

The Journal and Courier

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A man in Bellevue hospital afflicted with a delusion that he is an actor. Thousands more like him are still on the stage.

One of the latest schemes of General Booth is to have a big exhibition of living pictures in London, to consist of converts from every nation.

There is a mixed population in some parts of this country. In one school in Steelton, Pennsylvania, Principal E. A. Drawbaugh teaches thirty-three Americans, two Germans, one Irish, three Poles, one English, one Syrian, six Italians, six Hungarians, five Bohemians, three Slavonic, four negroes and one Arabian.

It was announced at Leavenworth, Kansas, that Mad'me Caroline von Weber would sing at the Sunday morning service of the First Presbyterian church and the church was crowded. When the service began the pastor, Rev. Page, announced: "I regret that Madame von Weber will not sing at the morning service, and I think we will have to worship God."

A girl who can see the X rays has been found by Dr. Brandes of Halle, who discovered her. Starting from the fact that the rays do not penetrate lenses, he hunted for some one the lens of whose eyes had been removed, an operation performed not rarely for extreme short-sightedness or for cataract. The girl, who had had the lens of her left eye removed, was able to see the light with it, though her right eye, which retained its lens, could see nothing. Dr. Brandes asserts that the rays affect the retina of the eye, and if anyone's head is enclosed in an opaque vessel near the source of the rays, the light can be seen even with closed eyes.

The Methodist church has been very much alive in this country. The latest reports show that the membership of the church has in the past thirty years been nearly trebled, advancing from 863,349 to 2,709,000. In its progress it has in the same period increased its traveling preachers from 6,788 to 14,812; its local preachers from 3,156 to 15,507; the church buildings from 9,430 valued at \$21,000,000, to 24,914 valued at \$110,000,000; the church parsonages from 2,859 valued at \$2,800,000 to 9,768 valued at \$16,850,000. The Sunday schools have grown from 13,003, with 146,967 officers and teachers and 722,592 scholars, to 29,559 schools with 339,024 officers and teachers and 2,504,867 scholars.

A SURE THING. There is wild talk about bolting and secession if the St. Louis convention doesn't bow down to the silver States, but there is no probability that this wild talk will have any weakening effect on the action of the convention. The situation seems to be secure enough. Thirty-three states and territories, representing a total of 749 delegates, have pronounced unqualifiedly for the gold standard and against the free and unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio. Nine states and territories, representing a total of eighty-four votes in the convention, have adopted a free silver platform. Eight, including Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, West Virginia, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian territory, constituting a total of ninety-two votes, are doubtful. Adding ninety-two to the eighty-four, the convention will stand for the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver at any ratio, 749 to 176.

Seven hundred and forty to one hundred and seventy-six is enough. It is even more than any of the McKinley mathematicians claim for their candidate. Few things are more certain than that the Republican national convention will be abundantly and inspiringly right on the money question.

HOPEFUL. Mark Tapley's habit of coming out strongest when things looked the worst for him would qualify him to be "a leading Democrat" if he were in this part of the world now. It might even make him chairman of the Democratic national committee. The party sorely needs a Mark Tapley at its head, and Chairman Harrity is doing his best to meet the long felt want. He is coming out strong. He says the Democrats are hopeful and are growing more hopeful every day. If McKinley is nominated he is confident that Democratic success next November will be "extremely probable." Extremely probable is good. He says further: The effect of McKinley's nomination will be felt long before the Democratic convention is held. I believe that his nomination will inspire a general belief that the Democrats will carry New York and that this belief will raise the courage of the Democracy throughout the country. New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and other doubtful States usually follow the lead of New York, and when the Democrats in those States are thoroughly aroused a very lively campaign is sure to follow. So, considering the whole situation, I think the Democrats have good reasons for being hopeful.

This is a cheering layout. The Democrats certainly have good reasons for being hopeful. They are just such reasons as a man who is thinking of committing suicide ought to put before himself to encourage him to live.

HAIR. Some years ago a thoughtful scientist showed an admiring world how the human race had changed from a condition of monkey-like hairiness to a condition of comparative hairlessness. He pictured the hairy human being as rubbing the hair off its haunches by much sitting; as rubbing the hair off its back by much leaning against things. And he showed how when the hair was rubbed off and thinned out in various ways it was kept so in various ways. His theory seemed sound and his facts were impressive. That he was right is now made plain by another thoughtful scientist, Professor Sigmund Exner, of Vienna, who shows the intimate relation between the depilation and the evolution of humanity. Professor Exner declares that hair is a stamp of man's imperfection. There was a time when our progenitors looked very much like apes. Hair, says the German scholar, is a degenerated organ, not without its functions, but largely a relic of a savage age. That it has not more generally disappeared before advancing culture is explained by its composition. Of all animal tissues it is the most durable, found very perfect and nearly four thousand years old in Egyptian tombs, a proper adornment of the mummies. If man's whiskers, particularly his mustache, longest resist the progress of civilization, it is accounted for by the thousands of generations of women having preferred the bearded man to the downy dude. Here, also, it is significant for the baldhead that he is almost invariably endowed with abundant hair on the upper lip. If, like his less-gifted brother with the shaggy mane, he still attaches some importance to a few follicles of hair, it is because hair is not yet entirely functionless in his present state of evolution, as Exner freely admits.

Woman, being on the whole less hairy than man, is of course more civilized than he. She would be anyway, even if she were covered with hair, but as she isn't covered with hair she is more civilized than man. But she does worship dear, delightful, precious Paderewski.

capas and tailor coats likewise bristle with them, and that is just as bad; but in use that can in no way offend they



continue to multiply. Seven jeweled ones ornament the front of the vest shown here, two smaller buttons have place on each cuff, and each has its buttonhole effect from a loop of silk stuff, and fastens in set and fastness. A tailor-made gown must be perfect or vulgar. Every slight fault shows in a tailor rig. Soiled lace, mussed ribbon and tarnished gold are each and every one vulgar detriment to a costume and in no way ornamental. No matter if a sailor hat is becoming, don't do it if you are over thirty. Lots of other hats will be equally becoming, not a bit older, yet more suitable. FLORETTE.

LEAVES. Trees are like lovers—when the time comes for them to leave they stay right in the same spot.—Truth. It is during the wee small hours that the wee small baby touches the low water mark of its popularity.—Puck. How one does change as the years glide by! As one gets along in years he finds a caned seat much more agreeable than it was in his schoolboy days.—Boston Transcript.

Heartfelt Sympathy.—Wife—If my first husband were still alive, we should be celebrating our silver wedding today. Husband—What a pity he died so soon!—Neueste Nachrichten.

Had to Have It.—Judge—See here; what did you mean by stealing this watch? Grazzles—Me an' Raggy's on ter that eight hour movement, an' we couldn't get along 'thout no tucker.—Chicago Record.

Trouble Barely Averted.—Hogan—Sure, ye look loike an ape. Grogan—Fwatt's that? "O! says ye loike loike an ape." "O! O! thought ye was goin' to say O! loked loike an A. P. A.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Exception.—Bellows—Good mornin', fellows! Has you brother's condition improved any since I saw you? Fellows—It grieves me to say it has not. Bellows—Does the doctor give him any hope? Fellows—No, but he has given Gazette.

Mark's—Yes, that boy of mine is bright enough in his studies, with the only exception of his spelling. He can't spell two consecutive words correctly. Parks—Oh, well, you can make a typewriter or a sign painter of him. There is a living in either business.—Minneapolis Times.

"That was a curious case of Kadger's. He married the eldest daughter of the Binger family, outlived her, married the next eldest, outlived her, also, and then married the youngest." "Why didn't he begin with the youngest and marry the eldest last?" "Well, I suppose he naturally followed the line of least resistance."—Chicago Tribune.

Client—Your fee is exorbitant. It didn't take you a day to do the work. Lawyer—It is my regular fee. I am not charging you for time, but for the cost of my legal education. Client—Well, give me a receipt for the cost of your legal education for the next fellow won't have to pay for it, too.—Harlem Life.

should be profits of the stock department, while, in his opinion, those taken were really profits of the mutual department. It will be seen at once that no policyholder is going to be hurt by a lawsuit whose object is to find whether he isn't entitled to more than he already has in a company of obvious strength and large surplus. The question of the wisdom of "mixed" companies and of the propriety of these dividends has been raised before. The insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, Major Merrill, a few years ago attacked the Aetna Life most vigorously for its policy in this respect. Governor Hubbard, in 1878, in vetoing the act that permitted the first increase of the Aetna's capital, was outspoken in his condemnation. But the question brings the whole question into court, where, and where only, it can be finally and positively determined whether the course which has been pursued is legal.

A CURIOUS RACE OF LITTLE MEN. Something of the Andaman Dwarfs who are becoming extinct—Have queer Customs—They are fierce Fighters Despite Their Small Size—Know Nothing of the Art of Weaving and Consider Clothing an Incumbrance. (Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times).

A remarkable ethnological collection from the Andaman Islands has just reached the National Museum. It comprises a large number of strange objects illustrating the arts and industries of the strange race of dwarfs which inhabit an archipelago in the Bay of Bengal. Sailors have long known them somewhat disrespectfully as "Little Niggers," because the average height of the men is only about four feet ten inches, while the ordinary stature of the women is four feet seven inches. Perhaps the oddest thing about all their is that they look like babies all their lives, seeming never to grow up. Withal they are probably the most primitive savages in the world. The collection referred to has been forwarded by Dr. Enrico Giglioli, director of the Florence museum.

The dwarfs of the Andamans, until quite recently, have not known how to make fire. On one of the islands of the archipelago is an active volcano, from which they were accustomed formerly to obtain fresh supplies of fire at intervals. Special expeditions for this purpose were not often necessary, inasmuch as they knew how to keep fire burning in decayed wood for an indefinite length of time. The people of a village, when leaving an encampment with the intention of returning in a few days, would take with them one or more smoldering logs. At the same time they would place a large burning log or fagot in a sheltered spot, where it would smolder for a long while, so as to be easily rekindled when required.

Incidentally, all labor of splitting and chopping was saved, inasmuch as a log could be broken into small pieces by hammering it with a stone. This method of keeping fire in decayed wood is still practiced commonly by the Andamans, especially in the interior of the larger islands, where they do not come into contact with white visitors. Nothing introduced by whites has excited their wonder so much as friction matches. To produce fire with such ease of hand struck them as actually a supernatural accomplishment. Anthropologists say that primitive man did not invent fire; he found it. Having found it, it did not take him long to discover uses for it. Not until long ages had passed did he learn to make fire: it was an advanced art, the practice of which required a high degree of skill. If you do not believe it, just try to get a spark by means of the wooden sticks commonly employed by savages for the purpose.

Formerly the dwarfs of the Andamans were accustomed to murder ruthlessly all strangers who approached their shores. Melancholy indeed was the fate of shipwrecked sailors who chanced to seek refuge on the islands of the archipelago. They were sure to be shot to death with arrows. Indeed, distressed mariners cast away in that part of the Bay of Bengal would be most likely to be massacred even at the present day. It is believed that the inevitable hostility of the Andamans arose originally from the cruel practice of Malays, Burmese and Chinese, who visited the Andamans to get edible birds' nests and sea cucumbers. They used to kidnap the natives and sell them as slaves in neighboring countries. When the British established a settlement there the savages frequently attacked them and took every opportunity of stealing the iron tools and other implements which excited their cupidity. Within recent years they have become comparatively tractable, however.

There are several shades of color among these little people, ranging from a dusky brown to a black. Their hair is extremely frizzly, so as to look as if it grew in spiral tufts. It is fine in texture and seldom more than two or three inches long. Most of the women shave their heads once a week, leaving only two narrow strips of hair from the crown to the nape of the neck. Many of the men follow the same practice, though the style is different, a circular patch of hair six inches in diameter being left, like a skull cap, on the crown of the head. Men sometimes shave each other's heads, but only when the services of a woman are not available, for it is one of the duties of the fair sex in these tribes to act as barbers. The eyebrows are generally removed, also. The razor is a flake of quartz or glass. These dwarfs are almost naked. The women wear small aprons of leaves, but the men wear bunches of leaves attached to their knees and wrists. Garters, bracelets and necklaces of bones, shells or wood are common ornaments. Tattooing serves to a certain extent as a substitute for raiment. Women do the tattooing. As a protection against the hot tropical sun, the people smear their bodies with a whitewash of clay and lime. Efforts to reclaim the Andamans from their savage state have not produced results of unmixed good. Homes having been established for their benefit by missionary influence, those accommodated at these institutions are fat and lazy, spending their time for days together in singing, dancing and feasting.

It is an old story that wherever civilization goes with its diseases and whiskey, it wipes out the primitive savages. The Andaman islands afford no exception to the rule. The original

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

population there is rapidly disappearing, the death rate far exceeding the birth rate, and before very long these interesting little people will be practically extinct. They have delicate constitutions, not being able to withstand sickness from which Europeans easily recover. Fifty years is the extreme limit of age among them, and partly owing to the great mortality of infants, the average length of life is only about twenty-two years. From time to time epidemics of measles and other complaints communicated from the whites have destroyed large numbers of them. Their ill-success in rearing their offspring is due in a great measure to the custom by which each infant is suckled by the women indiscriminately. In this manner diseases are spread. It is a notable fact that no idiots or lunatics are ever found among the Andamans. They had no knowledge of intoxicants until the Europeans came. Like most savages, they have readily acquired a taste for whiskey, and both men and women have become inveterate smokers of tobacco.

It used to be supposed that the Andamans were cannibals, but this belief has no foundation in fact. They express the greatest horror of the custom. Marriages among them are arranged by go-betweenes, and newly married couples are so bashful that commonly they do not exchange a word or even a look at each other for some days after the ceremony.

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