The Clever Little Ant

By Henri Restelle in the Canadian Graphic

If the insect world could put forth a claim of having evolved creatures which are to it in point of superiority what men are to the world of vertebrate animals, or those animals with spinal columns such as fish, birds, and mammals, it would undoubtedly support its claim by pointing to those industrious little creatures known as Ants. No person would ever suspect that those puny little insects in any way rivalled us human beings, but a study of their habits and achievements soon shows us that they do. There is not much resemblance it is true, between a man and an ant, but there is a resemblance, a very strong resemblance indeed, between ant society and human society; and it is because of this resemblance that the study of ant life has such a fascination for all lovers of nature. Who, indeed, can read about the remarkable social organizations of ants, their extraordinary industry, their armies and their battles, their amusements and their domestic affairs, their forages and their architecture, without feeling deeply interested in these tiny creatures whose wisdom seems to excel that of many men and women?

As an architect the ant is justly famous, and is rivalled in the insect world only by bees and wasps. Some species of ants in Africa and South America build conical shaped hills eight to ten feet high, raising story above story until there is ample accommodation for the whole colony. Other species, such as those common in our own country, burrow into the earth and excavate for themselves homes beneath the surface of the ground. These homes consist of long passage ways, galleries, nurseries, and other departments four or five layers deep, all skillfully tunnelled out by the little engineers. In South America and certain parts of Australia there are some species which construct large nests in the tops of trees. Why they do so is a mystery, but the ants doubtless have a reason satisfactory to themselves. At any rate the labor of running up and down the trees must be very great, but ants are not at all afraid of work, in fact they seem rather fond of it. Not content with reaching their homes by climbing up the bark, they tunnel out of the interior of the trees passageways right from their nests to the ground. But they have an object in doing this. For some unknown reason ants dislike much light, and, moreover, the rough bark of trees put many obstructions in their way besides exposing them to enemies such as birds. For these same reasons ants will burrow out underground tunnels of very great length to certain spots which they desire to frequent rather than advance over the surface of the ground. The magnitude of a piece of work in no way seems to daunt them. Mr. Waterdon, a South American traveler, records having traced a tunnel fully eighty yards long. Is it any wonder that ants have become proverbial for their industry? When there is any work to do they toil away nearly all the time. Sir John Lubbock put an ant at six o'clock one morning into a saucer of larvae, and, would you believe it, she immediately began carrying those larvae to her nest, and did not stop work until ten o'clock that same night! In those sixteen hours she carried to her nest one hundred and eighty-seven larvae.

A colony of ants consist of a queen, a few males, and a host of busy little workers. The queen ant and the drones (or male ants) do no work whatever; their only business is to perpetuate the colony. The queen does not even feed herself, nor does she bring up her offspring. All this is done by certain ants told off for that purpose, and which we may appropriately call the domestic ants. These domestic ants attend to the wants of the queen, hatch out the eggs, care for the infants in their larvae and pupae states, and, when finally the baby ants emerge from their chrysalides, they attend, caress, feed and educate them. Now, as some ants are specialized "house-keepers," so other ants are specialized fighters, foragers and manufacturers. There are warrior ants provided with powerful jaws and coats of armor whose duty it is to defend the home; foraging ants who go out, sometimes in parties, sometimes singly, in search of provisions; honey ants who manufacture a kind of syrup in their abdomens and secrete it as food. This is what political economists call "division of labor." But all ants are not specialized workers. Most of them, in fact, are jacks-of-all-trades—builders, nurses, hunters, soldiers, etc. A colony of ants, however, sometimes, consists of more than the usual body of citizens—of slaves, cattle, and beasts of burden. These we shall presently describe.

In spite of its many excellent qualities the ant is a fighter and a slave-maker. It lives harmoniously with its own fellow citizens, but wages merciless war with its neighbors if they are of a different species. We must credit the ant with being very courageous and patriotic. It will sacrifice itself most unselfishly in defence of its comrades and its home. The warfare which ants wage against each other is the most remarkable thing in natural history. They have learned the wisdom of co-operation. Instead of advancing to battle singly, they march out in serried columns, officered on either flank by experienced soldiers. When the battle begins, they dance round pretty lively, bite at their foes, and try to avoid being bitten themselves. In Europe there is a species of small red ants which frequently have to fight ants much larger than themselves, and they do so with such pluck that they almost always win. Four or five of these little red fellows attack one of the enemy simultaneously, harrying him on all sides, thus worrying him out of his wits, while one of their number jumps on his back and saws off his head. But the slave-making ants adopt different tactics. They endeavor to put their opponents to flight rather than to kill them. If successful, they enter the nests of the vanquished, carry off the pupae to their own nests, and rear the young that are hatched out as slaves. The most famous of the slave-making ants are found in Switzerland, and are known by the graceful name of Formica Rufescens. The Formica Rufescens depend on their slaves for everything, even for their nourishment. The slaves do all the work, all the fighting, but not all of the basking in the sunshine. So dependent are the master ants on their slaves that they would all die within ten days if by some accident they were deprived of them. To prove this a French naturalist put a number of these lordly ants in a box by themselves with plenty of their favorite food in a place convenient for them, but, no, they were incapable of even feeding themselves. A number of them died of starvation, and the rest were only saved by a slave being put in among them. This faithful little creature set to work and fed her helpless masters.

This slave-making instincts in some ants is very remarkable, but no less remarkable are their agricultural pursuits. That ants should keep and rear cows is incredible, but such is the case. These cows are gentle little insects, called aphides, which secrete a kind of honey greatly relished by the ants. The ants attend these little creatures, milk them of their honey and guard them jealously from enemies. And not only this; on the approach of winter the ants store the eggs of the aphides in the nests, keep them through the cold weather, hatch them out in the spring, and then lead the young aphides into the daisy fields for pasture. But ants harbor in their nests other creatures, but for what purpose is not clear. They have, however, been known to keep beetles as beasts of burdens and other little creatures as pets. These things seem truly incredible but more incredible still is the assertion that ants have learned the art of agriculture. A species of ant in Texas is said to cultivate a rare kind of grass for the purpose of getting its seed, of which it is very fond.

Not the least interesting fact about ants is that they have an intelligent way of communicating their wants to one another. They apparently have a language of signs. Watch any colony of ants at work and you may verify this for yourself. There is a little ant, say, laboring hard to drag a dead cricket to its nest. He moves it gradually, but is soon hampered by an obstruction until he realizes that he is powerless to do the job himself. Now watch him. Off he goes and finds a comrade, maybe two or three. He tells them the dilemma he is in, asks them to lend him a hand, and leads them back to his dead cricket. They all work together, but if the obstruction is too great to get the cricket over bodily, they dissect it and carry it to the nest piecemeal. Many very interesting experiments have been performed testing the intelligence of ants, but the one performed by Benjamin Franklin will suffice to illustrate their power of communication. Franklin one day hung a pot of syrup by a cord from the centre of the ceiling, and put therein a solitary ant. It feasted itself until satisfied, then found its way up the cord, along the ceiling, down the wall, out into the meadow to its nest. Soon after it returned, leading all its comrades in an orderly march straight through the house to the pot of syrup suspended from the ceiling.

There remains one thing more to be told about these "civilized" insects, and that is that ants believe and act upon the proverb that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Like men and women, and boys and girls, they like to have a good time occasionally, for they have been observed going through fantastic gymnastics on the top of their nests and recreating themselves on open ground in sham battles. We are not told that ants have discovered or made use of any of the mechanical forces in nature, or that they write books and publish newspapers, but we have learnt enough of their wonderful life to deepen our admiration, for them. If ants do not know as much as we do, they at least know how to work industriously, to live peaceably among themselves, if not with their neighbors, and how to sacrifice themselves for the common good.

Thos. Edison's Boyhood

Stories of the Great Inventor

Mr. Thomas Edison has been telling an American interviewer the story of his early life. During the war between the North and the South he was a newsboy working on trains from Detroit.

He persuaded the telegraph operator at Detroit to wire the main facts of the battle of Pittsburg Landing along the line, so that the stationmasters could post them on the bulletin boards, the idea being that the public would be eager for fuller details and would fight for the papers. Mr. Edison's average daily sale of the "Detroit Free Press" was forty copies. That day he provided himself with 1,000. He says:

"That was a great day for me. At the first station the crowd was so big that I thought it was an excursion crowd. But, no; when the people caught sight of me they began to yell for papers. I just doubled the price on the spot, and charged ten cents (5d) instead of five cents (2 1-2d) a copy.

When I got to the last station, I jumped the price up to 25 cents (1s. 0 1-2d) a copy, and sold all I had left. I made 75 dols. (15 pounds) or 100 dols. (20 pounds) in that one trip, and I tell you I felt mighty good.

That called my attention to what a telegraph operator could do, I thought to myself that telegraphing was simply great, and I made up my mind to become an operator as soon as possible.

First Invention.

Invention was in his blood, but all his inventions were not successes.

The first serious thing I invented was a machine which would count the votes in congress in a very few moments. It was a good machine, too, but when I took it to Washington they said to me:

"Young man, that's the last thing we want here. Filibustering and the delay in counting the vote are the only means we have of defeating bad legislation."

He arrived in New York without a cent, and he had "to park it a little;" but Mr. Edison adds: "But I never did care much about eating, anyhow." By a stroke of luck he obtained an engagement to look after the tickers in a stock broker's office at a satary of 300 dollars (60 pounds) a month. That was the turning point in his life. The story of how he earned his first "big money" is worth quoting in full:

Then I joined hands with a man named Callahan, and we got up several improved types of stock-tickers. These improvements were a success.

When the day of settlement for my invention approached I began to wonder how much money I would get. I was pretty raw, and knew nothing about business, but I hoped that I might get 5,000 dollars (1,000 pounds).

I dreamed of what I could do with big money like that, of the tools and other things I could buy to work out inventions; but I knew Wall street to be a pretty bad place, and had a general suspicion that a man was apt to get beat out of his money there. So I tried to keep my hopes down; but the thought of 5,000 dollars (1,000 pounds) kept rising in my mind.

With the President.

Well, one day I was sent for by the president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph company to talk about a settlement for my improvements. He was General Marshall Lefferts, colonel of the 7th regiment. When he asked me how much I wanted I was afraid to speak. I feared that if I mentioned 5,000 dollars I might get nothing.

That was one of the most painful and exciting moments of my life. My, how I beat my brains to know what to say. Finally I said:

"Suppose you make me an offer."

By that time I was scared. I was more than scared. I was paralyzed.

"How would 40,000 dollars (8,000 pounds) do?" asked General Lefferts.

It was all I could do to keep my face straight and my knees from giving way. I was afraid he would hear my heart beat.

With a great effort I said that I guessed that would be all right. He said they would have the contract ready in a few days, and I could come back and sign it. In the meantime I scarcely slept. I couldn't believe it.

When I went back the contract was ready, and I signed it in a hurry. I don't know even now what was in it. A cheque for 40,000 dollars was handed me, and I went to the bank as fast as my feet would carry me.

It was the first time I was ever inside of a bank. I got in line, and when my turn came I handed in my cheque. Of course I had not endorsed it.

The teller looked at it, then pushed it back to me and roared something which I could not understand, being partly deaf. My heart sank and my legs trembled. I handed the cheque back with the same unintelligible explosion of words.

That settled it. I went out of the bank feeling miserable. I was the victim of another Wall street "skin game." I never felt worse in my life.

"I'm Skinned."

I went around to the brother of the treasurer who had drawn the cheque and said: "I'm skinned all right."

When I told him my story he burst out laughing, and when he went into the treasurer's office to explain matters there was a loud roar of laughter at my expense. They sent somebody to the bank with me, and the bank officials thought it so great a joke that they played a trick on me by paying the whole 40,000 dollars in ten, twenty and fifty-dollar bills.

It made an enormous pile of money. I stuffed the bills in my inside pockets and outside pockets, my trousers pockets, and everywhere I could put them. Then I started for home in Newark, N. J. I wouldn't sit on a seat with anybody on the train nor let anybody approach me. When I got to my room I could not sleep for fear of being robbed.

So the next day I took it back to General Lefferts and told him I didn't know where to keep it. He had it placed in a bank to my credit, and that was my first bank account. With that money I opened a new shop and worked out new apparatus."

Mr. Edison has never been able to keep money. His earnings have always gone to perfecting apparatus and preparing new inventions. When in later years he received 20,000 pounds from the Western Union company he stipulated that it should be paid him in seventeen yearly instalments, and that, he says, was the wisest thing he ever did.

He had only anticipated half this sum at the outside, and he was astounded when he heard the figure at which the company valued his invention.

"I almost fell over. It made me dizzy, but I kept my face and answered, with as much coolness as I could muster, that the offer appeared to be a fair one."

The inventor's deafness is directly due to his love of science. When he was a newsboy he was experimenting on a train, knocked over a bottle of phosphorus, and set the car on fire.

The conductor boxed his ears, and threw boy and apparatus off the car. The result was the deafness which has troubled Mr. Edison ever since.

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Germany is expected to propose an international scheme of police supervision for Anarchists at the Anti- Anarchist conference in Madrid.

Much larger lobsters are caught on American than on English coasts. The record is a 23-pound lobster, caught in September, 1885, by Mr. J. D. Barnes.

An old priest describes Brittany as being in tears owing to the disastrous failure of the fishing season, by which the population are threatened with starvation.

Where London consumes 90,000,000 gallons of water a day, New York consumes 500,000,000. Where London has an area of 118 square miles, New York has 326.

A statistician has calculated that there are in Europe at this moment 9,500,000 men under arms. If they were all lined up the line would be 1,500 miles long.

To instruct the natives of Southern Nigeria in the modern methods of manufacturing pottery, the colonial office is sending a skilful working potter to the colony.

Wireless messages have been successfully sent from the station of Nauen, near Berlin, to the North German Lloyd steamer Bremen at a distance of about 1,550 miles.

The Escurial, Spain's royal palace, contains a cathedral, a monastery, two colleges, three chapter houses, three libraries, and nearly 3,000 apartments in addition.

Influential shipowners of Liverpool have arranged to buy ten ships for training 1,000 British youths for the merchant marine, and thus solve the problem of alien officers on British vessels.

So many languages are spoken in the provinces of Austria-Hungary that interpreters are in the various parliaments to interpret the speeches of the delegates and make them intelligible to all the members.

The latest addition to the list of freak farms in the United States is an elephant farm, which is about to be established near Pasadena, California. It will be capable of maintaining a herd of 300 animals.

Although during the unusual drought of the past three months the Metropolitan water board of London has supplied an average of 240,000,000 gallons per day, the reservoirs are only depleted by a third of their total capacity.

It was stated yesterday in a meeting of the Bowland education committee in England, that there has not been a child at school for twenty years from the village of Horton-in-Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The village has 250 inhabitants.

Scientific Miscellany

The largest animal of any living species is the giant finback whale, which attains a length of over eighty feet. This enormous creature inhabits the Atlantic ocean within the temperate zone.

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The French people eat more salt with their food than the English do, and their superior vivacity is ascribed to the practice. The dietetic importance of salt is admitted by the medical profession.

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The will-o'-the-wisp, which may be seen dancing about on the surface of pools during hazy autumn nights, is scientifically said to be associated with decaying animal matter, the latter, in many instances, being found to be the body of some wayfarer who has been lured into the pool and lost.

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Mound-birds, found in Australia, are noted for their immense nests, which are the largest made by any bird. Some of the mounds they construct are quite one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, and the birds will bury their eggs two feet deep in the centre, where they are hatched by the heat of the sun.

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Continual changes of shape are stated to occur in the sun. From measurements at Gottingen during thirteen years, Doctor C. L. Poor finds that the ratio between the polar and equatorial radii has varie considerably and that the variation takes place in a period closely corresponding to that of the sun spots.

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A person who gets bewildered in a large wood need never get lost. Most trees have moss on their trunks, and it grows thickest toward the north. A traveler who has any idea of the direction of his objective can easily find it by taking notice of the position of the trees.

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According to M. Guillaume Capus, the author of a book entitled Les Medecins et la Medecine en Asie Centrale, the population of the town of Khokand in Turkestan consists for the most part of sufferers from goiter and cretinism. The traveler entering the town is at once struck by the fact that nearly every person he meets is the bearer of a more or less voluminous goiter. Khokand is the only place in Turkestan in which such a state of things exists, and there appears to be nothing in the place or its surroundings to account for the prevalence of goiter and cretinism. Its sanitary condition is satsfactory. The town is situated at a height of 1,300 feet and is abundantly supplied with water from a river which, like the others in the same region, comes from the Alaii mountains. When the Russian troops occupied Khokand in 1878, the medical officers noted that a tenth of the garrison became affected with goiter after a few months' stay. The tumors yielded to the iodin treatment; nevertheless it was decided to abandon Kokand and transfer the headquarters to Marghillan.

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M. Henri Boudy, of Bordeauz, has invented an aerial torpedo, which, he says, will revolutionize modern methods of warfare. It is declared to be neither lighter nor heavier than the air, and its ballast is replaced by shells and grenades for war purposes. As the cargo is discharged on the enemy the tendency to rise is diminished by a piece of intricate mechanism, the secret of which M. Boudy refuses to divulge, except to the French minister of war, before whom it has already been laid. It is claimed that the balloon can remain in the air for several days at a height of 1,000 feet. It can also be directed in any course required by means of propellers.

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Blazing, the western fashion of marking a trail by removing patches of bark from a tree, would be useless in Africa, inasmuch as the mark would be speedily covered by rapid growth and consequently the native twisted a sapling. Along the track pursued by the Dervishes on their way to the battle of Gallabat, Abyssinia, fought in 1889, are knotted and deformed trees, grown from the saplings twisted by advanced parties both to mark the way for those who came later to indicate a path of escape if it should become necessary.

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Coal stored in great heaps deteriorates in quality as time goes on; this deterioration is slow oxidation, and oxidation slow or fast is always accompanied by the generation of heat. There is no way of preventing this action, but there is a way of avoiding serious results, and that is to provide means for rapidly carrying off the heat, and that is best accomplished by the free circulation of air through and around the pile. The peculiarity about the fire in the interior of a pile of coal is that it cokes a layer of coal all around the fire, and this coked layer will not readily let water through, so that drenching the pile from the outside and expecting the water to soak in and put out the fire is an expectation which is not likely to be realized. The way to put out a fire in the centre of a coal pile is to push a sharp-pointed piece of perforated pipe into the burning mass, couple the piece of pipe to the shop-hose and turn on the water.

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Because the grape cannot be grown in England except under glass, there are those who reckon her not among the wine-producing countries. The blindness of man! From the tiny raisin of Corinth, called the currant, imported without duty, and from sugar, water, and a few large raisins, perfidious Albion brews what she calls a basis wine, a liquid which, when fermented, needs only the addition of a little flavor, and behold Burgundy, Port, Tarragona, anything! Then French and Spanish governments object to this ingenious proceeding, and there is a prospect of a very pretty disagreement over this bit of misplaced British ingenuity. The spectacle of disgreement among the nations because of wine adulteration is humorous, but slighter matters have led to serious wars.

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Prehistoric man in County Clare, or at least those members of his family who made their habitat in the caves of Edenvale and Newhall and Barntick, in the neighborhood of Ennis, have left many proofs that they had reached a high state of cultivation. The cave committee of the Royal Irish academy, which has been carrying on explorations there since 1902 have found not merely human skulls and bones, but ornaments, lamps, weapons and domestic utensils. From a communication issued recently it appears that the caves were so complicated in their internal arrangements as to deserve the name of "catacombs." They were traversed by galleries intersecting each other, and hundreds of thousands of bones of men and animals were found, intermingled with evidences of quite an advanced stage of domestic economy. These Clare cave men had their flint scrapers, skians, hand-made pottery, boar's tusks cut and perforated, for some purpose which can now only be conjectured. The teeth of wolves and bears, antlers of Irish elks, bones of cranes, Arctic lemmings, Arctic foxes, wild cats, and of birds now extinct in Ireland were found in abundance. Presumably, after their day's hunting, the cave men polished up their bones and flint weapons, or made their curiously decorated ornaments and bracelets, by the light of a lamp formed of a boulder of sandstone, hollowed out and containing oil or fat, with a floating wick.

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At the recent reunion of the Swiss Society of Natural Science at Locarno, O. E. Imhof showed a hydrographic chart of the earth, on which were indicated, on the one hand, the division of the waters among the various oceanic basins, and, on the other hand, the regions whose waters do not run toward the sea, at any rate superficially. The greatest of these territories in which there is no surface flow seaward is that which extends from the neighborhood of the Baltic sea through Russia and Central Asia nearly to the Yellow sea. Another closed basin, much less considerable, includes a part of Asia Minor and Arabia. In Africa there are three; in Australia, the western part represents a great region without flow to the sea. North America has four of these closed basins, two east of the continental divide, at the latitude of the Gulf of California, and two others more to the north and to the west of the divide. In South America one primary closed basin, divided into three secondary basins, extends from north to south along the Cordilleras; a second extends from west to east between the Cordilleras and Bais, Bianca.

The Congo Free State

In his recent manifesto King Leopold has declared that if Belgium annexes she must annex on his lines. In other words, that a portion of the country four times the size of England and Scotland shall be forever inalienable to him and his heirs; that the revenues of the entire territory shall continue at their present figure, and that all his agreements with third parties shall hold good. Public opinion outside Belgium could not, under any circumstances agree to uch a solution, and Belgium could not agree in her own interests. The Belgian reformers are, therefore, placed in the position of complete helplessness short of a direct and bitter conflict with the King.

The danger of the situation today lies in the supposition that the Congo state can reform itself under pressure from outside. This supposition is due to the non-comprehension of the nature of the Congo Independent state. What is the Congo state? In no sense of the word can it be regarded as a state. Imagination, however fertile, must refuse the attribute of "state" to a vast territory in tropical Africa, of which the "citizens" have been deprived of everything they possess, and of freedom over their very bodies by an absentee landlord thousands of miles away, who exercises his sovereignty over them by 2,000 aliens drawn from every country in Europe, assisted by 30,000 regular and irregular black troops. Is it a tropical dependency? But for a tropical dependency, as the term is understood, some civilized power must be responsible. No civilized power is responsible for the Congo state. The revenues drawn from the slave labor of its "citizens" are not handled by any civilized nation. They are not expended for the benefit of the "citizen." They are not even accounted for. The raw produce of the Congo soil on which these revenues are raised is claimed as the property of the absentee landlord, or his absentee tenant farmers, claimed even as it lies ungathered in the forest, before the "citizen" of the Congo, driven by bullet and lash, spurred on by the chain gang and the hostage house, by never-ending levies in wife and child, in life and limb, has collected it. After deduction for the expenses of "management," the revenues are devoted to purchasing real estate in Belgium, on the Riviera, and elsewhere; to enterprises in China, Persia and America; to speculations in mining and industrial enterprises all over the world; to press and literary propaganda with endless ramifications, and astonishing alliances. The very raison d'etre of this extraordinary anachronism, which calls itself the "Congo Independent State," disappears if it ceases to be what it is and becomes something different. It is an institution existing for the pillage, the systematic, calculated, cynical pillage of a vast portion of the African tropics. The moment that for pillage is substituted fair commercial dealing, for irresponsible absolutism, international or national control, for secret and unpublished revenues audited balance sheets of revenue and expenditure, the "Congo State" disappears from the map of Africa.

That is why the Congo state cannot be reformed from within by outside pressure. That is why the problem is, in the last resort, so difficult. But difficult or not, civilization must grapple with it. —E. D. Morel, in the Speaker.

Barcelona alone takes nearly 800,000 tons of British coal yearly.

Three dollars was the yearly wage of a boy in Queen Elizabeth's time.

In Bombay cotton mill natives receive 32 cents for a 13-hour working day.

Germany now has 54 mountaineering clubs, with a total membership of over 142,000.

Of the 46,216 employees in the postal and telegraph service of London 7,557 are women.

Alligators will soon be extinct, 280,000 alligator hides are yearly worked up in leather.

The record price given for a Strad. violin is $10,000. The date of the instrument is 1716.

The actors of the Comedie Francaise receive a pension of $1,000 a year, after twenty years' service.

It is calculated that 40,000 birds die annually to supply plumage for decorating the hats of women.

The signal-box at the Crewe, Eng., station is the largest in the world, and contains 400 electric pneumatic levers.

It is computed that there are enough paupers in Great Britain to form, four abreast, a procession over 100 miles in length.

Mr. Napoleon Bird, of Stockport, England, succeeded in playing the piano with both hands for forty-eight hours without a break.

The Braganza diamond of Portugal weighs 1,680 carats, and, if it is really a diamond, and not a white topaz, it is worth $25,000,000.

In Roumania a duty of 24 cents a bottle has to be paid on foreign wine. There is a tax on female servants, on door-plates and on doctors.

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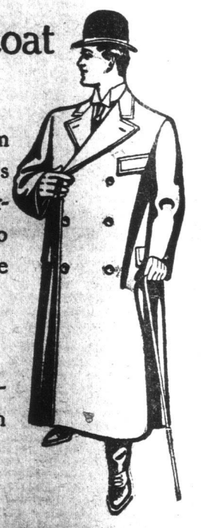

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WOMAN JUMPS FROM FIFTH STOREY WINDOW

Leaves Her Hat, Purse and Seventy Cents and Mystery Behind Her

New York, Nov. 16.—Holding an umbrella overhead, a young woman hurled herself from the fifth storey window of a house in East 54th street yesterday. Before she had fallen 20 feet the umbrella turned inside out, her head struck a railing and she was crushed to death. The police have been unable to identify the woman, who is about 40 years of age, and wore good clothing and jewels. She died before the eyes of scores of persons.

Last night the woman called on Mrs. Emma Otlott, janitress of the house. She wanted to view the apartments on the fifth floor, which were vacant. Mrs. Otlott called her husband, who escorted the woman to the rooms. She said she would take them. "It's the usual thing here to ask for a deposit," said the janitor. "Oh, that's all right," answered the visitor. Then, according to the janitor, she added: "Would you mind letting me go to another room and get the money?" The man murmured an acquiescence. The stranger went into the next room and closed the door tightly behind her. Not a sound was heard by Otlott. When he had waited five minutes he became worried. He did not want to enter the room, so he called on Mrs. Henitz, who lives across the hall. Mrs. Henitz found the room empty. On the mantelpiece lay a woman's hat and a purse containing only 70 cents. Mrs. Henitz screamed and the janitor ran down the stairs. They encountered a policeman who had come up to discover the identity of a woman who had jumped from the fifth storey and had been killed.

INJURED AT SEA.

Crew of Dundee Have Rough Time Crossing the Atlantic.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—With two of her crew severely injured, her steering gear disabled and otherwise seriously damaged, the steamer Dundee arrived here today after a terrible voyage across the Atlantic. The captain reported that owing to the condition of her steering gear the steamer narrowly escaped going ashore while trying to make this port last night. The Dundee sailed from Dundee twelve days ago for Montreal, and the voyage was a constant battle with wind and sea. It became necessary to put in here to make repairs and to send the injured men to hospital. The injured are a seaman and the third engineer. The seaman has a broken leg. The engineer's body was severely crushed in the Dundee's machinery.

GOVERNMENT HOLD C. P. R. OVERSE MAIL

Causes Serious Inconven Satisfy Whim of Hali People

ADVANTAGE TAKEN OF TECHI

Essence of Understanding Allans and Canadian P Receives No Considerat

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.— about the winter arra for the transport of t tic mails are briefly these: ernment entered into a contract Allan line for the carriage of Subsequently when the Canadi put its two new empresses int they became a party to the ment under an agreement m the Allan line as subcontractors quite understood by the partie agreement that during the months the Empress of Britain Empress of Ireland would run Liverpool and St. John, recei delivering the mails at the la Were it not for this understan Canadian Pacific would not ha ipated in the contract, because vessels are to be kept on the route they must serve ports re the Canadian Pacific Railw However, the local influence a was apparently sufficient to i government, under a technical the original agreement between ernment and the Allans, to rule Empresses must go from St. Halifax to receive the mails b ting out to sea and must stop fax on the return trip to d mails before proceeding to St. Canadian Pacific was quite surrender its share in the mail rather than subject its passe the delay and to have the Cana ter route for passengers serio judiced by this roundabout ser this could not be done unless line could secure the consent o ernment. They failed to do therefore, the Canadian Pacific to observe the terms of its a with the Allan line, was com accept the situation. As a co during the present winter se Empresses will stop in Halifa to receive and deliver the m

This of course will delay to to that extent frustrate the the Canadian Pacific to establi vice equal to that between St and Liverpool. Save for this Halifax on their outward an voyages, the Empresses will themselves to St. John, the wi of the Canadian Pacific, passe freight being shipped and land while the C. P. R. Overseas carrying the imperial mails to China, will also make St. John ter terminal. While beyond m arrangement is detrimental to eral interests of the rest of minion, the only advantage ac Halifax is the sentimental pr being made a port of call, and ceiving the local European mai hours earlier than if they were to St. John.

UP TO LEGISLATURE

Concord, N. H., Nov. 16.—Th vote for governor at the recen tion, announced today, sho Charles M. Floyd, Republica 176 votes of a majority of a cast. Under the constitut legislature will have to choose him and Nathaniel Jameson, crat, the next highest candida legislature will be strongly can.

TOO ABSURD FOR RU

Mayor Schmitz' Confederate R Take Indictment Serious

San Francisco, Nov. 16.— Ruef, who, with Mayor Schmi indicted yesterday on charges tion, went to the home of Judge Morasky last night, w surrendered himself. The rep tives of a surety company acco him, and there signed Ruef's which amount on the five counts 000. An order of release from was then made by the judge. asked for a statement, Reu "John D. Rockefeller was indic terday, and I am indicted toda matter is too absurd to be w statement from me. All I ask is mediate trial on the charges on I have been indicted by the jury."

HOPE FOR RUSSIAN JEW

Premier Stolypin Is About to An Some Reforms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.— Stolypin's organ, the Rossia, tod lished a long article apparently ed to prepare the way for the gation of the reforms in the con the Jews. The paper states th the view of allaying the ant storm of protest upon the part reactionists, the projected Jew form will not give the Jews full nor permission for them to through the country and acqu lands of the peasants, but they w the right to live everywhere ins pale of the country as well as cities, and the restrictions impo Jewish merchants and artisans revised, including the granting of permission to dwell outside t

The article reviews the Jewis lem since it was acquired with 130 years ago. It declares that th ble concentration within the pale million Jews, or 11 1-2 per cent population, has proved a failure not prevented the most danger ments, the Jewish intelligenci plutocracy, from penetrating into sia over the golden bridge, wh poverty-stricken residue beyond t forms an accumulator in which t olutionary energy of the Jewish tariat has been developing. "Men who are condemned to live herring and two potatoes a we not be expected to understand th fits or obligations of citizenship alty stops where famine begins. equalization of the Jews with th sian population is, however, im at present, because the Jewish within the pale are in a state o lutionary white heat, and would