

DAMES WHO GAMBLE.

FAMOUS WOMEN IN HISTORY WHO WON AND LOST.

Punishment of Fine Ladies—Lady Buckingham and Lady Luttrell Fined \$200 for Playing Faro—The Evil Became One of Enormous Proportion.

History is found to contain many instances of women, queens and slaves alike, in whom the passion of gambling has gained a complete mastery, says the Philadelphia Telegram. These women seem to lose all restraint over themselves they become transformed and in the end, when all their finer instincts have deserted them they sink into the uttermost degradation. It is notorious that English women are fond of betting. With the majority of course this is merely a harmless amusement. Others have been known to lose everything that they possessed, and finally to have gambled their souls to the highest bidder and then to have crept away and put an end to their wretched lives. Goldsmith's story of the old woman who, knowing that she had not long to live, played cards with her undertaker for her funeral expenses is well known. Parallels are to be found in everyday life. The women of France, perhaps on account of their warmer blood, were at one time the most ardent gamblers in the world. In Louis XIV.'s reign so many families were ruined through the passionate love of the mothers and daughters for a game known as "hoca" that it was forbidden by law on pain of death. At Versailles an exception was made to this rule and here the queen herself frequently lost large sums of money. The frenzied gambling of Madame de Montespan has become proverbial in France as "Le Jeu de la Montespan." At Basses she would play for as much as \$200,000, and would grumble heartily, and the king also, if no one dared to cover her stakes. One Christmas evening she lost an immense fortune, but recovered with three cards \$200,000. Three months later she lost \$640,000, but won it back immediately. In 1682 the crash came. At "hoca" alone she had played away as much as \$800,000.

In Louis XV.'s time matters were in much the same state. On June 25, 1765, for instance, the duc de Richelieu undertook to teach Mme. de Barry lansquenet in her boudoir. Within a few minutes, however, he had lost no less than \$100,000. This immensely amused the king, who was looking on and who was delighted with his favorite's good luck. Mme. de Pompadour, it will be remembered, gambled for enormous stakes.

In Charles I.'s time women played freely. That they had few scruples about so doing is shown from the fact that the king's wife, Henrietta Maria, Bassompierre, a well-known "sport," and Buckingham, in 1626, played for stakes in a window overlooking Cheapside, while they waited for a procession to pass.

In Charles II.'s time, however, women gambled to an extent hitherto unknown in English history. In those dissolute days the pleasures of the English court were not far different from those of the French. The Duchess de Mazarin, for instance, a piece of the famous cardinal, lost more than a million pounds and ended her days in beggary. Nell Gwynne lost \$20,000 to her rival, the duchess of Cleveland, and this at one sitting. The latter, in her turn, squandered an immense fortune at the basset table.

So fast was the evil spreading that in 1796 Chief Justice Kenyon threatened to send any lady to the pillory, however high in rank she might be who should be convicted before him of playing faro. This provoked from Gillray, the well-known caricaturist, an imaginary picture of the first ladies of the land standing in the pillory. Beneath was the inscription: "Daughters of Pharaoh."

During the following year many ladies were heavily punished for refusing to comply with the law. Lady Buckingham, for instance, together with Lady Luttrell and Mrs. Sturt, were fined \$200 for playing faro. Ladies at the present day do not openly gamble for stakes which amount to thousands of pounds. It rests only with their consciences to say how much they lose at Monte Carlo and in private deals during the course of the year.

Population of the United Kingdom.

The British registrar general, in his quarterly return of births, marriages and deaths, just issued, states that the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1898 is estimated at 40,188,927 persons; that of England and Wales at 31,397,078; that of Scotland at 4,249,946, and that of Ireland at 4,541,903. In the United Kingdom 294,515 births and 169,881 deaths were registered in the three months ending June 30, 1898. The natural increase of population was therefore 124,634. The number of persons married in the quarter ending March 21, 1898, was 116,126. The birth rate in the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1898 was 29.4, and the death rate 17 per 1,000. The marriage rate in the first quarter of 1898 was 12 per 1,000.

Iron Gates in Mexico.—Near the city of Durango, Mexico, is a high mountain 640 feet high, and the iron in it is 70 per cent pure. The metallic mass spreads in all directions for a radius of three or four miles. The entire deposit is estimated to be sufficient to supply all the iron required in the world for 1,000 years.

VALUE OF CAVALRY.

It is Its Mobility Which Gives It Great Power.

The mobility of cavalry gives it its power. It must be here, there and anywhere, not only before a battle, but during and after it, says Lieut. H. C. Davis, U. S. A., in the Journal of the Military Service Institution. As information as to the enemy is of more importance to the commander-in-chief than ever before the cavalry must be able to furnish all that is necessary and at the same time keep up a screen against the enemy's scouts and patrols. To "see and not to be seen" is as important before a battle as during its progress and after the battle, too, if the best results are expected from a victory. It is already required that artillery be attached to cavalry; if, in addition to this, the cavalry is armed with a long-range carbine, which it knows how to use, the supporting column of light infantry, usually attached for important expeditions, may be left behind with a gain of mobility. The reconnaissance work is of the utmost importance and the proper performance of it will bring more credit to the arm and be of more importance to the commander-in-chief than anything else that it can do. It has been noted that all artillery will push to the front to open the combat, also that it will here be in danger from unseen infantry, and will need a cordon about its front and flanks. If infantry is to supply this guard the artillery must do without it or wait till the infantry can get up. Here seems an opening for carbine cavalry; it can even precede the artillery and find out just what is before it. With this cavalry will ride the artillery officer, who is to make the reconnaissance and fix upon the artillery positions. As soon as any serious resistance is met the cavalry dismounts and throws out a line of skirmishers in front of the proposed positions. These may or may not be relieved when the infantry gets up. The opposing force will, of course, do the same thing and skill in this preliminary work will tell in the subsequent battle. During the battle a cavalry will have its hands full in watching the flanks of its own army and in demonstrating on those of the enemy. The exact progress of the crown prince at Koniggratz should have been known to Benedek, and his arrival should not, as regards time, have been in the least a surprise.

CAN'T SCARE THE CROWS.

A man, a rusty musket, and a sleek, wily black crow, the man in an abbreviated night dress, the musket charged nearly to the muzzle, and the crow cawing in perfect indifference to the man or gun, were the chief figures in a scene presented at North Deering Monday morning. The crow was but one of a flock that had been keeping the man awake on a small tree within a few yards of the man's sleeping-room.

The gun had been in the family for generations, and had not been fired for many years, being one of that kind of guns that is used to ornament the mantels of many old houses in this part of the country. Exasperated by the cawing of the crows, the man determined on annihilating the flock if possible, and decided to assume the risk of personal injury attending the firing of the ancestral weapon.

The crow began the solo about midnight, and continued without ceasing until the poor man could bear it no longer, and he started out of bed to wipe the crow family off the earth, or that part of it lying contiguous to his residential property. Pointing the gun at the crow, which eyed the man with a look of utter contempt, the man fired and fell to the floor from the recoil of the musket. His arm was nearly driven from his shoulder, and his spine nearly telescoped by the force of the fall.

Rubbing his injuries the man rose, willing to bear even the loss of an arm if the crow had been put out of existence. Evidently the crow was in wonderment at the action of the man, as when the latter took another look out of the window there was the crow, gazing anxiously toward the window, a look resembling a smile coming to the bird's visage as the man returned to the window.

Unpleasant Imputation.

Among the stories told of Dr. Emmons, a well-known clergyman of a former day and generation, there are many which show his keen wit. In one town where he was pastor there lived a physician who was a pantheist, and took pains to let every one know it. He had made frequent boast that he could easily conquer Doctor Emmons in argument, and one day came his chance. He and the doctor met at the house of a sick man. "How old are you, sir?" asked the physician, brusquely. "Sixty-two," replied Doctor Emmons, quietly, although his eyes showed his surprise. "May I ask your age in turn?" "I've been alive since the creation in one form or another," said the physician, curtly. "Ah, then I suppose you were with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden?" inquired the doctor. "Certainly," came the reply. "Um," said Doctor Emmons, placidly, meditating on the other's face. "I always thought there was a third person there, but some have differed from me."

Rise of the Tomato.

According to the latest available statistics the United States has this year canned 4,500,000 cases of tomatoes. Less than fifty years ago people did not know tomatoes were good to eat.

WON'T SAVE FROM DROWNING.

Strange Antipathy to Rescuing Folk from the Water.

A strange antipathy once prevailed to rescuing a drowning man, the idea being that the person saved would, sooner or later, do some sort of injury to the man who preserved his life. Sir Walter Scott, in the "Pirate," tells how Bryce, the peddler, refused to help Mordaunt to save the shipwrecked sailor from drowning, and even remonstrated with him on the rashness of such a deed. "Are you mad?" said the peddler, "you that have lived as long in Zetland, to risk the saving of a drowning man? Wot ye not if ye bring him to life again, he will be sure to do you some injury?" This prejudice, which was deeply rooted among our sea-going community in many parts of the country, existed not very long ago in Cornwall. It is found, too, among French sailors and the boatmen of the Danube, and is very widely credited in Russia. Mr. Barry, in his "Ivan at Home," gives a striking instance of the Russian repugnance to saving life from drowning. One day a drunken man walked into the water and disappeared. A number of spectators stood by and gazed on the scene with the utmost indifference, but no one tried to rescue him. A court of inquiry was held, but as on examination no cross was found on his neck, a verdict was quickly agreed upon by the villagers, who declared that the man was "drowned because he had no cross upon his neck." The Bohemian fisherman shrinks from snatching a drowning man from the waters, fearing that the water demon would take away his luck in fishing, and drown him at the first opportunity. This is a lingering survival of the ancient significance of this superstition, the explanation being that the water spirit is naturally angry at being despoiled of its victim, and henceforth bears a special grudge against the unlucky person who has dared to frustrate him. Thus, when some one is drowned in Germany, the remark is made: "The river spirit claims his yearly sacrifice," or "The nix has taken him." Out of Europe, also, the accidental drowning of a person is attributed to a similar seizure, and the Siamese dreads the Phook, or water spirit, that seizes bathers and drags them under to his dwelling. The Sioux Indians have a similar fancy, and tell how men have been drowned by Unk-Tah, the water monster. For the same reason, it appears, the Kamtehadals, far from helping, a man out of the water, would drown him by force. If rescued by any chance no one would receive him into his house or give him food. The Chinese reluctance to save a man from drowning arises from quite a different belief—it being supposed that the spirit of a person who has met his death in this way continues to flit along the surface of the water until it has caused by drowning the death of a fellow-creature. A Chinaman, therefore, who attempts to rescue another from drowning is considered to incur the hatred of the uneasy spirit, which is desirous, even at the expense of a man's life, to escape from its wanderings.—Boston Globe.

Foreign Bodies in the Ear.

Dr. Burnett, in an article in the Philadelphia "Polyclinic," lays down the following rules concerning the removal of foreign bodies from the ears of children: (1) Always examine an ear said to contain a foreign body, and find out whether such is the case before endeavoring to remove the foreign substance. (2) Whatever a child puts into its ear, or allows to be placed there, is placed there easily and painlessly and can be easily and painlessly removed by any physician who can properly syringe the ear. (3) A foreign substance was never known to be impacted into a child's ear by the child, neither has a foreign body ever been impacted in the ear by syringing. (4) When impaction has occurred, or any injury to the ear, after the insertion of an inanimate substance by the child into its ear, such injuries have been the result of instrumental endeavors at extraction by means of probes, hooks, forceps, etc. The latter are never needed by any one at first, as the syringe will suffice in all cases where no violence has been exerted upon the ear. Instruments of any other kind should never be employed at any time by any hand but the most skilled.

Spain's Last Colonial Link in Asia.

The day the Spanish Cortes assembled in extraordinary session to act on the protocol of peace, the government received the reply of General Jaudenes, temporary governor of the Philippine Islands, to its request for information concerning the true situation of affairs in the archipelago. The governor reported, in effect, that to assure the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a permanent army of 60,000 men, a fleet and endless quantities of materials.

Made It Harmonize.

"You didn't fasten your essay with a blue ribbon, as you usually do," said the editor of the magazine. "No," answered the contributor. "My sense of harmony wouldn't permit it. This is an article on the management of the war. I tied it with red tape."—Washington Star.

In Indiana at Eleventh.

"In the beginning," said the confused philosopher, "man is much concerned that his little wife's heart shall always be light. Later, he pays more attention to the weight of the biscuit."—Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTH SEA APACHES.

PLEASANT PEOPLE WHO DWELL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

They Are Always Ready to Do Cutting and Slashing, and Laugh at Superior Authority—Hard Customers for Americans to Deal With.

Professor Worcester of the University of Michigan some years ago spent some time in the so-called Southern islands of the Philippines, whose Mohammedan population is or was governed by a sultan under the protectorate of Spain. He writes in the Century:

"The Mohammedan Philippines are not natives of the islands, though they belong to another branch of the same Malay race, far more fierce and independent and apparently capable of further advance in civilization on their own account. Such civilization as the Tagal Philippines of Luzon have is Spanish. That of the Moros, as the Southern races are called, is ruder but self-taught and vigorous. They have a sultan and a tribal government, a hierarchy of priests, are daring soldiers and clever workers of metal, and have some industrial life, though they are pirates rather than traders. They are probably equal in all respects to the most powerful and advanced of the tribes of the Malay archipelago, who accepted the koran from the Mogul conqueror of India without making much other change in their savage life. They seem to resemble no tribes with which civilization has lately been in close contact so much as Kipling's 'Fuzzy-Wuzzies' of the Soudan.

These Moros came originally from Borneo, where the fiercest and most intractable Malay races always have inhabited, and began to swarm into the Philippines from the south about the time the Spaniards began their occupation and settlement of the middle islands from the west; that is, some three centuries ago. The two invasions went on simultaneously for some generations till the two races came in conflict in the island of Palawan. By that time the Moros had spread from their original settlement in Sulu over that whole archipelago, had occupied the whole of the islands of Balabac and Mindanao, and about a third of Palawan. After conflict with the Spaniards began they did not extend their territories, but diverted their energy from conquest to almost ceaseless border wars and piratical forays, which lasted until the present generation. Century after century the Spanish islands were ravaged and their inhabitants carried into slavery by Moro expeditions, and it was not till about 20 years ago that the Spanish were able to reduce them to partial order, by aid of gunboats and machine guns. Then the Spaniards took the capital of Sulu and established fortified posts on other islands. Since then the Moros have been held in precarious subjection, varying with the relative vigor of the Spanish government and the Moro sultan. Barely five years ago a governor with all his suite were massacred for demanding tribute from the people of Sulu.

"This is one of the races with which we shall have to deal in the Philippines, either as their rulers or as the power to which civilization will look to protect it from their ravages. It will be something like the old Apache problem over again."

Smoking Before a Battle.

Soldiers returning from the war in Cuba have many stories to tell of the comfort they took in a pipe of tobacco. In too many cases it was about all the comfort they experienced until they reached home and friends once more. A story of tobacco on the battle-field is told by an officer of British royal horse guards, who took part in the charge of the "Blues" at Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt. During a bivouac in the early hours of the morning, just before the engagement commenced, orders were issued against smoking. Some of the troopers, however, dug little holes in the sand, in which they buried their heads in order to enjoy a few whiffs of a pipe. The order to mount was suddenly and softly given. In a minute the squadrons were mounted and riding off, and were almost at once engaged with the enemy's outposts. The well-known charge followed, and when the troop corporal majors came out to call the roll of their men one of them still had a short pipe between his lips. The charge had been dashing, and the soldier's disobedience was wisely overlooked.

Test Your Own Temperature.

Persons who are continually watching their "symptoms," whether they have a mere cold or the toothache, will certainly invest in a family clinical thermometer. Its possession will add a new zest to illness. With it in the house we shall be able to test everybody's temperature, and discover whether it is normal or if it is scooting about in the hundreds. In fact, it won't surprise me to see these temperature-takers hanging to the chateaux or on watch chains, all ready to be clapped on to a possible invalid. Nervous people must revel in the temperature thermometer. Husbands, too, can be kept indoors if their temperature is 99½, especially when it rises in the evening one degree higher. As to dear little Sauffies, we shan't let him be taken out by his nurse to ride without trying it on him; and, altogether, it is a great boon to have one for the family, and not be obliged to wait until the doctor brings it in his bag.—Boston Herald.

CATCHING THE SARDINE.

Curious Things About a Large and Profitable Fishery.

The 1898 sardine is now on the market. The fishing season begins early in June, and is now successful in places along the Atlantic coast and on Puget sound. The coast of Norway and Brittany, in France, are the scenes of the heaviest takes, and the grade of sardines obtained there are superior. As soon as the fishermen notices shoals of porpoises or flocks of seagulls off shore sail is made immediately, for the sardine is there. A curious thing about this kind of fishing is that one rarely sees a living sardine out of the water. The fish makes a little squeak when taken from the water and dies instantly. Of the 250 or 300 fishing boats fitted out at Belle Isle about 200 belong to Palais and the other to Sauzon. It is in these two ports that the French fishermen sell their fish. An ordinary catch of sardines gives to each boat from 8,000 to 10,000 fish, and the price is regulated by the quantity brought in by the fish comers. Seven francs a thousand is a fair price. During the sardine season about 300 women and fifty men anxiously await the arrival of the first boats. If there are no fish there is no work for them. When the news arrives that the boats have their welcome cargoes the women, in their picturesque costumes, rush to the canery like a flock of frightened sheep, and each takes her place in the great room where the fish undergo their first preparation. Here the sardines are spread upon the table and sprinkled with salt. Then they are cleaned, and when that operation is finished they are sorted by little boys and carried into another part of the establishment, where they are put in pickle. After this the fish are washed and placed one by one, with great care, upon the nets, called "grills," and put out to dry in the open air. If the weather is wet or even foggy this operation is impossible, and the fish spoil and become worthless, except for fertilizer. The tins in which the sardines are then packed are carried to the oiling room, where the last manipulation consists of filling them with oil. It is in this part of the establishment that the tomato sauce and the spices are placed in the boxes which give to the French preparation of sardines their universal renown. In any of the above important establishments the sardines are prepared and exported ten hours after coming out of the water. Gourmets should never eat newly prepared sardines. They have neither the perfume nor the flavor of those which have lain in the boxes for a year.

HANOVER'S QUEEN.

Her majesty the venerable queen of Hanover, who was 80 last spring, is the second oldest sovereign in Europe, the queen of Denmark being the elder by nine months, while Queen Victoria was 79 on May 21, so that these three queens, so intimately connected by birth and marriage, are now the oldest crowned ladies of Europe.

The queen of Hanover, who is the Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, was married Feb. 18, 1843, and became a widow June 12, 1878. The great interest attaching to her majesty is the circumstance that her husband, King George V. of Hanover—who lies buried in Windsor—was the last of the English sovereigns of that realm, which he lost in 1866 by taking the side of Austria. But perhaps the most interesting fact connected with Queen Marie is that her only son, the duke of Cumberland, is a prince of Great Britain and Ireland—indeed, the only foreign born prince who has a seat in the house of lords, and whose eldest son, Prince George William, has the Anglo-Irish title of "earl of Armagh." Moreover, the duke is married to the youngest sister of the princess of Wales, her elder being the Princess Dagmar of Russia.

The queen of Hanover has two daughters, the beautiful Princesses Frederica and Mary, both of whom are also princesses of Great Britain and Ireland. Princess Frederica married at Windsor, April 24, 1880, Baron Alons von Pawel-Rammingen, honorary colonel of the Hampton rifles. The handsome Princess Mary, who has devoted her lifetime to her mother, is unmarried. On the occasion of the queen's birthday there was a great gathering of her family at the Villa Thun, and her majesty walked through a quadrille with her eldest grandson, the earl of Armagh. She adheres to the style of dress in vogue at the time of her occupying a throne.

Shells Used for Glass in Manila.

Most of the houses and offices in Manila have tiny panes of translucent shells for glass. An average window, six feet long by four feet wide, contains about 260 of such panes, which temper the heat of the sun, the shells being low conductors of heat. They also prevent the blindness which is induced by the fierce glare of the sun in that part of the world.

England's Health Due to the Bathing.

An Austrian professor, who believes in the value of hygiene, declares that England largely owes her supremacy over other nations to her use of the bath, and that the only way to outstrip England is to beat her in the use of water.

Germany's Slim Support of Schools.

Germany contributes only 140,000 marks a year in support of schools in her colonies, while France and England spend millions in that direction.

ARKANSAS FURNISHES OARS.

Factory That Turns Out Orders for Every Navy in the World.

Devall Bluffs, a little town in the upper region of Arkansas, furnishes oars for the navies of the world. There are other oars than those made in Arkansas in use on men-of-war, but Devall Bluffs people have the honor of having made the oars which propel the small boats in the French and Italian navies at present, and at various times during the history of "the Bluffs" the oar factory there has furnished oars for the other big navies of the world. An Arkansas statesman, commenting on the resources of his state, said: "If you happen to be something of a globe trotter take heed when next you see a boat lowered from a French or Italian man-of-war and as the crystal drops shower from the oar blades you may note beneath the fine, firm grain of Arkansas or Misouri ash. Charles Wells, the Devall Bluffs manufacturer, confesses his inability to remember how far back in the grand old industry dates, but to his grand sire belongs the honor of first shaping oars by machinery, and the Wells oars were recognized as the standard of excellence long before the need of a closer timber supply brought about the establishment of works in America. At one time or another every navy in the world has had oars from Devall Bluffs. The oar factory regularly employs about fifty hands, and, having its own electric lighting plant, can work night shifts when crowded with orders. Its ordinary output is some 250 pieces in a ten-hour run, including oars of all lengths, from six and a half to twenty-four feet. A good share of its finished product is placed through its English branches in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, but a vast demand is supplied from the factory direct. The salmon fisheries of the Pacific coast furnish a good market, and the Wells brand of oars is not unknown on the Atlantic seaboard of the states and provinces. Foreign countries are large purchasers, large shipments go regularly to New England, while for years past the French and Italian navies have annually placed large orders with the factory, the requirements of the two countries being practically the same with regard to specifications and models. France's order for the present year aggregates 5,200 pieces, or about the same as in years past."—Louisville Post.

SPAIN'S HUGE DEFICIT COLUMN

According to Spanish authorities the debt incurred on account of troubles in Cuba up to 1895, when the last insurrection broke out, amounted to about \$160,000,000, and since then the expenditures had been increased by \$450,000,000.

Notwithstanding that the United States had declared that it would assume no responsibility for the great Cuban debt, the Spanish people believed to the last that eventually this country would share in the burden of this debt. To this large sum must be added nearly \$30,000,000 as the cost of the naval vessels and equipment destroyed at Manila and off Santiago.

Further large losses are imminent for war materials at Havana, San Juan, Manila and elsewhere. The losses on vessels and stores captured by our blockading squadron and the losses of interrupted commerce cannot be estimated.

Above all, the war cost the kingdom the loss of its sovereignty in the entire West Indies and possibly of much in the Pacific; destroyed its influence as a naval power; and reduced its standing commercially and financially among the great nations of the world by many degrees.

A Mother's Note-Book.

It is chiefly for her own instruction and guidance that a mother needs to keep some kind of nursery note-book. For the refreshment of her memory, when patience is likely to fail, and for the re-awakening of dulled sympathy with childish moods, as well as for the enlightenment of others to whom she may choose to impart her experience, the results of her labor will more than repay her for the trouble taken. She need follow no rules, nor even attempt to make regular entries, unless she has inclination for the task. Facts bearing upon physical variations are extremely valuable, and it is wise to note the weight and growth of a child at regular intervals, to ascertain whether he is developing normally. Even more important are observations upon his general health, temperament, disposition and the use he makes of his faculties. Although the mother herself may not be aware of the standard he should attain, her statement of facts may give the cue to a physician when puzzling symptoms show themselves. Often deafness and defects of vision might be prevented if the early signs of their coming on had been heeded. A single incident in a person's life may give the keynote of his character.—Woman's Home Companion.

Prison Professions.

Said Warden Sage of Sing Sing to a newly arrived delegate: "You have the privilege of working at any trade you prefer." "I'd like to keep on driving a nail in Texas." Another gentleman in the same institution wanted to be a sailor.—New York World.

A Business Head.

Lady—I wish to get a birthday present for my husband. Clerk—How long married? "Ten years." "Bargain counter to the right."—New York Weekly.