

MIRROR WITH A HISTORY.

Originally Bought by Vice President John Adams—Is Restored to Its Old Place. When John Adams was vice president of the United States more than 100 years ago he paid \$40 for a little eight framed mirror, and there has been trouble about it ever since.

CORONATION DAY PROCLAIMED

Unique and Interesting Ceremony Which Was Carried Out with Pomp in London. Notwithstanding the storm of wind and rain, a large crowd gathered in front of the royal exchange to listen to the reading of the royal proclamation announcing the date of the coronation.

NOVEL USE OF PLOWS.

When Indians Use First Assignment to Support a Dam and Send for a Second Lot. Recently a requisition was received at the Sioux Indian supply station at Onitaka for a large number of plows.

Peasants Destroy Dairies.

The Danes engaged to organize the dairy industry in Siberia report extraordinary experiences with the Siberian peasantry. Many dairies have been destroyed by mobs, whose members believe that the Danes have been sent by the devil to turn the milk into gunpowder for the use of the Chinese.

The I. O. U. Man's Paradise.

On Pitcairn island in the South Pacific ocean mail is delivered only once a year. That must be a pleasant place for the man, says the Chicago Record-Herald, whose bills come by the post.

AN ENGLISH PERIL.

Board of Agriculture Aroused on Subject of Rural Depopulation.

Effort to Be Made to Turn the Tide from the City to the Country—Annual Appropriation for Prizes is Suggested.

The board of agriculture is thoroughly aroused on the subject of rural depopulation. It contemplates a substantial annual appropriation for prizes for plowing, ditching, hedging, straw binding, stacking and thatching; the establishment of village clubs, the construction of attractive rural cottages with gardens attached, and the provision of numerous schemes for adding interest and variety to country life.

Sir W. Foster, M. P., declares that within the present generation 1,000,000 people engaged in productive pursuits have disappeared from the farms and that every attempt thus far made to check the exodus has been only partially successful.

John Hughes, district agricultural analyst for Herefordshire, contributing to the government's general stock of information on the subject, intimates that youths on farms are receiving too much education of the head and too little of the hands. He says they can manage logarithms admirably, while showing no dexterity whatever for the manipulation of plow handles.

"A board schoolmaster of West Somerset informs me," says Mr. Hughes, "that he recently had 36 lads in a class until they had reached a point of considerable progress in their education, when they all slipped away to the towns, with the exception of 12, and these the least intelligent. This incident parallels hundreds of others. When country boys learn to read they get hold of newspapers, magazines and other publications reflecting the complex life and vague splendors of the cities, and can no longer content themselves with the drab, featureless existence that satisfied their fathers."

UNUSUAL GIFT TO LIBRARY.

Minister McCormick Sends from Austria Collection of Clippings on President McKinley's Death.

Robert S. McCormick, United States minister to Austria, has presented the Chicago public library with a valuable collection of European newspaper clippings on the assassination of President William McKinley, and also the original copies of the hymns "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," used by the large choir which sang these songs at the memorial services held in Christ church, Vienna, on September 19.

Accompanying the clippings and music was a personal letter explaining the details of the service. Minister McCormick was desirous of having both hymns sung in English at the memorial services, but was unable to get anything but German singers. Finally Rev. Dr. Heckler, chaplain of the British embassy, came to his assistance by writing the words of the song on each copy directly over the notes, spelling each word phonetically. The plan worked successfully.

The newspaper clippings are from all the leading publications of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and Russia.

LINEN FROM PORTO RICO.

Mrs. Roosevelt Orders Large Supply from Islands for Use in the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt has just ordered a large supply of linen from Porto Rico for use in the white house. All of it will be embroidered with the coat-of-arms of the United States. The supply includes sideboard covers, tea cloths, napkins, doilies, table cloths, and other articles much needed in the white house. While in New York Mrs. Roosevelt became much interested in the work of the Porto Rican women, and wishing to assist the enterprise of the island, as well as secure rare linen for the white house, she gave the order.

Aside from the articles for household use, she ordered for herself a pink pinnac silk evening gown exquisitely embroidered, and also a dress of the same material for her little daughter Ethel.

Not a few of the Christmas gifts made by Mrs. Roosevelt will also come from this same source, especially those to her most intimate friends.

Has to Pay for Trip in Box.

Johanna Beck, the man who shipped himself in a box on the Hamburg-American steamer Palatia to New York, has applied to United States Commissioner Shields for his first citizenship papers. Beck said he was 30 years old, and was born in Austria. He forswore allegiance to the emperor of Austria. Beck is now employed at a hotel in New York city as a painter. He is meeting a bill for \$70 presented by the Hamburg-American line. Of this \$29.50 is for third-class passage, \$15 for expressage on the box in which he came, \$2.50 for the ambulance in which he was taken to the hospital in Hoboken, ten dollars for a fine for violating the immigration laws and the remainder for messages. He has paid \$50 of it already.

A Reliable Snake Story.

Workmen while blasting rock near Flow, Ill., the other day found a den of snakes and killed over 100. It is late for snake stories, says the Chicago Tribune, but this bears marks of authenticity. A Her in telling the story would have unearthed five times as many snakes as that.

PITH AND POINT.

All Surprised.—Bessie—"I was surprised when Mr. Dashleigh asked me to marry him." Tessie—"Everybody else was."—Ohio State Journal.

A man has no more show in an argument when his wife and daughters are against him than a deaf man has at the telephone.—Atechison Globe.

The average man is always anxious to know the worst of his neighbor—probably because of the fact that misery loves company.—Chicago Daily News.

"Could you do the landlord in the 'Lady Lyons?'" asked the manager of a seedy actor. "Well, I should think I might; I have done a good many landlords."—London Tit-Bits.

Often Been Executed.—"What's that the hand just played?" "The 'Dead March.'" "Oh, I see. Was it any livelier before they murdered it?"—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

She—"Do you think my husband is progressive?" He—"I should say so. I saw him nodding in church to-day." "What's that got to do with his being progressive?" "Why, he was moving a head, wasn't he?"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Warning to Girls.—A young woman at Garden City jerked her head back to keep from being kissed, and broke her neck. She did not get kissed, either. It is a terrible warning to the girls not to jerk.—Hutchinson (Kan.) News.

A Stupid Traveler.—Gibson—"How stupid some folks are!" Hudson—"For instance?" Gibson—"I was sitting in the car last evening, and a man came along and asked: 'Is this seat taken?' And it was full of my bundles. The fellow must have been blind."—Boston Transcript.

MILLIONS BOW LOW.

Chinaman Who is Worshipped as a Deity—is Called the "Living God."

No stranger story has been told of late than that of an English traveler who has just discovered in one of the most primitive regions of the Chinese empire, a human being who is worshipped as a deity by millions of people, writes a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. Known far and wide as the "Living God," he is to the uncounted millions of Chinese and Mongolian Buddhists what the famous Lama of Tibet is to those of Central Asia.

This remarkable religious personality makes his home at Urga, the remote Mongolian town lying just on the fringe of civilization at the end of the old Asiatic highway across the Gobi desert, and it was while the English traveler was returning overland from China to Europe that he witnessed the strange rites connected with the worship of the "Living God." In a letter to the Standard, this description of him is given:

In the flesh he is a young man under 30, and lives in a house which is an exact replica of the Russian consulate general. His personification of a deity is chiefly confined to religious occasions and his public life. In private he is of the world, worldly, and has some amiable weaknesses. One of these renders him an object of much importance in Urga itself, apart from his religious circle. It is the not uncommon craving to possess a duplicate of anything which takes his fancy. In the exercise of this indulgence he has at various times become the possessor of some curious reproductions. To him he owes his present most incongruous habitation; and, at another time, the possession of an elephant, said to have cost him 6,000 roubles. He has also acquired many other curiosities, the procuring of which offers to the Russian merchants at Urga a not unprofitable means of livelihood. I was fortunate enough to see this extraordinary personage, under conditions not easily forgotten. Outside one of the beautiful Buddhist temples, in a carefully guarded enclosure, was pitched a semicircle of tents. The central one, resplendent with yellow silks and gold embroidery, with huge yellow silk umbrellas and cushions to match, contained the throne of the "Living God." On either hand, and surrounding him were crowds of Lama, priests, Mongol princes and Ambans. In front of the tents was an open space, 60 to 80 yards across, where hundreds of Mongols, standing, kneeling and sitting, all deeply interested, gazed upon the wrestling matches which were going on in pairs all over the ring. The combatants are picked champions from various tribes and families.

They are stripped naked, with the exception of their leather riding boots and a garment rather more scanty than a man's bathing dress. Upon entering the ring each pair of wrestlers prance up with curious movements of the arms and legs, to the immediate presence of the "Living God," before whom they kowtow, falling on their knees and striking the ground repeatedly with their foreheads. These oblations over, each man is placed in position by his own second, usually an elderly Mongol, one of whom gives the signal for the bout to begin. The wrestling itself was good. A fall is the signal for the opponents to stop. The winner at once begins prancing and dancing about in an even more wonderful manner than at first, again presenting himself before "the God," with many groveling obeisances. After this he quits the ring, to be received by a crowd of admiring friends, another pair being introduced. At one time there might have been from 15 to 20 couples wrestling. These, with the cries of the onlookers, the coloring of their bright clothes, the mass of gold and yellow in the magnificent tent, and the quaint and picturesque roofs of the beautifully colored temples, rising above it, made up a scene to be long remembered.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The horses killed at Spanish bull fights are old animals valued at only five dollars apiece.

Of the three largest cities in France, Paris has 2,714,000 inhabitants, Marseilles, 494,700, and Lyons, 451,245.

According to the Auto-Vela, there is to be a race for submarines between Trouville and Havre some time in 1902.

The Beliners do not play golf. There is a golf links near the city with a clubhouse, but it is not patronized by the natives, and is left for the exclusive use of foreigners.

American consuls in Spain receive frequent complaints from their countrymen that they have been swindled by the old buried treasure trick. The victims are induced to advance money for the purpose of recovering supposed large sums buried by political prisoners.

During the year 1900, the latest for which statistics are obtainable, there were in the German empire 1,336 strikes, involving 7,121 employees and 15,017 workmen. Of these 99,338 persons struck work voluntarily and 10,122 were forced or induced to stop work by strikers.

Representatives of Hawaiian planters are in the Philippines to ascertain whether it is feasible to import farm laborers from the archipelago to Hawaii. The scheme is generally regarded as impracticable for the reason that the percentage of skilled agriculturists among the Philippines is very small.

During the year 1900, while the labor differences in England numbered 648, and in France 903, there were as many as 1,468 strikes in Germany. It is true, the average number of participants in each strike is not as large in Germany as in England or France, it being in Germany roundly stated 100, in France 250 and in England 300.

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

Diplomacy That is Required in the Collection of Fares from Passengers.

"That man will not last long as a street car conductor," said the observer, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Strange," said his neighbor, "for I had just been thinking what a remarkably good-looking fellow he was, quite above the average in intelligence. What do you see wrong in him?" "Simply that he lacks the fundamental qualification for the position. He is not a harmonizer, and I am afraid he is lazy, for he yielded to a petty temptation. See those two gentlemen seated on opposite sides of the aisle in the front seats? I happen to know those men are violent personal enemies and have not spoken to each other for years. When the conductor went to collect their fares one was holding a nickel in his hand, the other a dime. The carman gathered in the coins, crossed his right arm over and gave the nickel as change to the man with the dime. The coin was still hot from the hand of his enemy, and I saw the blood rise to the man's cheek, and I believe he would have broken loose if he had been sure whether to throw the money in the face of the railroad man or the hated passenger. He fingered the nickel as if it were infected and finally dropped it into his outside coat pocket to cool off. Now, of course, the conductor was not supposed to know the enmities of all the passengers he collected from, but an experienced man would have taken the chance, and would have dumped the coin into his big pocket, even if he brought it straight out again.

"The case was an extreme one, but every day the carman is called on to use discretion in handing out money. To collect a five-cent piece from a filthy, track hand and at once transfer it to a superb woman of the upper crust is about the limit of indiscretion, but I have seen even that done more than once. There is something especially offensive in the oily warmth of a coin that has been held for several minutes in the hand, and it is a cardinal principle in 'street railroadies' that each piece shall be passed through the purifying money pouch on its way from passenger to passenger. I saw a curious violation of the rule the other day, when a pretty girl gave a nickel to a new conductor, who passed it across to a dude opposite. The man at once piped out that the coin was no good and entered into violent altercation, which ended in the young woman ringing the bell and leaving the car, although only half way home."

Diamond Cutting.

New York city, it is said, lends the world in the cutting and polishing of diamonds, there being 200 skilled workmen employed in the industry. Amsterdam formerly had almost a monopoly of the business, with a little competition in London and some small continental towns. But all this has been changed. There are about 20 diamond cutting establishments in Gotham, in which some 200,000 carats of rough stones are polished each year. The best cutters earn from \$40 to \$90 a week. The price of diamonds has not fluctuated much in the last year, Maiden Lane experts say, although last winter there was a slight rise, and some people believed, or pretended to believe, that stones would go so high as to be out of reach of many persons who wear them now.—Detroit Free Press.

The Stinky Man.

No odds how stinky a man is he sees it, and remarks it in other.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

PROPER TIME TO MARRY.

Nearly All "Self-Made" Men Took to Themselves Wives on \$1,000 a Year or Less.

Why should lovers defer their marriage a day longer than the time when, as far as we mortals can discern the future, the prospect of a comfortable home is reasonably assured? asks Cyrus C. Adams, in Ainslee's. It is senseless to wait for the coming of affluent days. Their lives should be united, and each in his way should help to bring about the advent of easier times if they are ever to come. It is as foolish to wait for a larger income than is really required as it is for parents to slave and drudge that their children may enjoy a degree of affluence they have never known. This is the rock upon which the French nation has split. They are a frugal and a thrifty people. It is interesting to know that many of the tasteful, artistic and costly products of France are made almost exclusively for the foreign trade. Two-thirds of the best chinaware of Limoges, for example, comes to the United States. A well-to-do Frenchwoman is likely to use a preparation of rice flour as a cosmetic, leaving the delicate perfumes and other toilet articles of Paris for her American and British sisters who are willing to spend more money for such things. But the rich father, unfortunately, conceives it to be his duty to leave his children richer than himself; if, on the other hand, he be a poor tiller of the soil, it is disgraceful not to educate his son to a trade or a profession, so that the family name may have a higher place in the social scale. This deplorable ambition fixes upon the family a burden almost too great to be borne, and parents deliberately restrict the number of their children. In large districts, particularly in northern France, families of more than two children are rare. Many of the young people, seeing the hard lives their parents lead, defer their own marriages in order to better their fortunes, till at last even the desire to marry is extinguished. Parents and children of all lands may well heed the lesson in sociology that France is now teaching.

Nearly all our self-made men, leaders in the professions and in business, married young and on very moderate incomes. Many assumed, without the slightest trepidation, the responsibility of supporting a wife on \$1,000 a year or less. These men usually have very pronounced views on the inadequate knowledge of the value of money and how to take care of it possessed by the majority of young men and women. The views of these young persons as to the amount of income upon which they may prudently marry vary, of course, according to the circumstances in which they have lived. Many an intelligent girl who works in New York kitchens has no doubt whatever that she and the steady, industrious fellow she intends to marry will have a comfortable home on \$12 to \$14 a week. A penniless German school teacher who came to Philadelphia when a young man and who in his old age lives in New York on the rentals of apartment houses bought with \$200,000 he earned slowly in manufacturing, asserted the other day that \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year in New York would give to young married couples of refinement a comfortable home, books, music and amusements and everything they might need for the rational enjoyment of life. This gentleman has the German ideas of thrift. There is scarcely any doubt that any man and wife, gifted with an ability to disburse dollars to the very best advantage, would be able to realize his idea of comfortable married life on a small income.

Sweden Make Odor-Proof Paper.

The Swedes, as well as the Germans, have invented some remarkable appliances for paper, among which is a grease-proof paper which is superior to any other so far produced, but which will soon be matched by an equally good, if not better, article made in this country. One of the uses of this grease-proof paper abroad is for the wrapping of butter for shipment. While there is plenty of merely grease-proof paper now made here, that is used extensively for the wrapping of hams, bacon and similar food products, it has not the merit of being odor-proof as well as grease-proof, and butter is so sensitive to odors that this paper would not serve in packing it for shipment. The Swedish grease-proof paper, on the other hand, is absolutely odor-proof as well, and nearly all the vast quantity of butter shipped from Denmark to England is wrapped in it. The butter reaches Great Britain in pound packages closely enveloped in the grease and odor-proof paper—packages that in a sense are hermetically sealed.—N. Y. Sun.

The Ardent Sultur.

"Mr. Shortcass," said the homely maiden, "why do you love me?" "Because I love you," exclaimed the ardent lover. "Has my wealth nothing to do with it?" "Nothing whatever." "Well," she said, pondering a moment, "I'll take you, I'd rather marry a liar than a fool."—Chicago Tribune.

Always Agreeable.

Hanson—Wonder how it is that the Jugginsons get along so harmoniously. They never have any quarrels, apparently. Bart—The reason is simple enough. Jugginson always lets Mrs. J— have the last word and she never tries to prevent him from having his own way.—Boston Transcript.

JAPAN BUYS OUR ENGINES.

Contract for Thirty Just Made by the Japanese Government Railways—An Order from Australia.

A number of important contracts for locomotives to be used by various foreign governments and private railroads have been placed in the United States within the last few days. The American Locomotive company, of this city, has captured a contract for 30 locomotives, intended for the Japanese government railways. The engines will be built at Schenectady.

The same American concern is also building 12 locomotives for the Kuitsh railway, one of the big private roads operating in the Japanese empire. This makes the sixth order—72 engines in all—that the American Locomotive company has secured from that road within the last two years. The Hokkaido railway, controlled by the Japanese government, has also ordered six American-built engines.

The Baldwin Locomotive works, of Philadelphia, has been awarded a contract calling for 18 locomotives, to be shipped to the West Australia government railways, and 35 American locomotives have also been contracted for on behalf of the New South Wales government railway. The H. K. Porter company, of Pittsburg, has been allotted an order for four locomotives for use in the coal mines near Johannesburg, in South Africa.

A FORTUNE IN DOGS.

Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, Pays \$75,000 for Three Blooded Animals in England.

Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, is about to try for the championship of the dog world, says the New York Herald's London representative. His son, Mr. Arnold Lawson, has sailed for New York from Southampton, taking with him three dogs whose value at a moderate estimate is \$75,000. All these dogs have won championship honors in various shows, held in England during the last two years. Dog fanciers on this side of the water predict that they will repeat their successes in America. The best of the lot is the magnificent bull bitch champion Thackeray Soda, which last month swept everything before her for her set at the National Dog show, at Birmingham. She was purchased from Mr. C. Gordon Rutlaw, the price paid for her, it was stated, being close onto \$40,000. The others are the Blenheim spaniel champion Darnell Donington and the little Blenheim bitch Clevedon Clytie.

EXPERIMENTS WITH KITES.

Novel Tests Which Are Intended to Assist Ships Which Are Disabled at Sea.

Interesting experiments have been made at Marseilles with kites to ascertain the general direction of the winds, and to develop theories regarding air currents. Ten kites were launched recently, to each of which was tied a light float carrying this message: "Report my position when found."

A week later five of the kites had reached the African coast. Eight of the kites were met at sea and set going again after the ship captains had read the message.

The experimenter claims that this is the best way for a disabled boat to send tidings. After the first day the kites are so far apart that different winds will catch them and push them in all directions. Three French steamers about to sail will carry these improved kites and floats, which they will launch at many points experimentally.

Yacht Restless for President.

Work has just been started on the yacht Restless, which for the past three months has been lying in the navy yard, Brooklyn. It is said that the boat when fitted out will be used by the president and secretary of the navy as a yacht in place of the Mayflower, as was proposed some months ago. It will take two months at least to get the boat in trim to go to sea, as she will have to undergo a thorough overhauling. J. Frederick Tamm was the former owner. At the time of the Spanish war he sold her to the government and she was used as a dispatch boat. After service in the south Atlantic waters she was placed in the navy yard. The Restless is 132 feet long, with a 16-foot beam and an 18-foot draught. She was built for Mr. Tamm in 1887.

Wonderful Voice Discovered.

Miss Melba, who is still pursuing luck at Monte Carlo, has just discovered a compatriot of hers, Muriel Mayston, who is extraordinarily handsome and whose voice, Melba claims, is superior to anything that ever issued from a woman's throat. Miss Mayston arrived at Monaco penniless, having sacrificed everything for a voyage from Australia in order to meet Melba. The latter took complete charge of her, saying: "Within a year you won't know what to do with the money they'll offer you."

Big Catch of Codfish.

What is reputed to be the largest catch of codfish in Pacific waters is credited to the crew of the barkentine Fremont, which arrived at San Francisco recently with 177,000 of the fish stored away. Most of the catch was in Behring sea.

Art Gallery at Paris to Move.

The Luxembourg art gallery at Paris is to be moved to the Champ de Mars. It will lose its name, but will gain by being placed in a palace instead of in a mere orangery. The palace will be for the best productions of living artists.