NUNS LEAVE OLD CONVENT.

Carmelite Convent in Man Juan, Porto Rice, Vacated After Three (enturies' Occupanc).

> For the first time in 258 years the feet of the worldly tread the floors of the an-Trient Carmelite convent in San Juan, and the nuns who were sheltered in the tid structure have gone forever from the capital of Porto Rico, and the shadlow of the cathedral, says a recent San Juan correspondence in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Fifteen of them were transported by steamer and overland to San German, where better quarters have been provided for them. Some of the muns are very old and feeble and some are young girls who have recently entered the convent. Many of them entered the convent when they were

> young girls, and are now old women. No one enters their apartmenta. When one of their number dies the nons themselves bury their dead with their own peculiar ceremonies, doing all the work incident to the interment, the cemetery being in the immediate premises of the convent.

During the time of the bombardment of the city by Admiral Sampson the muns were removed from the little convent building for a few days, and were taken care of in Rio Piedras, but with this only exception, it is said, the nuns of this convent have never left the seclusion.

This is the only order of this kind on the island, and these nuns occupy their new quarters in San German possibly never to again be disturbed in their per--petual devotion to God for another epoch of centuries.

It was not intended that any one should know of the movement of the nuns, and that it should be done as secretly as possible after dark, but they had no sconer left the building than it became noised about town, causing quite a stir, for every one knew of the absolute seclusion of these pious worshipers and the character of their devotion and sacrifice.

Special preparations were made on the eteamer so that they could be as absolutely secluded there as they have been in the convent. They were in scharge of two priests, the pastor of the San German church and Father Canella. of San Juan. The nuns made an application to Bishop Blenk some time ago to be transferred, as the building which they occupied is falling down and needs Tenairs very much

The scene at the pier was one seldom witnessed. When the carriages containing the nuns arrived a crowd fought to see the veiled women. Many relatives were there and some of the sisters went bitterly, while others said they were perfectly happy. Sobs and cries, however, predominated, and the gathering was a weird one. The steamer sailed at two o'clock in the morning. The nuns of this order are, perhaps, the most pious and sacrificing of any of the Catholic church. They are wedded to God alone, and when they enter the convent they leave all earthly things behind them; never again to look upon the face of a mortal but themselves. They have some communication with the outside world, but do not see those with whom they communicate. A high screen is arranged over which they can converse with their friends upon certain occasions, but the door between - them is never opened, so that they may come in actual contact with even their narents or closest relatives

The only recorded escape from the Sistine convent in San Juan occurred during Spanish times. Then a pretty -young senorita crawled out of a window on the Christo street side to join friends of her lover, a Spanish officer in Cuba. She fell to the sidewalk and broke her leg, but was safely carried away, recovered, and later happily married her cavalier. She is living in Spain.

Sports of Our New Empire. A Hawaiian polo team will soon invade San Francisco, and the new territory becomes a factor in the sports of the nation which casually picked up this jewel of the Pacific on its march to the orient. The Hawaiians have played a series of games between teams from the islands of Kauai and Oahu to pick up the invading team, and the latter won two out of three. They will play the crack Burlingame outfit of California. It is not to be assumed that this is a native demonstration, for the Hawaiian polo players are as likely a lot of cleanrun young Americans as one can find. and they know a lot about polo. This visit points to a future development of sporting relations between Hawaii and her adopted mother country. The climate is too warm for football, but many other forms of outdoor recreation flourish the year around. Honoluin sends scores of its sons to Yale and Harvard. and they take back with them the love of sport that shares with lectures and next books the fruits of the diplomas from the universities. - Illustrated Sporting News.

Shapely Cuban Feet.

'Mr. Weish, of St. Louis, travels for one of the largest shoe stores in the world. Their factory turning out 14,000 pairs of shows daily, to be sent all over the United States, South America, Cuba, Germany and the Philippines. In speaking of pedal extremitles in general, Mr. Weish says: "Cuban girls have the shapeliest feet in the world. Trilby wasn't French. She must have been Cuban -- but then she's been dead for years. I can express the beauty of the Cuban girl's foot no better. I think, than by telling you it is the exact opposite of the Chicago woman's foot. I mean by Cuban girls those who come from the better classes -from the Spanish aristocracy who have mingled their blood with the natives. Spanish women on their native heath are not noted for the beauty of their feet. But the Cuban senorita has the perfect instep, ankle and heel which Du Maurier raved about --Louisville Herald.

TO SAVE ARID LAND.

Barren Regions of the West Will Be Made Fruitful.

Extensive irrigating Operations to Be Put Forward by Engineering Department—Large Fund Being Raised.

In a paper published in a recent issue of a journal devoted to the geographic interests of the country, F. H. Newell, chief engineer in charge of the reclamation of arid lands in the west. details at considerable length the progress of the work. Some of the facts he mentions are presented here.

The reclamation fund now amounts to about \$15,000,000, and is increasing rapidly. The fund is accumulated under the provisions of the reclamation law, which set apart the proceeds from the sale of public lands in 13 territories for the construction of irrigation works.

The land sales in 1901 started the fund with \$8,000,000; in 1902 the sum of \$4,000,000 was added, and in 1903 about \$8,000,000. The more irrigation works are built the more public land within reach of water supply will become marketable, and thus the progress of the work will help to swell the fund.

As the water is supplied, the owners of the land benefited will pay for what they use, and will ultimately pay for the entire cost of the improvement. All the money they pay will be turned back into the fund, and thus will be used over and over again for the building of storage reservoirs.

When finally the limit of water attainable has been reached, and it is not practicable to irrigate more land, the entire fund will be turned into the general treasury.

The work of surveying the western streams to ascertain the amount of water supplied, how the lands may be reclaimed by irrigation, has been in progress since 1888, and is still going on. The work of building the storage reservoirs has only just begun in Nevada and Arizona

Some of the states and territories from which the largest contributions to the fund are received, because they include the greater part of the acreage sold, will derive least benefit from the fund. The contribution of North Dakota is very large, but there will be little irrigation in that state, because irrigable lands and an adequate water supply are hard to find.

Oklahoma is a large contributor, but with its sub-humid climate it has little need of irrigation. On the other hand, little land is sold in Nevada, and its addition to the fund is small, but the state affords the largest opportunity for irrigation development.

Colorado is the greatest mining state, but the proceeds from the small irrigation area in Colorado are already more valuable than the gold and silver produced. The area of land that can be reclaimed by irrigation is relatively small, but if two or three per cent, of the vast area of arid land is ultimately reclaimed, and put under cultivation, it will mean a population in the western half of the United States almost as great as that now in the eastern part of the coun-

Nearly all the land has value in one way or another, and the grazing industry will always occupy 80 or 90 per cent of the arid lands. But the value of the grazing products will not be so great as that of the crops raised on the reclaimed lands.

down as of Const Surveys. Superintendent Tittman, of the coast survey, in a recent description of his work, stated that he had since its inception made about 30,000 square miles of topographic surveys, sounded minutely nearly 300,000 square miles of water and made deep sea soundings over little less than a million square miles. It has completed a first survey of the Atlantic gulf and Pacific coasts of the United States and its triangulations cover between 300,000 and 400,000 square miles. It has published over 500 charts besides the Coast Pilot volumes of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and carefully studied the laws of the earth's magnetism (these latter being now investigated through magnetic observatories in cooperation with foreign governments), and its geodetic work is also being car-

ried on with international cooperation.

-Scribner's Magazine.

A Calamity in Missouri. A citizen of Shelbyville who is building a house is deserving of the sympathy of his friends. When the outside work was done and the lathing and plastering was under way, he incautiously placed a half-pint of excellent whisky on a support next to the weatherboarding. He was called away for half a day, and when he returned he found the lathing and plastering had gone up around the bottle, and there was no way on earth of getting it except by tearing the house down on that side. The shiftless workmen, who are responsible for the blunder, were discharged, and the householder is trying to fish out his bottle from above by dropping a cord, with a slip noose on the end, after the treasure. At last accounts he. was still fishing.-Macon (Mo.) News.

Value of a Dog. "A dog is a chattel and, next to man, is the most important factor in the past and present history of the country." Such is the decision as handed down in the United States court of appeals in the application of P. C. Burkai, serving a sentence for larceny in Alaska, for a writ of habeas corpus, in which a dog constituted the property in question. The writ was asked for on the ground that stealing a dog in Alaska was not larceny, as this animal is not specifically mentioned in the statutes.

Much Money is Thrown Away by Pape ple of Means I pon Books . and Pictures.

The mere cost of a thing is no criterion of its merit. Good art is often costly, though now and then the connoisseur picks up a masterpiece for a song, while the spectacle of the ignorant rich squandering their money upon objects merely because they are expensive, and not for their intrinsic value, is a matter of everyday occurrence. It is a fact that the painstaking work of a struggling young artist may be better than that which he turns out when his pictures command large prices, but there are many people who would prefer the costly, though inferior, work to that for which they paid less money. It is apropos of this "snobbery of the expensive" that the New York Nation devotes some attention to the worthlessness of many editions de luxe in an article from which the following is an ex-

"A curious side current of the recent speculative debauch leads into the usually placed field of book publishing. Widely puffed editions de luxe of no intrinsic merit have, by some gratifying law of compensation, been folsted on the gentlemen who were assiduously creating fictitious stock market values. At a recent sale in Philadelphia many thousands of dollars' worth of these books were knocked down at about 15 cents on the dollar—an instructive parallel to certain phenomena of forced liquidation in Wall street. A Scott and a Dumas. for example, that had cost \$100 a volume sold for \$10. The success with which many of these issues met was due to the snobbery of the expensive. The buyers actually thought they were getting the best simply because they paid three or four times the price of the standard editions. The delusion lay in the fond belief that any inherently worthless thing acquires value when found in only a few

"Most of the pretentious reprints were not worth even the cost of manufacture. for editions superior in every way were on the market already. As always, there are exceptions to this rule. When a book is to be a masterpiece of the printer's art there are good reasons for issuing it in a limited number: only a few hundred perfect impressions can be made from the type, while the market for a fine piece of printing is necessarily restricted to a small class of connoissours. Nobody will quarrel with the Boston publishers who are offering a superb folio Montaigne in this fashion; nor yet with the New York house which gives to a new and original edition of Shakespeare a distinctive typographical form and limits the issue. But in such cases the value lies in every copy, and not in the extraneous fact that the editions, are

## ROYALTY AT WASHINGTON.

The Tendency at the National Capitol Is to Ape the Customs of European Courts.

The process of establishing a court at Washington proceeds apace. Recently the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, who had charge of the white house acted as a sort of superintendent of the president's social functions and he needed no assistance therein, says the Philadelphia Record. Latterly the practice of adding to the executive staff an officer or two of the army and navy grew up as a matter of personal patronage: President Harrison had his niece's husband assigned to duty

near him-for-the pleasure of the family President Roosevelt has had the advantage of the presence of a brother-inlaw, but he was on regular duty in the navy department till he was sent to sea. When Col. Symons, of the engineer corps, succeeded Col. Bingham, who was reported to have become "persona nongrata" by opposing some change in the palace which the president desired, he was indisposed to take an active part in the official social functions, so Mai, Mc-Cawley, of the marine corps, has been assigned to the white house and relieved of all other duties. He is described as "the star dancing man of the uniformed service." He has the honor of leading cotillons with Miss Roosevelt at the dances at the capital. Nine officers of the army, navy and marine corps are now enumerated as constituting the society staff of the white house. corresponding to chamberlains, gentlemen in waiting, equerries and similar functionaries in other palaces.

When Gen. Grant reached London on his tour around the world Adam Badeau. then our consul general, excited much merriment on both sides of the ocean by signing himself, in imitation of the court functionaries of St. James', "brigadier general in waiting." Now that we have real court functionaries it will be necessary for Private Secretary Loeb to invent appropriate titles for them, as the resourceful Adam Badeau did for. himself.

, At His Feet.

Vigor of speech was a characteristic of Judge Burr, of Connecticut, who lately resigned from the bench on account of deafness. A New Haven lawyer once introduced to Judge Burr an almost unknown but very self-confident novelist. whose good opinion of himself has been justified since by events. In his conversation with the judge he did not fail to make known his estimate of his own brilliancy. Judge Burr observed the young man closely and sternly. Finally he said: "So you expect to be famous some day, eh?" "Some day," said the young man, "I expect to have the world at my feet." "What have you been doing all this time," said the judge; "walklag on your hands?"

Except Money.

She-Oh, I would have given anything to have had it! He--Why didn't you buy it? "The idea! They wanted a dollar for, it!"-Browning's Magazine.

WORTHLESS ART TREASURES. SAVING THE CATTLE. process of the second of the s

> Mortality of Texas Fever Being Reduced by the Government.

And the second s Scientific Work of Experiment Stations Accomplishing Much in Southern Cattle States-The Quarautine Line.

The mortality from Texas fever has been reduced from 75 per cent. to less than ten per cent, according to the Review of Reviews. By a conservative estimate, through the work of the Texas and Missouri experiment stations alone, there has been saved to the cattle interests of Texas not less than \$350,000, and the work is now only well started. But more important than any direct saving are the new possibilities of Texas as a cattle country. The open-range and the long-horned steer are rapidly passing; and in their wake are coming the small stock farm, the Hereford and the shorthorn. With improved breeds, favorable climate, winter pasturage, practically no expense for housing and the cheapest and best flesh-producing feeds: with a home market capable of absorbing the entire home product, and a great city of export near the future highway of the world's commerce, the stock interests of Texas are certainly entering upon a new era of growth and development, and all of this serves to illustrate once more the important truth that the scientific man is also the practical man.

Although the disease is known as Texas fever, it must not be supposed that Texas is the only infected area. It has long been known that cattle from certain sections of the Atlantic states have the power of transmitting disease to cattle raised in higher latitudes. In 1796 a herd of South Carolina cattle was driven to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a little later a deadly disease broke out among the native cattle of that and surrounding counties. As early as 1837 the legislature of North Carolina passed a law to prevent cattle from South Carolina and Georgia being driven across certain mountainous districts of the state, as it was found that they spread a dangerous disease among the native cattle.

These faces known, together with their painful experience with Texas cattle, led many of the northern and western states to adopt rigid quarantine regulations against cattle from the southern states. Southern stockmen complained bitterly of this discrimination against their cattle; claiming that the southern cattle were perfectly healthy, and that it was a mero accident that in a few cases destructive plagues had broken out soon after their arrival in the north. But the northern stockmen "stood pat," even though they were unable-in the absence of any knowledge of the cause and transmission of the disease-to show any casual connection between the presence of southern cattle and the outbreak of the plague. Kansas. Illinois and most of the other cattle states of the west refused to admit cattle coming from below the thirtysixth parallel of latitude.

Finally, the United States department of agriculture became interested in the matter and a thorough investigation of the boundary of the infected area was carried on under the supervision of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry. In February, 1892, an order was issued by the secretary of agriculture fixing the northern boundary of the infected area, as nearly as had been determined up to that time. This boundary has scarcely been changed since that time, and remains to-day as the government's quarantine line, across, which cattle from the south are not allowed to pass except at certain times of the year and under certain prescribed conditions. The line, as now determined, begins on the Atlantic coast in Virginia, passes in a westerly direction across the states of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, along the northern boundary of Arkansas and the Indian territory, thence across Oklahoma and Texas to the Rio Grande. The southern part of California is also included in the infected area. It is now known that Texas fever is not confined to North America. In Australia, the Armatice Republic and South Africa stockmen are confronted with the same problems and dangers that have so long baffled our own experts, while in the Mediterranean area, and especially on the lower Danube, is found a cattle plague that closely resembles Texas fever.

Why Cold Air Stimulates. Cold, fresh air bas special value because it stimulates all the functions of the body; it quickens the heart and increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood. A reduction of 70 degrees in its temperature increases the proportion of oxygen in air one-seventh. This is why one feels better in cold than in warm air. The wital fires as well as fires in grates burn brighter in cold weather. The whole tide of life moves with greater activity. When oxygen is not plentiful enough to make the vital fires burn sufficiently to consume the fuel and

waste of the body, then much of the

waste material is left behind in the form

of imperfectly burned substances, which

may be called cinders of the body. Uric

and is cinfors.

What In Yeeded. Recently at sellow with a patent air brake caught James Keene, the financier, in a corner. "Mr. Keene, this is a wonderful thing. My special contrivance, you perceive, will keep the air in. Don't you think the market

will snap at k?" "Young man," answered Keene, "it may do all you say. But what the market wants is not something to keep air in, but something to keep water out."

MILLIONS IN A BALL GAME.

How Senator Spooner's Fondness for the Sport Brought Fortune te a Widow.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, is not the only public man devoted to baseball, but there are few men who have turned a single ball game to account to the tune of many thousand dollars. Yet that's what they tell about him, says the New York Evening Post. He was sitting on a fence—as the story goes in the little New England town where he apends his summers, watching a game, when fortune came to him in disguise of a shabby man with a hard luck story. Ordinarily the senator would not have been inclined to listen, but as he could watch the game at the same time he told the man to go ahead.

The stranger said that he was passing through the town and wanted to interest an able lawyer in the case of his sister, who was living in abject poverty in Boston with several children dependent on her. He went on to explain that his sister had married a barkeeper of that city and that her husband had been very successful, was interested in a number of hotels, and had become a millionaire. With his change of fortunes he had taken to dissipation and finally had abandoned his family and contracted a bigamous marriage elsewhere.

Mr. Spooner was not much impressed with the story at first, particularly as the stranger said that he and his sister had no money to pay a lawyer, but were anxious to have Senator Spooner take the case on a contingent fee, which would be half of what he could recover for the deserted wife. The senator took the address of the poor woman, but with hardly a thought that he should ever have occasion to refer to it.

It chanced, however, that he was in Boston a short time afterward, and, discovering that there was to be a good ball game in the afternoon, decided to stay over until the following morning. This resulted in his having the early part of the day unoccupied on his hands and, remembering the hard-luck story; he induiged his curiosity by a visit to the woman. He found her in the greatest poverty, as described, and surrounded by evidences to confirm the allegations of the stranger. On his way to his Wisconsin home he stopped in Chicago and enlisted the services of a friend there to look up the record of the husband, who, he ascertained, had recently died. In a day or two he received a telegram cailing him to Chicago at once, as the statements made to him had proved true. The widow-as she supposed herself to be-who had inherited the for une learned with amazement of the existence of a previous wife, and here lawvers were equally astohished. But a brief investigation led to a settlement by which a \$3,000,000 estate was equally divided, and Senator Spooner carried away an enormous fee as the fruit of acafternoon's leisure.

MANY MILLIONAIRES.

Seven-Tenths of the World's Richest Men Live in the United States.

agency and the president of one of New York's richest banks places the number of millionaires in the entire world at 10,000. There are 7000 in the United States and 1,000 of these live in New York city, whether they pay taxes here or not states the Press. The financial Red Book, a most carefully compiled publication, gives the names of practically all the persons in the United States who are supposed to he worth more than \$300,000. And there are only 15,000 names on the list. No claim is made that the name of every person worth that amount or more is given, but the proportion of those left out is extremely small, for a most exhaustive investigation has been made.

"There may be a few more than 7,000 millionaries in the United States," said the official of the mercantile agency. "I doubt it, however. I also doubt if there are more than 1,000 millionaires in New York. It is absolutely impossible to tell accurately. It may seem strange that we should not be able to tell, especially when we are engaged in finding out how much a man is worth and giving such information to our subscribera "But in the last few years there has been a marked tendency among men of wealth to conceal the amount of their worldly possessions. The first incentive in this respect is the vulgar prominence

given to the man that has lots of money. There are other reasons men have for suppressing knowledge of the amount of their wealth. Some wish to avoid heavy taxation and give false returns. Another man may have made his money in a business not commonly supposed to be especially lucrative and he does not care to have his affinence blazoned forth to arouse competition. There are also some rich politicians, but it might arouse suspicion if they stated. the exact amount of their wealth. And there is another class - the men that have their piles in callings that might he frowned upon in the circles they wish to enter--proprietors of gambling houses saloonkeepers owners of dives and other resorts. They don't care to have others know how much they have accumulated.

"So while it is impossible for us to tell exactly how many millionaires there are, we would not take the number of those who are known to possess a thousand thousand at least, and then multiply the number by ten. For that is what Senator Depew seems to have done in his anxiety to urge Mr. Rockefeller's young men to get rich."

Rather Instructing. -Ida-I don't think Mr. Smart - believes my handkerchiefs are linea. May-Why not?

"I told him that I had my pin money wrapped in my handkerchief, and lose it. He said there was a great deal of money lost in cotton these days."-Chicago Daily News.

PLOT IN CAPTIVITY:

Siberian Exiles Continually Conspire Against Russia.

-Increase in Sumber of Escapes is Brought About by Outside Austonance-Close Surveillance of . Politicat Prisoners.

Although the Russian government fancies itself secure from the machinations of the conspirators against its integrity, who have been exiled to the barren wastes or the notsome mines of Siberta, it is by an means certain that all danger from this source has been overcome. The exites, as well as the general population, are striving to organize resistance against the authorities. The number of escapes and attempted escapes is increasing. Helping hands are extended on all sides. In England and in other countries money is collected and went to Siberia so as to facilitate the uscape of political prisoners.

The fatters: themselves and the troops or police are sometimes purposely careless in the execution of their duties. That some persons in authority sympathize with the revolutionists is further demonstrated by the fact that a recent circular, though headed "absolutely secret," has nevertheless fallen into revolutionist hands. It is entitled: "Instructions Given to the Governor by His Excellency the Governor General of the Town of Irkutsk, Count Koutayssoff, in: 1993." This document is worded as follows, and gives a picture of what this high official thinks of the present situa-

"According to the reports concerning the surveillance of the political exiles who have reached the place of their exile, and who are there submitted to public control, I remark that their frequent escapes and the unauthorized journeys they make, going beyoud Siberia, are due to the lack of proper watchfulness. The authorities content themselves with sending official reports. According to the information supplied, taking as a basis the reports of the department of polies of August 1 and September 14 last, which are numbered 7,201 and 8,205 at is easy to see that the exiles have direst relations with the revolutionary league. They take an active part in the criminal work done in Siberia by the league committees. The object, therefore, for which, these persons were exiled has not been attained.

"The lack of proper watchfulness is more particularly evident in the districts of Minusipsk and Atchinsk. which are within the government. At Enisselsk not only do the exiles often escape or travel to other places without being authorized to do so, but it has been clearly shown that the exlles Kracikoff, Dr. Heycine, Pokrovsky Arkhanguelsky and others, entertained direct relations with labor

"In order to put an end to the criminal action of the political exiles. I recommend all the police agents in the country who are under my authority to watch continually the privare life of the exiles. For this purpose a police must be organized for the surveillance of all places to which exiles are sent. This police must draw up a daily report on each exile, according to the accompanying formula. Those individuals who by their manner of living gives rise to the subjection that they are acting for criminal groups should be. subjected without warning to examination. The commissioner of police, of the district should give orders for these examinations, indicatng at the same time their motive. The examinations should be made frequently

"It is absolutely necessary to read the entire correspondence of the po-Itical exiles Individuals who are suspected of bad political intentions must not be allowed to live in the same houses as the exiles, but should be sent away from the exiles quarters."

MADE HER OWN BARGAIN.

And When She Came to Figure it Out. There Was Nothing for Her to Brag About.

There were three of them, and they were charming young things of the matinee girl variety. They had bright eyes and rosy cheeks, and they were all talking at once, as is tharacteristic of their type. A Greek florist poked a bunch of violets under the nose of the prettiest, says the New York Times "Fina violet." he coped. "Looka nice

on lady dress." "They are pretty," said the young thing "How much?"

The Greek smiled with courtly graze. "To lofely lady a-twents cent."

"Three for 75?" asked the girl with lightning calculation. "Three for a-seventy-five if my lady" say so," said the Greek with humility

The bargain was clinched, and the three young things were arranging the blossoms among their furs whom one, who had been wearing a rather nuzzled expression for a few minutes, saddenly estid:

"Ruth, it oughtn't to have amounted to 75 cents. Didn't he say 20 cents aplece?"

There was an awful silence while the three young things laboriously worked the problem out in mental arithmetic. Then Ruth, with her cheeks all aflame, turned to the smiling Greek. "You've overcharged me," she said.

"It ought only to have been 60 cents." But the Greek's smile only broadeneds - The lady made her owns bargain, " be said, with a Chesterfieldian wave of his hand.

Which being quite true, the three young things had nothing more to say; but somehow, quite suddenly, an it were, all the sweetness had gone from the

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