

TITLED WOMEN'S ODD PETS.

A White Elephant, Pelicans, a Hyena and Pythons Fondled.

Many women of title in England have strange pets. The Duchess of Marlborough has a collection of gazelles and pelicans on Thanet Island, in the mouth of the Thames. Lady Warwick owns a white elephant. She also has several peacocks. One of these is pure white. It is a confirmed hermit, never going near the other birds, and it is believed to be 100 years old. Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson used to carry a snake tucked into the bodice of her gown. Lady Cottenham and her daughter, Lady Mary Pepys, keeps marmosets. Lady Hope has tamed a hare so that it comes to her call and follows her about like a dog. She calls the hare "Mr. Juggins." Miss Rose Boughton Leigh of Rugby probably has the strangest pet of all. It is a hyena, and she bought it from an Arab in Constantinople. Mrs. Arthur Cadogan, one of the leaders of the younger social set in London, keeps snakes and pythons, and a photograph shows her with a python coiled around her waist. She also has two lemurs. The Duchess of Roxeburgh, who was May Golet of New York, has a herd of goats in which she takes great pride.

Treatment of the Insane.

Hereafter attendants in New York insane asylums who strike and abuse patients are to be prosecuted by the Commission in Lunacy on a charge of assault. The commission finds that there is no need of violence on the part of attendants in managing insane patients. Restraint, of course, is necessary in some cases, but it can be applied without injury to the patients. The decision of the Lunacy Commission to discourage and punish needlessly harsh treatment of persons whose mental condition renders their confinement in an asylum necessary will be gratifying to all humane citizens, and especially to those who have friends among the inmates of such institutions. There is a feeling of dread in the minds of thousands over the fear that their friends or relatives under restraint in asylums shall be subjected to some form of abuse or deprivation. The officials in charge of those institutions should do all they can to allay that feeling and inspire confidence in the management of our state asylums.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Too Good a Story to Keep.

This woman was ill, or thought she was, which came to the same thing. Accustomed to the ministrations of the family physician, she sent out a hurry call, but the medico could not be located for the moment. She grew sick and sicker with every minute, and as a last resort, another medical man was sent for, a stranger, but of high repute.

Before he could respond, the family physician turned up and cared for his patient. He was not told that another had been called in, and when the second man arrived, the lady was so flustered and nonplussed by the false position in which she found herself that she sent down word she was too ill to see the physician—would he excuse her?

He happened to mention the strange incident to the family physician, with whom he maintains close relations, and that is how the story leaked out.

When Waking Up.

Here is a bit of information it will pay you to keep ready for reference, though you will perhaps turn up your nose at it at the first reading: "How to wake up, and wake up fully and quickly! Most people prefer not to wake up in the morning—that is, they think of the pleasure there would be in just five minutes' more of sleep if only that alarm clock had not sounded its warning. Of course you have to get up, and if there is really anything that will make the job easier and more pleasant you will want to know about it. Doctors have long ago agreed that dulness on first awakening in the morning is due to sluggish circulation of the blood in the brain. This can be quickly overcome by massaging the neck in the neighborhood of the jugular vein, thus stirring the blood to life and action. Rub your neck well on both sides and drowsiness will leave you. Try it."—*New York Times.*

An Isolated People.

How much remains to be done before we shall have a complete knowledge of the inhabitants of our little planet is indicated by the failure of Mr. Alanson Skinner of the American Museum of Natural History to get into communication last summer with the Naskapi Indians of Labrador. He had supposed that they could be reached by way of the west coast of Labrador, but found it to be impossible. When driven by starvation in winter, they go to Nitchequon, in the interior, 55 days' journey by canoe from Rupert's House on East Main River. Otherwise they are confined to the interior of Labrador proper, "held back on the east and north by the Eskimo, on the west by the Northern Cree, and on the south by the Montagnais."

Dangerous Oil Wells.

The question of underground connection of petroleum supplies bids fair to be an important one to Mexican and possibly Texas owners of wells and land. At last accounts the Mexican San Geronimo field was in flames, and the fire was steadily spreading. It became volcano-like at last, and in a great explosion blew off the top of a hill. How far it will extend and what effect it will have on the oil-producing territory it underlines are questions which are being asked with not a little anxiety.

ANCIENT HINDU TEMPLE.

Remains in Java of Great Works of Eighth Century.

The Borobodoer, unearthed by Sir Stamford Raffles when the English ruled in Java, was built by the Hindus in the eighth century and is by far the finest example of their work in the island. Standing on a hill in the middle of the valley, this imposing edifice, covering nearly ten acres, rises to a height of upward of a hundred feet above the summit of the hill.

It consists, says a Java correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, of a series of stone terraces built on top of each other in diminishing magnitude, so as to leave circumscribing galleries, and crowned by a vast cupola; entrance to the galleries is gained by four stairways, north, south, east and west, which run from the ground straight up to the big top terrace, in the middle of which stands the crowning cupola, surrounded by numerous smaller lattice work cupolas, and from which one may step inside into any of the intermediate galleries.

The whole is built of stone, showing an immense amount of carving, and though there is no genuine inside to the temple many of the galleries are covered in, innumerable images of Buddha occupy niches or prominent positions on the walls, and the sides of the galleries were paved with bas-reliefs, indicating the glorification of this god and other incidents in his history. When one considers that there are several miles of bas-reliefs alone the work expended on the pyramids of Egypt pales into insignificance before this stupendous undertaking.

One Author Who Paid His Tradesmen.

The personal characteristics of great men so often display meanness, and this meanness is so commonly exploited, that this paragraph contained in the enlarged edition of the "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, newly issued by the Messrs. Harper, is worth noting. "Macaulay was at some pains to inculcate upon me," says the writer, "the duty of never beating a seller down below a fair price, and never keeping a tradesman waiting for his money. I recollect his telling us how he had received his annual bill from a very well known London shop, and had sent a check by return of post. Next morning the head of the firm brought the receipt himself, and burst out crying in Macaulay's room. Every morning the poor man said, two people walked past his office window, one of whom owed him thirteen hundred and the other fifteen hundred pounds; and the last of the two was among the most distinguished and powerful statesmen in the country. Whether as a customer, an employer, or a tourist, Macaulay never underpaid a service rendered."

He Was Under Oath.

The late Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, was the most eminent physicist since the days of Joseph Henry. Among his notable achievements in the realm of pure science was the calculation of the mechanical equivalent of heat and the use of gratings in spectrum analysis, for which purpose he devised a machine that could cut 40,000 lines to the inch on a plate of polished metal. In the practical application of his knowledge he was noted as the inventor of the multiplex telegraph apparatus.

Some years ago, testifying in a case involving the Cataract Power Company, in answer to a question on cross examination as to whom, in his opinion, was the greatest American scientist, he replied, "I am."

After leaving the courtroom one of the lawyers ventured to criticize this answer for its effect upon the jury, whereupon Rowland exclaimed: "Well, what else could I say? Wasn't I under oath?"—*New York Globe.*

Aeronautic Progress.

Although only three or four men, like the Wright brothers and Henry Farman, have as yet practically demonstrated the possibility of human flight with aeroplanes, the inventors of such machines are putting out a great variety of designs, which command much serious attention. At the Aeronautical Exposition in Paris a dozen or more types of these machines, including those of the Wrights, Farman and Delagrang, were displayed, together with a large number of monoplane, motor, screws, and other apparatus intended for use in aviation. From the quantity of these things, the ingenuity and finish shown in their making, and the interest that they excited, one might derive the impression that the manufacture of flying-machines is already an established industry.

The Smallest Tobacco Pipes Made.

The smallest pipes in the world are manufactured at Gouda, a little town in Holland. There are three kinds of them, one kind being formed of red, another of black and a third of white earth. They are all, however, of the same shape and of the same dimensions. The stem is five centimetres in length, a millimetre and a half in diameter outside and three-quarters of a millimetre inside. The bowl is ten millimetres in height; its greatest exterior diameter is six millimetres and its interior diameter is four millimetres. The total weight of the pipe is only half a gramme, and the quantity of tobacco which it holds amounts to only a few grains, which barely suffices for a single puff.

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