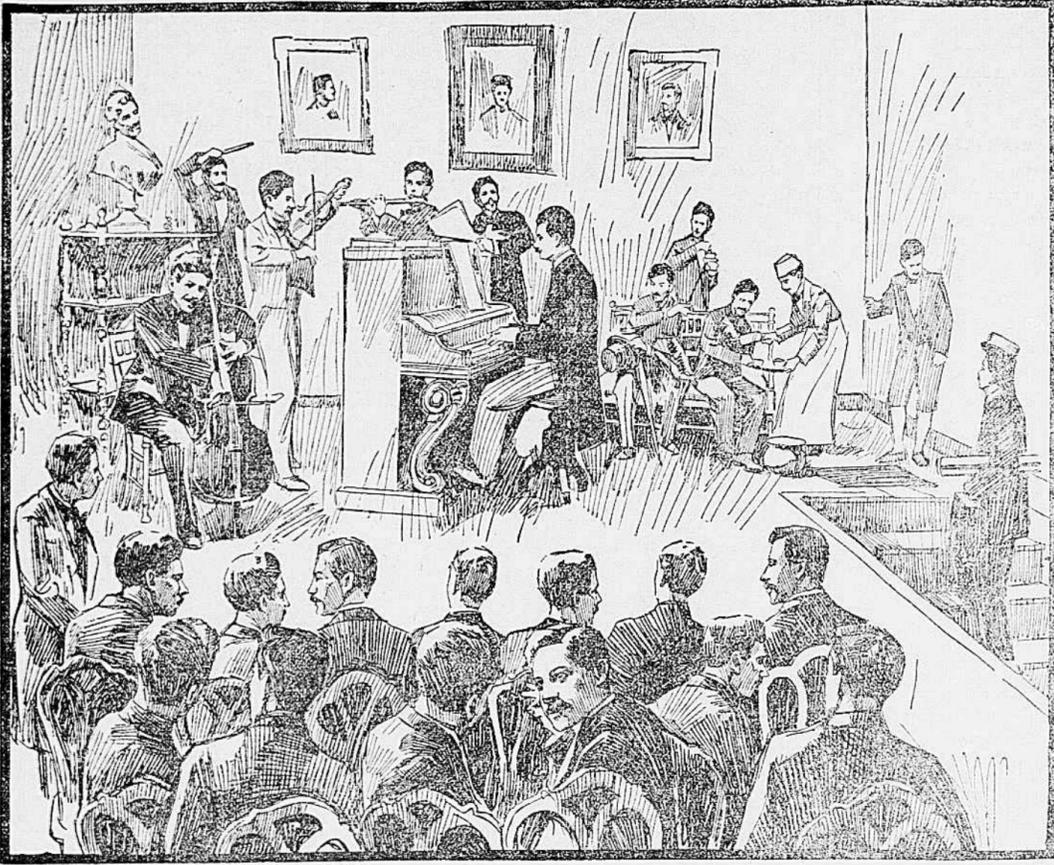


# NEW THINGS STRANGE & CURIOUS

## PHOTOGRAPHED HIMSELF AS A GROUP OF THIRTY PERSONS IN A ROOM.



Clever tricks of photography express the great skill of knights of the camera these days, and one of the favorites is the duplication of a person's portrait upon a single photograph. Frequently a person has been shown in four or five poses on the same print.

It remained, however, for a South American photographer to carry this illusion to a most remarkable extent. In a single photograph he has his own image no less than thirty times. So cleverly are the various

poses arranged that in some he is talking to himself—in juxtaposition—or enjoying music made by himself upon various instruments.

Senhor Valerio Vieira, of San Paulo, Brazil, is shown entering the room, with his camera and tripod, by a doorway, at the head of which he is received by himself in lackey garb. Beside the lackey stands he again, in apron and cap, serving himself, on a settee, with refreshment. At the piano,

singing the keys, while at its side, standing, and behind it, playing the flute, again with violin, and with cello and with baton he is a whole concert troupe.

Not only this, but he is his own auditors, in various attitudes, each distinct, apparently, though there are six duplications in the group. He is also in each of the portraits on the wall and on the bust upon the cabinet. This picture is really a composite. Each of the figures was taken separately and prints were made. The prints were neatly cut out and pasted on a sheet, which was photographed. Remarkably skillful retouching is displayed in the original, which is here reproduced, as in no case can the eye detect the line of juncture of any of the thirty pictures united to make the whole. The composition, too, shows unusual artistic taste, while the genius of the conception will appeal to all, whether learned in photographic art or not.

## Largest Dry Dock.

The largest floating dock in the world is that which has just been launched at the yards of Swan & Hunter, Walkers-on-Tyne, in England, and is being towed across the Atlantic to its final berth in Bermuda, where it will replace the old floating dock that has been there since 1869.

This colossal structure exceeds the new American built dock at Algiers, La., by some 20 feet in length, and is equipped with more modern features, such as a series of traveling cranes, electrically driven, also an electric light installation, with its own generating plant, which is provided in one wall for lighting all the interior compartments of the dock.

The new dock is 545 feet long, and having no gables, the length of the slip it can take is not restricted; its clear width of entrance when the walls is 160 feet, the lifting power is 17,500 tons, and the walls are of sufficient height to allow of a vessel drawing 32 feet to be taken.

The largest battleship can be docked. Each boiler, engine and pump is duplicated in each wall, so that if only one boiler, engine and pump remain available, the dock can still be lifted. Another innovation is that the bottom of the dock is protected by a series of hinged keels, so that it is possible at low water for the dock to a certain extent to rest upon the rough coral moored.

The transportation of this weighty structure of 10,000 tons across the ocean will occupy some three weeks, and the towing charges alone are estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

## STRANGE BURIAL URNS FOUND.



In the Deccan region in India were found some odd looking vessels. They were used some centuries ago as burial urns, in which were placed the ashes of the dead. Richly ornamented most of these urns are, and as a rule, they are fashioned of clay.

On those shown in the pictures a leopard and a knight are the prominent figures, and it is a notable fact that on no urn which has yet been found is there either any female figure or any figure which is standing or sitting.

Mr. James W. Breeke, who occupied for some years an official position in India, unearthed several of these ancient urns, and in his work, entitled "An Account of the Primitive Tribes of the East," the first part of which was recently published, he tells an interesting story about them.

His urns, as well as several other valuable relics unearthed by him, are now in the Madras Museum.

## A FLATHEAD BOTANIST AT WORK.



Professor Daniel Tremley MacDougal, director of laboratories of the New York Botanical Garden, found among the Flathead Indians, adjoining the Kootenai Mountains, in Northern Montana, a native who was particularly well informed as to the habits and habits of plants.

Although the Flathead's views of botany were not of a scientific order, he had at least learned to differentiate species, and

thereby greatly facilitated the work of Professor MacDougal's expedition.

Although greatly at first astonished at the new wonders revealed to him by the microscope, he at once acquired a serene smile as he extracted new secrets of nature by its use. He expressed no emotion audibly, but seemed to accept the revelations of science as something to be expected when one knows how to get at them.

## CHANGING OLD NAMES FOR NEW ONES.

It is easy enough to change one's name, aside from marrying. The Code of Civil Procedure tells how it can be done, and many men take advantage of the code every year. By law it is required that every change in name shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county where the man who changes his name resides, and that it shall be filed by the county clerk with the secretary of state, and that the secretary of state shall print

it in the session laws.

There is an appendix to the session laws which contains every change of name. This is done so that everybody may be informed of all authorized changes. A man is responsible for any name that he signs, but it would be difficult to keep track of a man's authorized names if they were not filed in some public way and collected annually. The county clerks do the reporting to the sec-

retary of state, except in New York, where the clerk of the City Court and the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas are required to.

The last report contains a large number of changes. Many of them are in the way of Americanizing foreign names. Many unpronounceable names from Poland, Hungary, Austria and Russia become changed so that Americans and English speaking people can pronounce and understand them.

Samuel Dalatynski would not be recognized in the place he came from by the name of Samuel Lewis. Nicholas John Alston Americanized his name to Michael John Holland. The whole Kadanski family changed its name to Kadane. The given names were not changed.

Eugen Cohen changed their names to Clark. Louis Cohen changed his name to Spahr. A month after Samuel Dalatynski changed his name to Lewis three others of the Dalatynski, Lewis, Simon and Charles, also changed their names to Lewis.

Ernesto Agramonte y Simoni extended his name to Ignacio Ernesto Agramonte y Olmon. On the other hand, John Baptiste Tremley Bernard Tremley dropped his last name, the first two and changed around the other two. He is now Bernard Theodore. William Kaupferschmidt translated his name into English and is William Coppersmith. Similar changes are being made to Pinkus and Witkowski to White and Koch to Cook. Leon Goldfinger was not satisfied with Goldfinger for a surname and kept it for his middle name. He is now Leon Goldfinger Levy.

## Wall Paper From Shoes.

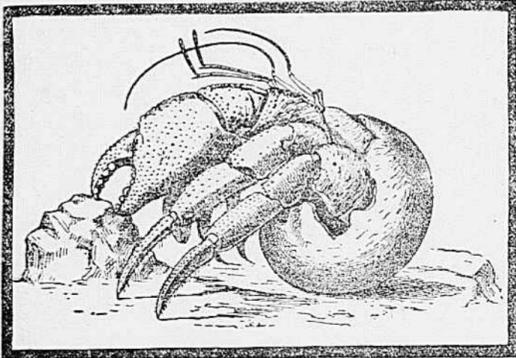
Old shoes are not waste from the standpoint of modern industry. After they have done their service and are discarded by the first wearers, a second hand dealer restores the worn shoes to something like their former appearance, and they are sold again, to be worn a little by the poorer classes.

When the shoes are finally discarded by them they are still good for various purposes.

In France such shoes are bought up in quantities by rag dealers and sold to factories, where the shoes are first taken apart and submitted to long processes, which turn them into paste, from which the material is transformed into an imitation leather, appearing very much like the finest morocco.

Upon this material stylish designs are stamped, and wall papers, trunk coverings and similar articles are manufactured from it.

## ODD HOME OF A CRAB



Well worthy of study are the crabs which are to be found in Minkid, the most southern atoll of the Laccadive Archipelago. They are known as the great land hermit crabs of the genus Coenobita.

Like the coconut crab (Birgus latro), they have forsaken the sea for a life on land; but,

unlike the former, they still retain the habit of sheltering a portion of their body within a shell or some similar covering. One crab coolly appropriated the broken shell of a coconut for this purpose.

A careful study of these singular land crustaceans, as well as of all the other fauna of

the Maldiva and Laccadive archipelagos, was recently made by Messrs. Gardner, Horsfield and Cooper, well known British naturalists, the last named taking no less than 88 dredgings in five different atolls.

One reason why they studied these Oceanic Island groups so carefully was because there seems to be strong evidence that they are the last remnants of a land connection between India and Madagascar.

## Student Finds A Star.

For the first time in history a young student has discovered a new star. This fortunate youth is Andrei Borisssak, a Russian, who is now at a school in Kiev. The star which he found is in the constellation of Perseus.

News of the discovery was sent to the Czar, and as a reward he forwarded to young Borisssak a splendid telescope, which was presented to him by the master of the school in the presence of all the pupils.

The lad intends to devote all his time to astronomy as soon as he has obtained his bachelor's degree.

The vine does not grow above 2,300 feet above the sea. The oak ceases at 3,350 feet, and the fir at 7,000 feet.

## Makes Loam Historic

When President David R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, lifted the first shovel of earth on ground breaking day, at the World's Fair site in St. Louis, he filled a pasteboard box with the precious loam.

Gov. Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas, received this and turned it over to State Senator George Sengel, of Fort Smith, Ark. Senator Sengel has determined to have the earth ground fine and mixed with a sufficient proportion of cement to have it molded into a bust of Thomas Jefferson. The bust will be one of the ornaments of the Arkansas Building at the World's Fair.

Only one existing reptile can sustain itself in the air. This is the flying dragon of the East Indies. It has no real wings, but can glide from tree to tree like a flying squirrel.

There are 720 different photos in existence of the German Emperor, and over 300 of King Edward VII.

## ISLANDS OF REFUGE IN NEW YORK.

Hundreds of persons daily take refuge upon the curious little islands of safety strewn along West street. Every one is familiar with the substantial wooden platforms laid down before the many ferry houses. There is a whole archipelago of them near Chambers street, another at Franklin street, while many more are scattered as far north as Fourteenth street.

There are still many persons who have never guessed the utility of these little wooden platforms. The suburbanite who is accustomed to crossing West street under all conditions of weather and congested traffic will tell you that the islands are indispensable.

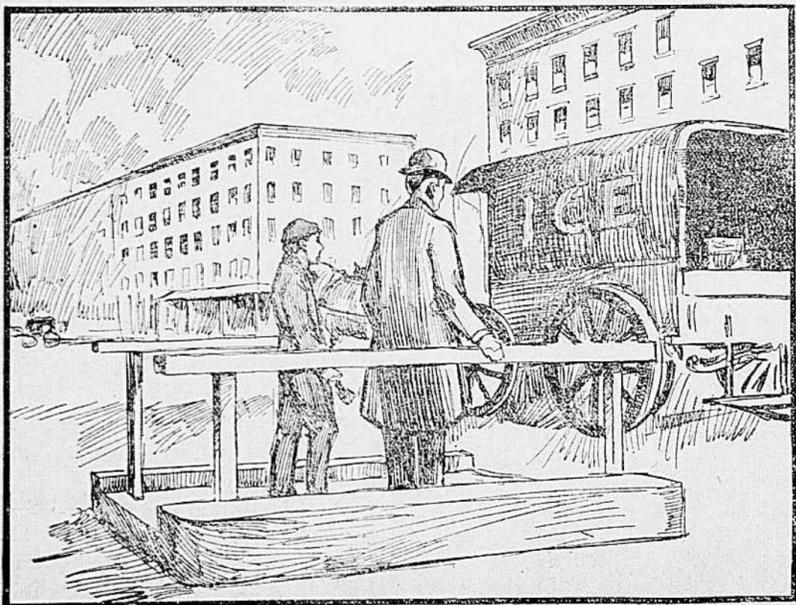
There is not an hour in the day when

groups are not to be seen marooned temporarily on these islands, completely cut off from the mainland of West street or the shelter of the ferry-houses by the tide of traffic which surges about these refuges.

During the rush hours of the day there are literally hundreds of wagons moving in endless procession along the street or jammed together, forming a hopeless barrier to the pedestrian. The street at this point is, besides, so broad—it measures nearly 200 feet—that once one has started across his retreat is quickly cut off. Imagine yourself thus hemmed in, while a flank movement of trucks suddenly menaces you from either or both sides. Such situations are of hourly, indeed, almost momentary, occurrence.

When the groups isolated in this way consist of women or children the situation is often serious. It is to meet this that the West street islands have been securely moored in the very center of the great stream of traffic. There are several chains of islands, with a generally easterly trend, extending from the ferry entrance to the sidewalk of West street. The islands are raised some six inches above the pavement level, thus affording protection against the snow or rain in bad weather.

A person who seeks refuge on one of these islands at once finds himself high and dry above the tides of various sorts which surge along West street.



## THE PASSING OF LONDON'S PRETTY BARMAID.

London's pretty barmaids are quaking and watching the great Glasgow crusade against the "girls behind the engine" with great anxiety. Not are the maids the only interested element. London publicans and restaurant keepers are speculating with sober faces on the decision of Glasgow magistrates to refuse the renewals of licenses to all public houses where barmaids are employed.

Trade organizations are following the proceedings very closely, for it is more than

likely that London will fall in line with Glasgow, and the long-established, much talked of and written-about barmaids will be forced to make their exit and seek some less picturesque employment.

One of the leading ideas underlying the proposed exchange of barmaids for barmen is, it is stated, that their presence is an inducement to excessive drinking on the part of the men. Those in favor of banishing the barmaid declare that a young girl—and all

barmaids must be young as well as pretty—is not in her proper place behind a public-house bar, especially in the low-class houses that abound in some parts of London.

The typical English barmaid has a round face, strong eyebrows, a firmly cut mouth and very good teeth—signs of good sense and self-control, judgment of human nature and a cheerful disposition. She is always plainly but neatly dressed, speaks in a low, well-bred voice, and has the happy faculty of be-

ing "all things to all men."

The barmaid must be on duty before nine every morning, and must stay behind the bar until midnight. She is usually so tired after being on her feet all day that she does not need any housekeeper's rules to send her to bed. The only leisure she has is one evening a week and one day a month. The evening is a very short affair, for she cannot go out until 8 and must be back in the house before 12.