

FLAG WAS UPSIDE DOWN.

Senator Dewey Puts Old Glory Right and Delivers Patriotic Speech to School Children.

Miss Nellie Regan, a young school teacher in charge of a class of youngsters at a little red schoolhouse at Droton, high among the green hills of Westchester, New York, is one of the proudest young women of that county because of an unexpected visit paid to her school the other afternoon by United States Senator Chauncey M. Dewey. Mr. Dewey was driving from the Croton railroad station to a hotel. As he passed along the highway he saw the school and noticed the stars and stripes upside down.

RICH ARE CRITICISED.

Rockefeller's Sunday School Class Listens to a Remarkable Discourse.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. did not attend his Sunday school class on a recent Sunday on account of a cold. He was to have resumed his place in the gathering at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and a letter had been sent to all the members of the class urging them to be present and bring their friends. There was a good attendance. Addresses were made by several of the 117 members who were present. A member from New Jersey stepped out in front of the class and began to talk upon a socialistic theory which he had worked out and which he said would give to every man a fair compensation for his effort.

INDIAN CHIEF AS CONTRACTOR

The Head of the Washoe Tribe Fights Out His People to Pick Hops.

A half thousand Washoe Indians, who have been picking hops on the Samuel Talmadge ranch at Mount Olive, Cal., were taken back to Nevada in a special train the other day. Men, women and children were in the crowd. They are considered expert hop pickers, and this is the third season that they have harvested the Talmadge crop. Their labor is contracted for with their chief, and the employer brings them to this country in a special train and returns them the same way to their homes.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Premier Laurier Believes the Dominion Can Soon Meet England's Grain Demands.

Premier Laurier, of Canada, opened the new produce exchange at Liverpool the other day, and in his speech he alluded to the expansion of the Canadian produce trade, and said that in the course of the next decade or two Canada would be able to meet Great Britain's total grain requirements, thus insuring her against a shortage in war time. The problem of a fast steamship service between England and Canada, the premier further remarked, had been under consideration ever since he had been premier. He hoped that Canada would be able to solve it, as she had solved others vastly more difficult.

An Anxious Query.

An eastern scientist predicts that in five years the strip will take the place of the automobile. Are we to understand, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, from this that in five years the strip will get to killing others besides those who operate it?

AIDS PLANT GROWTH

Electricity Proves Beneficial in Experiment at Helmsingford.

Some Fungus Molds a Test of Electricity-Treated Seed Corn and Obtain Lower and Fuller Crops.

Dr. Lemstrom, of Helmsingford university, England, has been for a long period experimenting on the effect of an electrical discharge on the growth of plants. Four seeds of barley, wheat and rye were sown in pots, the soil being connected electrically with the ground. Above the pots was suspended an insulated network of wire with a number of points of a Holtz machine so connected up that in some of the pots the electric current passed from the metal to the earth, while in others it passed in the reverse direction. For five hours daily electricity was caused to pass through the soil, which was kept damp. After eight weeks the height of the plants affected by the electric current was found to be 40 per cent greater than those to which no current had been applied. Experimenting with other plants, they had the same results, but in different proportions.

ELK PLENTIFUL THIS YEAR.

One Washington Homesteader Brings One of the Big Creatures Down with a Revolver.

A large number of elk are roaming around Humpthills City, Wash., and the killing of an elk is almost a daily occurrence. Chunks of red meat, remnants left by the hunter, are scattered through the timber, to be had by going after it. The other morning Lewis Loney and Herbert Newbury started out from the city and returned at night with two pack horses loaded with elk meat.

TO SEND STUDENTS WEST.

Japan Is to Be Deprived of the Prestige in Educating the Chinese.

On account of the difficulties with the Chinese students in Japan, and acting on a report of Prince Tsai Chen, who was appointed on his return from America to investigate the matter, the throne has issued an edict commanding the viceroys to send the students to western countries hereafter because of the distance and the cost. It is understood that the edict is the result of a secret memorial of the board of foreign affairs to the throne, and is intended as a vindication of Prince Tsai Chen and the Chinese minister at Tokio, who opposed sending students to Japan to be educated on the ground that they would become imbued with revolutionary ideas.

COAT MADE OF HARE'S EARS.

Twelve Hundred Animals Killed to Supply Material for Automobile Garment.

Automobiles have been responsible for many curious ideas in the way of coats, but one is a unique sample of the furrier's art. From cape to tail it is made of hare's ears, cunningly joined together. Twelve hundred hares were killed to produce this astonishing garment, which took three months to manufacture, one man being employed three days in cutting the ears from the skins. It has been especially treated to render it waterproof. Considering the immense amount of labor expended on it, it seems cheap at the price, \$100, which is asked for it.

Wheat Retains Green Power.

Proof of the persistent germinative power of wheat is forthcoming at Navours, in the department of the Somme, France. Last November peasants discovered wheat in underground chambers which served as a storeroom. The English troops, after the battle of Malplaquet, left a quantity of provisions. The wheat, evidently of the same epoch, was sown without great hopes, but an admirable harvest has just been reaped.

Strenuous Life in China.

The Chinese boxers are being led by a woman. The old empress dowager, says the Chicago Record-Herald, must be out leading a strenuous life.

SMALLEST BABY EVER BORN.

The Infant Weighs Only Ten Ounces and is Not Quite Eight Inches Long.

What the Bellevue doctors believe to be one of the smallest babies with a chance for life that has ever been born is now in the hospital. The baby weighs only ten ounces. It is a little less than eight inches long, and its head is not any larger than a ping-pong ball. The child is perfectly developed, and its head is especially well formed, the features being as perfect as they are diminutive. The baby has black eyes, and a little fringe of black hair encircles its tiny head.

The baby is the daughter of Patrick and Frances Lombardi, 22 and 20 years old, respectively, who live at 128 Hester street, New York.

When Dr. Imperatori, who attended the mother, saw the size of the child, he advised that it be taken to Bellevue, as that was the only chance of saving its life. So Lombardi wrapped the midlet up in cotton, and placing it in a macaroon box, took it to the hospital. Dr. Carter was on duty when Lombardi arrived, and so surprised was he when he saw Lombardi's charge that he called all the other physicians in the hospital who were not actively engaged to come and see the baby. Each of the doctors said they had never heard of, much less seen, a baby so small that had a chance to live. While the doctors were looking at the little thing it gave two or three feeble cries.

WHITE HOUSE DINNER SET.

New and Magnificent China to Be Shipped from England in Time for State Dinner in January.

Word has been received at the white house that the new dinner set, consisting of 800 or 900 pieces, which was ordered by Mrs. Roosevelt from England, will be shipped in time for the state dinners in January. The design of the china is the simplest ever ordered by a mistress of the white house, having a gold border and the great seal of the United States done in colors as the only decoration. The price of the china was much less than \$20,000, which it was said to have cost. It is a much needed acquisition, however, and its order forestalls much larger dinners at the white house than have been given there before. In ordering this china, Mrs. Roosevelt had in mind not so much the distinctive beauty of the design as its adaptability to use in connection with the other rare china already in the white house. It is much like the china left there by Dolly Madison, except the gold of that early day fired red, while that of the new china is yellow.

ROYAL LIONS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Pictures Are Successfully Taken from Inside a Cage of Beasts at Vienna.

Photographs of lions taken inside their cages in Emperor Francis Joseph's private zoological gardens at Schoenbrunn have been made by an amateur named L. Beecher. The Austrian emperor's lions have a double cage with a trap door between. This trap was opened and the apparatus was placed in it, but a guard held the chain of the trap door so that it might be dropped at any moment. Outside the cage stood the director of the imperial gardens, a muscular man, with an iron pole, ready to knock the lions down if they showed signs of wishing to attack the photographer. But all these precautions were superfluous. The male lion was as quiet as a lamb, and the lionesses most decidedly enjoyed having their pictures taken. A second male absolutely refused to be photographed and walked about lazing his tail.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASING.

The Exports and Imports for Month of September Shown to Be Larger.

The September statement of the London board of trade shows an increase in imports of \$17,775,000 and an increase in exports of \$9,190,000. The returns show increases in almost all imports, including \$5,891,300 in manufactured articles, \$4,735,500 in dutiable articles of food and drink, \$2,790,105 in dutiable articles, \$4,832,460 in raw materials, and \$1,500,330 in tobacco. The more notable increases in the exports were \$3,005,000 in metals and articles manufactured therefrom.

In view of the exaggerated stories about coal exports, it is interesting to note that the increase was only 110,000 tons over 1901, of which only 20,000 went to the group of countries in which the United States is included.

Kipling's Rescuer.

Should Mr. Kipling ever again take up his quarters at Gloucester for the purpose of securing material for a companion story to his "Captain Courageous," he will do so against the protest of all the old fishermen down that way, who are now convinced that Mr. Kipling is a "hoodoo." Everyone of the 20 fishing boats named by him in his story of that locality has, says the Boston Herald, gone down at sea.

Reanimates Infant's Heart.

In a dispatch from Moscow the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says Dr. Koulatke has succeeded in his experiments in reanimating the heart of an infant. He extracted the heart from a child that had died 24 hours previously. It beat with normal regularity for one hour. Dr. Koulatke hopes that his discovery will assist in reanimating in cases of death by drowning.

OXFORD UNDER FIRE

American Mother Says Rooms of Students Are Unfit to Live In.

Newspaper Correspondent of American Journal Investigates the Charges and Finds They Are Well Founded.

"An American Mother's" letter in the London Times, in which the writer declared the living rooms of Oxford students unfit to live in on account of their dirty and unsanitary condition, has stirred the undergraduates of the university to indignant protest. Just the same, their protests do not carry much weight in the face of what an American student at Oxford has said.

"Owing to their age," he said, "the buildings in which the students live are draughty and unsanitary, and without comforts. Owing to the Oxford system, which forbids the employment of female servants, all the work is done by 'mooris,' a class of men, most of whom have grown old in the service of the university, and who, with stubborn insistence, refuse to adopt any suggestion that smacks of innovation. These mooris really dominate one's private existence, and frequently make one's life very uncomfortable. There is little good in lodging a complaint, as, at most, you are only given another old servant, probably worse than the first."

As to an "American Mother's" statement that after his four years in a Harvard dormitory she could not think of sending her son to live in the quarters provided at Oxford, a trip to the university taken the other day convinced the correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald of the justice of her complaint.

While almost all the living rooms are closed, as the long vacation is still on, the correspondent was able to inspect a few, and found exactly a mixture of half-painted floors, ragged carpets, shabby furniture, shockingly greasy cushions, antidy wall paper, dirty mattresses and blankets and extraordinary discomforts. "An American Mother" did. But a great deal must be done at Oxford before a student can live as comfortably as he can at Yale, Harvard or Princeton. Modern conveniences are remarkable for their absence. Little open grates supply all the heat. Cracks and interstices in the walls and warped doors and window sashes admit all sorts of draughts.

In none of the buildings was to be found a bathroom. A few years ago no college in Oxford had a bathroom, and Queen's is the only one which can boast of one to-day. Undergraduates desiring a bath used to go to the public baths and wash-houses, but after some years these were closed on the plea they were inadequately supported. The only hot water procurable was that which men got from a kettle in their own rooms. This is still the existing state of things.

GERMS AFLOAT IN NEW YORK.

Series of Investigations Carried On to Determine Nature and Number of Micro-Organisms.

Dr. Woodbury, commissioner of street cleaning of New York city, lately began a series of investigations to determine the nature and number of micro-organisms in the air of our city streets, and show the influence of clean gutters and street pavements upon the healthfulness of neighborhoods. At various points, selected to give strong contrasts between conditions typical of the neighborhoods chosen, plates coated with gelatine were exposed on different days and in different conditions of weather. These plates were exposed for half an hour, at the curb level and six feet above the curb.

The first point established is that air taken at the curb is much more highly charged with micro-organisms than that taken at the six-foot level. Another is that traffic is more or less energetic in disturbing bacteria. The net conclusion warranted in the results already reached is that adequate but not too copious street flushing is the method which most effectively minimizes the organisms carried by the air.

The general conclusion that clean asphalt streets in orderly residential neighborhoods are traversed by purer air than those of the crowded tenement districts is too obvious to need discussion.

Ancient Street Name Saved.

The most ancient street name in Paris, the Rue de Faurer, has been in danger of disappearing, but the committee for the preservation of old Paris has saved it. It existed in 1292, at the time of the establishment of the Paris anniversary, as the Rue des Ecoles or Rue des Escholiers, where the first schools were opened. Faurer means, in the old language, "straw," on bundles of which the students sat. These were afterward thrown into the street, which thus acquired its name.

Passing of the Anthracite.

Sixty years ago the American people didn't know what anthracite coal would ever be used for, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It begins to look as if some of them may forget they ever knew.

In Democratic America.

Pa. Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, has become the grandfather of a viscount. It's a safe bet, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that he doesn't know what a viscount is, though.

INTERESTING WAR STORY.

How Tad Lincoln Kept the Pennsylvania Bucktails on Guard at the White House.

One of the visitors at the white house the other day was G. M. McDowell, of Jamestown, Pa., who had a most interesting Lincoln story to tell of how Tad Lincoln kept the Pennsylvania private bucktails on duty as guards at the white house during a part of the civil war. The bucktails were stationed on the south front lawn from 1862 to 1865 and were ordered to join their regiment and leave for the front.

When Tad Lincoln, who spent much of his time with the soldiers, heard the news, he was grieved beyond measure and asked if there was not some way in which the men could be continued on duty at the executive mansion. He walked back and forth between the camping ground and the white house all day, and paid them what was supposed to be a farewell visit at nine p. m., when he again explored the men not to go to the front.

Some one told him that if he would go to Secretary Stanton and get an order for 150 bucktails to be kept at the white house, and then get his father to sign the order the men would not have to go. The lad sought the secretary of war and secured the coveted order.

President Lincoln was much surprised to have Tad pay him a late call, carrying in his hand the secretary's order. A brief explanation followed and Tad urged his father to sign the paper. After some hesitancy the president did sign it, and the young enthusiast carried the order triumphantly to the captain of the company. Three cheers went up for Tad. "And that," said Mr. McDowell, "is how we remained on the white house lawn from 1862 to 1865."

COAL DELIVERED IN STATE.

Priceless Anthracite Taken to White House Under Guard of Detail of Mounted Police.

One of the proudest sons of Ham in Washington was the driver of a coal cart who delivered a ton of fuel at the white house the other day. In the language of the diplomatic corps he was treated with distinguished consideration. Fearing the coal would not reach the executive mansion safely, the chief of police detailed a mounted guard to escort the curious cavalcade. Two mounted police rode in the vanguard, in the center came a hungry looking male, drawing a dilapidated cart loaded with coal, upon which was perched an important son of Ham, wearing a wrecked silk hat and with clothing almost in tatters. In the rear came two more mounted officers. Solemnly the procession moved. The policemen did not enjoy their task, but the son of Ham was delighted and displayed his full set of teeth, the cause of his mirth being the merciless chaffing to which the coppers were subjected by pedestrians.

IN CATALEPTIC SLEEP.

Strange Experiments Which Are Used by French Scientist in Hypnotism.

Among the strange experiments in the transmission of thought and feeling conducted by Dr. Binet-Sangle, professor at the Paris school of psychology, was this one: Mrs. M— and Mr. O— were two nervous subjects, one of whom hypnotized the other. When Mrs. M— had been put into a hypnotic sleep, the professor placed on the tongue of Mr. O—, who was 15 yards away from the lady, a quantity of soap. Instantly Mrs. M—, at the other end of the room, went through an expressive pantomime, spitting and gesticulating and displaying all the symptoms of disgust felt by the other subject. It was impossible for Mrs. M— to see what was being done, as her eyes were bandaged and every precaution had been taken against trickery.

WASHINGTON HOME ON SALE.

The Ancestral Residence in England of First President Placed on Market.

In regard to the recent report that Bulgrave Manor, the home of George Washington's ancestors, had been bought for reerection in the United States, a London paper gives these as the facts in the case:

"The estate is in the market and a firm of London agents are in communication with a gentleman whose name is well known as the negotiator for the purchase and sale of such properties as historic sites and who not long ago secured an important site for the London county council. It is therefore satisfactory to know that the house has not yet been absolutely disposed of. At the same time, as it is offered for sale, the danger of its removal is still a present one."

Innovations.

Whistling solos at weddings are among the latest eastern fads. We shall next hear, says the Chicago Record-Herald, of somebody whistling "Lead, Kindly Light" at a funeral.

Kipling's Best Move.

If Kipling can't secure privacy in his new home, which is five miles from a railway station, he will doubtless, says the Chicago Record-Herald, try a balloon.

A Sweeping Compliment.

If Mother Jones were the mother of the entire Jones family, says the Chicago Tribune, she could hardly wield a more powerful influence than she does.

ALICE'S NEW GOWN.

Miss Roosevelt to Be Adorned in Mother's Old Wedding Dress.

Washington Modiste Fitting Her Slender Form with the Hand-some Gown of Which the Dowry Was Made.

Miss Roosevelt's most attractive ball gown for the coming season is now being constructed in Washington from Mrs. Roosevelt's wedding gown. This long, white satin gown excited the admiration of Alice Roosevelt when a little child. Mrs. Roosevelt then promised Alice should have the gown when she grew to womanhood. It would have been made over into a frock for her debut last winter, but was too stately for a coming out gown, so it was reserved for this winter, when Miss Roosevelt will assist her mother at all state functions.

When Miss Roosevelt was here a few days ago the gown was sent to a Washington modiste and later fitted upon her slender figure. It is characteristic of Mrs. Roosevelt to buy handsome materials for her visiting and evening costumes, and after wearing them a short time to lay them away for future use. Sometimes they are forgotten until something happens to bring them to mind. This winter one of her most charming dresses will have upon it buttons bought 15 years ago, which at that time were the chief adornment of the plain bodice then in vogue. One of her winter hats will have upon it a sweeping ostrich plume bought 30 years ago. It is a heavy plume, which cannot be matched in a milliner's shop of to-day.

FRAGMENTS FROM THE PAST.

Wonderful Collection of Papyrus Found in Egypt, Seen to Be Issued in Book Form.

The first of the Egyptological publications of the University of California will be issued within a few weeks. This will be a bulky volume, the first of five, containing the texts of the wonderful collection of papyrus found by an expedition of the University of California in Egypt. The ruins of an ancient temple were discovered on the site of an ancient tebtanis, by Dr. Bernard P. Grenfell and Dr. A. B. Hunt, who were excavating at the time for the University of California. An enormous number of mummies of sacred crocodiles were unearthed, all wrapped in papyrus dating from the end of the second or early part of the first century B. C. These papyrus were of the most unusual length. Documents of from 100 to 200 lines were common. Most of the longer texts were of an official character and full of new information in regard to the entire history of Egypt under the latter Ptolemies. This tebtanis collection, which practically in its entirety will be deposited in the University museum at Berkeley, exceeds in quantity all the papyrus in Greek in all the museums of the world put together.

STRANGE COLONY FOUND.

Family in a Siberian Forest Which Was Founded by a Cossack Escaped from the Mines.

A party of Russian geographers under Col. Pavlovsk, traveling through an unknown tract of Siberian forest country, came upon a large natural clearing, where they found about a hundred wild-looking individuals clad in skins and speaking bad Russian. They were the children and grandchildren of an escaped convict, who had managed to run away from the mines in 1830. The convict, whose name was Matveyeff, came upon a camp of wandering Kirghis, and, after living with them some time, married one of their women. The tribe left to wander, and Matveyeff, finding a suitable spot in the midst of a dense forest, settled there with his wife. After ten years of incredible hardship and toil they built a house and managed to till a little soil. As the years went on the children managed to secure Kirghis wives, but as they feared to visit the Russian settlements they were obliged to live a Robinson Crusoe sort of existence. Matveyeff died five years ago.

Heavy Fuelers Coal to Oil.

Oil cannot compete with coal for naval use. At least that is the conclusion reached by the board of naval engineers, which for many weeks has been making a series of practical tests with various oil burners under a 2,000 horse power boiler in New York city. They have drawn up a preliminary report for submission to the secretary, which will show that out of the 14 different devices presented by American inventors for tests not one would burn coal oil under a naval boiler and produce steam in competition with coal, even were the oil sold at \$1 a barrel.

British Testing New Gun.

The British war office is experimenting with a new quick-firing gun. It was invented by W. S. Simpson, who asserts that he has found a way to get rid of 85 per cent of the recoil by chemical means and increase the velocity when the charge is fired. The invention takes the pressure of the breech, where it is now exerted, and uses it as a propellant.

Gardens for School Children.

In many of the continental cities and in some few American cities gardens are laid out in the neighborhood of public schools and the children are taught to cultivate them.