



One of the most practical ideas in connection with the relief of the miners in the Klondike region is that of the employment of reindeer in the expedition. As announced in a recent dispatch from Washington, the Government has taken this matter in hand, as well as the control of the entire expedition. Secretary Alger has made a requisition on William Akellman, the Federal reindeer herder, for 600 of the useful animals for immediate use. Condensation of foodstuffs makes it possible for the authorities to send large amounts with little comparative expense. The tractability and faithfulness of the animals render the undertaking one of much less difficulty than would be the case under any other circumstances. When it is remembered that each of the 600 reindeer can haul 200 pounds, the value of the proposed service cannot be overestimated. The sturdy little animals will easily haul sledges and cargoes over glaciers and through mountain passes when horses would be absolutely useless.

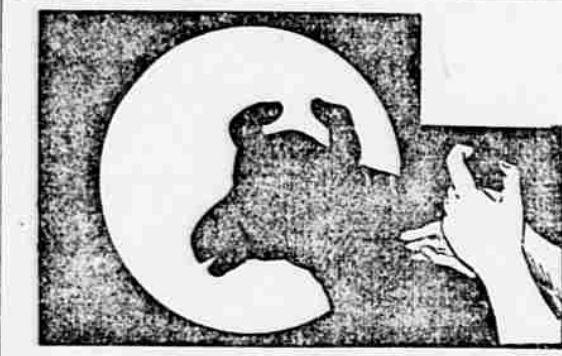
Reindeer are small animals, compared to the other families. They are usually a trifle over four feet in stature, have short bodies, compactly put together, and strong, short legs, which carry them over the ground at a very rapid rate. The Laps say these beasts of burden can trot along hauling a sledge loaded with 200 pounds at the rate of from nine to ten miles an hour, and maintain this speed for many hours without apparent fatigue. They are nimble and sure-footed as the chamois, have the endurance of the burro and lack the obstinacy of the latter capricious brute. All the conditions which environ the proposed expedition are to their liking, so that nature seems to have designated them as the means of relieving the sufferers.

HAND SHADOWS.

Remarkable Pictures that May Be Made by Silhouetting.

It is not too much to say that the pastime of making hand shadows is as universal as light itself. The Chinese practiced it thousands of years ago; and it flourishes at the Egyptian Hall to-day. That there is money in shadows, as well as in more substantial commodities, will be testified by Mr. David Devant, the eminent ombromaneur. The apparatus is not elaborate—merely a powerful arc light of 2,000 candle-power, whose beam passes through a small circular opening on to a sheet of ticket-writer's holland. Oc-

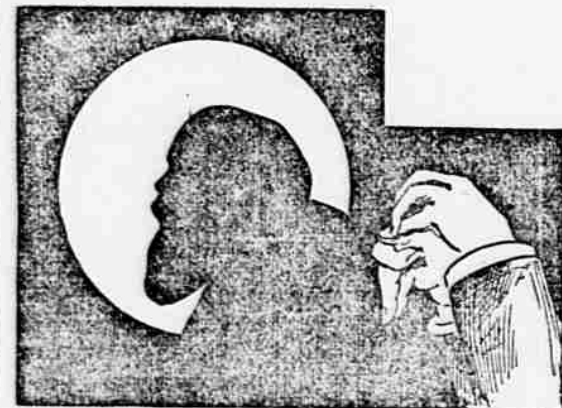
unless one so describes Mr. Devant's own hand. The photograph scarcely requires explanation. The stately bird,



THE BULL.

here shown, well maintains its ancient and familiar traditions. The long, graceful neck comes back in sinuous curves that the plumage (Mr. Devant's hair) may be preened and pecked; and the stiff little tale waggles in pleasurable anticipation as the swan dives beneath the surface of the supposed lake. Finally, the bird sails out of the disc by the simple process of Mr. Devant inclining himself gradually forward.

Turn we now for a moment to M. Treway, of the Crystal Palace, whose capital bull is shown; this, as you may see, is a wholly unassisted hand shadow. When about to produce a new figure, M. Treway takes a seat between his light and the screen, and then commences to practice patiently and per-

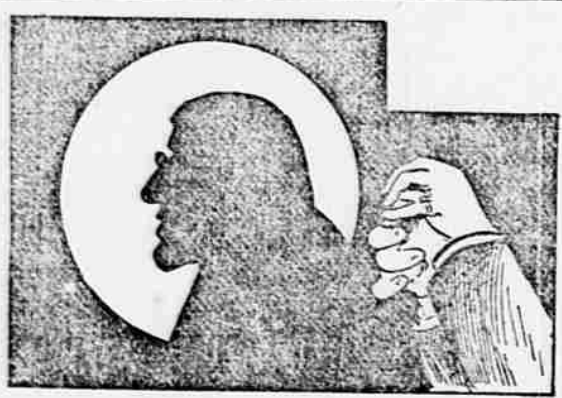


LORD SALISBURY.

sistently, introducing tentatively delicate little lines here and there, and trying various motions that he has previously noted mentally while studying the living prototype.

Lord Salisbury figures without "property" of any sort, the well-known beard being produced in a remarkably ingenious fashion by the fingers of one hand extended downward.

One of the most effective of these shadow portraits is that of Sir Henry Irving. The long hair is very cleverly indicated, while a slightly protruding finger-tip produces on the sheet the effect of the pince-nez. Of course, as we have remarked before, hand shadow pictures cannot be judged when stationary. For each and every one of them is designed a certain marvelously appropriate movement; and even the great personages whose portraits ap-



SIR HENRY IRVING.

pear on the disc are made to exhibit some mannerism or characteristic whereby they are known.

A Puzzled Parent. "It is a difficult problem," said the conscientious man; "very difficult." "What is worrying you?" asked his wife.

"If I use slang before our sons and daughters it will encourage them in the practice, and if I don't they will say I am a back number."—Washington Star.

Necessity is the mother of some inventions, but the majority of them are orphans.

It is easier to cut an acquaintance than it is to carve a steak with a restaurant knife.

HE GOT EVEN.

Persons Who Live in Glass Houses Shouldn't Throw Stones.

They tell a story about a young man who was lately married that is funny enough to print, but the unfortunate part of it all is the names cannot be given, for some older persons are mixed up in the complications, and they would be mad as the dickens to see their names in print.

The young man is a bright young rascal and fond of a joke, and a drink occasionally. In fact, he would take three or four if opportunity was favorable. It came to pass that opportunity was favorable one day, and he took several drinks. Then he went to see the pride of his heart, a charming young lady to whom he was engaged. Her papa came home in the evening and discovered the young man in his deplorable condition. He lectured him in the severest way imaginable, and sent him home. But he didn't forbid him the house.

In the course of a few days the young man called and tendered to his sweetheart the most ample apology for his breach of etiquette. Later in the evening, in fact, about the quitting hour, the old gentleman came home from a little sitting, where he had lost some money, and gained a jag of symmetrical proportions. He was affable to the boy, and would in all probability have apologized for his rudeness a few nights before had the young man not anticipated him.

"What do you mean by coming home to the bosom of your family at this hour of the night, and in this condition?" said the boy. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. I want you to understand that such conduct is not permissible in this house, and that the members of this family are not accustomed to see men in the condition you are in. You had better go where you came from, and spend the balance of the evening." And thus he continued reproaching as near as possible the words which had been hurled at his swimming head a few nights previous.

The old man was in a fury. Then he did order the young man out and for keeps. The engagement was off and for good. But nobody concerned in the story died from a broken heart, or anything of that kind. They married in due time, other partners, of course, and lived happily ever afterward.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Home-Grown Experience. A man went into an icehouse to cool off.

An abrupt and impetuous hired man closed and locked the door and went away. The next day was Sunday and the hired man did not come back.

While the man who yearned to cool off waited for the return of the hired man his object was accomplished in a very thorough manner. He cooled off. The muffled door gave back but echoes to his blows, and his voice could find no place to escape and sound the alarm.

When he grew tired of walking and swinging his arm to keep warm the chunks of ice that were piled around him did not offer a tempting bed. Hunger gnawed at his vitals and refused to be satisfied with diet of raw air. Darkness settled down like a six months' Arctic night, and the only sound which broke the profound stillness was the man who wanted to cool off trying to swear.

The hired man opened the door on Monday morning, and the man who wanted to cool off crawled out more dead than alive.

When his tongue had thawed out he began to abuse the hired man.

"Fool!" retorted the hired man. "Fool, you are a lucky dog and do not know it. Don't waste your time in abusing me, your benefactor, but go and write a book of impressions on Alaska."

Then the man who wanted to cool off saw that his fortune was made.—Chicago Record.

OLDEST LIVING CONDUCTOR.

Oscar Charlton Was in Actual Service for Fifty-one Years.

Apropos of the long service which some railroad men have seen, an interesting story is told of a man who is undoubtedly the oldest living conductor in the United States, if years establish a record. His name is Oscar Charlton, and he was connected with the Central railroad from 1837 to 1888, placing the number of years in actual service at fifty-one. Mr. Charlton now lives at Guyton, Ill. He says at the time of which he speaks the Central railroad had been built from Savannah, Ill., to Pooler, a distance of ten miles. The road was of light and insecure construction, unfit for fast or regular service. The company imported two locomotives from Charleston, and they were placed on the narrow-gauge track. Mr. Charlton says that in comparison to the giant mogul of our day they strongly reminded him of a dog and an elephant. They were small, cabless affairs, known as the Tennessee and Georgia. Charlton was the conductor of the first train that traversed the road, and when the terminus was reached in an hour, the owner, Colonel W. W. Gordon, was dumfounded. "Ten



OSCAR CHARLTON.

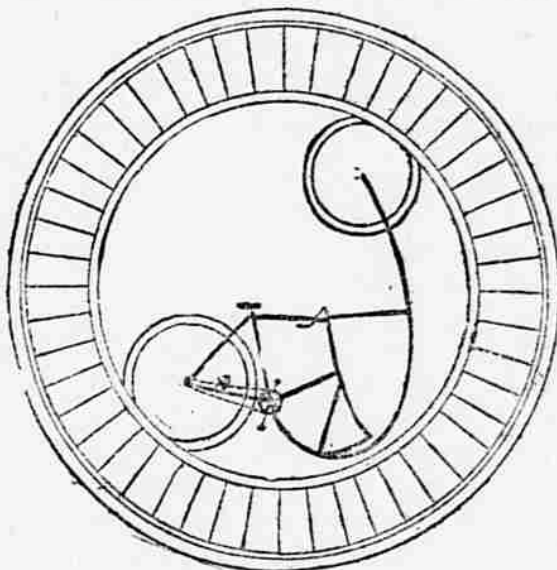
miles an hour!" he exclaimed. "Wonderful! wonderful! wonderful!" The Central system, of which this was the beginning, now embraces many hundreds of miles.

NEW UNICYCLE.

A Contrivance Which, It Is Promised, Will Eclipse All Bicycle Records.

The latest novelty in wheels is a unicycle, which it is promised will eclipse all records of the bicycle.

The contrivance is the invention of Emory B. Sowers, of Westville, Ohio, who has succeeded in making surprisingly fast time on it. The motive power of this invention is obtained by the use of a safety, which can be fitted to



LATEST CYCLING NOVELTY.

and be taken from the large wheel without much loss of time. It is claimed the new machine will make it possible to develop a much higher rate of speed than the ordinary form with the same expenditure of energy.

The unicycle is guided by the handlebars the same as an ordinary. The rider's weight may be thrown or shifted by turning these, which, in turn, guide the larger wheel in the same direction. The new unicycle may be changed to a safety by taking off the top wheel and putting a wheel in the front forks as in the ordinary cycles.

Paper Bags for Bread.

A novel improvement has been made by one of the most prominent bakers of Berlin, which is the natural consequence of the increasing tendency to employ hygienic methods in every trade dealing with food and food supplies.

While rolls have long been delivered in paper bags to customers, it has always been the rule to handle loaves with the fingers, each loaf going through a number of hands before delivered at the consumer's door, there to be received by the bare, often not too clean, fingers of the servant. The recent improvement, which has been covered by patents, consists of using paper bags of the exact shape of the various sizes of bread turned out by a baker. These bags are open at both ends, and, being slightly longer than the loaf, the ends are turned together with a twist as the loaf is shoved from the oven straight into the bag. This cover will protect the bread from any pollution after it leaves the oven, as the loaf is kept in the bag not only while being handled in the bakery and by the delivery man, but while the loaf is being used, being cut at one end as the loaf gets shorter.

The new system has found a very quick spread, and the best bakeries, which at once introduced the new improvement, gained by its adoption.

Bank Note Over 80 Years Old.

After over eighty years from its issue a £1 note of Fector's Dover bank, in England, bearing date 1816, has just been presented in Dover for payment. The bank was taken over by the National Provincial some sixty years ago. The note was found in a book, the property of an old lady who died recently in South Wales. It has been secured by the Dover coroner.

Candy is becoming like champagne: the more you eat the more you want.



THE PENSION WAR.

The conflict over the pension laws, pension lists and pension frauds continues to rage with violence in the Republican camp. On the one hand are those who look to the political support of veterans and have been making use of it for their own benefit, and on the other hand are those whose constituencies and home strength demand financial retrenchment in government expenditures. To remodel the pension system, as some of the economists suggest, would vacate half the seats on the Republican side in either hall of Congress, but to continue the expenditure without investigation and reform, or at least a pretense of it, would be equally fatal to many a Senator or Representative. It is claimed by some that, although it would cost \$200,000 to publish the entire pension roll, it would save fifty millions a year in the frauds such publication would expose, but that is mere assertion, not supported by either proof or probability. Such a publication, however, might satisfy popular clamor and silence much complaint.

Both the Democratic and the Republican party are pledged to a support of the pension system, which neither can escape. When a Presidential election is approaching too much assurance cannot be given by politicians that it will not only be preserved, but enlarged and extended. The Democratic Presidential convention of 1896 declared emphatically against arbitrary purging of the pension rolls, and insisted that enlistment and service should be the sole test; while the Republican convention of the same year claimed for the soldiers fair treatment and generous recognition, and denounced the Pension Bureau as deserving condemnation for reducing pensions.

But the Republicans have the President and Congress, and it is for them to deal with the pension business.—New York News.

McKinley's Words and Deeds.

President McKinley manifests a lively interest in the welfare of the wage-worker. He wants American workmen to have a living wage. He is sorry that the people are suffering in New England. He thinks it is a pity that such a state of affairs should exist as that which now obtains among the cotton mill operatives. At least these expressions of opinion are credited to the President by a correspondent of the New York Journal.

Doubtless the President's emotional nature has been touched by the stories of destitution and suffering which come to him from New England. Doubtless, for the moment, he really feels sorry for those unfortunate workers thrown out of employment in the dead of winter. But emotion is not practical philanthropy; it is not even justice.

If President McKinley is sorry for the workingmen why does he place enemies to labor in positions of power? Why did he appoint Governor Griggs Attorney General? What is John W. Griggs' record? He voted against a bill to make wages a preferred debt in cases of insolvency. He voted against a bill to establish a half holiday on Saturday. He voted against a bill to prevent child labor in factories operating intricate and dangerous machinery. He voted against a bill making it illegal for an employer to prevent his employes from becoming members of labor organizations. He voted against a bill requiring fire escapes on factory buildings more than three stories high.

McKinley plies the laboring man and appoints John W. Griggs Attorney General.

That Monetary Convention.

Those business men discussing the money question at Indianapolis have but one object in view. They desire to establish the gold standard in the United States.

This monetary convention has not been assembled to discuss what is best for the people, but to devise means by which the hands of the money power may be strengthened. Were it not for the free silver majority in the Senate the Republican party would place the yoke of gold on the necks of the toiling masses without an instant's delay. Fortunately this action is out of their power.

Pretending to advocate sound money, the members of the Indianapolis convention are in favor of debauching the paper currency of the nation, making it unsafe, unsovereign, unsecured. In order that the banks may secure larger profits, these men are willing to return to the dark days of "wild cat" money.

So anxious are they to "kill silver" they have suggested the redemption of silver dollars in gold, thus creating an endless chain more extended than that of the greenbacks, which they would destroy.

They wish to add an interest-bearing debt (costing the nation \$13,000,000 a year) to the burdens of the people in order to take "the government out of the banking business." Their propositions are unsound and inconsistent. The people will accept none of them.—Chicago Dispatch.

Learning a Bitter Lesson Anew.

It is not difficult to forecast the result of the great strike among the cotton workers of New England. The mill owners will win, as they have always won, and another chapter will have been added to the history of political perfidy. It may be that the lesson

which the wage-earners of New England are now learning will bear fruit in 1900, but the schoolmaster who is teaching them now has taught them before, and they have profited little thereby.—Kansas City Times.

McKinley's Two Policies.

The continued persistence of President McKinley in the startling act of riding two horses at once in the ring must at some time give way and be abandoned, but it is very significant while the performance lasts. Here we have Mr. Secretary of the Treasury Gage, not only drawing up financial bills of the highest importance, proposing the absolute reversal of our national monetary policy, but even going before the House Committee on Banks and Currency to advocate them, and bringing all the weight of his official position and all the prestige of his high office to bear to forward the cause of gold monometallism. On the other hand, we have Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, accusing the Secretary of grossly misrepresenting the President's true interests and purposes, charging Gage with having put forth "forged and fictitious statements," and alleging afresh that the President earnestly desires bimetallic international agreement and the restoration of silver coinage. These two inconsistent appearances amuse the observing public. But the time is approaching when one or the other must be discontinued.

In the days when McKinley typified, as his followers said, the coming of prosperity, and before the time when his tariff and his gold policy made the country so familiar with adversity, everybody knew he was an advocate of silver money, but was parading as a gold bug to get the Presidency. People who read the newspapers now are at a loss to know what his present true status is. His trick of sending Wolcott abroad to talk for silver, while taking Gage to Washington to lobby for gold, can have no effect except that of postponement of his real purposes, and the announcement of them must some day come, when perhaps both Gage and Wolcott will be disavowed and disappointed.—Exchange.

Republican Anxiety About 1900.

The action of the United States Senate in declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver is a fair indication of the trend of public opinion on the subject. The people regard with equanimity the possibility of the restoration of the white metal to its former monetary issues. But if this is not to be one of the issues of the campaign of 1900 what will the Republicans do? They have really nothing else in their repertory with which to catch votes. The tariff they have bungled so that they cannot point to it with any feeling but that of shame, and the currency they dare not undertake to "reform" because so barefaced a piece of class legislation as the proposal of McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury, to turn over the furnishing of all the country's paper money to the banks, would make defeat at the polls an absolute certainty.

The Republicans have indeed good ground for anxiety as to the future of the silver question, but it does not look as if either keeping it alive or letting it disappear will help them any. They seem to be doomed to defeat.—New York News.

The New England Strike.

From the mill owners the only suggestion offered is that of a combine, the inevitable conclusion of the protective policy. Having walked out the foreign competitor, the home consumer and producer are to be squeezed by an ironclad combine for the regulation of the prices and the output. The folly of the protective tariff policy is receiving striking and timely illustration at the hands of its friends and beneficiaries.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Brief Comment.

Those who deny that the Senate is the greatest deliberative body in the world should reflect on the fact that it has been deliberating the currency question for twenty-five years.—Louisville Post.

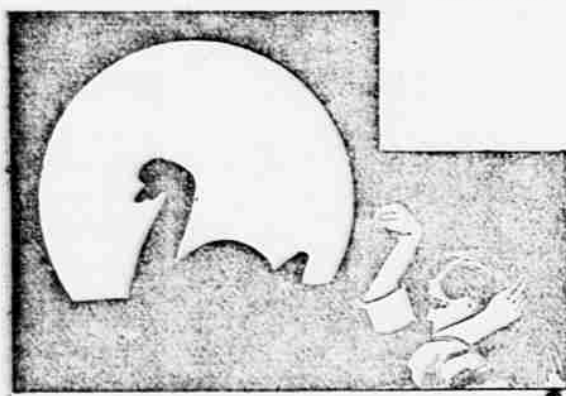
An income tax which affected only the rich was held "unconstitutional," while a tariff tax that chiefly affects the poor is enforced as tending to promote industry and justice.—Columbus (Ohio) Press.

Boss Hanna has split the Republican party in Ohio and wiped it out in Louisiana. If a boss could be sued for political damages, the Republican party could throw Hanna into bankruptcy.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The trouble with the Republican party everywhere is the boss system, buttressed on the spoils system. So long as these systems shall endure it will pass the wit of man to "fix up some harmony" which will stay fixed.—Philadelphia Record.

The Attorney General of the United States, who has always been the friend of trusts, has been promoted to the supreme bench, and another Attorney General appointed who exactly fills his place. The trusts are losing no ground under this administration.—Columbus (Ohio) Press.

We have the tariff that was promised to bring increased wages, and it has brought reduced wages. Here is an indisputable fact. There is no denying it or getting around it. It is realized by hundreds of thousands of people who are directly or indirectly interested in its operation.—Boston Herald.

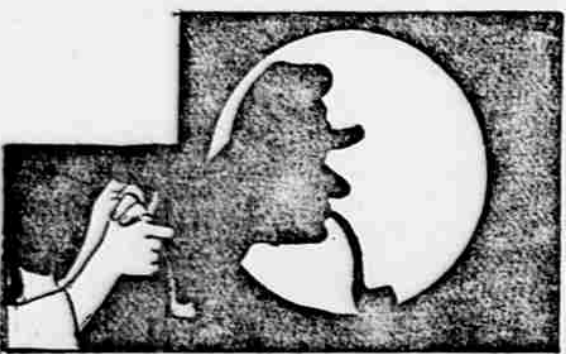


BRITISH BULLDOG.

asionally some little property—a pipe, a piece of cardboard, or what-not—is used for advertisement effect; but for the most part the "artist" uses his hands simply and solely. What is more, the arc lamp can be dispensed with, and almost equally amusing results produced by the aid of a clothes-horse, a sheet, and a candle. If an oil lamp is used, care must be taken to turn it so that the edge of the flame is toward the sheet; otherwise the shadows will be blurred and hazy.

No one who has not actually seen a professional entertainment of this kind can form an idea of the amusement that may be derived from these hand shadows. Of course, the pictures largely depend for their effect upon incessant movement; yet so cleverly are the

figures rendered, that even this series of "still" photographs bears powerful testimony to the skill of the artist. The "British bulldog" (see illustration) is a capital example of unaided handwork. His ferocity on the screen is extraordinary. He advances threateningly, albeit with the unsteady gait of his kind; and his terrible eye rolls in fearsome style by a truly ingenious finger-tip movement on the part of the shadowgraphist. As Mr. Devant's hands enter the illuminated disc they are quite separate, all the fingers being extended. The operator then proceeds dexterously to "mold" his subject, but in such a manner that all may behold the clever evolution of the finger. The placing of the hands and the disposition of each finger are swiftly seen by an intelligent audience, who appreciate this method far more than they would



THE SWAN.

the instantaneous appearance of perfect figures.

But to proceed. In another of our illustrations we have a singularly ingenious representation of a swan, no "property" of any kind being used—