow of the United States Division of Forestry, show that large beams of wood cut symmetrically developed as much strength in proportion as the smaller pieces of selected wood usually employed in tests.

It is announced that a specimen of the angler fish was obtained a short time ago close in shore at Lowestoft, England. The creature measured five feet in length, and its longest dorsal ray, or angle, extended to eleven inches. The weight was close upon 100 pounds.

A Boston electrician has discovered a means of generating an extremely powerful current of electricity by filling an iron pot with caustic soda, melting it with a gentle heat and immersing in it a stick of carbon. When air is forced through the liquid soda, a

Some interesting discoveries recently been made about animal life in the Hawaiian Islands. It appears that all the land and fresh water shells are peculiar to the locality. Fifty-seven out of the seventy-eight species of birds, and 700 out of the 1000 species of insects do not exist in any other portion of the globe.

Of the many hundred fiber plants known in the world, only fifteen, according to C. H. Dodge, are recognized in the United States as of commercial importance, and only four of these—cotton, hemp, palmetto and Spanish moss—are produced on a considerable scale in this country. The other commercial fibers that might be advantageously grown in some sections are flax, jute, sisal hemp, New Zealand flax, cocconut, and possibly sunn hemp.

A Huge Bovine. A monster steer, which is owned by Mr. Charles Payne, a dealer in wild animals and curios, at Wichita, Kan., is attracting the attention of sportsmen. Mr. Payne claims to possess one of the animals, now three years old, since that time has been phenomenal and the question is asked Mr. Payne many times a day: "When is it ever going to stop growing?" The steer is now six feet and four inches high and eleven feet long, or seventeen feet long, counting from the tip of its tail. It weighed only 1800 pounds three months ago. Its present weight is 2300 pounds, and if it continues to grow as it has in the past six months, it will some day be as big as a full-grown elephant. Cattlemen pronounce it one of the greatest freaks known in the stock line. They say it will continue to grow until it is seven or eight years old, and that when it is fully grown it will have attained a weight of from four to six thousand pounds. The giant is perfectly symmetrical in its development, and is colored and marked like Jersey. Mr. Payne has not offered it for sale, and says he intends to wait and see how big it gets.

Only one other such freak has been known, and that was the famous "Kaussus Queen," a very large heifer that was shown around the country as a side show attraction and later was purchased by Adam Forepaugh for \$5000. It had previously netted its owner a profit of \$13,000.—St. Louis Republic.

An Intensive Calculation. An Ohio farmer having given a detailed account of his operations for a year on a 39000 farm of 160 acres, showing a net return of about \$400 after paying expenses, including the support of his family, a South Carolina paper rises to remark that such farming would not be regarded as profitable in that State. It mentions the case of a South Carolina farmer who netted last year \$338 from a single acre, planted first in tobacco and then in turpits. This figure applied to 160 acres would mean profits of \$81,760. The average tiller of the soil would be willing to throw off \$60,000 of this amount for his annual net return, and yet the hint given regarding the possibilities of intensive farming is clearly applicable to the agriculturist of the future.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If we are downright honest with our own selves, we will of course deal honestly with others.