

## ROOSEVELT HUNTERS PLAN TRIP TO CHINA

### Quest of Rare Animals in Asia May Extend Tour.

Amritsar, India.—The Roosevelt expedition in quest of rare animals of the mountains and jungles of Asia, had not decided when it passed through Kashmir on its way to the Pamirs, by just what route it would return or how long its trip would last.

There was some prospect, it was said, that the tour might be extended to January and that it was possible the expedition might be continued into China and not return to India.

The expedition, including Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt, George Cherrill and Mr. Cutting, a cinema operator, made the first part of its trip into India without incident. The members traveled over the well-known route from Srinagar to Leh and Ladakh.

There is abundant game in that section of the country, but the expedition was interested in getting the ovis poll on the lofty heights of the Pamirs and the long-haired tiger in the Thibetian mountains of Chinese Turkestan.

Ovis Poll Hard to Shoot.

The ovis poll, or Pamir sheep, is not so rare as some may think, but as it inhabits the high part of the Pamir range, the shooting of it is made difficult. This animal is the largest of the sheep family and sometimes weighs 300 pounds. Its head is beautified by its horns, each of which grows into a spiral form, five or six feet around the curve. The long-haired tiger found in the Chinese Turkestan regions often grows to a length of 12 feet.

The Roosevelt party went to Rawalpindi by train in the blazing heat of May when the thermometer registered 115 degrees in the shade. From Rawalpindi the party went by automobile 202 miles up and down the mountainside.

The travelers, while in the Kashmir valley, were guests of Sir and Lady John B. Wood, but they remained only sufficiently long for their transport arrangements to be made.

Made Haste to Avoid Cholera.

Their haste in getting away was due to the fact that this year there is a cholera epidemic of more than ordinary proportions. Deaths have been occurring at the rate of 1,500 to 1,700 a week since.

In the preparation of their equipment Colonel Roosevelt and his associates were ably assisted while in Kashmir by Maj. A. J. Hinde, assistant resident of Kashmir and British joint commissioner of Ladakh. In the transportation of their equipment and supplies coolies and yaks were used during the first stages of the journey throughout the Leh regions. Coolies are hired for 24 cents a day and yaks for 30 cents a day as far as Leh.

During the first 100 miles to Leh the expedition met Reverend and Mrs. Heber of the Moravian mission; Mr. and Mrs. Owen Jones of Chicago; and Maj. George Van B. Gillan, consultant at Kashgar, who represents the American as well as British interests.

Obtain Passports From Peking.

In order to go into Chinese Turkestan the Roosevelt expedition was obliged to obtain permits from the Peking government, which enabled them to enter territory which is truly a sportsman's paradise and very little traveled by white people.

Only 12 passes a year are given to travelers to visit Leh and Ladakh, six for the first half and six for the latter half, this being necessary because of food problems, much of the food having to be taken from Srinagar.

In addition to their interest in the hunting for rare animals members of the expedition always were confronted with food problems and some of them, especially Kermit Roosevelt, took every opportunity to help solve these. He always had ready his fishing rods and used them to good advantage for the entire party in the Dras and Tarkand rivers.

News Comes Slowly.

The progress and success of the Roosevelt expedition is being watched with considerable interest by English sportsmen now in India, although the news that filters through is very meager.

It is much the same as it was on the last Everest expedition when the news India received of the mountain climbing was dated London. Most of the dispatches that have come through up to this time merely said: "All's well with the Roosevelts," or words to that effect.

Wolves' Damage Is \$2,000,000

Moscow.—Destruction of live stock by wolves during the last year entailed a loss of \$2,000,000. During that time, statistics show that 52,000 horses, 50,000 cattle and 25,000 other animals were devoured by the wolves.

## Self-Sacrifice of Son Met Deserved Reward

Wonderful in surgical annals, says a writer in the Glasgow Evening Citizen, was the case of a Scottish woman who sustained shocking injuries in a runaway accident. Her skull and both legs were fractured, and her left arm and one side of her face badly lacerated. Her son, a young physician, abandoned his practice and set himself to endeavor to restore his mother's life. Every one else had given up her case as hopeless. Day and night he devoted his whole time to her, and so inspired not only her nurses, but the poor sufferer herself, that she survived and began slowly to mend.

But the mutilation of the face caused terrible disfigurement. The son thereupon insisted upon the attendant physicians removing skin enough from his own body to graft upon the scars. One by one, no fewer than forty pieces of skin were cut from his body and grafted upon his mother's face and arm. In the end the woman not only recovered from injuries which would have killed ninety-nine out of a hundred, but also showed very slight disfigurement.

In this case, however, filial love was the motive for the sacrifice, and perhaps similar disinterested motives have operated at least as powerfully in cases of this kind as the hope of monetary gain.

## "Name to Conjure With" Once Had Real Meaning

"A name to conjure with" is a phrase more used than understood, as conjuring was not always the term for stage or parlor tricks of the present day. Originally conjuring stood for the art of the magician—the conjurer of the Dark Ages being really the same personage as the wizard. His conjuring really meant a very solemn compact or agreement, the word itself being taken from the Latin for an oath. Part of his ritual consisted in the then popular belief that he could summon up Satan or some other spirit by the saying of some "word of power," such a word being generally mysterious-sounding like "abracadabra." Occasionally the name of some departed great one, such as Solomon, was used. This name would then be known as sufficiently mighty to "conjure with," spirits hearing it being bound to obey. Today, we no longer believe in magic, and the magician of mystery and dread has turned into the harmless gentleman who produces rabbits from his hat at children's parties; but the old phrase still remains, and we refer to this and that great man as having "a name to conjure with."

## Fun With Writers

Hindsight—What you have after overhearing two strangers discuss your recently published story.

Coincidence—What you introduce in your plot to make the reader think you took the rabbit out of the hat.

Writer's Cramp—A term applied to the condition of writers between checks.

Collaboration—An agreement between authors under which one does the writing and the other undoes it.

Honorarium—What the writer receives when the editor is ashamed to call it a payment.

End—What the woman reader turns forward to, to see if she wants to turn back and read on; the place where the make-up man achieves a "fill" by throwing away the last paragraph; the point just before which your neighbor drops in to spend an hour borrowing the screw driver—Writers' Monthly.

## "System" Fell Down

Johnson prides himself on having a "system" for betting on the races that can't be beat. He frequently makes queer bets and sometimes that goes of chance that favors those who rush in where angels are conspicuous by their absence smiles upon him. But the other day he tried one and failed.

There was a four-horse race and Johnson conceived the brilliant idea of betting on each of the four horses to win. Perhaps he didn't stop to think that it would take a 4 to 1 shot winner for him to break even. In any event, at the last moment there was an added starter—and the added starter won.

Johnson doesn't think so much of his system.

## Says Earth Stands Still

An instrument which, the maker says, proves that the modern ideas of the solar system are wrong, has been invented by Chang Chung-Shan, a Chinese astronomer. He says his instrument demonstrates that the earth does not move, but stands still, suspended in air like a soap bubble. He says further, he can prove with it that the sun and other heavenly bodies revolve around the earth. With the aid of two colleagues he has written a book in support of his theory, but it has not yet been translated into a foreign tongue.

## Simple Reason for the Change in Name

The case with which many of the recent accessions to our population change their names is illustrated by the following true anecdote:

The teacher in a South Boston school became so interested in a little Polish girl that she was anxious to learn of her progress after she was promoted to a higher grade and asked her new teacher concerning her.

"There is no such child in my room," answered the one so questioned.

"No Marie Levenski! Why! I know that she was sent to your room, for I asked about it at the time."

"There is no Marie Levenski in my room. I am very sure," persisted the other.

"But I have seen her go in the door, and there she is now," darting as she spoke toward a small girl approaching from the opposite direction. "Isn't your name Marie Levenski?" she demanded.

"It used to be, but now it is Mary Jones," was the calm reply.

"Mary Jones! How can that be?"

"Why, father buys and sells old junk, and one day there was a door plate with the things, and the name on it was Jones. Nobody would buy it, so we put it on our door, and now my name is Mary Jones."—Youth's Companion.

## Semi-Savage Chileans Serve as Stevedores

Colonel is the principal coaling port on the west coast of South America and there it is customary for freighters to ship 20 or 30 stevedores in addition to the regular crew to break out the cargo when it is consigned to various ports further up the coast, the New York Times states.

These men are mostly Chileans and a tougher-looking company than these seagoing longshoremen could not be found, even among the bandits of southern Europe and Asia or the old-time pirates of the West Indies.

Swarthy, undersized, dirty and clothed in rags, they seem to touch the bottom notch in the scale of humanity. What they lack in intelligence is apparently made up in animal cunning and ferocity. Even a crew of Kanakas refuse to berth or mess with them. Every one carries a knife, which he can throw with the speed and accuracy of a bullet.

They are commanded by an overseer who is addressed as captain and who exerts a certain degree of authority over them. They do their own cooking aboard ship, each man serving as cook for a week, at the end of which time he resigns in favor of the next in line. Of course the captain never descends to menial labor, not even to work the cargo.

## Why Soapy Dishwater Does Away With Germs

Soap in the dishwasher helps to kill the germs of common colds and pneumonia and prevents infections being passed on with the next service.

If the dishwasher contains 0.5 per cent of ordinary yellow or brown bar soap, the pneumococcus, which causes pneumonia, and the streptococcus, which is associated with various types of infections of the nose, throat, ears and chest, as well as with various special infectious diseases, will be eliminated.

The same soaps that kill the pneumococcus and common cold germs do not destroy the typhoid fever organism. Soaps made of palmitic and stearic acids will kill typhoid fever germs as well as the others, but the typhoid organism is resistant to soaps of unsaturated acids.

These facts are given in an interesting discussion of "Does Soap Kill Germs?" which appears in the editorial columns of Hygeia, health magazine published by the American Medical Association.

It has been found by Dr. John E. Walker, says Hygeia, that raising the temperature of the soapy dishwater will increase its power to kill germs, so that typhoid fever germs are killed in a soap solution that is only as warm as the temperature of the body, whereas cold solutions of soap will not kill them.

## To Renovate Velvet

When renovating velvet brush out all the dust. Hold the right side over steam until quite moist and iron on wrong side, or the velvet can be thoroughly brushed on right side and stains removed, then moistened on wrong side and ironed. Never lay velvet down when ironing. Stand the iron firmly on end, or have some one hold it for you, and, holding the velvet taut with both hands, pass it across the iron, having back of velvet against iron. If the garment is large it may be more convenient to fasten one end firmly, or have an assistant hold it, then holding the other end tightly, up high, with your left hand iron it on wrong side. This treatment will make velvet look like new.—Kansas City Star.

## Golf Bulbs

Little Joan had been promoted to a garden of her own, and Joan's father had been using strange oaths about the diminution of his stock of golf balls. He was perambulating the garden when he noticed a curious whitish protuberance in Joan's section, and investigated. The culprit was summoned. "Well," she said, "you did say that you wished you could grow golf balls in the garden 'cos they're so dear, so I thought I'd try for a surprise. And I've watered them every day, and now you've gone and spoiled everything." And Joan's father, regarding half a dozen muddy objects, stole away with a sense of guilt—to buy more balls and to find a hiding place for them.—London Chronicle.

## Easily Settled

A lady artist was giving a studio dinner with the usual Bohemian twist to it. Approaching a guest she asked to it in a kitchenerly manner: "What is the difference between imported caviar and hash?"

Taking this for a playful riddle the guest replied: "I don't know."

"When you'd just as soon have hash," said the hostess, serving him with a large portion.

## WHY Handshaking as Ceremonial Is General

Hand shaking has passed through many stages of development. In primitive life the hand symbolized strength and power, and it was a sign of good will to extend the right hand, or weapon hand, to show that it was not armed nor prepared for fighting. The Olympic gods were prayed to in an upright position with raised hands. This presentation of the hands, joined palm to palm, was at one time required throughout Europe from an inferior when professing obedience to a superior. The feudal vassal doing homage placed his joined hands between the hands of his superior.

Among the Arabs it was customary to kiss the hand of a superior. Later, among polite Arabs, the offer of an inferior to kiss the hand of a superior was resisted. It may be that the two persons each wished to make obeisance to the other by kissing the hand, and each out of compliment refused to have his own hand kissed. Can you see what would happen? There would be a clasping of the hands while each tried to raise to his lips the hand of the other.

The early Greeks extended the right hand of fellowship to a stranger.

So through the centuries the use of hands has descended into social intercourse. Today we extend our hands in greeting instinctively, without stopping to think about it.

## Claim That Voltaire Invented War "Tanks"

The fact that tanks play an important role in warfare has led one student of history, and Voltaire, to declare that Voltaire was the real inventor of the armored tank.

According to this claimant, Voltaire announced the invention, about 1750, of the "Assyrian Chariot," which was armed like the modern tank. With this invention Voltaire proclaimed that he could crush the armies of Frederick the Great, then waging the Seven Years' war. Marshal de Richelieu, however, turned down the invention and Voltaire, in 1770, offered it to Czarina Catherine of Russia, who was then engaged in war with the Turks.

Catherine ordered a pair of the tanks, but later informed Voltaire that they were useless except against troops in massed ranks, as she personally had seen them tested.

## Why Talking Is Barred

Donald MacMillan, arctic explorer, forbids talking among his men during the day or at meal time. It is solitude, more than the cold, or shortage of food or lack of conveniences, which makes an arctic expedition hard to endure. "The isolation of that vast region soon exhausts all timely resources," MacMillan says. "It is not long before the men know the life history of each other, that of their families and relatives and virtually everything else in connection with the ordinary man's life. When those subjects have ceased to be topics of conversation and the few other sources have played out, the men become a bore to each other. That leads into an unfavorable morale. So we talk as little as possible and keep our counsel by being aloof."—Pathfinder Magazine.

## Why Cloudbursts Occur

Formerly it was believed that large volumes of water were held in the clouds in the liquid state by ascending air currents. This theory has been abandoned. Cloudbursts, according to present-day scientists, do not differ from ordinary rains except in intensity. When a warm current of air surcharged with moisture meets a cold current, the result is swift condensation and immediate precipitation. If the cloud or current of moist air happens to be very high the result is a cloudburst, a term generally used only when the precipitation is at least six inches at the rate of ten inches or more an hour. These heavy rains—or cloudbursts—cover small areas, usually only a few acres, or at most, a few square miles.—Exchange.

## Open Church on Heights of Shenandoah Mountains

Orkney Springs, Va.—Consecration ceremonies for the Shrine of the Transfiguration, an edifice of native, unheaven stone erected on the heights of the Shenandoah mountains in the memory of prominent clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal church in Virginia, drew a large assembly of church representatives here.

Bishop William Cabell Brown of Virginia was the presiding dignitary for the ceremony.

## As Magnet Finds Iron

If any one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the almost invisible particles by mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my fingers in the sand, discovers no merces; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day and, as the magnet finds the iron, so will it find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's hand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## Dead Chinese Shipped to Celestial Kingdom

Twice a year all New York Chinatown turns out to be present at the shipping of the dead, Pierre Van Paasen writes in the Atlanta Constitution. When a Chinaman dies he is not buried, but his coffin body is kept in a storage place along with others until the coffin ship can take a load back to the Celestial kingdom.

The ceremony of conveying the coffins to the ship offers an animated scene. Violins shriek, bells tinkle, rattles are used and pictures of the deceased are carried in the procession, all to keep the evil spirits at a distance. Some of the officiating priests in their ancient robes, with shaved heads and their arms folded, are pictures of impenetrable oriental stoicism. The procession is a colorful one and a noisy one, but the priests do maintain their dignity.

During the hours of the ceremony rival tongues cease all hostility under the terms of a previously agreed upon armistice. It's the only hour the police may be certain there will be no killings and still the bluecoats and plainclothes men are as thick as flies around a Chinese funeral procession.

## Claim That Voltaire Invented War "Tanks"

The fact that tanks play an important role in warfare has led one student of history, and Voltaire, to declare that Voltaire was the real inventor of the armored tank.

According to this claimant, Voltaire announced the invention, about 1750, of the "Assyrian Chariot," which was armed like the modern tank. With this invention Voltaire proclaimed that he could crush the armies of Frederick the Great, then waging the Seven Years' war. Marshal de Richelieu, however, turned down the invention and Voltaire, in 1770, offered it to Czarina Catherine of Russia, who was then engaged in war with the Turks.

Catherine ordered a pair of the tanks, but later informed Voltaire that they were useless except against troops in massed ranks, as she personally had seen them tested.

## Why Talking Is Barred

Donald MacMillan, arctic explorer, forbids talking among his men during the day or at meal time. It is solitude, more than the cold, or shortage of food or lack of conveniences, which makes an arctic expedition hard to endure. "The isolation of that vast region soon exhausts all timely resources," MacMillan says. "It is not long before the men know the life history of each other, that of their families and relatives and virtually everything else in connection with the ordinary man's life. When those subjects have ceased to be topics of conversation and the few other sources have played out, the men become a bore to each other. That leads into an unfavorable morale. So we talk as little as possible and keep our counsel by being aloof."—Pathfinder Magazine.

## Why Cloudbursts Occur

Formerly it was believed that large volumes of water were held in the clouds in the liquid state by ascending air currents. This theory has been abandoned. Cloudbursts, according to present-day scientists, do not differ from ordinary rains except in intensity. When a warm current of air surcharged with moisture meets a cold current, the result is swift condensation and immediate precipitation. If the cloud or current of moist air happens to be very high the result is a cloudburst, a term generally used only when the precipitation is at least six inches at the rate of ten inches or more an hour. These heavy rains—or cloudbursts—cover small areas, usually only a few acres, or at most, a few square miles.—Exchange.

## Open Church on Heights of Shenandoah Mountains

Orkney Springs, Va.—Consecration ceremonies for the Shrine of the Transfiguration, an edifice of native, unheaven stone erected on the heights of the Shenandoah mountains in the memory of prominent clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal church in Virginia, drew a large assembly of church representatives here.

Bishop William Cabell Brown of Virginia was the presiding dignitary for the ceremony.

## As Magnet Finds Iron

If any one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the almost invisible particles by mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my fingers in the sand, discovers no merces; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day and, as the magnet finds the iron, so will it find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's hand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## Modern Purse Traced to Rome and Greece

Purses were known to King Solomon or he would scarcely have warned the young man of his day against casting their lot together so that they might all have one purse. But the exact kind of purse meant is not known. It may have been a purse of chain mail, a bag of netting or a pouch of leather or some other skin. The biblical references to purses are numerous, but none throws any light on the shape or construction.

The first authentic description of purses comes from ancient Rome and classic Greece. There the first purses were little bags of leather which could be closed at the mouth by strings. At a somewhat later date these bags were made of network and were put to all kinds of uses, on which, to a considerable extent, depended their size. Some were worn over the hair by women, from which practice is derived the fillet of modern times.

Then, again, others were used by hunters as game bags. From this purpose to one of general use as a convenient receptacle for carrying the lawyers' papers or merchants' provisions, the net bag grew until its proportion became immense and for purses, as such, custom reverted to the little leather pouches first used.—New York Times.

## Aunt Harriet's Share in Her Grand "Party"

Aunt Harriet lived in a remote Kentucky village, and was locally famed for kindness of heart and good will toward her neighbors. For many months she had been saving her slender means "to give a grand party," she said.

At last the great event came. All Aunt Harriet's friends, dressed in their best, were present, and the evening was most enjoyable, the only drawback being the mysterious absence of the hostess.

Meeting her the next morning one of the youthful guests of the night before spoke rapturously of the party.

"I'm certainly glad you enjoyed yourself," returned the old lady, beaming with satisfaction. "So it really was a success? Yes? My! I certainly should like to have seen it."

"But why were you not there, Aunt Harriet?"

"My Lord, child," answered Aunt Harriet, her face still shining with delight, "I had to stay in the kitchen and wash the dishes."—Everybody's Magazine.

## Few Women in Pulpits

The church in general is very conservative in regard to admitting women to its highest offices and while pastors are in practically every case men, women predominate among religious workers employed to assist which deny women the right to them. There are about 30 sects affiliated; among the largest of these are the Protestant Episcopal, all Presbyterian bodies except the Cumberland, and the Reformed Church in America. In approximately 40 sects women are received into the pulpit; among them are the Unitarians, Universalists, Congregationalists, Friends, Christian Scientists, the Christian church, Shakers, Church of the Nazarene, the United Evangelical church, and the Methodist Protestant church. The Methodist Episcopal church grants women license to preach and now ordains them to the ministry, although they will not hold regular charges and are not admitted to membership in conferences.

## New Sea Discovery

In a recent scientific expedition on the sea there was discovered a gigantic tiderace where two great currents meet. The mass of foam caused by their violent collision extended for miles, and in this foam great numbers of whales and porpoises wallowed, attracted by the immense supply of food. There were also great quantities of wreckage, covered with organisms, and fish of all kinds feeding on them. For the first time the scientists found the eggs of halibutes, the only marine insect in the world. The eggs are being hatched in tanks. Vast numbers of jellyfish colored the water purple for many square miles. The expedition caught more than 150 species of fish.

## As Magnet Finds Iron

If any one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the almost invisible particles by mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my fingers in the sand, discovers no merces; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day and, as the magnet finds the iron, so will it find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's hand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## SUIT TO INTERPRET WILL 100 YEARS OLD

### Was Made by Wife of Napoleon's Youngest Brother.

Baltimore, Md.—Jerome N. C. Bonaparte of New York City and his wife, Mrs. Blanche Bonaparte, are defendants in a suit filed in a Baltimore court to interpret the will of Betsy Patterson, a Baltimore belle of more than a century ago, who married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon.

On the court's interpretation of the meaning of certain provisions of the will depends the manner of distribution of 50 ground rents in Baltimore said to represent a value of many thousand dollars.

The suit is a friendly action.

Betsy Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, a wealthy Baltimore merchant, and Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon, then first consul of the French republic, were married in Baltimore Christmas eve, 1803.

The father of the bride had opposed the wedding. It was equally distasteful to Napoleon. He refused to admit the bride of his brother to court circles and finally succeeded in forcing a divorce. Jerome was made king of Westphalia. After living for a time in Europe Betsy Patterson returned to Baltimore.

## Coal-Burning Engines Introduced 75 Years Ago

Reading, Pa.—A local historian has dug out the fact that exactly 75 years ago the Reading company, which now is experimenting with the Diesel locomotive with a view to using oil instead of coal to haul its trains, was experimenting with coal to take the place of wood.

Up until the summer of 1850 wood was burned on all the locomotives and the management was looking about for a new fuel. Naturally coal was selected, but building an engine that would burn the stone fuel, as anthracite then was called, was a difficult matter.

During the summer of 1850 F. P. Dimpfel built an engine which was tried on the Reading road between here and Philadelphia, and after making a number of trips was taken off the line and taken to the Hudson railroad. The managers of the road admitted that it had merit, but claimed the inventor's demands were greater than they were willing to pay. The officials were so much impressed with the coal as a fuel that they admitted "that the use of anthracite will not only soon be found possible, but general."

Soon thereafter engines were introduced on the Reading which burned coal exclusively and satisfactorily.

## Rare Exhibits of Pearls

In a shop in Regent street, London, is being shown a remarkable collection of pearls gathered from fisheries all over the world. There are white Austrian pearls with their silver sheen very beautiful, but cold in color, that can be worn triumphantly by the pale blonde. The warm magnolia-tinted pearls from Ceylon, or the golden and brown pearls found in the depths of the Red sea are ideal for darker women, as are the rare black pearls found only in the Gulf of Mexico by pearl fishers searching for black mother of pearl.

## The Hegira

The Mohammedan calendar, by which time is reckoned in Turkey and all lands adhering to the religion of Islam dates from the Hegira, or flight of their prophet from Mecca, July 15, 622. The Mohammedan calendar is divided into 32 months; the first month has 30 days, the second 29 and so on through the calendar, except that the eleventh and twelfth months both have 30 days respectively.

## To Restore Lee Home in Arlington Cemetery

Washington.—Restoration of the Lee mansion, on the highest spot in Arlington cemetery, will be undertaken under supervision of the War department, at a cost of \$225,000. A survey by the quartermaster corps, made at the direction of congress, has shown that the famous structure will require much work to put it in a condition comparable to its splendor shortly before the Civil war, and to provide adequate quarters for cemetery officials.

Union troops seized the mansion and estate surrounding it when Gen. Robert E. Lee joined the Confederate cause, and it was purchased by the government for \$150,000 in 1854. The estate of 6,000 acres was originally purchased for six hogheads of tobacco and later passed into the hands of the Custis and Lee families.