HE LIVES IN LONDON AND WORKS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

His Mame to Affred Sell and He Is Said to He & Billionales - A Partner of Lacil Exotes and the Roths

(London Letter.) The richest must in the world in without doubt a Londoner who spends mosely all his time in Routh Africa. and who is almost unknown in Engimmed. It is maid that he is the only leving hillions re, and his power is felt all over South Africa and the far east. This man, Alfred Belt by name, is only of years old. In appearance by is plain, almost shallby, and no one unacqueinted with him, would think him Scenerard of millions. More than any ether man except Rhodes be is respitiwillie for the personal war with for Boers. As a young muc fort was sent from Johannesbory to the districted somes at Kimberley. He was only 22 but he had skill enough to see that with proper engangement the pripes were only at the beginning of their life. He find a rich father to bis German boto: who became him with abundant futile. and young Shit began boying with marvelous results. He was soon joine i by enother man whose name is now to the mostly of all-Cecil Rhodes. Sthodes was backed by the Buchackilds. Best by his furber, and sugesher the two succeeded in forming the great diamond trust, which, under the name of De Beers, now controls practically the whole output of the most provious stones in the world. At the De Beers soines in Himberley Newry, Belt and Rhodes do things on a big scale. Ninyears ago they admitted that by he that time they had taken somewhit; like nine tous of diamonds from their somes. The mines yield a profit of close on \$9,000,000 a year and our a dividend of 60 per cent. Last year



ALFRED BEIT.

Mr. Belt and Mr. Rhones made the I'V IN THE STORE AN ELL tains a magnificant home in Park lune. London the Fifth evenue of the world's

### THE BLACKMAN IN HAVANA. H w the Mints briller Passenger Was Clevery Curwitted.

A black Cuban and a white Cuban drove up to the Pasnje hotel entrance ! in Havans, Cuto, a few days ago, to the same carriage. The white man got out first rad run his hand down into his pocket for a pesets with which to pay the driver. The black mun got out next and did exactly the exme thing. Then followed that old familiar game of each man waiting for the other fellow to pay without seeming to do so. It was a slow race. Each had give on his fingers and the penetes in with pockets were very clusive. Finally the negro, in apparent desperation. out a peacts and held toward the driver. Thereupon the white man found his peects right off, and extended it also, but just out of reach. "Caramba" excluimed the black man, as the dollar slipped from his fingers and just as though he had been dying to do so all along white his black brother scrambled after his perets under the wheels. "I believe these niggers is at arter's ours," was the grinning comment of an old Georgian who sat hard by and witnessed the episode.

This Street Mores Twice Every Year.

houth street, Philadelphia, is one of the strangest in the world. This is kers, who managed the affairs of the city when South street was one of the produce and open air dealers could only use one side of the street for such purposes six months in the year. Thus, from April to September, the south able, while the other six months it is deserted.

Mondy and Gladstone.

An interesting anecdote is told of the meeting of the late Evangelist Moody and Mr. Gladstone in England, Mr. Gladstone attended the Moody and Sankey meetings, and was deeply impressed, Heartily grasping Mr. Moody's hand, the old statesman said to him: "I wish I had your body." Mr. Moody immediately replied: "I wish I had your head." Mr. Gladstone responded, "I mean, I wish had your lungs;" to which Mr. Moody again replied: "I wish I had your brains," and with hearty good wishes they parted

Blots From a Manufacturer Which May

Prolong Their Enrishmen. Manufacturers and joiners of umbreffes say that there were more umbyeller sold during the post year than for the past five years. Especially is this true is Baltimore of the finer grades of goods, for which the demend has been unusually great. Retailers did a remarkator jurge boliday trade, and, of course, the mapufacturers and jubiters profited by it. While Stairtmore does not rank high as a manufacturing center for ambrellas in point of numbers, its reputation depends on the fine quality of goods made up in this city. It is estimated that over 500 hands are sneadly engaged in the manufacture of umbreliss to Saltimore, and that an average of 5,800 complete umbrelliss are turned out every week. During some seasons the flavres are greater or less, but that is the average production. Like many other printer of manufacture, the maklaw of ombrellas has been reduced to the assembling of the parts and turning out the complete shelter from the rule. This first pouless the steel tobing which howadays forms the "stick" of the nestrellas, another turns out the ribs, another the various fancy handies, and so on through the list. Slike and other materials for the covers are cut and sewed in the factory, where the other parts are brought by the thousand and put together. To such a degree of perfection has the mathinery been brought for seaking the warione parts of an embretla that it is suid that it is notually observed to make a new umbrells than to repair as old one. That is to say, that in the time taken by a workman to repair an onebrells he amm turn out probably half & fours new ones complete. Recent tales show that while Bult moreans profer the better qualities of silk novwriter for umbrellas, they favor natural wood handles or those tipped with pearl for ladies' umbrellas. For men the demand is for the combinations in yors handles next to the natural wood sticks and the affrer mounted wood handles. A manufacturer gives three points about the care of umbrellas which will tend to their lasting longer while in service. In the first place an umbrells should not be tightly rolled and then put in a close cover unless. It is desired to have the silk out to plenes in every fold. Even when lying in stock it is said that tightly rolled umbrelles will out out to a few weeks. The other precaution is to open an um-

## SUPERSTITIONS

crells when it has been wet and let it

dry while spead open. This will pre-

vent the water gathering in the folds

and rutting the fabric which forms the

covering - Baltimore Bon.

#### That That Are Cherised by the Soldlers of the Queen. Tommy Atkins of the British army

has somey superstitions and faiths beside that recommended by Oliver Commently in trust Andigna and knowled governors they were each entitled to before reveille is sounded and hears a \$150,000 a year salayy. Mr. Belt main. cock crow, it is accepted as a sign of good luck, and his duty is done cheer fully during the day, for he considers he is safe not to get into trouble. If, however, he should hear a dog bark before the summons to turn out is blown upon the bugle, it is a certain righ of mistortune, and "Tommy" goes about his duty during the day with a vague sense of dread, and if he is punlahed for any neglect of duty or breach of discipline, he puts it down to the fact that somebody's wakeful terrier barked before reveille. A soldier sclop of a long line of soldlers possessed a bent and buttered button which had been handed down to him from an anrestor, a Scots Fusilier guardsman who had fought at Talavers and had been struck by a spent bullet on that very button. Succeeding generations of soldiers had carried that button about with them, and it had acted as a tallaman, for none of them had ever been shot, though often in action. One carried it through the Crimean war, and was in the hottest part of the battle of Alma, but came through the campaign without a scratch. In the cavalry many men pin their faith to a horse's tooth as a tallsman against injury in rolled under the carriage. The white battle, but it must be the tooth of a man was stuck. He gave up his persets horse which has gone uninjured through action. A trooper of the Sevtenteenth Lancers rode unscathed himself through the charge of Ulundi, and attributes his escape to the fact that he had concealed about his person the tooth of a war horse which had survived unburt the charge of Balaklava.

Bible Leaves for Packing Gold Leaf.

Bibles are often made use of in the gold-leaf trade; the gold-leaf being due to legislation by the ancient Qua- packed in books made of paper leaves cut from the Bible. There is no intention on the part of the dealers to be most important in Philadelphia. Laws irreverent in thus using the pages of were then enacted that eldewalk ven- the Bible, but it has become a univerders, stall-keepers, wegons containing ral practice in the trade. Most of the gold-leaf goes to shops where artists' materials are sold, and it is packed between printed sheets because the slight indentations in the paper made by the side of the street is well nigh impass- printing serve to hold the delicate film of gold in place. The reason for using the Bible sheets is that the Bible is usually printed in small type and is always very evenly set, and the impression of the type on the paper is very slight, but quite enough to hold the gold leaf in place without injuring it. Small type editions of the Prayer book are used for similar reasons.

Dunes Are Shrewd.

American pork is not popular in Germany. The brand prejudices it. The Danes, having discovered this, are buying largely of American bacon, removing the American label and substituting the Danish, and stocking the

# WORLD'S RICHESTMAN HOW TO CARE FOR UMBRELLAS A KING OF FINANCE.

FRANCIS P. UWINGS' GREAT MONETARY DEALINGS.

He Owne More Than Five Millions of Sollars and How He Got That Far

(Chicago Letter.) A Chicago man remarkable in the world of finance is Francis P. Owings. He is remarkable not for his vast wealth, but for the enormous debts he amassed, his liabilities amounting to exactly \$5.564.917. The fact that be ower this hope sum makes the situation more notable than if he had accumulated the amount in the same period, a decade. While it is, to the majority, a hard matter to become rich. it is granted that it is easier of accomplishment than to get so deeply in debt us has Owings. The story of the must who deals in debts so splendilly and who has failed on the most magnificent scale yet known is a part of Chicago's history. Francis P. Owings is the man who originated the idea of tieling the 99-year lease as a basis for beliding operations. He invested the process and put up at least thirty buildings in the business district of the city. For ten years the theory which was still celebrated by the Christians he originated controlled real estate in the seven churches of Toledo, which values in the downtown district and the Moors shandowed after their capled to the erection of three-quarters of the skyscrapers in Chicago. Owings time, called the Moorish rite. This started practically without a dollar but was known and employed in Provence his dealings in the business world brought bim so prominently before the public as a successful promoter that he Isadore "moite de symphonie," and can as soon as his affairs in bank- evidently corresponded to the instruruptcy courts are settled, secure unlim- ment which, in the ancient sacred ited capital for a new start. It was dances, accompanied the flute, a sort he who brought to the west the idea of harpipe invented two centuries beof building skyscrapers. Architects fore Christ. And thus, as the religious refused, owing to wind pressure and dance of the middle ages is allied to the to the quickeand formation upon ancient sacred dance, so the walts is an which downtows buildings rested, to evolution of this religious dance, havbe responsible for damages in case the ling passed through many changes bebuildings were wrecked, but Owings fore arriving at its present form. In accepted the responsibility and they the eleventh century, when the Grewere successfully erected.



ID P. UWINUS. Owings was obliged to fail, and while others have profited by his business sagacity and become rich, he is today acting as clerk in a broker's office. That his career will end in the bankruptcy court is not thought possible, as he has shown himself to be a financier of the first order and one of the most remarkable men the west has ever

Celestial Chuff. The young daughter of a former Philadelphian is a schoolmate of little Wu, the son of the Chinese ambassador at Washington. During a recent visit here she often talked about the little Celestial, and told tales about him that seemed to indicate that little Wu at times gently guys his Christian schoolmates. "He is awfully cute," she said, "and speaks very correct English. He's just my age, yet he's ahead of me. What he likes best to eat, he says, is milhi. That is young mice, dipped in honey and swallowed raw. A horrible thing, isn't it? But Wu says that milhi aren't half so squashy and slimy as raw oysters. His mother's feet are so tiny that she can hardly walk at all. She is pushed about in a wheeled chair. I asked Wu once if he didn't think it was cruel to torture the Chinese ladies' feet like that. He said: 'Virginia, my papa says that whenever any person asks me that question I must make the following reply: 'It is not more cruel than for American ladies to torture their waists in steel corsets until their noses are beet red and their shapes like an hourglass."' Then he gave a loud laugh and walked away with his little hands in the pockets of his baggy brocade trousers. He looks awfully grave and funny."--Philadelphia Press.

Cold Does Not Cause Colds. According to its natural meaning it would seem that a cold was an affection produced by exposure to low temperatures, to cold weather. Nothing could very well be farther from the truth than this. Colds are not nearly so common in extremely cold countries as in the temperate zone, number of accused persons under 16 They are not nearly so frequent high up amid the Alps as in the cities at the foot of the mountains. Nansen. the Arctic explorer, spent over two years amid the Arctic snows, with the temperature so low most of the time that the mercury was frozen in his thermometer, yet he and his men ber of suicides showed an increase, never suffered from a cold. They had reaching 9,356, including 2,137 women been back in civilization scarcely a and 615 persons under age, but there week before some of his companions was a slight decrease in the number of were laid up with the grip.

If a woman doesn't worry about her husband it is apt to worry him because ORIGIN OF THE WALTZ.

Like everything wise that touches

Is supposed to Be a Relie of Heathen Worship.

humanity, the waits did not emanate in its present form from the brain of a dancing master. Long before 1789, the time we find it first mentioned fate field to Ope of the Sarrels of under this name. Its graceful curres and cadences were displayed on the village groups, as well as in the grand salons of the palares. It had its alternatives of vague and neglect, its supporters and decramors. The waits like many other secular things, we find first in the church, where, in spite of barbaric disorder it serves to trace the date contractives medical pervise and that of the middle ages. The sacred damore of the pargame is preserved to a certain entent in Christian rites: It is transformed to a series of revolutions made to the sound of the temborine. St. Inadore, architishop of Seville, born about A. D. 580, was intrusted by the council of Toledo with the swimon of the liturgy, as it was then practiced in the Roman Catholic church, in which there was a temborine dance. The opencil decided to adopt the leadorian liturgy in all Spain, and it differed but little from that used in other countries at that time. This rite, celshrated before the eighth regtury. when the Moore first invaded Spain, ture of the city, and was, after that and Italy. The tamborine is use in this religious dance was called by St. gorian rite supplanted the Mooriah rite. Owing to unfortunate circumstances the dance disappeared from the church It appeared very quickly in society under the name carole, a word derived from the Latin "caroler," afterward under that of same dance, in which the grand relates, kings and dignituries did not disdain to join, composed of three parts, two very slow and one very lively. The people-and at this time all who were not of the clergy or royalty were the people-used the latter part-called the tourdian, which, lighter and more lively, appealed to them, and, little by little, it became changed. In Italy it was first separated from the rest under the name of romancesca, and from there it passed into Provence and southern Germany. In Germany it was developed into the gaillard and volte, while the Germans, more dreamy and slow, changed the romancases into the allemend and waltz. The volte the sixteenth century, by the very reason of its excess, but the German lived

### RAILS ARE MADE TOO HASTIEY They Cappet Withstand the Wear of Present-Day Beavy Traffic.

reigns today.-London Musical Courier

A high authority on railroading says that with locomotives weighing 140 tons and upward and freight cars of 100,000 pounds capacity and a steadily increasing speed, the time is fast approaching when all the old ralls will have to be taken up and heavier rails laid. For some reason the steel rails made now are not as durable as those made twenty years ago. One reason is that the blast furnace Iron, instead of being cooked and run into pigs, is run fluid from the furnace to the mixer, thence to the converter, where it is cast into ingots. Eleven passes through the rolls turn an ingot into a bloom and the bloom, before it has a chance to know it, is tossed into a heating furnace and turned into a rail, with only nine passes through a train of rolls running at a terrific speed of 900 feet a minute. The rail is, it is said. finished too hot and too quickly by the last passes through the rolls being made with the rail at a temperature of 2,000 to 2,200 degrees, while twenty years ago it was not hotter than 1.400 to 1,600 degrees. This lower temperature allowed the steel to take a certain "set," and it was, therefore, stronger.

Crimical Results of a Year in France. The French Ministry of Justice, in publishing the annual report on the criminal results of the year-a report which is always two years behind time -states that in 1897 offences against the person were less numerous than had been the case for several years, the total being 1,213, as against 1,360 in 1896, 1,302 in 1895, 1,651 in 1894 and 1,549 th 1893. Offences against poverty had, upon the contrary, increased very considerably from 1,224 in 1895 to 1,977 in 1896, and 2,087 in 1897, this latter being a higher figure than had been reached for twenty years. Out of the 3,453 persons tried for criminal offences only 680 were women, and the were only twenty-three (seventeen boys and six girls), while those between sixteen and twenty-one were 479 males and forty-six females. The number of persons prosecuted for petty offences had decrease I from 206 .-324 to 186,000 in four years. The numdeaths by accident, which for some reason are included in this return.

For I am the only one of my friends that I can rely on .- Apollodorus.

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON HAS A BLUE PENCIL.

Earl of Derby Will Science the Dispatches Coming from South Africa-A Member of One of the Oldest Famlike in Britain.

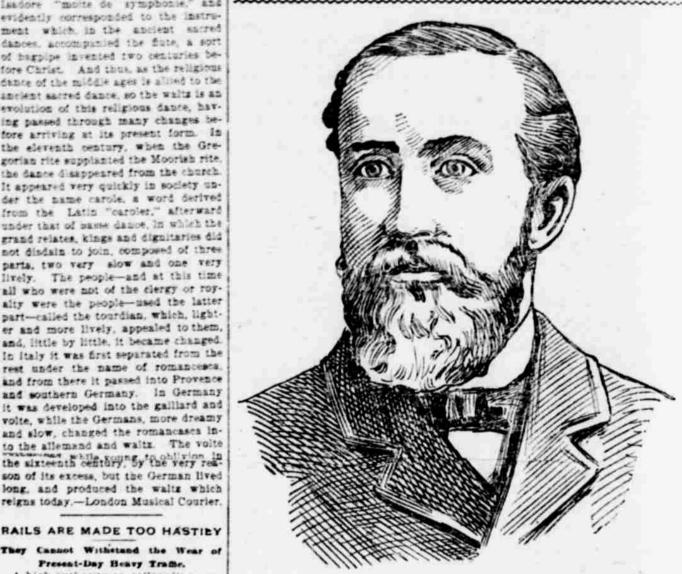
(Special Letter.)

Lord Stanley of Preston, the earl of Derby, the newly appointed censor of British news of the Transvaal war, is the Stanley who figures rather promineptly in Richard III., and whose defection from the crookback practically land, the latter being now a provide of Henry of Richmond. The present side of Mont aux Sources, in the Drivi earl was born on Jan. 15, 1841, in enaberg mountains, the extreme and London, was educated at Eton college, and at the age of 17 entered the Gren- | down into the colony with a fall bronadler guards. He represented Lancaage in 1886. Under various titles he long, joined here and there by was lord of the admiralty, financial a foaming stream from klool and secretary of war and financial secre- side, and cuts the colony in two ... tary of the treasury. In 1880 he went arating Kilp river county from West out of office with his party. In 1886 county. Its first tributary of any he was raised to the peerage under the portance before reaching Colenso is title of Lord Stanley, and in 1888 was Little Turela flowing in from appointed governor general of Cana- south. At Colenzo it was cross- : da. He was sponeeded in 1893 by Lord | the Bulwer road bridge and a su Eligin. On the death of his brother, tial railway bridge, consisting of in 1892, he succeeded to the titles and stone piers and five from spans. to estates amounting to 65,000 arres | distance below Colenso the noprincipally in Lancushire. When the mous Klip river, on which stands !-Paris embassy fell vacant in 1996 it smith, flows in from the North

NEW BRITISH CENSOR company from twelve to fifty or tire eggs. They are incubated by night and left to the heat of the sun during the day. The males assist in the involution and also in taking care of the young until they can provide for them. selves. When the ostrich chicks are is big as a common fow! they run with great rapidity.

## ON THE TUGELA RIVER. Pieturesque and Magnificent surround ings of Its Course.

The Tugela, or "Startling" river is the longest river in Natal, being the the sixteenth of his family to bear the 200 miles long, attaining a breadth a title. The family is descended from its mouth of 450 feet. For the last miles or so of its course it forms the boundary line between Natal and 7 decided the battle of Bosworth in favor | of Natal. It rises on the Free Styern point in Natal, and at once leads by one or two ledges, of 1,805 feet ... shire otheritoencies continuously from highest waterfall in the world it was July, 1865, to his elevation to the peer- tears through a canyon over two con-



THE EARL OF DERBY.

was offered to Lord Derby, but he de- | Blauwkranz river next loins in on the the oldest daughter of the fourth earl father was thrice prime minister of telling nature of his oratory he was styled the Rupert of Debate.

### OSTRICHES ARE CURIOUS BIRDS Interesting Points About the Ungainly Levisthans of the Feathered Tribe.

Ostrich farming has grown to importance both in the United States and South Africa of late years, and the experiences of the raisers are quite interesting. There are tales without number of the strange antics of the curious birds. Naturally the first thought on seeing an ostrich is, How fast can it run? When feeding the stride is only twenty to twenty-two inches; when walking, but not feeding, the stride is twenty-six inches, but when terrified the bird possesses wonderful sprinting qualities and takes steps varying from eleven and one-half to fourteen feet. Taking twelve feet as an average, they would cover about twenty-five miles an hour, but the stories of birds traveling a mile a minute are open to question. Other traits of which we are always hearing is their lack of both suspicion and intelligence. Bushmen clothe themselves in one of their skins and under cover of this go near enough to kill them with poisoned arrows. When the bird considers that he has distanced his pursuer he often puts his head in the sand. thinking he has thereby made himself invisible. Sometimes when botly pursued he turns upon his enemies and gives severe wounds with his feet. The habits of ostriches are not particularly attractive. They eat fruits, game, vegetables, leaves, tender shoots, insects. snalls and any other food that can be picked up, including all kinds of indigestible substances, which they swallow from stupid voracity. They are equally foolish about laying their eggs. They often begin before the spot has been fixed upon for the nest and the solitary eggs are often found lying forsaken all over the district frequented by the ostrich. The nests are simply holes in the sand and vary from three to six feet in diameter. In these are

clined it. The countess, his wife, is south bank, and a few miles nearer the mouth the Tugela is ugmented by of Clarendon. The Stanleys were impor- the Bushman river, on which Esteouri tant office holders during the reigns of stands. Ten miles lower down, but the Plantagenets. The present earl has on the north side of the "Startling been made a knight of the garter. His river," the Sunday's river comes tearing in from its distant sources in the England. On account of the peculiarly Biggarsberg, past Elandslaagte. This latter river receives the Inkunzi and Waschbank streams, which traverse the southern districts of Natal's coalfields. Just before the Tugela reaches the Zulu border the Moof (good) river runs in from the south. At the Zulu border the Tugela receives its largest tributary, the Buffalo or Umzinyati river. which from its source near Charlestown, flows southeast, forming Natal's eastern boundary between her territory, the Transvaal and Zululand. The scenery throughout the whole length of the Tugela is picturesque, and at places wild and magnificent. High cliffs, lofty hills, deep ravines and wooded kloofs mark its progress to the sea. Like all Natal rivers (save the first few miles of the Umzimkulu in the extreme south), the Tugela is not navigable, and a bar of sand stretches across its mouth .- Pall Mall

## Hiighted Cetery Not Worthless.

Gazette.

It is a mistake to suppose that blighted celery is not worth putting in for winter use, judging by the following experience with badly blighted crops related in "American Agricultur-About the first of October ist:" I trim up the plants, leaving only the heart leaves. A shallow treuch in the cellar is well watered, and the roots, with as much soil as can be conveniently left on are placed in the trench, more water is given and sand or other light dry soil is worked carefully in and about the plants, leaving only the tips exposed. Finer celery I have never had than such roots furnished in January or February. If the long, white, brittle stalks are cut off squarely-not too close-a second crop has been ready by April. This is lighter, of course, than the other, but a dainty luxury for the

Not a Qualification.

The Youth-I could die for you! The Soubrette-I've got too many dead ones on the list now.-Indianapolis laid by a single bird or many in a Press.