

MADE INSANE IN THE PHILIPPINES

CRAZY SOLDIERS EN ROUTE TO A WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

Peril and Privation Responsible For Their Condition—Two of Them Have Escaped.

St. Louis—(Special)—Thirteen United States soldiers, who have been adjudged insane by the proper medical authorities of the army, passed through St. Louis Saturday on their way from Presidio, Cal., to an asylum at Washington, D. C., where they will be confined for treatment. They arrived over the Wabash from Omaha and left for the Baltimore and Ohio road.

They are traveling in a special car and are in charge of twelve guards. When the party left Presidio it contained fifteen patients, but two of them escaped along the route, notwithstanding the vigilance of the guards.

All the patients have been in service in the Philippines and the hospital attendants, who are accompanying them on their journey to Washington, declare that the privation and exposure which they endured in that country is responsible for their condition. Excessive heat, exhaustive campaigns through almost impassable stretches of swamp, lack of sufficient and proper food and inadequate medical attendance in the brigade hospitals are said to have contributed to the wreck of their minds.

The strictest precautions are being taken to prevent the men from saying anything about their sufferings and, while their car stood at the union station, a circle of guards surrounded it and saw that the public held no communication either by word or sign with the unfortunate men.

A hospital service man who is with the party but who, for obvious reasons, requests that his name be withheld from the public, gave the following interview to the Post-Dispatch:

"When the patients left this country for the Philippines during the last year they were perfect specimens of physical manhood, and there was no talk of insanity in the minds. Now they are both mental and physical wrecks. Some of them may be cured under a course of proper treatment, but others will always be afflicted as they are now.

"The service in the Philippines did

It. All these men were members of the first bodies of troops sent over there and were compelled to bear the brunt of the war for several months. During that time they were almost constantly on the firing line. They went for days and nights together without sleeping and were frequently practically without food for a day at a time. This, too, when the weather was warmer than any they have ever been accustomed to. Their constitutions broke under the strain. They went to the hospitals. Everything was done for them there that circumstances permitted, but that was inadequate. Not only did the soldiers not have good food on the firing line, but it was frequently wanting also in the hospitals where it was most needed. Without it adequate treatment was impossible and sometimes the ravings of actual service were completed in the sick wards.

"That was the case with three men. When they had recovered enough of their bodily strength to leave the hospitals the discovery was made that their minds were wrecked. The medical authorities inquired into their cases and finally adjudged them insane. They were loaded on a transport and sent back to Presidio where they were treated for several weeks. They were in a more serious condition than was at first suspected and it was decided to take them on to Washington, where the facilities for taking care of them are greater.

"Two of the patients escaped from us after we left San Francisco. Emerick Muller leaped from the train at Sacramento while it was going at full speed, and George W. Decker duplicated his feat near Moberly, Mo. The train was stopped on each occasion but we did not succeed in finding the traces of them. Two guards were detailed to hunt for each man, but we have not received any reports from them."

The patients are: Oscar H. Wissman, hospital corps; George M. Baker, troop C, Fifth cavalry; Walter O'Neill, company C, Sixth cavalry; Louis Ford, company L, Fourth infantry; Thomas F. Barry, hospital corps; Anton Barbara, company E, Fourth infantry; Michael Gallagher, company C, Twenty-third infantry; Sergeant Thomas F. Collins, company G, Sixth infantry; David H. Young, company A, Seventeenth infantry; Joe Hoffman, company E, Twenty-second infantry; George J. Nixon, company I, Twelfth infantry; and Sergeant George M. Barthen, Troop G, Fifth cavalry.

TWO SETS OF HEIRS DEMAND A SOUTH DAKOTA FORTUNE

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The hearing in the matter of an appointment of a administrator of the estate of John McClellan, the wealthy Sioux Falls pioneer who was killed in an elevator here August 2 last, will be resumed before County Judge Wilkes this week, having been adjourned over from Saturday. Ten persons have applied for appointment as administrator.

McClellan was unmarried, and the struggle for the valuable estate left by him is between two different branches of the McClellan family, one residing in Ireland, consisting of two nieces of McClellan. They are opposed by Thos. McClellan of Canada, Mrs. Mary Vine of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. Margaret Boulter of Chicago, who claim to be a brother and sisters of the deceased. Mrs. Mary Carruthers also claims to be a niece of the dead McClellan.

All the claimants are on the ground and are represented by attorneys. The search for heirs three persons from this city and vicinity visited Ireland. One of those who went to Ireland and investigated the claims of the two nieces there was a representative of County Judge Wilkes.

The sensational feature thus far developed by the hearing is the charge by Mrs. Carruthers that she had been offered a bribe of \$1,000 in consideration of her withdrawal as a claimant to the estate. She testified under oath that during the first week in September last a man called on her at her home and talked with her about the case. She did not know the man, or at least will not reveal his identity, as she says that he wore a cap and muffled his face. He rented her sewing more than a small part of his face. When pressed as to whom he resembled in size and general appearance she stated that he was about the size of one of the attorneys for one of the opposing claimants, whose name she mentioned.

Mrs. Carruthers testified that the man asked her if she would take \$1,000 and "shut her mouth about the case." When she refused he uttered an oath and drove away.

A bible, alleged to be the family bible of John McClellan, has been offered as evidence. It is a family record by which the Canada, Grand Rapids and Chicago heirs hope to prove their relationship to John McClellan and thus substantiate their claims to the estate. On the fly leaf of the book appears the inscription: "John McClellan's Bible, April 5, 1857." Frank R. Hyde, one of the witnesses, testified that he was familiar with the handwriting of the deceased and that the inscription in the bible was written by McClellan.

The attorney for Mary McClellan and Margaret Hammill, the nieces of the deceased, who live in County Armagh, Ireland, objected to this testimony on the ground that the witness had not qualified himself properly to testify in reference to the matter, and that the testimony was not competent.

Edward Perin, a McCook county farmer, testified that he had known McClellan since 1878. The substance of his testimony was that McClellan had rarely spoken of his relations, but that he had stated to him that he was born in the north of Ireland and had been in Quebec and St. Catharines, Ont.

E. J. Taber, special administrator of the McClellan estate, told how he and several other life-long friends of McClellan had made a careful and diligent search through the papers and effects of the dead man for a will, but none had been found. The attorneys for the various opposing claimants are watching the case closely and progress is very slow, owing to the frequent objections introduced to the admission of certain testimony.

The new Ellen Terry tea gown suggests both comfort, luxury and quaint picturesque. It is made of various rich or dainty fabrics, including white cambric, dotted and striped in pink, cherry red, and other colors; gray drap d'ete with old-rose satin trimmings; pale blue Henrietta cloth or camel's hair bordered with gray swansdown, and a number of less expensive French-made styles, in plain and fancy flannel and elderdown-lined crepon.

ABOUT HOUSEKEEPING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"Housekeeping in the Philippines," writes a St. Louis woman to her mother, "is simply a joy. I have never lived so well or so cheaply in any life. I have learned a lot since I started housekeeping, but it cost something before I got the hang of things. I first rid myself of the horde of worthless Filipino servants, who rob newcomers right and left, and then installed a Chinese cook for \$12.50 a month, and the house runs itself.

"When I see the India rubber trees, 25 feet or more in height, growing in the yards here, their stiff, brilliant green leaves glistening in the sun, I laugh to think of the little trees we used to keep in our windows at home in the winter, because they were the only growing thing that could stand the united attack of dust, neglect and cold air.

"I never get tired of watching the simple, primitive methods of Filipino housekeeping, for their processes are carried on before the eyes of all men. The men themselves do the large part of the hard work, while the women perch on the ladder-like steps that lean into their houses and look on. All the cooking is done out of doors and usually in a ground. Their little stoves of red clay are hardly as large as the iron pots we have at home. One side is bent down like a primitive tub, and the fire is kept going by long tubes, which the men blow through instead of using bellows. On this funny little apparatus for a stove they cook their rice or chocolate, stirring the latter with carved sticks, which they twist between their palms to keep the beavers from sticking. Often they do not use the stove at all, but make a fire right on the ground, between two rocks over which they set a red earthen bowl in which they cook."

"Ends of belts can be rapidly and easily fastened by a new tool, which has two parallel sets of clamping jaws to engage the ends of the belt and draw them together, with slots in the faces of the jaws through which the fasteners are inserted to be riveted in place.

"An invisible brake for bicycles is formed of linked rods connecting the grips inside the handle bar, with a revolving disk set at the junction of the bars and a detent, which connects with a rod to depress the brake shoes when the grips are twisted.

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PROFIT SHARING CITY OWNERSHIP

Great Britain and her colonies are by far the leaders in practical socialism. When Joseph Chamberlain was mayor of Birmingham in the early '70s, he led a movement for public ownership, which has proven so eminently satisfactory that it is steadily expanding there and elsewhere.

They bought the water works and gas works. They condemned the slum areas, made new streets and leased the land for high-class buildings, which revert to the city in about 47 years from now. The charges for water and light have been greatly reduced, they have lowered the rates for private works, there are large net profits. In a short time Birmingham will be the richest municipality in the world, with no need of levying a cent of taxes.

Glasgow has done much better than Birmingham in the same line. Besides owning all the ordinary public works, she owns and operates the street cars, the slaughter houses and the markets. She owns about 8,000 first-class tenements, where, on the Scotch model, she breeds slum; she conducts lodging houses and a home for widows and children.

In this country many cities have taken over the waterworks, notably Kansas City, after a long legal battle. Mobile, failing to buy the old works, is now constructing a new system. Denver has obtained an enabling act authorizing bonds to buy or build.

A very large number of cities have built or bought electric lighting works. Mobile, failing to buy the old works, is now constructing a new system. Denver has obtained an enabling act authorizing bonds to buy or build.

A clothing company of New York which until the present has paid several millions a year to sweatshop managers, has built the town of New Orange, N. Y., for the benefit of the people who make the clothes it uses. Several large factories and 200 houses have been built on ground ideal in its location, and to this village the following of children, by securing a profit of 10 per cent on the investment.

It is not alone in the manufacturing field that the new movement is felt. It has spread into every province of endeavor. The president of New York, who has been testing a remarkable plan in Brooklyn, and other cities, whereby every man becomes his own landlord.

The first step is to place a value of 10 times the annual rent on the rented ground and buildings. Then the united tenants agree to pay the landlord 5 per cent per annum on that amount, out of which he is to pay any interest on any mortgage which may be upon the property.

The tenants, associated as lessees, pool the entire monthly rents and pay first the 5 per cent to the landlord, second all repairs required on the property, and third, all services for help. What is left is divided, one-half going to the landlord, the other half to the tenant.

This scheme has worked perfectly wherever tried. The landlord has received his agreed per cent promptly. The tenants have had a better house, less repair, and the tenants have received at the end of the year 10 per cent of the entire rent investment.

A Brooklyn railroad, after a long battle with the city, has been taken over by its employees, began about a year ago to serve hot coffee free at different points along the lines. This attention was so quickly and heartily responded to that the company fitted up a room for the purpose, including reading and magazines were provided, and the place at once became a popular resort.

Gradually new features were added, until today the employees have a large hall for their use, including reading, smoking and billiard rooms, and a thoroughly equipped gymnasium. The men have organized social clubs and clubs for study.

Profit sharing has been looked upon in cooperation. The president of New York, and today those who advocate it consider it only as a short step in the right direction.

One cash register company is the most perfect example of the new ideas in cooperation. The president of this institution has developed an ideal community life, of which the factory is the center. On the weekly payroll of the company are cooking school, manual training school, kindergarten, athletic club, and a dancing school.

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THE WAY THEY SHOT CHINESE.

Foreman Savager Didn't Understand European Target Practice.

The latest news from Formosa announces the ascent of Mount Morrison, reputed to be the loftiest summit of the island, by Mr. Stoepel, who is known as one of the explorers of Mount Orizaba in Mexico. He says that Mount Morrison is inhabited by a wild tribe of cannibals, evidently of Malay origin, but distinct from any other known tribe of that race.

The wild mountaineers of inner Formosa are still very little known. The few whites who have met them tell stories about them that are either amusing or curious. Here is one of the stories that Mr. Colborne Baber told a few years ago. He said a party of English officers from a man-of-war landed on the island, made their way some distance inland, and met a lot of natives who were armed with matchlocks. The Englishmen had an interpreter, and the natives talked freely with them. At last the whites challenged the natives to a trial of skill in shooting, and the offer was accepted.

The Englishmen fastened a mark to a tree about 100 yards distant. The officers led off and made what they considered pretty fair practice, but the natives didn't seem to be at all impressed. Then the fellows with the matchlocks were informed that it was their turn, and much to the surprise of the whites, every man of them threw himself on his belly and began to crawl through the underbrush toward the target.

They squirmed over the ground to within about three yards of the target, then blazed away, and, of course, every man hit the mark exactly in the center.

"Look here, said the whites, 'this isn't exactly fair, is it?' Then they explained to the aborigines the accepted rules of target practice. The natives listened with much interest, and then made this comment:

"Well, we don't know anything about the way you men shoot at marks. But we've shown you how we shoot Chinese and why shouldn't we shoot at a mark the same way? We want to hit things when we fire and why shouldn't we fire the way we can shoot best?"

Nothing could convince them that they hadn't won the match, and they walked off with the small prize the whites had put up for the best marksmanship.

Mount Morrison forms a part of a lofty mountain range which stretches down the center of the island like a backbone. Mounts Morrison and Sylvia are supposed to be the highest points, but they are not very conspicuous, for they rise so little above the general level. Mr. Beazley said in 1884 that these mountains were wooded to the very top, and the statement is not doubted, though Mr. Baber saw snow on the north side of the mountains late in June and Dr. Warburg, who made a botanical exploration in Formosa in 1888, spoke of seeing the "snow-glistening Mount Morrison."

Mr. George Taylor of the Chinese customs service wrote in 1888 that in winter the summits of the higher mountains are often capped with snow, and that the entire range is a most impressive sight from ships as they approach the coast. It is not certain, unless Mr. Stoepel has ascertained, which is probable, whether Morrison or Sylvia is the higher, but both are known to be over 12,000 feet above sea level.

Maxims of Joubert. The true man-not surprises him who makes it as such as those who hear it. Few men are worthy of experience. The greater part allow it to corrupt them.

Perhaps, for worldly success, we ought to have virtues that make us beloved, and faults that make us feared. Conceited people always seem to me, like dwarfs, to have the stature of a child, and the countenance of a man.

A little vanity, and a little gratification of the senses. These are what make up the life of the majority of women and of men. It is never other people's opinions that dispense us, but only the desire they sometimes show to impose them upon us, against our will.

We may fall into inconsistency through error. It is a fine thing to fall into it through truth, and then we must throw ourselves into it headlong.

The man who sings when he is alone, and when, so to speak, his whole being is at a standstill, shows by this alone a certain balance and harmony in his condition—all his strings are in tune.

To receive benefits from some one is a surer way of gaining his affection than to render him a service. The sight of a benefactor is often irksome, while that of a man we are benefiting is always pleasant. In loving him we love our own handiwork.

Contradiction only irritates us, because it disturbs us in our peaceful possessions of some opinion, or of some pre-eminence. This is why it is more irritating to the weak than to the strong, and to the infirm than to the healthy.

The Laughter Cure. Therapeutic effects of different kinds have been attributed to laughter by the gravest medical writers from Hippocrates downward. The Father of Medicine laid special stress on the importance of merriment to men. The old physicians recommended laughter as a powerful means of "despohitation" the spleen. Fossius gives said that mirth is the most powerful lever of health. Thales professed to have cured senile children by holding and making them laugh. Plautus de Montaux relates the strange case of a gentleman who got rid of an intermittent fever after witnessing a performance of "La Marche de Figure," a which he had laughed himself. Other learned doctors state that apoplexy, colic, scurvy, pleurisy and other affections are favorably influenced by laughter.

LONG DRUNK

New York—Able Seaman G. A. King, who has arrived at the Tidewater Dock, N. J., on the British bark Iranian from Liverpool, has completed a journey around the world, and the most remarkable story in his private log-book is the narrative of a nine-weeks' drunk going around the Horn.

The Liverpool four-masted bark Lord Ripon, Captain W. Butler, was making the trip from the home port to San Francisco, says King. "It was a long, tedious, but smooth passage, with many a calm.

"We were carrying a general cargo, it being talked up among the crew that the cases were Scotch 'mountain dew' in the hold, enough to swim in. It was an alluring thought, an irresistible temptation, the reflection that so much whisky was so near and yet so far.

"The case of the trip, there being no meaning, delicate Scotch in the hold, added opportunity to that longing. Various plans for broaching the cargo were whispered, then openly discussed. It was decided that the most practical way of reaching the whisky was through the ventilator.

"We are now nearly around Cape Horn, and the monotony was becoming more irksome. During the first watch on a dark night a man was lowered through the bell mouth of a forward ventilator on the lee side. A heaving line was knotted under his arms.

"The sapper, armed with a hatchet, succeeded in opening a case of Scotch. After he had finished in groping about the cases with a tallow end for a light and had filled his dunnage bag with bottles, he gave the signal and was hauled to the deck.

"The nectar of the gods never tasted so delightful as the golden-colored Scotch, delicious Scotch to the greedy crew of the Lord Ripon. Then began a season of protracted 'jugs' and hooovers that continued for nine long weeks.

"Think of our situation. A noble and new four-masted ship off the Horn, and her crew intoxicated. To the honor of the mate and the apprentice boys, he it said that they kept sober.

"Fortunately no nasty weather set in. In the Southern Pacific being more chafed, sails flapping, stays slackening, mats chewed into pulp, paint washed off, gear rusting and decks in a deplorable condition. When necessary the boys went aloft and did their best to mend the hantlines and reef points. Fortunately she was a new ship and her gear was substantial.

"The men only sobered up enough to make fresh trips through the ventilator. Food was refused for the most part, the smart-flavored Highland dew gave so freely.

"A feeling of self-reproach stole over the crew, and the mate addressed himself to our better natures.

"Men," he said, "remember that you are British seamen. Be manly for once, quit drinking, and let's brace up and get ready for port and bad weather."

"So we turned to at last. Some of the most necessary parts of the rigging were entirely 'chewed' through, and had to be neglected.

"Fearing exposure, fines and imprisonment, the crew deserted the minute the bark safely reached the Golden Gate."

Big House Rents in London. Pretty nearly everybody understands, of course, that house rents are very considerably greater in London than they are in the provincial towns, and that in the metropolis they vary greatly and are very stiff in regions in which society hovers. But a writer in Tit-Bits ventures to think that even few Londoners have much idea of the enormous figures paid for the rentals of fashionable houses in Belgravia and Mayfair, or realize how few square yards of the West Ends it takes to produce a million sterling in this way.

Now, take to start with, Park Lane, that highly fashionable thoroughfare. It is rather staggering to learn that \$50,000 a year is really not at all a very extravagant rent to pay for a good house in this quarter! The plain, simple fact of the matter is, however, that such a house is a decent house here for less than \$15,000, and even such a one would only have three or four bedrooms, and, generally speaking, would not have greater accommodation than a house at \$250 or \$300 a year in a provincial town.

Grosvenor Square and Berkeley Square are renowned headquarters of society, which pays astonishingly for its residence there.

Consider the former first. The whole square comprises fewer than sixty houses, but it is a fact that their combined annual rental is about \$700,000! Big as the rents are, getting a house here is a matter of great difficulty, and seldom is there one to let for long. Nothing can be got for less than \$5,000 a year, and from this figure an intending tenant may go up to \$200,000 a year.

CANADIAN CAVIAR.

Most of the Delicacy Sold in America Comes From Lake of the Woods.

An important industry, and one little known in the East, is the fishing industry of the Lake of the Woods, yet the fish production of the lake has reached immense proportions, and is proving an important factor in the prosperity of the district. One fact that is not commonly known is that from the Lake of the Woods comes nearly all the caviare consumed in the American markets. It is a Russian caviare to the general public, but it is only Lake of the Woods caviare bearing a continental label, and exporters of the article state that only the inferior grades find their way back to this country, for the best of it goes to the tables of European epicures.

The Lake of the Woods has a total area of over 6,000 square miles, and its waters abound with fish of all kinds. The most important fish in the lake are the sturgeon, and it is these to which the fishermen devote the most attention. They range in weight up to 175, and occasionally 200 pounds, apiece, and sell in ear lots at about four cents a pound. The sturgeon are to be met with in all parts of the lake, but the most prolific stretches of water are in the southern portions of the lake, where the water is shallow and the bottom sandy. There are the sturgeon's feeding grounds. Several seasons ago the water in the lake was higher than usual, and much of the low-lying ground surrounding the shore lines was flooded. The sturgeon followed the overflow, finding new feeding places in the shoal water, and they thus evaded the nets, and the fishermen had poorer returns for their labor. The attention paid to the sturgeon, however, is resulting badly to the fish, and experts say that unless measures are taken shortly to reduce the take of sturgeon the fish will be exterminated, so far as commercial purposes are concerned.

The caviare is the chief product of the sturgeon. After the fish is killed and the head cut off it is carefully cleaned, the caviare being set aside in tanks. When the catch has been disposed of the caviare is then taken and washed repeatedly until it is thoroughly clean, after which it is rubbed by hand through a series of screens until all the eggs are separated. That is all the process necessary. It is packed in 160-pound kegs with a salt specially imported from Germany, and kept in cold storage until the time for shipment arrives, when it is sent to London, England, and to Germany.

A number of experiments have been made with Canadian and American salts, but so far they have not proved as good as the salt brought from over the ocean. On arriving in Europe the kegs are opened and the caviare is sorted out according to quality. It is then put up in small lead packages and tins and sold as Russian caviare. The best grades find a ready sale in the old country, where they command the highest prices. The Canadian caviare is as good as, and in many cases better than, the Russian caviare, and no difficulty is found in disposing of it. The inferior grades are re-shipped to America, where the demand and appetite for caviare is not so exacting as in Europe. Here, too, it is known as Russian caviare. In this respect it much resembles the California champagne, which is sent to France in bulk, where it is bottled and shipped across the Atlantic again to tickle the palates of thirsty Americans who have a weakness for French wines.—Toronto Globe.

To Test Air. Prof. Dewar has recently devised a new method of testing the contamination of air. A short time ago he exhibited before the Royal Institution of England two samples of liquid air in glass tubes. One was made from air which had been washed to purify it from dust, soot, carbonic acid and other impurities, says the Scientific American. This, when condensed, was a pale blue liquid. The other sample was made by condensing the air of the lecture room in which the audience was assembled and was an opaque, blackish fluid, resembling soup in appearance.

It would appear as if condensed samples of air might afford an easy means for comparing different kinds of contamination. The American Architect suggests that it would not be difficult to provide a novel, but a highly efficient, kind of ventilation in military hospitals and other places where the natural air supply is bad and the necessity for a better one very pressing.

As the process would also cool and dry the air, it might serve an additional purpose in tropical countries.

The paper goes on to state that it would not be "wholly impracticable to ship yellow fever hospitals in Havana supplies of New Hampshire air bottled, so to speak, on the spot, and delivered fresh and cool to the patients." This can never be accomplished, however, until some means have been provided for transporting liquid air to considerable distances without enormous losses, caused by its return to its former state. At present the inventor has not carried liquid air more than six or seven hours' journey from New York.

A Royal Laundress. A story is told of the Princess Louise's visit to the Bermudas. These islands belong to Great Britain. The islanders determined to give her a reception, and both rich and poor made ready to do her honor.

The day she was out sketching, for like the queen and the rest of the daughters, she is fond of sketching. She was thirty and called at a cottagedoor for water. The good woman of the house was busy and refused to go for the water. She, of course, did not know who the princess was; she was busy ironing; she was ironing a shirt for her husband to wear at the reception of the queen's daughter, she said. Oh, no! She could not leave that to get water for anybody.

"If you will get me the water," said the princess, "I will finish ironing the shirt while you are gone."

So the princess ironed the shirt while the woman fetched the water—exchange.